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CRIMINAL LAW OF UKRAINE

Introduction. Modern criminal legislation of Ukraine is the combination of systematic and specific legislative acts that define the bases and principles of criminal responsibility, sentencing, release of liability and punishment.

Review of recent publications. The issue of the nature and importance of remote employment has been covered in the publications of such scientists as J. Norton, H.-H. Jescheck, V. D. Shvets, V. M. Grytsak, Y. I. Vasylykevych, O. V. Gatseliuk and others.

Objectives of the paper. The main purpose of the research is to study particular aspects of problematics which may occur in criminal law of Ukraine.

Results of the research. Criminal law, the body of law that defines criminal offenses, regulates the apprehension, charging, and trial of suspects, and fixes penalties and modes of treatment applicable to convicted offenders [1].

Apart from the theoretical plan of action aimed at effectively bringing perpetrators to justice, this section contains references to relevant legal provisions. Furthermore, you will find templates of some procedural documents attached to this publication. Utilization and reference to these materials may be useful for purposes of communication with law enforcement agencies and controlling the effectiveness of their work on the investigation of a racially motivated crime of which you are the victim.

Only an act which is recognized as a crime by national legislation may be considered as a crime [2]. The absolute range of socially dangerous acts which are recognized as crimes according to the Ukrainian legislation is contained in the Criminal Code (CC) of Ukraine. In this section we will analyze only those provisions of the CC of Ukraine which are of relevance for the purposes of this publication. This work will also analyze the specifics of the application of these provisions in practice.

From the legal point of view, the grounds for criminal prosecution of the perpetrators of a socially dangerous act must include the presence of all the constituent elements of the offense (*corpus delicti* “components of the crime”) in such act. Namely, presence of all essential objective and subjective features which characterize the act as a concrete type of crime is necessary [3]. Elements (features) of the body of the crime are defined by the norms of both General and Special Parts of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [3]. Identification of the presence of the body of the crime in each particular act as well as defining the scope of the liability for its commitment (application of legal norms) is carried out taking into account all its characteristics and their correlation to the norms of the criminal law. Such identification is strictly individual and specific. This “process” is called criminal legal classification of the socially dangerous act. Authorities applying criminal legislation analyze and compare the features of the committed act with the features of a certain body of the crime. If these features coincide, the person who commits this act is incriminated with a certain body of the crime (certain crime). Preliminary classification of a crime is carried out by the pretrial investigation agencies. However, the classification and the determination of the sanction lie within the exclusive competence of the court [4: 244].

Conclusion. We may conclude that in general the state of modern criminal legislation is satisfactory. Its characteristic features are democratic, stable and simultaneously dynamic. However, under present conditions it is essential to ensure that national criminal legislation remains more pragmatic, accurately and quickly responds to various challenges of modern crime, appears effective in the issues of combating socially dangerous encroachment, not only provides the implementation of repressive measures, but also compensative, preventive and educational mechanisms. One of the most important tasks for the national criminal legislation in the near future should be clear separation of socially dangerous acts that belong to the category of criminal misdemeanors, but such a step will inevitably entail major changes in its system in its turn. Despite this fact, in our view, the criminal legislation of Ukraine should be ready for non-standard (non-traditional) steps and various reform measures that are sometimes rather fleeting as our social life itself.

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FACTORS IN POLISH COLONISATION OF UKRAINIAN LAND (A SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE REVIEW)

Introduction. The issue of Polish colonisation of Ukrainian lands has been continuously studied by scientists of different generations. Researchers assessed it differently, considering the socioeconomic and political situation on the Ukrainian lands.

The objective of the paper is to analyse the research findings published by historians in scientific literature regarding Polish colonisation of the Ukrainian lands taking into account its main factors.

Results of research. Polish colonisation has been viewed both as a positive and a negative issue. Thus, M. Koialovich emphasises that Polish landlords took over the Ukrainian lands swiftly, imposing their faith and language. The researcher highlights the unity of Russian and Ukrainian peoples, while the Poles are depicted as the invaders [3: 22-28].