

The term "Utopian socialism" was introduced by Karl Marx in "For Ruthless Criticism of Everything" in 1843 (and then developed in the Communist Manifesto in 1848).

All things considered, I would like to make a conclusion about Thomas More's Utopia and Utopian socialism itself. Utopia is not only a philosophical work, which is relevant even today as it explains human psychology, but it is one of the first and the most striking work on socialism. Thomas More's idea has given life to the concept of Utopian socialism, which later evolved into ideas of socialism and communism and were examined in detail by a great deal of scholars.

References:

1. More, Thomas (1516/1967), "Utopia", trans. John P. Dolan, in James J. Greene and John P. Dolan, ed., The Essential Thomas More, New York: New American Library.
2. J. C. Davis (28 July 1983). Utopia and the Ideal Society: A Study of English Utopian Writing 1516-1700. Cambridge University Press. p. 58.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OBJECTIVE SIDE OF THE CRIME OF HIGH TREASON

The development of Ukraine as a democratic, social and legal state involves realization of proper criminal legal protection of certain social values, without which the normal functioning of the state and its individual institutions is impossible. In particular, it directly concerns the effective counteraction to crimes in the area of new national security of Ukraine.

Crimes against foundations of Ukraine's national security encroach on the most important values of the state and society in general, therefore the legislator placed them in the first chapter of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The legislator wisely draws our attention to the fact that such crimes are the most serious socially dangerous acts and aim at disruption and / or weakening of social and state system of Ukraine. There are three things aimed at ensuring rights of citizens of Ukraine and other members of the Ukrainian

political nation. They are the constitutional system, state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

State treason belongs to rare crimes. However, even few cases of committing an attack constitute significant danger and require a radical eradication. In particular, it should be emphasized that in recent years, the problem of protecting the state from external threats, caused both by aggressive actions of the Russian Federation and ineffective provision of national security and defense of Ukraine, became relevant.

On an objective side, state treason may consist only in those actions, the exhaustive list of which is explicitly stated in Part 1 of Article 11.1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Those are the transition to the enemy's side in conditions of martial law or during an armed conflict, espionage, the provision of assistance to a foreign state, a foreign organization or their representatives in carrying out subversive activities against Ukraine [1].

Moving to the side of the enemy means that a citizen of Ukraine provides direct assistance to the state with which Ukraine at that time is in the state of war or armed conflict. In specific cases, this offence may consist in entering into service of certain military or other formations of the enemy state (police, punitive detachments, intelligence), providing means for committing crimes to agents of special services of foreign states, removing obstacles to their commission, or providing such assistance to other agents.

Espionage is the gathering of information for the purpose of transferring it to a foreign state or its representatives or giving them information that is a state or military secret.

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On State Secret", the state secret (secret information) is one of the kinds of secret information, covering information in the field of defence, economy, science and technology, external relations, state security and protection of law and order, disclosure of which may be detrimental to national security of Ukraine and recognized as a state secret in the order which is established by this Law and shall be subject to state protection [2].

The last form of the objective side is giving assistance to a foreign state, a foreign organization or their representatives in carrying out subversive activities against Ukraine, which manifests itself in helping a foreign state or foreign organization to harm the state security of Ukraine in all possible ways and means.

To sum up, crimes against the national security of Ukraine constitute the most dangerous encroachments on social relations that provide state security,

defence, independence of the country, and its constitutional order. Therefore the legislator included them into the 1st chapter of Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Reference:

1. Кримінальний кодекс України від 05.04.2001 - №2341-III - Відомості Верховної Ради України – 2001 - № 25-26 - ст.131 – [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14>

2. Про державну таємницю: Закон України від 21.01.1994 - №3855-XII – Відомості Верховної Ради України – 1994 - №16 – ст.. 93 - [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3855-12>

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EARLY TERMINATION OF PRESIDENT’S POWERS IN UKRAINE: PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION

In the structural organization of Ukraine the President occupies a special place, as he personifies the state, speaks on its behalf and provides coordinated functioning of the whole state mechanism.

The status of the President of Ukraine is set up by the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine, which determine his place and role in the system of state authorities; fix the order of replacement of the President’s post; provide constitutional and legal responsibility for treason and other crimes; define functions and powers of the President of Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine is elected for the term of five years. His powers, as a rule, are terminated after this period. The President of Ukraine shall exercise his powers until the assumption of office by the newly elected President of Ukraine.

At the same time, the early termination of the powers of the President of Ukraine is possible in the presence of the grounds provided by the Constitution of Ukraine and in adherence to the constitutionally determined procedure.

According to Article 108 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the authority of the President shall be subject to an early termination in cases of: