

Subjective factors that determine how to commit murders for order, include first of all motive, then purpose of crime is caused by purpose tools, techniques and conditions to achieve this purpose, the guilt and emotions during the crime.

To sum up the foregoing, it is appropriate to define the method of murder for order. So, it is determined by objective and subjective factors set of actions of the perpetrator (customer, intermediary (intermediaries), artist (artist)) in preparation, commission and concealment of the murder for order.

Based on this definition, it is necessary to conduct a small classification of this concept. In terms of the subject of the crime it's possible to allocate such methods of the murder for order that committed:

- by professional;
- by dilettante;
- by criminal organization.

In terms of an instrument of murder for order the methods can be divided into those committed:

- using weapons (cold, fire, explosion)
- using poisons, chemicals;
- using physical force (strangulation);
- through the use of technical tools, the main purpose of which is not murder or causing bodily harm (for instance, vehicle).

So, methods of the murder for order are very diverse and need a deep research and further study.

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## **THE INSTITUTE OF CITIZENSHIP AND THE MAIN ASPECTS OF THE CITIZENSHIP OF UKRAINE**

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The understanding of a person as a citizen has an essential significance to defining his/her social nature and legal status. Citizenship allows a person with the status of a citizen to participate in the political, economic, legal, and cultural life of the society and state. The scope of the rights and freedoms that a person can use in a particular country and the amount of duties assigned to him/her by the state directly depends on the person's having or not having the status of a citizen of this state.

Civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights and freedoms are available to citizens of a sovereign state.

It should be noted that citizens cannot be regarded as all the population residing in the state, for the population of the state includes not only the citizens but also foreigners and stateless persons. It should be noted that population is a demographic, not a legal category. The native citizens unlike the foreign citizens and stateless persons are the subjects to the power of the state and its sovereignty.

Thus, a citizen of Ukraine enjoys the rights and fulfills the duties, has specific legal relations with Ukraine, and all these factors determine the status of the citizenship. The Ukrainian citizens as a considerable part of the population create the Ukrainian people; the latter is a legal category. According to the Constitution of Ukraine the Ukrainian people is the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power [5: Article 5].

Historically Ukraine is a country with the multi-ethnic structure of the population. The citizens are representatives of different nations and nationalities who live in the cross-cultural environment. Between them and the Ukrainian government there is a legal bond, but, unfortunately, there is no stable spiritual connection between them. At the same time among a significant part of the Ukrainians living outside the state, who are not the citizens of Ukraine, there is a steady spiritual connection though the legal relationships are much weaker.

Thus, the citizenship of Ukraine is a stable, unlimited by space legal relationship of the person with the Ukrainian state, based on the legal recognition of the citizen of Ukraine by the state, resulting in their taking mutual rights and obligations in the amount prescribed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

Thus, the main features of citizenship as a specific individual communication with the state are as follows:

- 1) it has legal nature;
- 2) it is unlimited in time and space;
- 3) it includes reciprocal/mutual rights and obligations [7].

This relationship determines the role of the citizen as a representative of the sovereign power of the state, regardless of the place of residence (in the state or abroad), because the citizenship of Ukraine is a permanent legal connection between the individual and the Ukrainian state, which is manifested in their mutual rights and obligations.

Citizenship should be considered as the basis of the legal status of a person, as a subjective right to a nationality, and as a legal institution of the constitutional law.

Citizenship is a permanent, not temporary legal connection. It manifests itself in space and time. Citizenship presupposes mutual rights and duties of the citizen and the Ukrainian state. Permanent legal connection between the individual and the state arises and exists on the basis of the recognition of a person as a citizen by the state. This relationship is shown in the spread of the sovereign power of the state on the person, even if he/she is abroad. This legal relationship is permanent and sustainable. Accordingly, all the citizens have complex social, personal, and political rights, fulfill all their civil duties under the Constitution and other laws, and protect the sovereignty

and territorial integrity of Ukraine. The state shall protect the rights and freedoms of the citizens, create proper conditions to exercise their rights. Under the Constitution the main duty of the state is to establish and ensure human rights and freedoms [5: Article 3], and Ukraine guarantees care and protection to all the citizens staying abroad [5: Article 25].

Thus, we can say that, the citizenship of Ukraine is an officially recognized legal status of a person due to his/her belonging to our country and people, it results in the emergence of reciprocal rights and duties of both the citizens and the state.

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## INSTITUTE OF LUSTRATION IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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Lustration is characterized by the fact that the majority of its procedures is often beyond legal norms that are standard within the legal framework of a state. Laws on lustration provide the possibility of punishment for activities or divergence from activities which under the law of the former political and legal system were not crimes. It concerns the employees of intelligence services, governing bodies, judicial authorities, etc. Thus, the main legal problem of lustration laws is that they have retroactive force.

All the available concepts of lustration display the process of identifying the facts of commission offenses committed by the officials for the purpose of their further occupation of the state positions.

The **significance** of this paper is determined by the fact that the institute of lustration is being formed in Ukraine, and it is aimed at clearing our state bodies from dishonest employees. The problem of lustration has been analyzed in the works of both Ukrainian and foreign scholars, among them are the works by N.E. Minenkova [5], S.V. Poltavets [7], G. Schwartz [4], and others.