

## ABSTRACTS

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

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#### **Slobodyan O. F. Evolution of the Russian Federation military doctrine aspects (experience of post-Soviet period)**

The purpose of the article is an analysis of essence descriptions of the Russian military doctrines, determination of reasons of their update. Innovative approaches, peculiar to each of the stages military-doctrine update of Russia, are selected.

It is indicated on threats and dangers, addressed other states from the side of RF which have military-doctrine expression. Influence of the Ukrainian political processes of the last period is selected on military-doctrine thought of Russian political guidance.

**Keywords:** military policy, military doctrine, military-doctrinal instruction, armed forces, military danger, military threat.

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#### **Holovka A. A. Civil society institutions in the system of information security of Ukraine**

The aim of the scientific article is to represent an integral vision of the place and role of civil society institutes in the state informative security system. Expediency of the attraction of non-state institutes to the process of acceptance and realization of political decisions in this sphere were proved. Basic elements of civil society, which appear as non-state subjects of informative security providing, were determined.

Furthermore, basic principles of co-operation between the public sector and the state in the context of security policy in the informative sphere were systematized. As the research result, exhaustive conclusions were defined.

**Keywords:** civil society, system, information security, public associations, think tanks, mass media.

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#### **Dakhno O. Y. The Territorial Integrity of the State as an object of the National Security**

This article analyzes the scientific approaches to interpretations of the concepts of «national territory», «territorial supremacy», «state sovereignty». Territorial integrity is analyzed as an inherent component of national security.

The article substantiates the advisability of public policy to ensure the territorial integrity for the proper protection and neutralize threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

**Keywords:** territorial integrity of the state, national security, sovereignty.

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#### **Kolyukh V. V. Political responsibility in the context of decentralization of power in Ukraine**

The draft law "On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (on decentralization of power)", previously adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on August 31, 2015, is analyzed in terms of setting basis for institutes of political responsibility as a system of constitutional norms which provide negative consequences for political subjects in case of improper implementation of their legally defined functions and powers. It is to define and analyze institutions of political responsibility of local governments to prefects, the President and the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and prefects – to the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

**Keywords:** political responsibility, institution of political responsibility, decentralization of power, prefect.

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#### **Oleksenko V. O. Improving of the election system in the context of political stabilization in Ukraine**

The article discloses voting system optimization as a key factor of designing the supreme state power and Ukrainian political system stabilization. Flaws and advantages of proportional

representation system, majority rule system and mixed system are analyzed both in theoretical and practical dimensions and relying on the experience gained since independence. The most compatible with Ukrainian political environment systems are defined, considering electoral and regulatory distinctive features of Ukraine with gradation on short and long term perspectives.

**Keywords:** political system, national security, proportional electoral system, majoritarian electoral system, single transferable vote, mixed electoral system, party system, political consciousness.

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### **Shaposhnikov A. O. The role of virtual states / micronations in contemporary politics**

Virtual state / micronation is a person or group of people who are simulating the activities of government institutions and implementation of state functions with a private purpose, mostly in non-violent ways. The term "virtual state" is well-known in the post-Soviet space, while "micronation" is used by English-speaking authors. In this work, they are used in tandem.

The terms "virtual state" and "micronation" are employed in political science from the 1970s. They were used by researchers in the fields of informational society, globalization, war and peace, management and other disciplines. All of them agree that virtual states/micronations are the phenomenon of XX-XXI centuries connected with modern technologies, especially the Internet. Also these researchers admit that such projects do not possess a large territory and are weak compared with real states at least for now.

The most well-known existing virtual states/micronations are: Sealand (located in the sea not far from the UK), Christiania (Denmark), Seborga (Italy), Užupis (Lithuania). In total, there are hundreds of these entities. The most fertile soil for their emergence are the open sea, private ownership, transborder territories, secluded lands or buildings, the Antarctic etc. However, the vast majority of them are located exclusively in the Internet.

Main functions of virtual states/micronations are: 1) representation and expression of citizens' interests; 2) receiving income through a form of business and/or tax evasion (offshore); 3) channelling public discontent; 4) development of the area or space; 5) increasing the tourist attractiveness of the territory. These roles are usually performed by other political actors like NGOs, political parties and debating clubs. But every person can express his/her political views through establishing "own country". Technical development and free access to the Internet makes this process easier, hence the number of virtual states/micronations will increase.

**Keywords:** virtual state, micronation, quasi-state.

## **SOCIOLOGY**

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### **Bavykina V. M. Genesis of political actionism as a sociocultural phenomenon**

Political actionism is the phenomenon in social and art space, that appeared in middle of XX century as the practice of critic and protest with using different artistic methods and techniques.

Political actionism as art and political tradition exist in postsoviet space, especially in Russia where actionism appeared in 1990 years and develops for actually days. In other countries this phenomenon not such systematic. But analyze and compare actions in different countries appears the possibility to understand social and cultural context, their difference and similarity.

Actionism is a reaction to external public, social and political situation, but its appearance more like the symptom of some problem than its critic or display – traditional approaches in art. Appearance of actionism also connected with inability of manifestation of personal and civil liberty, that's why in actions liberty affairs in such radical and hyperbolized forms.

First volume of Russian political actionism began in 1990 years (Oleg Kulik, Alexander Brener, Anatoly Osmolovsky etc.) and Second volume in 2010 (art-group Voina, Pussy Riot, Pyotr Pavlensky). This process not only a transformation of artistic and traditional space, but also modification of reaction on social and political situation. Actionism becomes a source of new type of knowledge, that give a possibility to see the habitual reality from another side and find in it new points and concepts. Political actionism contracting own interpretation of already well-established phenomenon.

Usual concepts of liberty, authority, social control are deconstructed in actions. Those destructions of reality and cultural reorientation destroys traditional imposed patterns of interaction and social structure. But new views, that appeared in daily life from actions, often has mistaken

interpretations. Exist a problem about identification of actions, its correct interpretations and understanding of its causes.

**Keywords:** actionism, politics, contemporary art, protest, social transformation, sociocultural phenomenon, social space.

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**Dutchak O. A. Factors of radicalization and role of protest movements' repertoire diffusion in the escalation of violence**

The author analyses historical and current approaches in social movement studies in order to elaborate one, which can potentially overcome level-limitation of the concepts to conduct a complex analysis of radicalization. She points to resources mobilization and repertoire of contention as the most promising component of a synthetic approach, which can grasp both static and dynamic aspects of social reality to understand radicalization of tactics.

**Keywords:** social movements, radicalization, resources mobilization, repertoire of contention.

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**Krugliak M. E. Student Criminality of Ukraine under the Russian Rule in the Second Half of the 19th – the Early 20th cc.**

Student criminality of Ukraine under the Russian rule in the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries has never been an object for both Ukrainian and foreign scientists. Students, as compared to other social groups, were never criminalized. The main types of crimes committed by students were petty thefts, blackmail and speculation. In the late 19th - early 20th centuries, and especially after the suppression of the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907, student criminality was growing and increasingly acquiring criminal shade in Ukraine. Students organized political assassinations and were prosecuted as government criminals. At the same time, the majority of student crimes were caused by personal motives of everyday nature. Many crimes were committed in a state of alcoholic intoxication accompanied with careless use of weapons.

The nature of the crimes of the trainees of high women's courses and the students of state closed schools differed from the crimes of the university students. Women, who had been fighting for the right to receive higher education for a long time, tried to devote themselves to their studies and science, yet a certain percentage of the girl students, in attempt to inherit the behavior of the university students, took an active part in the revolutionary movement. The behavior of the closed schools' students who were fully financially supported by the state would contrast by infantilism; their offenses would have the nature of minor pranks.

The student court was of vital importance in terms of crime prevention, which decision-making process was based on and guided by the so-called student "code of honour". In realities of independent Ukraine, with the passive position of the state, the involvement of the public and the student self-government bodies specifically are able to reduce the level of student criminality, which is growing along with a general increase in criminality in Ukraine.

**Keywords:** students, crime, theft, student court, "code of honour", weapons.

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**Nikon N. O. Role of the ethnic stereotypes in the process of tolerance building, using the example of the Bulgarians living in Odessa region**

The article surveys the ethnic stereotypes as a factor of inter-ethnic tolerance. The building of inter-ethnic tolerance becomes possible due to the harmonic inter-ethnic relations, which are gaining particular actuality in the periods of crisis. The survey is held in one of the most numerous and active ethnic group of the Southern region of Ukraine – the Bulgarians, who are actual participants of the region's functioning. In this group the relations towards other ethnic groups living nearby has been analyzed, in the light of these relations has been disclosed the role of the stereotypes in the building of inter-ethnic tolerance.

**Keywords:** ethnic stereotypes, autostereotypes, heterostereotypes, tolerance, inter-ethnic, ethnic group.

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**Perzhun V. V. Historical sociology: formation and development in the context of sociocultural being of XX century**

The main prerogative of historical sociology is that it provides unity of historical past, present and future time analyzing in the context of sociological theorizing and empirical research continuum by including the historical past to the analysis of the objects.

However, historical sociology cannot break away from the admitted principles that characterize the subject of sociology in general. In our case, the subject of sociology is a real social

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consciousness in its socio-historical dimension, activity and behavior, socio-cultural conditions of functioning both consciousness and behavior. Considering the specificity of given branch of sociological knowledge, we have to put to the fore the specific historical conditions, the real circumstances in which people acted, but from the standpoint of social science requirements - to identify not only the individual, unique, objectively determined, and special and even common, that will make it possible to group and classify individual phenomena and processes in different historical environments. Accordingly still great importance in this sense of the problem has the analysis of historical consciousness in the life of people. It is the realization of motives, values and attitudes that are directly or indirectly relevant to the historical experience and memory of peoples and nations. We consider that the scientific understanding and addressing these issues requires creative approach as it will enable the further development of interdisciplinary communication between sociology and history, and as a result - a selection of historical sociology in a separate line of specific and branch sociology.

**Keywords:** historical sociology, social connections and relationships, historical past, modernity, society.

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#### **Pygolenko I. V. Political and ideological views of Ukrainians and process of decommunisation**

The article reviews the main political and ideological currents which represented in the Ukrainian political life. The results of sociological monitoring undertaken by the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine since 1992, the analysis of changes in ideological views after Ukrainian "revolutionary" events of 2013-2014 years. Also, the author made comparisons decommunisation process in post-Soviet and neighboring countries.

**Keywords:** political trends, political parties, decommunization.

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#### **Radey A. S. The nation as a sociocultural phenomenon. Analysis of definitions**

The article analyzes the different approaches to the understanding of the nation as a social and cultural phenomenon. The evolution of this category both in historical perspective and modern definitions. It is shown that the dialectical relationship between the concepts of "nation" and "ethnic group".

Particular attention is paid to the methodological difficulties that arise when trying to typeable this concept, based on an analysis of existing contradictions, the assumption is made about the unscientific nature of the test and the non-analytic category.

**Keywords:** nation, social constructivism, phenomenology, methodology.

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#### **Chornopyska C. V. Conceptualization of 'social orphanhood' and 'social orphan' terms in a scientific discourse**

In this article we consider a problem of defining the terms 'social orphanhood' and 'social orphan'. The topicality of this problem is caused by the complexity and multidimensional nature of social orphanhood phenomenon that causes a diversity of definitions of 'social orphanhood' and also a multiplicity of social orphan classification in scientific literature. Moreover, development of terms and conceptual approaches to social orphanhood is more complicated because this phenomenon cannot be focused within the only study. In the article we also represent a definition of social orphanhood by scientists who deal with this issue. Based on the experience of these scientists, we can affirm that most of them, ascertaining essential features of 'social orphanhood' and 'social orphan' definitions, refer to the causes of appearance of this phenomenon. It should be noted that nowadays scientists single out different kinds of social orphanhood and categories of children referring to a social orphan category.

We suggest our own social orphanhood definition and consider that it should include two of the following categories: 1) special social group is a demographic group of children who became orphans due to social, economic, political or morally-psychological factors while their parents are still alive but were deprived of parental rights. These children are under state protection; 2) these are children who physically live with their unfavorable biological families but, in fact, are deprived of full care because their parents do not perform their duties or abuse their parental rights that hinders child development and sometimes it is a threat to their health and life. We consider that such approach to defining of 'social orphan' term allows us to attract more attention of scientists and the state to the latent social orphanhood becoming more and more widespread in modern Ukrainian society.

**Keywords:** social orphanhood, orphans, social orphans.

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## **Iaremchuk S. S. Features of the modern confessional structure of Ukraine**

The institutional religious network in Ukraine is widely represented bright palette religious lines, as Ukraine - a multi-religious state. Among the religions Ukraine is a dominance of Christian religious centers that quantity is 97% of the religious network. Christianity represented Ukraine in all three directions - Orthodoxy, Catholicism and Protestantism. Among them are the most numerous direction orthodoxy, denominations which make up 53.8% of all religious organizations in the country. However Orthodoxy in Ukraine has no single institutional framework, there are three large Orthodox church and several small groups. The biggest among the churches organizational structure of Ukraine is the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (sometimes add "Moscow Patriarchate"), religious network which has 65.9% Orthodox organizations.

Second, after the UOC, is the Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Kyiv Patriarchate, which has 26.4% Orthodox organizations. The third largest Orthodox structure is the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which has 6.3% of Orthodox organizations. The second religion for organizational performance is Protestant - 28.9% of all religious organizations in the country. He is represented in Ukraine more than 40 destinations. The greatest number of organizations are Evangelical Christian Baptists (29.4% Protestant organizations), Evangelical Pentecostal Christians (27.2% Protestant organizations) and the Seventh Day Adventists (10.6% Protestant organizations). Smaller groups form a charismatic religious organization type (13.6%); other religious organizations Protestants and Protestant origin, including Jehovah's Witnesses (13.3%); etc.

The third-largest religious network in Ukraine religion is Catholicism, which is 14.3% of all religious organizations in the country. The largest Catholic churches in Ukraine is Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine. The first has 69%, and the second - 21.8% of Catholic organizations in the country. Also in Ukraine has various non-Christian religions, which make up 3% of religious organizations and represent religious minorities of the country. Among them, the most widely Judaism (0.8%), Islam (0.6%), Buddhism (0.2%), ethnic organizations (0.2%), new religious organizations (1.2%).

**Keywords:** Religion, Christianity, Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism.

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## **Dembitsky S. S. Types of empirical sociology: the reconstruction of the historical experience**

Article describes different types of empirical sociology. It is done not from perspective of established classifications (e.g. quantitate, qualitative, mixed methods research), but from perspective of historical development of sociology. Author gives arguments for distinguishing of three types of empirical sociology - neoclassical empirical sociology, traditional empirical sociology, empirical sociology of discourses. Special attention is devoted to complex research strategies.

**Keywords:** empirical sociology, history of sociology, classical sociology, contemporary sociology.

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## **Solodko S.Y. Application of the actor-network theory to international Tv news production in coverage of the Donbass conflict**

The article demonstrates the possibility of using actor-network theory to study journalistic practices. The comparative study of how the reporters of the CCTV English television channel and the internet-based Vice News channel covered the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine shows the fruitfulness of involving the non-human actants to the analysis and demonstrates the importance of rethinking their ontological status and role in the modes of truth production that operate in the media. Constructivist approaches argue that news media being a conduit for dominant ideologies literally create the reality on the semantic level of sense-making. While the actor-network theory from the other hand allows one to trace the different channels through which specific associations between different actants of the media network take place to enable the existence of socio-material assemblages which result in particular regimes of truth.

The Donbas conflict being an arena for problematizing the age old journalistic values of objectivity and impartiality in news coverage and in the same time attracting the attention of both traditional and innovative media, provides the ANT research with abundance of materials. The explanation of how the conditions of news production and news format depend on the material characteristics of news channels leads to a better understanding of the specific characteristics of a particular mode of truth production, which in the case of television news agencies is built upon the inner detachment of the reporter and has common features with the mode of objectivity that

operates in legislature, while in the case of the Vice News the mode of truth production is largely dependent on video materials which are external to the reporter and it has many common features with the scientific objectivity.

**Keywords:** actor-network theory, modes of truth production, Bruno Latour, Vice News, the Donbas conflict, journalistic objectivity.

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## LAW

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### **Razvadovskiy V., Holosnichenko I. Reforming of local government as a factor in public administration approach to human.**

The ways of reformation of local government are considered, special emphasis is made on decentralization of state power and expediency of territorial communities association. Attention is drawn to the need of strengthening of institutions of civil society.

It is concluded, that decentralization of public administration has to influence positively on every human's life, to give hope for the future, to approach to solving of the most important tasks of managing the territory, where the human lives, to create conditions for social rights and freedoms, and first of all, for the right to live in civil society, which can not develop without local government. Decentralization needs an integrated approach, which assumes comprehensive developing of small and midsize businesses, strengthening of the economy of communities and infrastructure of the settlement or settlements, which are united in one community, as well as providing them financial independence from state authorities. It is necessary to determine at the legislative level taxes and charges to be provided for the maintenance of community's infrastructure.

It is necessary to establish at the legislative level a functional review of executive bodies of local councils as a permanent process of tasks and functions' analysis of local governments for their compliance with the real needs of society and the requirements of legislation, as well as for compliance of the relevant structure of the executive body of the local council of the united territorial community with its tasks and functions, staffing level, quality of the body, scope and quality level of tasks and functions to be done.

**Keywords:** local government, decentralization, association, civil society.

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### **Savchuk E. Administrative and legal regulation of entrepreneurship in Ukraine in case of EU-member states**

The development of entrepreneurship is a key position of the policy of the government of any country. This is one of the priorities, which helps to improve the economic situation of citizens and the state in general.

In European Union business stimulates competition, encourages large companies to implement new technologies and improve efficiency. Today, the effectiveness of the EU economy depends on the success of the SME (small and medium-sized enterprises). Therefore, within the EU is carried out a policy of supporting small businesses, and main goal of this policy is to balance the interests of the state and business, providing optimal conditions for entrepreneurial activity, increasing the competitiveness of small businesses.

The main tools of implementation of this policy are European Charter for Small Enterprises, The Small Business Act For Europe and Europe 2020. EU Member States actively implement these regulatory acts in the national legislations, therefore develop the system of administrative regulation of the entrepreneurship. Ukraine should follow their example.

Ukraine should ensure implementation of the principles and steps for the development of SMEs on the basis of the European Charter for Small Enterprises (2000), Act on Small Business (2011) and Europe 2020. It should adopt new and modern legislation that regulates the field of entrepreneurship and take into account the needs of small businesses. The Law of Ukraine «On Principles of State Regulatory Policy in the Area of Economic Activity» does not take into account the special needs of small businesses. In the context of the Association Agreement with the EU, which stresses the importance of cooperation in the development of SMEs and the urgent need to provide a favorable environment for microenterprises, Ukraine undertook an obligation to introduce an approach that would take into account the size of enterprises. Considerable attention should be paid to attracting young people to implement innovative ideas to improve the quality of consumer goods and services and to strengthen social partnership between the state and business.

**Keywords:** administrative regulation, small business, medium business, entrepreneurship, the European Union.

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**Ishchenko V. The object and the subject of administrative offences in the sphere of taxation: doctrinal approaches.**

The article deals with the views of native and foreign (mainly Russian) specialists on the problems of the object and the subject of the administrative offences in the field of taxation. Different types of object of administrative offences in the taxation sphere were researched (in particular: general, patrimonial and specific ones). Essential attention was paid to the question of the subject of administrative offences in the taxation sphere.

According to the author, generic object administrative offenses taxation is public relations arising in connection with the obligation to pay taxes and fees, as well as the implementation of tax control, and species composition objects - the procedure of tax and accounting, preparation and submission of tax and financial reporting; legal relationship to pay tax on personal income and filing of tax returns; legal relations connected with the implementation of the tax authorities of their supervisory functions; taxation; rights and freedoms of taxpayers; relationship related to the execution of budget revenues.

According to the author, the subject of administrative offenses in the tax area is money to be paid as taxes, fees and other obligatory payments that are included in tax system of Ukraine, which is not actually received by the corresponding level, and in some cases – any documents containing the necessary information needed to control of the correctness of calculation, withholding or transfer taxes.

**Keywords:** administrative offences; taxation offences; taxation; object; subject.

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**Chepulchenko T. Equality in law: a philosophical dimension.**

The article emphasizes that the relevance of the study of the problems of equality in the law today is primarily due to the fact that a correct understanding and regulation of equality is a necessary condition for the clarification and solution of many practical issues, in particular, the development of democratic, social state, the purpose of which is ensuring that all people are equal before the law and protection of their dignity. Therefore, studying this phenomenon, its origins should be sought primarily in the philosophical achievements. Emphasizes the ambiguous understanding of equality in the scientific literature.

In particular, in the moral aspect of equality understand the formal principle of morality, according to which moral requirements in equal measure should apply to all people regardless of their social status and living conditions. In the personal aspect of this principle suggests that when evaluating the actions of others, the person must come from the same requirements that a person makes to itself. I remember one of the first attempts formulation of the principle of equality in morality is the so - called «Golden rule» in the Bible. In modern times, this principle was formulated by I. Kant the categorical imperative. In the theoretical concepts of the past to trace the relationship of man and the state, reveals the influence of the principle of social equality on the development of the state, the meaning of its policy objectives, attitude to man and meet his needs. The establishment of legal equality is associated mainly with the Roman term «paritas».

In addition, the author draws attention to the mapping of legal concepts and legal equality. It is emphasized that in the legal sphere the essence of legal equality, is to demand the same position before the law, develops normative-legal forms, capable of acting as samples, models, rules possible, proper or prohibited behaviors of people.

**Keywords:** dignity, man, morals, law, legal equality, equality, social equality, philosophy.

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**Mikhailov V. Prospects improve technical support forensic detection and investigation of crimes.**

The State, assigning the task of the fight against crime to law enforcement authorities, enabled them with means of its implementation. These means are divided into three main groups: legal, operational-search and scientific and technical.

Legal means include various investigations and other actions provided by criminal procedural law, aimed to set the offense, identify suspects and determine their guilt, study of the circumstances that facilitate the crime. The use of procedural means is assigned to an investigator, prosecutor and the court. Procedural means take primary position among the other means of fight against crime. Without the use of these means investigation is not possible at all. Operational-search means are of great importance in the process of fight against crime. But the importance of technical and forensic means should not be underestimated in the fight against crime. They are widely used in the scene inspection, search, investigative experiment, other investigative actions and operational-search activities. Their use vastly increases their efficiency and thus the task of law enforcement authorities is to use all these means are used comprehensively. Major progress in cases solution and criminals detection can be achieved only under this condition.

The topic is dedicated to only one of those groups of means - technical and forensic. It was selected due to their increasing importance in fight against crime, constant number of means expansion, serious problems in their implementation and use.

**Keywords:** technical and forensic tools, detection and investigation of crimes, investigations, automated information systems.

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### **Bevz S. Value concepts of "organizational and economic relations" and "government regulation of business activity."**

The policy of business deregulation actualizes the question of understanding the essence of state regulation of economic activity and the relationship of this concept with others, including the concept of "organizational and economic relations."

Relations covered by the last term are regulated by business law, while those belonging to the state regulation of economic activities, are the subject of regulation of administrative law. Determining the origin of some relationship to the subject of regulation within a particular field of law is an essential part of the proper legal regulation. Analysis, which is conducted in this paper, provides grounds for distinguishing the relevant relationship.

In carrying out the state regulation of economic activities public authorities exercise their powers, administrative and legal competence, because their authority is defined by law in the executive branch. Relations arising in connection with the activities of public authorities that act powerfully implementing legal and administrative capacity; those, in which appropriate steps with executive and administrative character should be undertaken to meet the rights and obligations; those, when a public authority is one of the subjects; those that are arising independently of the will of the other party (entity) and designed to perform the functions of the state, and which are characteristic for the relationship, folding in state regulation of economic activity, are the administrative and legal regulation and should be a subject to administrative law. The subject of regulation of business law – organizational and economic relations – should be those relationships in which public authorities exercise their economic competence based on the legal regime of the property, with a purpose to the organization and implementation of a particular economic activity of the entity in the manner prescribed by law, order cooperation between state authorities and local entity that is defined as an act of the entity (statute, constituent agreement) or regulation (regulation on the establishment of an entity).

**Keywords:** organizational and business relationships, government regulation of economic activities, business relationships, government regulation

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### **Mikhailov V. Aggressive behavior and crime, its types and trends today.**

In recent years, crime in Ukraine has gained national importance. If earlier the fight against crime was seen as important but still limited tasks of law enforcement, it has now, along with the economic crisis, it turns out one of the first places among the issues that deeply concern the society. This is not surprising, because the current criminal situation in Ukraine is a completely new phenomenon both in qualitative scale criminal offenses, and on the level of destructive impact on the viability of society functioning and security of the state, the rights and freedom of its citizens. This primarily refers to aggressive crime. After all, if crimes against property, constitutional rights of citizens, state and local authorities and management causing material damage, interfere with the work of institutions and officials, disrupt relations in society, aggressive crimes encroach on the most valuable benefits - life, health, bodily integrity - create an atmosphere of fear, safety uncertainty, anxiety about the destiny of loved ones.

Under aggressive criminal behavior should understand any form of intentional actions that have destructive nature, motivated by hostility and hatred towards people and things aimed to cause or create danger of harm. Thus, the basics of aggression are hostility and desire of destruction. The intensity with which the individual expresses his hatred for others or for himself and for what he is trying to satisfy this hatred, determines the measure of aggression - from offense to murder, from self rebuke to suicide. There are two types of aggression: hostile and instrumental. The aim is first of damage to the enemy or someone who identified with them in a conflict situation. Instrumental aggression directly addressed to the person to whom the aggressor does not experience personal hatred (for example, seized hostages or in the terrorist attacks on railway stations, subway), as well as against things and objects of the environment, expecting to cause negative emotions in people and relieve internal stress caused by activation mortido (or Thanatos, according to Freud), that is the desire for destruction.

**Keywords:** aggression, aggressive behavior, violent crime, criminological characteristics, prevention of crime.

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**Nikitenko Victor. Comparative characteristics of criminal liability for falsification of evidence by domestic and foreign law.**

The author, making a comparative study, revealed similarities and differences between domestic and foreign regulations of the Criminal Code that establish liability for falsification of evidence.

It was found that the Criminal Spain, Austria, Latvia, Poland, France, Holland, Turkey, Bulgaria envisage criminal responsibility for the destruction, damage, removal of these, as well as providing fraudulent (false) evidence provided by the relevant rules of procedural law. Under the Criminal Code Ukraine recognizes similar punishable acts committed only with documents (Articles 357, 358, 364, 366). A wrongful manipulation of objects that can be used as evidence, are not banned the national Criminal Code.

French Criminal Code contains specific articles of perjury, translator distortion content of documents and falsification of expert opinions written or oral testimony or the results of examinations in contrast to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, where similar acts combined into one rule (art. 384).

Lawmakers France, Spain, Poland, Bulgaria recognize criminal offenses, as people worship bribery, intimidation, violence or other acts to false testimony, which is essentially an artificial creation of evidence. Depending on the perpetrator of the Criminal Code of Ukraine contains similar rules, in particular Articles 373, 386.

It should be noted that countries such as Germany, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark falsification of evidence is considered as forgery and criminal liability is established only for this act. Under the Criminal Code Ukraine greatly expanded list of socially dangerous acts covered by the terms. Note that the smallest difference of the Criminal Code of Ukraine in imposing liability for forgery of documents with the Criminal Code of Sweden, of Denmark and Spain, which have similar rules.

The subject of falsification by the Criminal Spain, Austria, of Denmark can be anything - person, distorting, moonlight or use in court of evidence. Under the Criminal Code Ukraine, not all of these people are included in the subjects of offenses related to falsification of evidence.

The comparative study demonstrated that the responsibility for the falsification of evidence provided by us in all the foreign criminal codes, because such actions are really socially dangerous. Taking into account international experience countering falsification of evidence, according to the author, will enable the legislator to improve domestic articles 357, 358, 364, 366, 384 of the Criminal Code that will increase the efficiency of combating this negative phenomenon.

**Keywords:** falsification of evidence, comparative law, productive foreign criminal legislation.

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