

meaning of terms «impossibility of election results establishing» and «nullification of election results» (as well as relevant procedure) judges and law enforcement personnel are to address to laws «On elections of President of Ukraine», «On elections of people's deputies of Ukraine», «On local elections» and «On All-Ukrainian plebiscite». But these legislative acts contains only definition of «expression of will results», but not «election results». Naturally, these terms are used as synonyms in practice, but is it an analogy of legislation (statutory banned according to art. 3 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) or not? The only way to solve this legal problem is to bring criminal legislation terminology in line with election legislation (definitely, the latter is primarily to former).

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THE CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL LAW IN THE DOCTRINE OF CRIMINAL LAW

In the theory of criminal law, criminal-law regulation is determined in different ways. Within the framework of criminal legal regulation of social relations, a mechanism of creation and implementation of criminal legislation functions. This, on the one hand, obliges to find out the place of processes of creation and implementation of criminal legislation in criminal legal regulation of social relations, and also provides an opportunity to establish the correlation of these phenomena and their interconnection. On the other hand, this fact provides an opportunity to use the doctrine of the mechanism of criminal legal regulation for the development of the theory of the mechanism for the creation and implementation of criminal legislation. This is especially true given the lack of substantive work on the mechanism of creation and implementation of criminal law in science of criminal law, in contrast to the works of scientists, which considered only the criminal-legal regulation of social relations.

One should agree that legal regulation is a special regulation that differs from other forms of social regulation. It involves various methods, methods, types, regimes, legal constructions, includes a number of stages [7, p. 10]. Every type of legal regulation, including criminal law, is special. It, on the one hand, has common features with social and legal regulation, while –it differs from criminal-procedural, criminal-executive and other types of legal regulation.

Yu. Baulin proposes criminal-law regulation to regulate the criminal activity of the state activities regarding the application of criminal liability and other criminal-law measures to those who commit crimes [1, p. 24]. Of course, criminal law generally covers the activities of scholars. However, this understanding of this criminal-law category seems somewhat limited, since it is limited to the application of certain criminal-law measures only to those who committed crimes.

For the same reason, we can not agree with N. Henry, who argues that criminal-law regulation is subject only to those relations that exist between person who committed the crime and state, since the regulation provides for the regulation of rights and obligations of participants in these relations through specially created criminal law [3, p. 12].

A. Voznyuk criminal-legal regulation of social relations determines how implemented by the state with the help of the means enshrined in the Criminal Code of social relations, their consolidation, protection, protection and development [2, p. 219]. The above definition, on the contrary, has a broader meaning, however, in order to understand its content, it is necessary to find out what the author understands under the means fixed in the Criminal Code. Moreover, it is unclear what the indicated means are and what exactly they concern?

G. Petrova proposes following definition of criminal-legal regulation –it is an independent element of system of legal regulation of social relations, which allows you to streamline the activities of people and is carried out through criminal law and criminal-legal relations [5, p. 129]. The limitation of this definition is due to the fact that in addition to criminal law and criminal-legal relations, there are other components of criminal law regulation, in particular: legal facts,

acts of application of criminal-law norms. At the same time, it is not clear what relations the researcher refers to the criminal law.

Criminal legal regulation (in the broadest sense) V. Smirnov determines how the influence of the norms of criminal legislation in the order of exercising the function of protection on various social relations. The author reduces this influence to the creation of conditions for the implementation of certain regulations, but not to their organization (direct regulation). Criminal regulation in the narrow sense - is the establishment of the rules of criminal law rights and obligations of the parties to social relations that arise in the event of a crime [6, p. 16–17, 30–32]. In our opinion, one cannot agree neither with the broad nor with the narrow meaning of the term «criminal law regulation», which the author suggests. If we already consider criminal legislation in a broad sense, then it is first necessary to point out the creation of a criminal law, and then on its implementation. That is, in our opinion, criminal law regulation is a process that encompasses both the creation of criminal legislation and its implementation. At the same time, the impact that author speaks of is precisely after the creation of a criminal law, when available means of such influence, primarily in form of criminal law. Therefore, in the narrow sense, criminal law can be reduced to implementation of criminal law in form of compliance, implementation, use and application of criminal law.

Discussion of definitions proposed by V. Smirnov is also due to a limited view of criminal law regulation if his subject is viewed as social relations that arise in event of a crime.

More balanced it is seen the statement of N. Hutorova that regulation of criminal legal relations is an ordering with the help of the norms of criminal law and the totality of legal means of social relations between a person who committed a socially dangerous act, stipulated by the criminal law, and the State on the application of criminal liability and/or other measures of criminal law, legal nature [4, p. 107].

The emphasis on organization of social relations confirms our hypothesis that criminal law regulates the mechanism for creation and implementation of criminal legislation.

The legal fact, according to N. Hutorova, which generates these relations, is the commission of a person foreseen by the criminal

law of a socially dangerous act, which is the basis for the application of criminal-law measures. That is, in the opinion of the researcher, it refers to both crimes and other socially dangerous acts (in particular, committed by persons for whom, on the basis of criminal law, coercive measures of medical or educational nature may be applied) [4, p. 107].

We support the scientist in fact that we must speak not only about person who committed a crime, but also other persons who are not recognized as the subjects of crime, although committed socially dangerous acts, but are not subject to criminal liability. Also, except for the subjects of crime within limits of criminal law, their rights are exercised by other subjects –in circumstances that exclude the crime of act.

Therefore, criminal law is created specifically for settlement of social relations that arise in connection with the commission of a crime or other socially dangerous act provided for in the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The rules for regulating these social relations are enshrined in the relevant criminal-law rules, which are the basis for the implementation of criminal law.

Consequently, criminal law is a process that encompasses both the creation of criminal legislation and its implementation. At the same time, in the narrow sense, criminal-law regulation can be reduced to the implementation of criminal legislation in form of observance, implementation, use and application of criminal law.

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PECULIARITIES OF PROTECTION OF PUBLIC ORDER AND PROTECTION OF PUBLIC SECURITY DURING MASS EVENTS: INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACTIVITY OF POLITICS

Proper maintenance of order and safety during mass events is possible only through the integrated use of scientifically grounded legal, organizational and tactical principles, forms and methods that have a single target orientation.

International human rights instruments provide for a range of rights and freedoms. In particular, the right to freely adhere to their views (Article 19.1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the right to freely express their views (Article 19.2 of the International Covenant), the right to peaceful assembly (Article 21 of the International Covenant). However, the world community has established certain restrictions on the exercise of these rights. These restrictions can be applied provided that they are legal and necessary – to ensure rights and reputation of others, to protect public safety and public order, morality and health of the population (Article 19.3, 21.2.2 of the International Covenant) [1].