The issue under current study belongs to the general domain of criminal law, as well as public, state and global security. The relevance of the investigation is determined by ever-increasing threat of national and global terrorism and inefficiency of applied techniques to resist it.

The research issue assumes comprehensive research, including historical and legal aspects of terrorism, the establishment of antiterrorist legislation, detailed criminal-legal and criminological analysis of offences.

The previously mentioned issues, including without limitation the development of an efficient criminal law measures of counterterrorism policy combined with the rights and freedoms of citizens, should be reflected in the dissertation research that I am currently working on.

The present article focuses on the main theoretical aspects of criminal liability for terrorist offenses. It can be considered as a brief overview of the relevance, research questions and novelty of the study.

I consider definition and distinguishing between terrorist act and act of international terrorism to be an essential starting point. A number of general theoretical and legal aspects of terror, terrorism, terrorist activities, terrorist act and act of international terrorism are intend to cover, as well as the development of legislation establishing criminal liability for these wrongful acts. Attention is paid to attitudes of scientists, legislative establishment, law enforcement authorities in dependence of various historical stages and the circumstances of reality.
The lack of a clear definition of terrorism becomes an important obstacle in the elaboration of international terrorist legislation. Not having a solid definition of terrorism impossible to reach agreement when formulating anti-terrorism legislation.

In the current paper the term «terrorism» in a legal context, both on the domestic and international levels, became a topic of theoretical concentration.

In the second place, I'll make a point about criminal-legal analysis of the rules, establishing criminal liability for terrorist activity. Terrorist act and act of international terrorism are examined in two directions: as an option of political violence requiring a more strict criminal responsibility and as a common crime politically motivated. The study highlights the presence in offender’s actions of particular intent to influence the decisions of the state authorities, local self-government bodies and international organizations as a statutory requirement for prosecution. The lack of this feature excludes liability for terrorist act. This fact must be taken into account when qualifying offender’s actions.

Next, I look at the rationale for the criminal rule establishing liability for the act of international terrorism by reference to the definition contained in international law acts. One should note that for the purposes of criminal prosecution the majority of states does not share terrorism at the international and state. The criminalization of act of international terrorism definitely has social and legal factors, it is aimed at ensuring favorable conditions for the Russian Federation as for a subject of international law.

But the current interpretation of international terrorism is imperfect, it doesn’t reflect the essence of crime, doesn’t conform to the accepted international practice, therefore requires further research and supplement.

Besides, it seems appropriate to set a balance between Sharia and contemporary Russian law. To substantiate this insight I have focused on the philosophical, historical and ethno-religious aspects of terrorism.

Scientists have already expressed the idea that the representatives of the government, law enforcement, religious organizations and public associations should know not only the current legislation but Sharia law and adat. Some of their principles, aren’t contradicting the Constitution of the Russian Federation, can be considered as a potential material for introduction into the system of law with the goal of improving.

The present research is an attempt at studying a pool of relevant issues which are not currently covered.

First, reconstruction and development of anti-terrorist legislation according to internal and external conditions of the society are stressed. The study centers round

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formation of modern understanding of terrorist act and act of international terrorism, based predominantly on terology, social philosophy and international law acts.

Next, the research brings to identification of general determinants causing terrorist activities at national and global levels; explores the criminological characteristics of terrorists; concentrates on the key destroying factors; proposes measures improving the antiterrorist legislation.

Special attention is paid to the interrelation between the concepts «terrorism-corruption», «terrorism — religious extremism» to establish trends of their interdependence and interaction.

Finally, attention is paid to elaboration of optimal forms of correlation between Sharia and official current legislation as the guiding principle of the anti-terrorist policy.

In order to achieve effective research results, the study is based on a combination of the various methods, including the general scientific, historical, legal, normative, formal, as well as comparative and qualitative analyses.

The utilizing of the general scientific method helps to trace interrelation between the general, particular and the singular, necessary and accidental, cause and effect. This method is the basis for the criminological characteristics of crimes, origin and classification of their causes, elaboration of preventive actions, study of offender’s personality and his motivational sphere.

The historical method explains the crime as a unique system, functioning in different historical conditions, shows its changes at different stages of social evolution.

The legal method is to study criminal cases considered by the courts, personal data files of the prisoners, background information and any other acts containing on criminal-legal and criminological information.

The normative method is to check the content of the document from the standpoint of compliance with applicable regulations; allows to identify illegal content documents.

The theoretical foundation consists of the academic papers belonging to domains of criminal law, criminology, victimology, social philosophy, psychology, history of political doctrine.

The empirical framework of research includes criminal justice statistics, the results of criminal casework, publications, speeches of politicians and law enforcement officers in the media.

Criminal statistics is an essential tool for the study of crime in its quantitative and qualitative characteristics, including the following ones: date and number of committed terrorist offences, their structure and dynamics, information about the identity of the offender, the prevalence of crime in certain administrative-territorial units. Statistics provides conditions for a more detailed analysis of the causes of crime, the choice of effective ways and means of dealing with it.
The materials of operative activities, criminal cases about crimes of a terrorist nature considered by the courts, dismissed cases are the most valuable source of relevant information.

In publications and monographs, particularly foreign ones, program documents and instructions of the terrorist organizations can be detected, as well as the leaders’ harangues, terrorists’ interviews.

Public reports of politicians and law enforcement officials are of particular interest to clarify the importance of the problem at the state level. The acquired information generates research questions for immediate resolution according the views of legal practitioners.

To sum up, acquired knowledge should be utilized for understanding of the contemporary determinants of terrorism and elaborating of effective anti-terrorist techniques.

The main emphasis is laid on comparative analysis of counter-terrorist regulations of the States — participants of the CIS from a legal liability standpoint in order to formulate the optimal anti-terror statutory provisions. The solving of problem related to legal treatment is an essential requirement for ensuring of law observance.

Next, the general scientific and normative approaches allow to identify general trends in the emergence and evolution of international terrorist activities in different socio-economic conditions.

The positive experience of foreign states, with the Islamic legal culture above all, is intended to provide background for counteraction activities by combining the capabilities of law-enforcement bodies, religious organizations, communities, and civil society.

Finally, the study is aimed at framing a system of specifically knowledge about terrorism and counter-terrorism based on religious, political, philosophical, ideological motivation.

In the rest of my presentation I’ll outline briefly assumed prospects and delimitations.

The choice of research issue caused by it’s relevancy both in academy and on the state level. In current study the role of Sharia and Islamic legal consciousness in legal development of Russia are touched. Among the reasons are the up-going process of renaissance of Islam, social and political activity of Muslim communities outside the regions where Islam is traditionally spread, the existing threat of Islamic extremism, increasing influence of Sharia upon political and legal development of the Muslim world.

Russia can’t be isolated from the reality, therefore the above-stated processes become a starting point for originating of new academic views. The present study covers in details the idea seemed to be unsolvable withing a long historical time scale. It focuses on the compatibility of Sharia and current legislation; examines several
patterns of possible correlation between above-stated legal systems. The central idea is that Sharia provisions can be used for solving issues which are provided for by dispositive norms of state legislation.

I dare to hope that current project, first, brings about improvement in present vision of counter-terrorism and can be put into practice for creation of an interstate anti-terror ideology protection system.

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Criminal liability for deliberate bankruptcy

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Уголовно-правовая ответственность за преднамеренное банкротство

Основная цель института банкротства — это удовлетворение требований кредиторов должником, не исполняющим свои обязательства, и привлечение к ответственности (административной и уголовной) лиц, виновных в доведении юридического лица до банкротства, а также умышленно допустивших неправомерные действия при банкротстве.

Вместе с тем на сегодняшний день процесс банкротства в России во многом остается полукриминальным.

Криминальное банкротство — это собирательный термин, включающий в себя три различных преступления, ответственность за совершение которых предусмотрена ст. ст. 195, 196, 197 УК РФ. В частности, речь идет о неправомерных действиях при банкротстве (ст. 195 УК РФ), преднамеренном банкротстве (ст. 196 УК РФ), фиктивном банкротстве (ст. 197 УК РФ). Следует разграничивать