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Ключові слова: кібербезпека, критична інфраструктура, політика кібербезпеки, національна система захисту критичної інфраструктури, кібервійна.

Key words: cyber security, critical infrastructure, cybersecurity policy, national system of critical infrastructure protection, cyberwar.

OSADCHYI BOGDAN

*National University "Odesa Law Academy",
graduate student of the Department of Criminal Procedure,
Detective and Operational Investigation*

THEORETICAL AND DOCTRINAL APPROACHES TO CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY OF CRIMES PROVIDED FOR BY ARTICLE 191 OF THE CC OF UKRAINE

Modern changes in Ukrainian society, the lack of systematic work in law-making and law enforcement necessitate the solution of a number of issues related to the criminological study of corruption crime and develop measures to counteract it, improve prevention mechanisms and strengthen precautionary measures. Corruption crime is now a specific phenomenon of criminal activity, and the problems of counteracting corruption have become key value in the state's reforms and policymaking in general. To this end, systematic reforms of criminal justice bodies are being carried out. However, without a proper criminological study of the effectiveness of their work, it is impossible to determine the efficacy of such reforms. In addition, research is needed on methods related to assessing not only the work of criminal authority, but also the effectiveness of the criminal law itself, namely the transition from quantitative indicators of statistical reporting to its qualitative analysis, which can not be done without the achievements of criminology. In this context, it is important to conduct a criminological characterization of misappropriation, waste of property or seizure by abuse of office, as one of the most common types of corruption crimes.

Of course, the state takes various measures to counteract corruption. As I. Mezentseva notes: "In recent years, Ukraine has signed a number of international documents, namely: the UN Convention against Corruption, the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and the Additional Protocol to the Criminal Anti-Corruption Convention, which obliged adoption of laws aimed at improving the current criminal anti-corruption legislation. Ukraine's desire to move closer to the standards of the international community in the field of counteracting and preventing corruption is embodied in the systematic work on reforming the system of criminal justice

and modernization of substantive and procedural legislation. However, despite some changes, the level of corruption crimes remains high” [1]. This is largely due to the institutionalization of corruption crime.

As noted by D. G Mykhaylenko corruption crimes in the conditions of institutionalized corruption, to which the author and Pr. V.M. Dryomin attributes corruption in Ukraine: “they pose a public danger not only due to the significance and depth of violations of legal relations protected by the norms of such crimes, but also due to the fact that they entail significant derivative socially dangerous consequences and consequences outside the specified legal relationship. Derivative socially dangerous consequences of corruption crime are caused not by a separate act of corruption, but by the fact that such acts, being transformed into institutionalized mass practice and disseminated through established corruption networks, synergistically acquire new dangerous characteristics. Under such conditions, the public danger of a single case of corruption is significantly increased given its place and role in the system of corrupt practices and its ability to reproduce corruption in the future in connection with other acts of corruption. In this case, a single act of corruption should be considered as an element of a stable system of acts of corruption. The same single act of corruption in a country where it is not institutionalized, does not have the above characteristics and is a public danger, without taking into account its network links with other acts of corruption at various levels. That is why, with outwardly identical (subjective and objective signs) acts of corruption, their social danger will be different depending on the environment in which they were committed” [2].

Taking in consideration information above, it is now very important to study misappropriation, seizure of property or seizure by abuse of office within the framework of criminological science. Yes, now there is a significant array of criminal law investigations of the crime under Art. 191 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, as well as forensic in the context of the methodology of investigation of this crime. However, so far there is no comprehensive criminological study of misappropriation, waste of property or seizure by abuse of office. Such a study will have theoretical and practical significance, because, in addition to the above, the relevance and necessity of its implementation is due to the provisions of the legislation and the realities of reality.

Particular attention will be paid to issues that are not currently reflected in modern science, namely: quantitative and qualitative indicators, characteristics of the offender of this type of crime, determinations in the context of the theory of institutionalization of this type of criminal practice. The results of the study will identify key areas for counteracting misappropriation, misappropriation or seizure of property through abuse of office within multilevel measures, which are the property of modern practices in combating corruption, both in Ukraine and in the world. In this regard, the scientific and theoretical basis of the work will be the work of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of criminal science, including criminology, general theory of law, philosophy, sociology, etc.

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Ключові слова: корупція, кримінологічні дослідження, міжнародні зобов'язання.
Key words: corruption, criminological research, international obligations.

СЕРАЖИМ ІГОР РУСЛАНОВИЧ

*Національний університет «Одеська юридична академія»,
аспірант кафедри кримінального процесу, детективної
та оперативно-розшукової діяльності*

ФОРМИ ДЕВІАНТНОЇ ПОВЕДІНКИ ПЕРСОНАЛУ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ КРИМІНАЛЬНО-ВИКОНАВЧОЇ СЛУЖБИ УКРАЇНИ

Ознайомлення з результатами досліджень фахівців та узагальнення матеріалів щодо стану законності і дисциплінарної практики персоналу Державної кримінально-виконавчої служби України дозволяє констатувати низку негативних тенденцій і зафіксувати значне розповсюдження девіантних проявів її серед співробітників.

Найбільш поширеними формами девіантної поведінки персоналу є: адиктивна поведінка, яка проявляється у широкому спектрі негативних хімічних і нехімічних залежностей; аутоагресивна, у тому числі суїцидальна, поведінка; делінквентна (протиправна) поведінка, серед проявів якої – вчинення адміністративних, дисциплінарних, кримінальних правопорушень.

Дослідження ступеню виразності різних видів і форм адикцій серед співробітників правоохоронних органів свідчать, що вони більш схильні до в цілому соціально прийнятних або нейтральних чи порівняно небезпечних видів адиктивної поведінки – комп'ютерної або інтернет-залежності, гаджет-залежності, трудоголізму тощо.

Серед соціально небезпечних форм адиктивної поведінки поширені хімічні адикції – вживання алкоголю та інших психоактивних речовин – канабіноїдів, опіатів, психостимуляторів (кокаїну, амфетамінів та ін.), галюциногенів природного та синтетичного походження, а також зловживання снодійно-седативними препаратами.

Хімічні адикції тягнуть низку негативних наслідків для відповідних співробітників та їх оточення: погіршення фізичного стану, зниження працездатності, понижений емоційний фон, емоційне огрубіння, пасивно-байдуже ставлення як до засуджених, так і до колег, у тому числі підлеглих; зниження рівня інтелектуальної діяльності, її примітивізація, дратівливість і прояви агресивної поведінки, що нерідко втілюється