

References:

1. Oxford Dictionaries: English Dictionary, Thesaurus, & Grammar Help. [Electronic resource] – Access mode: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/mansplaining>.
2. Reeves A. N. Mansplaining, Maninterrupting and Bropropriating: Gender Bias and the Pervasive Interruption of Women / Arin N. Reeves // Yellow Paper Series. – Chicago: Nextions, 2015. [Electronic resource] – Access mode: <http://nextions.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/maninterruptions-bropropriation-and-mansplaining-2-yellow-paper-series.pdf>.
3. Solnit R. Men explain things to me / Rebecca Solnit. – Chicago: Haymarket Books, 2014. – 144 p.
4. Zimmerman D. H., West C. Sex Roles, Interruptions and Silences in Conversations. [Electronic resource] – Access mode: <http://www.linguisticsnetwork.com/wp-content/uploads/Sex-Roles-Interruptions-and-Silences-in-Conversation.compressed.pdf>.

Katya Lysyk,

Scientific supervisor: Iryna Veres,
Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor
Language tutor: Anetta Artsyshevskya,
Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor
Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

INVALIDITY OF MARRIAGE

To start with, invalidity of marriage is a form of the refusal of a state from recognition of marriage validity because of the violation of conditions stated by legislative acts. This refusal is established in the court decision. It is a way of protection of the rights and legal interests of a spouse.

Marriages which could be annulled are called void marriages and voidable marriages. These marriages are fundamentally flawed in some way. A void marriage is invalid ab initio. Its invalidity does not require recognition by the court. A voidable marriage is valid until it is annulled by the court[3, p. 47].

Generally, a marriage is void if:

— The parties' degree of consanguinity is too close – for example, a brother and sister or a parent and a child. Different jurisdictions have different lists of prohibited incestuous relationship.

— A party to the marriage is forbidden to marry as a result of losing their civil rights, such as committal of the crime.

— The form of marriage is forbidden by the statute – such as same-sex marriage (in some jurisdictions) or group marriage.

— There is a previously existing marriage by at least one of the parties, and the subsequent marriage may also constitute the crime of bigamy[2].

In Ukraine invalidity of marriage is regulated by the norms of the Family Code of Ukraine. According to the Family Code of Ukraine, the grounds on which a marriage is considered invalid include the violation of conditions stated in Articles 22, 24-26. A marriage shall be invalid on the following grounds if the main features of marriage are violated:

— Marriage age

— Voluntary character of marriage

— Monogamy

— the requirements of Article 26 of the Family Code of Ukraine which include categories of people who can not marry each other.

According to Article 39, marriage registered with already married person whose first marriage was registered shall be invalid. Marriage registered between people who are relatives related to each other by blood, as well as between full blood brother and sister shall be invalid. Registered marriage of a person found incapable shall be invalid[1].

Article 40 regulates the questions of marriage, which could be found invalid judicially. Marriage is found invalid judicially if it has been registered without free consent of woman and man. In particular, the consent is not considered to be a free one if, at the time of marriage registration, the person was suffering from a mental disease, was drunk, drugged, intoxicated as a result of which he/she did not fully realize the significance of his/her actions and (or) was unable to control them, or if marriage was registered as result of physical or mental violence. Marriage is found invalid judicially in case of fictitious marriage. Marriage is fictitious if it has been registered by a woman and man or by one of them without intention to found a family and obtain spouses' rights and responsibilities[1].

Article 41 states grounds on which marriage may be found invalid judicially.

Marriage may be found invalid judicially if it has been registered:

1) between the adopter and his/her adopted child;

2) between cousins; aunt, uncle and nephew, niece;

3) with a person that concealed his/her serious disease or illness dangerous to other people;

4) with a person under marriageable age who has not been granted the right to marry [1].

To sum up, invalidity of marriage is an important institute which provides protection of the rights and legal interests of a person whose marriage is unlawful or invalid under the laws.

References:

1. Сімейний кодекс України від 10.01.2002 року № 2947-III // Відомості Верховної Ради України. – 2002.- № 21-22. – Ст.135. / [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2947-14>.

2. Void marriage [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Void_marriage.

3. When marriage is a marriage not a marriage? [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: https://www.farrer.co.uk/Global/1/When_is_marriage_not_a_marriage.pdf.

Anastasiia Martynevyh,

Research supervisor: Viktoriia Ivaniuk

Lecturer of the Department of International Law,

International Relations and Diplomacy

Language tutor: Larysa Sandii

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Ternopil National Economic University

GLOBALIZATION: THE EMERGING ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The world is facing unprecedented challenges, both global and domestic: regional conflicts, terrorism, growing migratory pressures, protectionism and social and economic inequalities. Today, we should be determined “to address the challenges of a rapidly changing world” [2, p. 4]. In this respect, international institutions are understood to play a vital role.

Global interaction is centuries old, reflecting a human instinct to find new opportunities, and exchange ideas and goods. Breakthroughs such as the Internet and the rise of emerging economies have further accelerated global exchanges