

186 (robbery), 187 (banditry), 189 (extortion), 191 (unlawful appropriation through service position). These crimes were supplemented by a qualifying feature – the commission of martial law.

Therefore, from now on, the responsibility for committing crimes under martial law or state of emergency has become more severe, namely:

– for theft – the offender faces imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years;

– for robbery – a term of 7 to 10 years;

– for banditry – the offender faces not only imprisonment for a term of 8 to 15 years, but also confiscation of property;

– for extortion – the penalty will be: imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years with confiscation of property;

– for appropriation, embezzlement of property with the help of service position, – not only imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years, but also deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 3 years [3].

Basing on the given analysis, it should be concluded that today there is a need for detailed legal regulation of criminal law, in particular, criminal prosecution, martial law or in combat situations, as this will guarantee reliable protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF CIVIL LAW MODELS

There are quite a large number of various legal models in the world, including civil law ones. They are classified according to different criteria and divided into different types.

The concept of a civil-law model should be understood as the unification of several states based on the unity of the basic laws of the civil-law regulation of social relations carried out in them [1; 75]. The following civil law models are distinguished: 1. Romano-Germanic; 2. Anglo-

American; 3. Muslim; 4. Patriarchal; 5. Far Eastern; 6. Central European; 7. Eastern European.

1. The Romano-German civil law system is widespread in the countries of the European continent, as well as in countries located in other parts of the world, namely: Africa, Latin and South America, Asia, which as a result of the colonization of European countries adopted the legal features and traditions of the Old World [2; 65].

The main source of law in the Romano-Germanic system is a legal act. However, important value in the system of sources of law of the Romano-Germanic legal family also belongs to subordinate legal acts, which include resolutions, decrees, instructions, decisions, regulations, circulars.

2. The Anglo-American legal system is a group of legal systems originating from the common law of England and characterized by the dominance of judicial precedent as the main source of law [3; 4]. This system is most widespread in England, as well as in the following countries: Ireland, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

The main features of the Anglo-American system include: 1) originated in England; 2) law is divided into common law and equity law; 3) there is no division of rights into public and private; 4) priority of procedural law over substantive law; 5) the main source of law is judicial precedent [3; 5].

3. The Muslim civil legal system is a system that is characteristic of the countries of the Muslim world, namely the states of the Arab East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, Kuwait, etc.), as well as in the Muslim communities of Africa (Somali, Tanzania, Kenya, etc.), Malaysia, Indonesia and a number of other countries.

The main sources of the Muslim system are: 1) the Koran – a collection of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad; 2) the Sunnah – the embodiment of the divinely inspired practice of the prophet; 3) Ijma – the opinion of the Islamic community and jurists on a certain issue of Islamic teaching; 4) Qiyas – the principle of judging by analogy [5; 21].

4. Patriarchal civil law system – a system that is most widespread in African countries, as well as in Oceania, Indonesia, India, and Malaysia [4; 20]. It is characterized by the following features: 1) the main source of law is custom; 2) the system combines statutory, colonial and customary, local law; 3) all regulations are adapted to local customs.

5. The Far Eastern civil-legal system is a group of legal systems that were formed on the basis of the moral and philosophical teachings of the Far East and for them is characterized by the dominance of traditional moral and ethical norms over legal ones in the system of social regulation. This system includes the legal systems of China, Japan and some other countries that developed under their influence – Mongolia, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, etc. [4; 20]. The main features of the Far Eastern system include: 1) the main source of law is custom; 2) weak development of the legal infrastructure is characteristic.

6. Central European civil law system – the system is typical for the following countries: Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Poland, Czech Republic. The main features of this system include: 1) lack of division of rights into private and public; 2) the main source of civil law is acts of the civil legislator; 3) legislative acts obtain over case law [4; 36].

7. The Eastern European system is a system characterized by the following features: 1) there are certain restrictions on the right to private property; 2) includes a large number of subordinate legal acts that regulate civil legal relations. It is typical for the following countries: Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Ukraine [4; 20].

So, civil law models are of great importance when studying the basics of civil law in general, because they allow us to learn about the development of civil law in different countries of the world and to make a general picture of the improvement of civil law at various stages of its development.

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CAUSING OF MONETARY COMPENSATION IN UKRAINE

Monetary compensation for damage caused to a person or his property replaced personal revenge, which existed before the establishment of this institution. Monetary compensation for damages remain important in all civil law systems. Commitment to compensation for damages is one of the first in civil law. They are connected with the idea of responsibility for the actions. The civil code of Ukraine defines that legal consequences of contractual and tort obligations are their termination due to unilateral refusal, if it's provided by the contract or law, or termination of the contract; change in the terms of the obligation; payment of penalty;