

and discord. Thirdly, the opening of criminal proceedings on the facts of committing crimes aimed at incitement to racial, national or religious hatred and discord is usually due to the necessity of preliminary expert evaluation of campaign materials (printed matter, films), texts of public speeches (in mass media, meetings, concerts, etc.).

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THE EXTRADITION INSTITUTE AS ONE OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE LAW ON CRIMINAL LIABILITY IN THE SPACE

The institution of extradition (Article 10 of the Criminal Code) has an important role in characterizing the law of criminal liability in the space. In general, extradition is the transfer by a State of a person who committed a crime or was detained in the territory of that State, to another State of which he is a citizen of the country in which he is being prosecuted and sentenced to trial or serving a sentence. The Extradition Institute is a complex interdisciplinary institution (therefore, all normative provisions regarding extradition can not be reflected only in the Criminal Code or only in the CPC of Ukraine or only in relevant international treaties of Ukraine), and secondly, such laws exist in many other states, and such a law acting in tsarist Russia, and thirdly in Ukraine ", today the procedure for granting (applying for granting) legal assistance in criminal cases in the form of extradition is regulated by subordinate normative acts".

Extradition (extradition) is a tool by which provided - in line with demand "issues or courts alone" - the principle of inevitability of criminal responsibility and punishment of those who fled abroad. His extradition development owes mainly international activities of

France, during which produced the fundamental principles of modern institute extradition. Institute extradition developed, usually of agreements ad hoc (for this case) to bilateral and later multilateral agreements of a general nature, replacing in certain areas (especially within the EU) institution of extradition institute so-called "arrest warrant", while fixing the main provisions on extradition in special laws.

Issuance of a citizen of Ukraine to a foreign state is inadmissible. In accordance with Part 2 of Art. 25 of the Constitution of Ukraine, a citizen of Ukraine can not be issued to another state. This does not apply to cases of the issuance of a citizen of Ukraine to a competent international judicial body in connection with the possible commission of crimes under international conventions (for example, crimes against peace and humanity and war crimes). The issuance of other persons - foreign citizens and stateless persons - may be carried out on the basis of international conventions, international treaties and agreements directly concluded by Ukraine or concluded by the former USSR and remain valid for Ukraine. Ukraine on September 25, 1995, joined the European Convention on extradition of offenders on December 13, 1957. Ukraine should give to the other Contracting States, subject to the provisions and conditions of the Convention, persons who are prosecuted by the competent authorities of the requesting party for committing the offense or who are wanted by those authorities for the purpose of executing a sentence or a detention order (Article 1 of the Convention) . The extradition of offenders is carried out in connection with offenses punishable by the laws of the requesting party and the requested party by deprivation of liberty or under a detention order for a maximum term of at least one year or more severe punishment. If the person is found guilty and the sentence on detention or the detention order is pronounced in the territory of the requesting party, the sentence shall be at least four months (paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Convention).

In the constitutions of some other states, issues of extradition are regulated even more in detail. Thus, according to the Spanish Constitution, the extradition of offenders is permissible, but those

who committed political crimes must be extradited only on the basis of a treaty or law on the basis of reciprocity; terrorist acts do not belong to political crimes. According to the Constitution of Malta, extradition is permitted only for the fulfillment of an agreement created by an international treaty and in accordance with the law. No person should be extradited for a political offense. The Constitution, in the context of Malta's obligations as a member of the EU, also mentions the operation of the Extradition Act (1978). According to the Portuguese Constitution, the issuance of Portuguese citizens is allowed only by a court decision on the basis of reciprocity by the State concerned, enshrined in an international treaty, in cases of terrorism and crimes organized at the international level, if the issuing State guarantees an adequate and fair process.

Ukrainian scholars have pointed out that the practice of issuing extradition is through the adoption of national laws (for example, in Austria and Sweden), which details both the material basis of extradition and its procedural side, and that it is desirable to adopt such a law in Ukraine. Special extradition laws are adopted in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, and in some states (Germany, Switzerland, etc.), the issue of extradition is governed by the law on international assistance in criminal matters, and that certain The rule was the conclusion of these issues of multilateral agreements at the regional level, such as the European Convention on Extradition.

The implementation of criminal law jurisdiction of Ukraine concerning crimes committed abroad by foreigners and stateless persons who do not permanently reside in Ukraine is also possible on the basis of the real principle of the law on criminal liability in the space. This principle differs from the universal one that applies if the committed socially dangerous act is a grave or especially grave crime that infringes on the rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens or its interests. Analyzing Article 8 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine I would like to say that its disadvantage is the lack of specification, which crimes belong to the group "against the interests of Ukraine". This gives rise to further disputes between scientists. Therefore, Art. 8 would be substantially complemented by a list of crimes and thus

simplify its application in practice. Summing up all the above, we can conclude that this topic is problematic for the present due to the fact that, when it was considered, a number of problems were identified that needed a pressing solution.

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**WATER VEHICLES AS A SUBJECT OF TRAFFIC RULES
VIOLATION OR RAIL, WATER OR AIR TRANSPORT
OPERATION (ARTICLE 276 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE
OF UKRAINE)**

Water vehicles are one of the crime subjects, covered by the Article 276 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine `Traffic rules violation or rail, water or air transport operation`. Sea and river vessels belong to water vehicles. Let us apply to the current legislation in order to consider its characteristics. So the notion of the traffic vessel contains in the Article 15 of The Code of Trade and Maritime Traffic