

American copyright law is based on the Copyright Act of 1976 with numerous amendments, following the common law tradition. It has limited recognition of moral rights, with greater emphasis on economic rights. Registration is not required for protection but is necessary for filing copyright infringement lawsuits and obtaining statutory damages. The term of protection is generally the life of the author plus 70 years, but with variations for works made for hire. American law features a broader and more flexible fair use doctrine allowing transformative uses that may include creating certain derivative works without permission. While creating derivative works requires authorization from the original copyright holder, there is more flexibility under fair use provisions for transformative works. There is also a more developed concept of "work made for hire," where employers/commissioning parties often automatically own rights to derivative works created by employees/contractors.

Conclusion. To sum up, in both Ukraine and the USA, copyright for derivative works shares similarities but also has significant differences. In Ukraine, obtaining permission from the original copyright holder is mandatory to create a derivative work, even if substantial modifications are made. In the USA, permission is also required, but the "fair use" exception allows for certain derivative works to be created without the original owner's consent, provided it does not infringe on their commercial rights. Additionally, in Ukraine, the rights to a derivative work are more closely tied to the original, whereas in the USA, the author of a derivative work may retain certain rights even if their license to create derivative works is later revoked.

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AGE-RELATED IRRESPONSIBILITY BY LAW: CONCEPT AND CRIMINAL LAW SIGNIFICANCE

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The **relevance** of the issue of age-related irresponsibility by law lies in its importance for criminal law, since it directly relates to the issue of fair prosecution

of persons who have not reached the age of criminal responsibility or are not capable of realising the efforts of their actions. In modern society, the number of cases of involvement of the minors in crimes is growing, which requires improvement of legal mechanisms for determining their irresponsibility by law. The age and psychophysiological peculiarities of the development of children and adolescents require a differentiated approach to assessing their criminal liability. An important role in this is played by law enforcement practice and forensic examination, which allow for an objective determination of a person's ability to understand the social danger of their actions. In addition to legal aspects, the issue of age-related irresponsibility by law has a significant social dimension, as it concerns both the protection of children's rights and the need to ensure public safety. Not many scholars have studied this topic, but they have made a significant contribution to this area, among them: V. M. Burdin, L. M. Paliukh, A. A. Pavlovska, A. V. Andrushko, N. M. Myroshnychenko, V. V. Shpilyarevych and others.

The concept of irresponsibility by law is defined in part 2 of Article 19 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Irresponsibility by law is a condition under which a person could not realise or control his/her actions (inaction) as a result of a chronic mental illness, temporary mental disorder, dementia or other morbid condition [2]. If a person commits a criminal offence while insane, he or she is not subject to criminal liability. However, age-related irresponsibility by law implies that a person cannot be aware of his/her actions (inaction) or control them as a result of physiological changes caused by age-related peculiarities, such as mental retardation. For example, at the age of 15, person M. committed a theft, namely, stole a wallet from citizen K. However, he did so due to age-related underdevelopment, which was the result of pedagogical neglect. Person M. did not attend school, had too low level of elementary school knowledge for her age and expressed naive childish judgements, that is those based on fantasy and imagination rather than knowledge [1, p.177].

It is also necessary to take into account the peculiarities of criminal liability of the elderly. The legislator has not defined the upper limit of criminal liability. I reckon that this is reasonable, because in connection with reaching a certain age, people undergo irreversible psychophysiological changes, which may cause them to lose the ability to make a conscious choice of their behaviour, however, such changes are always either a chronic mental illness, a temporary mental disorder, dementia or other morbid condition. The fact of reaching a certain age does not have any independent significance, but it is also important to take into account that the aging process is inextricably linked to various diseases and disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease. With this disease, a person's mental processes slow down, they lose the ability to logically and consistently build their thoughts, and their speech becomes fragmentary and illogical [3]. However, Alzheimer's disease is a type of dementia, so it is one of the diseases that are classified as amentia, and accordingly affects the person's sanity.

Therefore, we can conclude that the distinction between insanity and irresponsibility by law due to age-related underdevelopment is an important

institution for the fair and reasonable application of the law on criminal liability. The introduction of the concept of age-related irresponsibility by law into national legislation will allow developing a unified approach to determining the irresponsibility by law of persons who have not reached a certain level of mental development and will contribute to a more objective resolution of issues of their liability. This will ensure compliance with the principles of justice, humanism and individual approach when assessing the actions of juvenile offenders. The absence of an upper age limit for criminal liability is justified, since the psychophysiological changes that accompany ageing do not always lead to a loss of the ability to be aware of one's actions. However, in the case of chronic mental illness or temporary mental disorders, a detailed assessment of a person's sanity is necessary to prevent unjustified convictions.

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FROM ALLIANCE TO OPPRESSION: THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PEREYASLAV TREATY

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This year the russians,invented the "Pereyaslav legend" and are trying convince the world and even the Ukrainians themselves that the legend is true. This fake legend speaks of some strange desire of the Ukrainian people to renounce their sovereignty and statehood and "unite" with the enemy.

In the context of the modern russian-Ukrainian war, when Russia false historical arguments to justify its aggression, the importance of a deep and comprehensive study of the Ukrainian history, including the events of 1654, becomes particularly important. Understanding the historical context allows us to resist russian propaganda and protect the national interests of Ukraine.

The events of 1654 had a decisive influence on the further development of the Ukrainian-russian relations. Although the agreement provided for protection over the Hetmanate, the gradual limitation of its independence by Moscow later led to the final destruction of the Ukrainian statehood in the 18-th century. This was a turning point, the consequences of which are still felt today.