

I also want to touch on the topic of individualization of the general legal norm regarding a specific life situation, taking into account various factors - both subjective and objective, which ultimately should contribute to the effective impact of labor law norms on the social relations they regulate. It is precisely by using the unity and differentiation as methods of legal regulation of labor that it is possible to achieve an optimal combination of the use of general legal norms with special legal norms, and ultimately a more effective and productive use of each of these types of legal norms in the implementation of legal regulation of labor relations based on a combination of acts of centralized and local character.

Therefore, as we can see, the tasks of the function of local regulation of remuneration should emphasize the specificity of this phenomenon and reveal its inherent properties. As a result of the study of the legal purpose of such regulation, we can conclude that local regulation proves to be the most effective in resolving issues of remuneration, as it is more effective in primary regulation of this problem.

#### References:

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## REAL AND UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF THE VALIDITY OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IN SPACE

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**Introduction.** To begin with, modern requirements and tasks of prevention of crime, aimed at regulating law and order in the country and protecting the rights and interests of citizens, require further research of the most complex theoretical problems in the field of criminal law in space. One of such urgent problems is the

study of the conceptual foundations of the doctrine of the operation of the criminal law in space.

**Objectives.** The object of the study is a set of legal relations that arise as a result of the presence and action of real and universal principles, the subject of the study is the content of publications in the domestic legal press regarding the specified principles, as well as fragments of educational literature and dissertation studies that relate to the topic under consideration.

**Methods.** The methodological basis of the conducted research is a combination of theoretical and practical approaches in which general scientific and special methods of cognition are used.

Having conducted a historical-legal analysis of the universal and real principles of validity of the law on criminal responsibility in space, I made the following conclusions. The validity of the criminal law in space in view of Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine characterizes the state of state sovereignty, determining the possibility of applying a certain law on criminal responsibility for the legal assessment of a specific criminal offense, depending on whether the crime was committed within Ukraine or outside it, as well as considering the legal status of the subject of the crime.

Speaking of the universal (cosmopolitan) principle introduced into domestic criminal law at the same time as the current Criminal Code entered into force in 2001, the researchers state that the presence of this principle in the text of the Criminal Code is a consequence of Ukraine's international obligations to fight crime. Based on this principle, which is contained in Article 8 of the Criminal Code, foreigners (or stateless persons) who do not permanently reside in Ukraine, who have committed acts outside its borders, are liable in Ukraine in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code in cases determined by international treaties.

It is noted that the idea of common interests of states is embodied in the universal principle, when the fight against the most dangerous types of crimes is declared, which explains the measures of interstate association in combating the category of international crimes and crimes of an international nature

It is claimed that by the time the Criminal Code of Ukraine entered into force, the Ukrainian legislator had already been able to take into account a number of international acts (in the area of the topic under consideration, it is primarily about the Statute of the International Criminal court of 1998), which, according to Ukrainian researchers, had a significant impact on the construction of a model for the prosecution of international crimes on a global scale, and also provided for the placement in the Special Part of the Criminal Code (chapter XX) of a number of norms regarding responsibility for committing international crimes.

As for the real principle, according to Article 8 of the Criminal Code, foreigners who do not permanently reside in Ukraine, in case of committing a crime outside its territory, should bear responsibility according to the norms of the Criminal Code in the event that this crime belongs to the category of serious or

particularly serious and has the object of the rights and freedoms of citizens of Ukraine or the interests of Ukraine.

It should be emphasized that the Article 10 of the Criminal Code, which introduces the concept of extradition into the field of domestic legislation, i.e. handing over the subject of a crime by one state to another, on the territory of which the act took place, or of which the person is a citizen, is systematically connected with the above article of the Ukrainian criminal law.

Researchers single out that criminality and other consequences of criminal offenses committed outside of Ukraine by persons who are not its citizens can be determined according to the norms of the Criminal Code on the basis of the universal principle of validity of the law on criminal liability in space. The possibility of applying the national law to a person guilty of committing such a crime is provided for by international treaties of Ukraine, in view of which norms were introduced into the Ukrainian legislation providing for liability for such crimes.

According to the universal principle, foreigners or stateless persons who do not permanently reside in Ukraine, who have committed crimes outside its borders, are subject to liability in Ukraine in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code, when such persons have not been convicted in a foreign state and brought to criminal liability on the territory of Ukraine in cases, determined by international treaties, of which Ukraine is a party, and treaties based on which norms have been introduced into the Criminal Code that provide for criminal liability for acts, the criminalization of which took place on the basis of international treaties concluded and ratified by Ukraine on combating crimes against peace, security of humanity and international law and order.

Foreigners are also subject to liability in Ukraine in accordance with the norms of its Criminal Code, if they have committed any of the specially provided crimes outside the Ukrainian territory in complicity with officials who are Ukrainian citizens, or if foreigners were offered, promised or provided an illegal benefit to the above-mentioned officials, or if they, on the contrary, accepted an offer or promise of an illegal benefit or received such a benefit from them.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, the task of my scientific work was to reveal the content of the above-mentioned principles, for which it was necessary: to perform an analysis of these principles, having investigated their origin and implementation in domestic legislation; to analyze the aspects of the implementation of the specified principles into the legislation of Ukraine, clarifying the problems of their implementation and the process of their implementation during the application of the legislation on the extradition of persons.

#### **References:**

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