Розширена анотація
статті Головкіна Богдана Миколайовича на тему:
«Поняття, предмет, система кримінології та її завдання на сучасному етапі»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Concept, object, system and objectives of criminology at the present stage»

In the article the author's vision of the notion, the subject and system of criminology as the science and the academic discipline has been described. The main tasks of criminology at the present stage has been presented.

The purpose of this publication is an attempt to improve the conceptual framework of criminological science and put the author's vision of doctrinal positions.

The object of criminological knowledge is a set of social relations-related crime and the fight against crime.

Criminology is a system of knowledge about crime and its implications, as well as activity in combating crime. The content of criminological science is the study and evaluation of crime trends and patterns of its formation, operation, development, and use this knowledge in the development of a set of measures and practical recommendations to combat crime.

The basis of the system construction criminological science is its subject.

Keywords: *concept criminology, criminology object, the system of criminology, criminology task.*

Розширена анотація
статті Шостко Олени Юріївни на тему:
«Кримінологічна характеристика корупційної злочинності в Україні»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Criminological characteristic of corruption crimes in Ukraine»

The article analyses negative consequences of corruption in Ukraine on the basis of international ratings and other researches. Official reports of law enforcement bodies as to the detected cases of corruption in Ukraine within the period of 2012-2014 have also been researched.

The author pays attention to the fact that in 2012 5 088 administrative and criminal cases were sent to court. 3,5 times fewer people, namely, 1516 persons, were brought to criminal and administrative liability. In the same year 40% less crimes in the sphere of official and professional activity, connected with provision of public services, were solved in comparison with the situation in 2011.

In 2013 law enforcement bodies sent to court 4 513 administrative and criminal cases, which is 12% less than the previous year. 1 696 persons were brought to criminal liability for administrative crimes of corruption. 799 persons were pleaded guilty for committing crimes of corruption, only 74 of them (9% from the total amount of convicts) were sentenced to prison.

For 6 months of 2014 no criminal proceeding with an indictment as to criminal offences in the sphere of official and professional activity, connected with provision of public services, commited by persons who hold especially responsible posts, was sent to court. The number of closed proceedings made up 14 ones.

This paper offers evidence to show that the principle of inevitability of punishment doesn`t work for corrupt politicians nowadays and therefore it is possible to state total simulation of the fight against corruption. Thus, without a radical change of the system of criminal justice and its principal "mechanisms" any advancement in the activity of minimizing corruption becomes impossible.

Keywords: *active, passive corruption, corruption crimes, official crime statistics report, law enforcement*

Розширена анотація
статті Демидової Людмили Миколаївни на тему:
«Кримінально-правова оцінка умов воєнного стану та періоду збройного конфлікту при кваліфікації державної зради»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Penal appraisal of conditions of martial law and time of armed conflict upon qualification of high treason»

The legislator defines "going across to the enemy side in conditions of martial law or in time of armed conflict" as one form of the objective side of high treason (p. 1, Art. 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Determining of the contents of such objective signs of high treason as "conditions of martial law" and "time of armed conflict" are caused difficulties in practice in connection with absence of its clear interpretation in legal acts and generally accepted position in the scientific literature. Taking into account contemporary events that occur in many foreign countries and on Ukrainian territory and the need to correct qualification of encroachments on basis of national security in the form of high treason, a question of urgent importance is establishment and analyze of the content of specified attributes. The question of their correlation with the concepts of "special period", "armed aggression", "military conflict", which too should be taken into account in the investigation and qualification of high treason in the form of going across to the enemy side in conditions of martial law or in time of armed conflict is required a resolution. It is necessary to establish the presence or absence of legal grounds for bringing a person to criminal liability for the concerned offense. The purpose of this article is solution of that problem.

The different points of view of scientists as to definition of conditions of martial law as the essential characteristics of the considered forms of high treason and normative and legal definition of martial law that allowed to offer the author's vision of the features of concept "state of martial law" are considered in article. These include: (1) normative and legal - the existence of a legal act in the form of the Decree of the President of Ukraine approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine about the declaration of martial law; (2) situational - availability the announced specific situation in the form of the current regime of martial law; (3) territorial - the scene of crime is the territory of Ukraine or its location, on which declared martial law; (4) time - the action (effect) of this Decree in time of commission of crime.

The signs of time of armed conflict are founded by the author are: the character of the conflict, situational, territorial and time. The conditions of martial law are differed from time of armed conflict by normative and legal definition (concerning martial law) or absence (in relation to armed conflict) and also by content of the situational, territorial and temporal characteristics.

Conditions of martial law and time of armed conflict are called combined (composite) alternative compulsory features of the objective side of high treason in its form as going across to the enemy side at a certain time, place and circumstances. The relations between "conditions of martial law" and" time of armed conflict" with the concepts of "military conflict", "special period", "armed aggression" are considered. Attention is focused on necessity of defining on normative and legal level the mixed military and armed conflicts.

Розширена анотація
статті Лобойка Леоніда Миколайовича на тему: «Підстави і момент початку досудового розслідування»

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An extended abstract of the article on the subject of:
«Will the appeal of prejudicial inquiry launch ensure the rights of its participants?»

Problem setting. *There is a problem in the theory of criminal procedure, the meaning of which is to determine the advisability of introduction in the legislation of criminal procedure norms with the help of which the grounds and procedure of appeal of prejudicial inquiry launch would be regulated.*

Recent research and publications analysis. *Proposals for adjustment of the grounds and procedure of appeal of prejudicial inquiry launch in the Criminal Procedure Code are based on the following "postulate": incompetency of interested persons to appeal the inquiry launch may lead to its unjustified launch that, in turn, will lead to illegal criminal proceedings and application of procedural compulsion measures and citizens' rights violation relative to this.*

Paper objective. *To clarify the issues examined in this article, it is advisable to fulfill the following tasks: 1) how effective could the appeal of prejudicial inquiry launch be to ensure the rights of its participants; 2) decide whether it is advisable to adjust the appeal of inquiry launch in domestic criminal procedure legislation according to the results of first task fulfillment.*

Paper main body. *(1) The appeal could be considered as a way of struggle against abuse of power of the investigator and the prosecutor but in the case of unjustified prejudicial inquiry launch such method may not be useful. Judge is entitled to react against the abuse of power of the prosecution representatives by denying their motions for conduct of investigative (search) actions and application of criminal proceedings measures.*

(2) The appeal of prejudicial inquiry launch is capable of blocking at all or delaying the process of establishment the circumstances in criminal offense considerably and therefore interfere the fast achievement of its goals, the basic ones are timely start of the process of implementation the law on criminal responsibility and process of rights restoration, which have been violated by criminal offense; providing the initiator of criminal proceedings with state legal services for consideration of his appeal.

(3) The issue of the guilt of person occurs in the court which decides on merits of accusation formed on the results of prejudicial inquiry as well as in the stages of revision the judgment of this court. Investigating judge who processes the complaint against the grounds of prejudicial inquiry launch does not have at his command the means of checking the availability of such grounds.

(4) If we suppose that the main purpose of "resolution on prejudicial inquiry launch", proposed to be initiated, is to protect the legal rights of participants in criminal proceedings against their violation by the law enforcement officials, then the resolution title must contain the words "on securing of legal order of criminal proceedings". In such case, every day and prior to every legal proceeding the prosecution would compose a resolution with nearly this title: "on continuing the criminal proceedings without law violations", which the investigator, the prosecutor would execute themselves.

(5) The certain amount of activity results can be appealed but not its launch. According to the Criminal Procedure Code 2012 such results at the moment of prejudicial inquiry launch usually does not happen. There will be no subject-matter of the dispute at the court session of processing of the complaint on prejudicial inquiry launch between the parties: the complainant (interested person) and the prosecution representative.

(6) Prejudicial inquiry launches on an automatic (autodynamic) basis. But the beginning of all proceedings which may limit the constitutional rights of citizens is not allowed on such basis. Therefore the search of dwelling or another person's property cannot be made "automatically" without the decision of investigative judge as well as taking a person into custody. Making records to the Unified Register of Prejudicial Inquiries by the investigator or prosecutor is not a decision on prejudicial inquiry launch. They just state that there are circumstances that indicate the commission of criminal offense in the primary source of information for acts and "automatically" make records to the Unified Register of Prejudicial Inquiries. The registration of information does not occurs as a result of summing up the criminal procedure activities (it has not started yet at this moment), but with the purpose of starting such activity in the form of prejudicial inquiry and inquest.

***Conclusions of the research**. The study made within the article allows to draw the following conclusions: 1) the appeal of prejudicial inquiry launch is not effective method to ensure the rights of its participants and in some cases may prevent this; 2) the adjustment of appeal of inquiry launch in domestic criminal procedure legislation is inadvisable.*

***Keywords :** prejudicial inquiry; primary source of information; inquiry launch; appeal; rights of inquiry participants.*

Розширена анотація
статті Яковець Ірини Станіславівни на тему:
«Міжнародні методики оцінки ризиків і потреб засуджених: щодо їх ролі у процесі виконання покарань»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«International methodologies of estimation of risks and necessities convict, their role in the process of implementation of punishments»

Raising of problem. *Taking into account the orientation of Government criminally-executive service of Ukraine on borrowing of the progressive європейських going near work with convict, including attempt to initiate development of the system of estimation of risks and necessities of offenders, expedient is an analysis of present in a theory and practice of other countries of basic instruments of such character, because just like this it is possible to avoid problems at their entered.*

Analysis of the last researches and publications. *The possible ways of improvement and improvement of work of Government criminally-executive service of Ukraine became the article of research of such scientists, AP Gel, TA Denisova, OG Kolb, A. Lysodyed, AH Stepanjuk and others. However swingeing majority of their suggestions and conclusions have integral and system character and touch the problems of improvement of order of implementation only of separate types of criminal punishments.*

Formulation of aims of the article. The aim of the article is general description of basic existing in international practice methodologies of estimation of risks and necessities convict, selection of difficult moments them practical introduction and possibility of borrowing to the national system of implementation of criminal punishments.

Exposition of basic material. *The instruments of estimation of risks were first inculcated in Canada as early as 1977, after introduction to the criminal legislation of concept "dangerous criminal" and origin of necessity of selection of such persons from general mass of criminals. Since the estimations of risks are conducted at the decision of many questions - beginning from distribution in a colony and ending handing in an application on умовно-дострокове liberation.*

Most widespread instruments of estimation of risk : of SONAR, PCL - R, HCR - 20, LSI - R, SAVRY, SARA, CRS, STATIC - 99. Much from the marked methodologies accessible in an electronic variant and any persons interested in the on-line mode can answer the set questions and know the own risk of commission of crime. It is examined as one of methods of individual prophylaxis.

A pre-trial estimation is intended for the use in a complex with other methodologies and data about a person. Her results are posited further work with convict, including at preparation of him to liberation.

Conclusion: *Analysis of all existing presently methodologies of estimation of risks and necessities of offenders allows to assert that:*

- none of them is universal and provides the assured result;

- the got results are subject to verification from different information generators;

- all instruments are based on the decision of reasons and terms of committing crime in relation to a certain criminal, as influence exactly on them and does possible the decline of risk of relapse;

- for every country methodology of estimation of risks must take into account national features, including in the sphere of criminal.

Keywords: *risks, necessities, convict, relapse, criminal punishments, imprisonments, implementation of punishments.*

Розширена анотація
статті Цимбалюка Валерія Івановича на тему:
«Проблеми встановлення кримінальної відповідальності за евтаназію»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Problems establish criminal liability for euthanasia»

In this paper the problem of euthanasia, which has medical, legal, ethical and religious grounds. In general, under euthanasia easy to understand death, that any act or omission which causes death and aims to eliminate the pain and suffering of terminally ill people at their request. There are active and passive euthanasia. Active euthanasia can occur in the following forms: "mercy killing", "suicide, physician assisted" and "proper active euthanasia".

Analysis of the legislation of Ukraine, which contains provisions under which prohibited any form of euthanasia. According to the criminal law of committing euthanasia, as a general rule, qualify as a simple murder.

Particular attention is paid to the criminalization of euthanasia practices in foreign countries. Currently, voluntary euthanasia is legalized in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Washington, Oregon and Vermont in America.

The legislation of some countries contain provisions on the prohibition of euthanasia. For example, articles on responsibility for euthanasia were first included in the Criminal Code of Azerbaijan and Georgia. In some foreign countries for reasons of compassion murder committed at the request of the victim, is an independent privileged composition intentional infliction of death. In such cases, the criminal law provides for a more lenient sentence compared with those determined by simple or qualified form of murder. Conversely, in some countries, the murder at the request of the victim is not an easy or privileged form of murder, and vice versa - privileged. For example, in England the intentional deprivation of a person's life, at his request, murder is punishable by life imprisonment. In the existing Criminal Code of the Republic of Poland in 1997 also establishes criminal liability for euthanasia of the presence of two mandatory conditions: the request of the victim of deprivation of life and the presence of the perpetrator to the victim's sympathy. Highlight reasons referring to the preferred euthanasia of a crime.

These reasons include: 1) an evtnaziyi special - namely, health care worker, then (if such action (inaction) perform other persons, such as relatives, such cases should not be viewed from the standpoint of euthanasia, but from the wider concept - the consent of the victim for damage), 2) victims of euthanasia is not any natural person, a terminally ill man who endures terrible suffering, 3) goal is to get rid of human suffering, which formed a stable sense (motive) pity such a person, and this goal is not only not dangerous, however, it is socially useful, 4) the request of the patient, physician visits, to terminate life.

Розширена анотація статті
Крайника Григорія Сергійовича на тему:
«Кваліфікація злочинів у сфері використання технічних систем за їх об'єктивними ознаками»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Qualification of crimes in the area of technical systems for their objective evidence»

Problem setting. *Proper qualification insures realization of the principle of legality in criminal proceedings and imposition of just punishment (or release from criminal liability and punishment). Errors in qualification themselves lead to errors in imposition of penalty and in resolution of other issues concerning criminal responsibility that always means violation of constitutional principles of legality in legal proceedings.*

Crimes in the area of technical systems include both those provided for by sections X («Crimes against security of manufacture»), XI («Crimes against safety and operation of transport") of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, as well as crimes under other sections of the Special Section Criminal Code of Ukraine (crimes against public security, public order and morality, war crimes, etc). Technical system is a set of elements and relationships (links) between them forming an integral structure of the object possessing properties that cannot be reduced to the properties of its elements and is designed to perform useful functions.

The use of technical systems is secured by technical and legal (including criminal law) rules. The purpose of technical standards is to determine procedure and conditions for performing different types of work, while legal rules are designed to regulate their application and to establish responsibility for non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of technical standards.

Recent research and publications analysis. *Among the recent studies which give the comprehensive analysis of the term «qualification of crimes», concept of objective signs etc the works of V. I. Borisov, V. O. Navrotskij, M. I. Panov, V. J. Tatcii and other scientists should be mentioned.*

Paper objective. *Correct qualification of crimes in the area of technical systems is essential for prevention of violations of law of Ukraine on criminal responsibility.*

Paper main body. *In this article the author has analyzed the concept of qualification of crimes, characteristics of the objective elements of crimes in the sphere of technical systems.*

Conclusions of the research. *This article explores the concept of qualification of crimes characteristic of objective evidence of crimes in the area of technical systems. While qualifying on the basis of object of crime should be concider that: 1) competition in general and special rules used is a special rule in the presence of*

all components and elements of the crime (thus under the conflict between p. 2 a. 119 CC and p. 2 a. 271 of the Criminal Code the latter is used as a special); 2) when qualifying within the same generic object one should pay special attention to direct and additional objects (e.g., under the conflict between p. 2 a. 272 and p. 2 a. 274 of the Criminal Code should be noted that the direct object for a. 272 of the Criminal Code are public relations to ensure the safety related to high-risk, additional binding sites of the crime are the social relations that ensure public health and safety).

Qualifications must be performed with proper consideration of subject of crime and crime victim, and at the same time these elements belong to the features of object of a crime.

When qualifying on the basis of the objective side of the crime it should be taken into account that errors may respect almost all features of the objective side of the crime: the act effects a causal link between the act and consequences, time, place, method, means of committing a crime.

Abstract: *In this article the author analyzed problems of qualification of objective elements of crimes committed in the sphere of technical systems in Ukraine.*

Key words: *qualification of crimes, the objective evidences of crimes, crimes that are committed in the sphere of technical systems.*

Розширена анотація
статті Дорохіної Юлії Анатоліївни на тему: «Щодо правової природи безготівкових грошей як предмета злочинів проти власності»

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An extended abstract of the article on the subject of:
"To the problem of determination of the legal nature of non-cash money as the subject of offenses against property"

Problem setting. *It is a well-known fact that the institution of money went through the long development process, during which money acquired different forms. Non-cash money is a relatively recent form that made the same breakthrough, as the introduction of paper money, which drove the coins out quickly in the past centuries. Due to the rapid development of computer technology non-cash money may replace the cash very soon.*

Recent research and publications analysis. *There is no uniform understanding of the concept of "non-cash money", and the criminal legal assessment of misappropriation of non-cash money, in particular, belongs to the issues that have no clear solution in criminal law and have contradictory solution in practice.*

Paper objective. *The object of the article is a critical analysis of achievements of previous research workers and, therefore, continuation of development and generalization of doctrinal approaches to the understanding of the legal nature of non-cash money, clarification of special aspects of non-cash money as the subject of offenses against property.*

Paper main body*. (1) Both financial experts and lawyers are trying to determine the nature of non- cash money. The undertaken analysis of scientific papers allows to clarify that the ambiguity of the legal nature of non-cash money can not but complicate the resolution of issues regarding the nature of misappropriation of such money. Different points of view regarding this issue are expressed in the criminal justice literature.*

(2) Some experts believe that in case of illegal transfer of non-cash resources the damage is done to binding relations, and therefore application of provisions of criminal law regarding responsibility for offenses against property seems to be unreasonable. Not acquiring the outlined position substantially, it is noted at the same time that there is the problem of determination of the generic object of offenses, responsibility for which is provided in Section VI "Offenses against property" of the Special part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The point is that the range of relations which are actually protected by provisions of the criminal law, combined in this section, is not limited to property relations and therefore its name, in my opinion, should be specified.

(3) Scientific literature refers to the factors that point at the nature of the real right of non-cash money: if we consider certain liabilities associated with the movement of funds, it is clear that the law considers non-cash money as the object of property rights.

(4) The author appeals to the approach whereby non-cash money is mixed, real right-binding in nature. It is fiction of the property item which is binding in nature. For convenience (of needs for determination of the nature of offenses) it is possible to use the regime of the real right for non-cash money, considering it the property.

(5) As of today judicial practice determines the nature of offenses, in which non-cash money is the subject of offense, as uncompensated withdrawal of non-cash money, which is the property of others.

Conclusions of the research. *The undertaken study allows to draw conclusion that the nature of offenses against money resources does not depend on their form (cash or non-cash); subject of the offense in case of the illegal writing sums of non-cash resources off the bank accounts is the property which belongs to holders of accounts; offense against non-cash money should be regarded as taking possession of property of others in a particular way, defined in the Criminal Code of Ukraine.*

The range of problems of the subject of offenses against property remains relevant especially in terms of defining the prospects of replacement of the concept of offenses against property developed in the Soviet period by the concept of property offenses.

Key words: *offenses against property, the subject of offense, non-cash money.*

Розширена анотація
статті Колодяжного Максима Геннадійовича на тему
«Сучасний досвід участі громадськості у запобіганні злочинності
в Російській Федерації»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«The Modern Experience of Public Participation in Crime Prevention in the Russian Federation»

The topic of this article is actual since there isn't any completely adopted foreign states' experience for extension of the circle of crime prevention subjects and their functioning forms in contemporary Ukraine. That's why the Russian Federation practice in this sphere causes scientific interest for Ukrainian researchers.

Crime rates in Russia decreased during 2009–2013. One of the reasons of this process was social and economic development of this state. Another one was the expansion of public participation forms in crime prevention in Russia.

The most widespread type of public influence on crime is voluntary people's guards' work. As example, since 2012 activity of cossack guards, which take part in maintaining of public order, is carried out on the regular basis. The work of guard stations of maintaining of public order is typical for many Russian cities. They realize coordinating function in the field of crime combating at the local level. Russian legislation provides for financial and other encouragement for the citizens who actively participate in the protection of legal order.

Conclusion: the crime rates decrease in the Russian Federation one can connect with sustainable economic development, wise state economic policy, as well as extension of the private sector involvement in combating crime.

Keywords: *crime prevention, crime combating, public, public impact on crime, the Russian Federation, Russia.*

Розширена анотація
статті Овчаренко Олени Миколаївни на тему: «Люстрація в органах кримінальної юстиції: міжнародні стандарти та вітчизняний досвід»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Lustration in the Criminal Justice Agencies: International Standards and National Experience»

The problem setting. *Social responsibility of courts and other criminal justice agencies is an important prerequisite for the legal responsibility of their officials. Current legislation provides for disciplinary, administrative, civil and criminal liability of judges, police officers and prosecutors for violation of their public functions. Low level of trust that Ukrainians demonstrate towards the judiciary and law enforcement agencies requires immediate reforms in this sphere.*

Resent research and publication analysis. *Theoretical and practical aspects of lustration from different points of view have been analyzed by such Ukrainian scholars and lawyers as M. Melnyk, V. Onopenko, R. Romanuk, A. Meleshevych, E. Zaharov and others in their scientific works.*

The paper objective *is to research legal and procedural aspects of lustration as a special procedure of bringing officials of judicial and law enforcement organs under liability.*

The paper main body. *Lustration as a special procedure of bringing public officials under liability, required by social and political events. Analysis of current legislation and academic researches reveals such basic principles of legal liability, such as rule of law, equity, legal certainty and proportionality, humanism, guaranteeing due process for a person is brought under liability, including reasonable terms of the proceedings, its competitiveness, the presumption of innocence for the accused. The procedure of lustration should also comply with the principles of publicity and privacy. On the one hand, society must know about the facts of abuse of power committed by the officials. On the other hand, the right of the accused for privacy and respect for his reputation must be safeguarded. An important principle of lustration is setting strict time limits for the offences that it covers. The procedure of lustration and the grounds of the liability must be envisaged by law. The authority that is entrusted by appropriate guarantees of independence must apply lustration. This special kind of liability must not be applied to the employees of private companies, trade unions, political parties and non-governmental organizations.*

Conclusions of the research. *Lustration as a special procedure liability of civil servants includes both legal and political components. If the purpose and objectives of lustration are usually politically motivated, its procedural aspects should be consistent with the general principles of due process, such as fairness, proportionality and individualization of punishment, ensuring the right of the accused*

to defend himself, his presumption of innocence and the right to appeal against the decision on bringing the person under liability.

Key words: *criminal justice agencies, social liability, social credit for the criminal justice agencies, lustration, principles of legal liability.*

Розширена анотація
статті Кохан Валерії Павлівни на тему: «Реформування органів кримінальної юстиції: досвід Латвії у сфері запобігання і протидії корупції»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
« Reform of the criminal justice experience of Latvia in preventing and combating corruption »

The problem setting. *Latvia has developed proper and effective anticorruption legislation and policy for the last ten years. The Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Activities of Public Officials is the key piece of corruption prevention legislation in Latvia. Steps are currently being taken by the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau to ensure that public officials better understand not just the applicable rules but, importantly, the rationale behind those rules in order to promote greater self-governance and compliance. The Bureau plays a central role in the system and in its ten years of existence has acquired broad recognition both at domestic and international levels. Experience of Latvia could offer positive directions to develop Ukrainian anticorruption authority.*

Resent research and publication analysis. *Theoretical and practical aspects of Latvian anticorruption policy from different points of view have been analyzed and evaluated by Council of Europe's* Group *of* States against corruption.

The paper objective *is to research the experience of design and functioning for criminal justice reform of the European Union in combating corruption on example of Latvia.*

The paper main body. *Latvia has taken notable steps to set in place an overarching anticorruption strategy. The Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (KNAB) is the leading specialized anti-corruption authority of Latvia. Its aim is to fight corruption in Latvia in a coordinated and comprehensive way through prevention, investigation and education. KNAB is an independent public administration institution under the supervision of the Cabinet of Ministers. The supervision is executed by the Prime Minister. It is limited to the control of lawfulness of decisions. KNAB is also a pre-trial investigatory body and has traditional police powers. It is said to be one of the most trusted pillars of the State apparatus. However, in recent years, misgivings have been expressed concerning political interference in the KNAB's decision-making structures.*

Conclusions of the research. *Latvia's experience indicates success of the model for specialized anti-corruption authority with wide set of functions and responsibilities in preventing and combating corruption. Feature of the Latvian antocorruption authority is that the Bureau is able to develop the Anti-Corruption Strategy and do legislative work on anti-corruption policy to conduct seminars, workshops and interaction with the public. Thus, the state has developed certain*

forms of anticorruption activities that take into account national peculiarities, and for the past 15 years has made considerable progress in the fight against corruption. Some Latvian steps could be used in the design of Ukrainian anti-corruption body.

Key words: *The Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, corruption, specialized anti-corruption authority of Latvia, anticorruption policy.*

Розширена анотація
статті Глинської Наталії Валеріївни на тему:
«Основні правила забезпечення доброякісності кримінальних процесуальних рішень»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Basic rules for purity criminal procedural decisions»

1. Complex approach to compliance with the standards of good quality for a specific CPD provides, on the one hand, while making specific CPD orientation to take into account a set of all standards of good quality, on the other - the ultimate individualization of such standards, taking into account a variety of CPD, which is taking, and specific of criminal proceedings, in course of which the CPD is taken . Such an approach is opposed to formal attitude those who make CPD (TWMD) to the process of making CPD.

2. Maximizing efforts (public activities) of subjects of ensuring the good-quality of criminal procedural decision (EGKCPD) in order to achieve high-quality law enforcement. The latter means: for those TWMD - the need for intensifying all intellectual and praxeological tools necessary for successful implementation of enforcement activities at all stages; for the bodies of control - timely implementation of appropriate control competence and improving quality standards for accountable bodies. In adversarial proceedings procedural form restricts judicial activity to the extent that is necessary to ensure the rights and interests of persons whose rights may be limited by adopting an investigating judge or judge certain CPD). The procedural form limits judicial activity in adversarial proceedings to the extent that is necessary to ensure lawful rights and interests of persons whose rights may be restricted through a certain CPD of an investigating judge or judge.

3. EGKCPD subjects' positive cooperation (coherence of all EGKCPD subjects' procedural activity and its focus on the common positive outcome - the adoption of high-quality CPD, and in case of approved CPD defectiveness - elimination of drawbacks of the indicated CPD).

4. The requirement of minimizing other proceedings participants' deconstructive impact on receiving proper results guides TWMD towards taking active position in neutralizing deconstructive factors that impede the timely adoption of required CPD, that provides for TWMD using all possible legal means to prevent the negative impact of other proceedings participants both on the quality of particular CPD and the quality and timeliness of accomplishing the entire criminal proceeding in general.

Розширена анотація
статті Павлюк Наталії Вікторовни на тему:
«Інформаційне забезпечення розслідування кримінальних правопорушень корупційної спрямованості: поняття та шляхи реалізації»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Information support of investigation in corruption-related crimes: the notion and ways of realisation»

The effectiveness of activities of investigator in the criminal investigations of corruption-related crimes depends on the level of significant criminalistical information support of the latter. Modern information systems that are able to provide continuous access to structured information, to gain the necessary data with minimal time expenditure, as well as the optimal solution and the sequence of actions to resolve forensic tasks, can be one of the sources of such information

There is no common approach as for the definition of "information support" in academic research on criminalistics. It is regarded as a method of organizing an activity or a process that provides gaining, processing and storage of information.

Information support of investigation of corruption-related crimes is a set of systematic forensic knowledge and generalized experience of investigative activities that are presented as a particular system to support the intellectual activity of the investigator and his rendering the relevant decisions, receiving new evidence; creating informational conditions for conducting of the process of crime investigations in the given category.

At present quite a topical issue in the practice of crime investigation is the development and use of automatic computerized systems as the basis for providing information support in rendering decision by investigator who is conducting the investigation on specific criminal proceeding. The indicted systems are based on the generalized and classified experience of investigation in the form of judgments of a certain category of professionals. These systems are capable to provide such intellectual activity of the investigator as planning and some aspects of it such as setting out leads, choosing the best investigative systems (search) activities regarding to their check.

Issues raised in the article regarding to the creation of the automatic computerized system "Corruption Management" and belonging to one of the promising areas of information support of the investigation of this category of crimes will help to optimize the investigative activities related to improving the efficiency of the corruption – related crimes investigation.

Key words: *corruption-related crimes, information support, criminal proceedings, an automatic computerized system.*

Розширена анотація
статті Синчука Олександра Васильовича на тему:
«Проблеми побудови систем типових версій у методиках розслідування окремих категорій злочинів»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Construction problems of the typical versions systems in methodic of investigation of separate categories of crimes»

The methods of forming of the systems of typical versions and their role in optimization of investigation of separate categories of crimes are analysed. Systems typical versions seem to be developed according to the needs of planning the initial phase of the investigation of complex criminal cases. Formation of typical versions and providing of recommendations for their implementation practice primarily involves the need for specific research. These developments include, firstly, the generalization of criminal cases specific crimes in order to analyze the frequency of occurrence of similar evidence and constructed on the basis of their investigative leads; secondly, the generalization of criminal cases specific crimes and displays statistical indicators regarding elements of criminological characteristics to determine the typical criminal and output management and corresponding investigative leads that have been confirmed in the course of investigation and a set which is the basis for the construction of standard versions; thirdly, the generalization of criminal cases specific crimes for the purpose of formation of the database and the possibility of their use for the construction of typical versions under simulated criminal situations by means of computer technology. This building schemes of typical versions advisable to distribution according to the versions in general and particular.

Keywords: *typical versions systems, criminalistics description, methodic of investigation.*

Розширена анотація
статті Дзюби Анастасії Юріївни на тему:
«Деякі питання кримінально-правового впливу на протиправні діяння неповнолітніх за чинним кримінальним законодавством ФРН: до постановки проблеми»

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An extended abstract of paper on the subject of:
« Particular issues of criminal responsibility and juvenile delinquency prevention under the current criminal legislation of Germany: to pose problems»

Problem setting. *Construction of a modern European state, due to the signing of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union requires constant study traditions of theory and practice of preventing juvenile delinquency existing in the leading western countries. In particular, this applies to those states that have implemented the model of juvenile justice within their national legal systems. The Federal Republic of Germany stands out as there has been adopted a comprehensive legal act specifically devoted to the criminal responsibility of minors. The study of criminal law in Germany in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention is caused by several factors. These include the proximity of our states' legal systems, the legal principles of regulation, traditions of criminal law construction. Nor the least role belongs to the fact that Germany has been very successful in fighting juvenile delinquency.*

Recent research and publications analysis. *Recently the problem of minors' illegal behavior attracted the attention of numerous German criminologists. Various aspects of studying juvenile delinquency were highlighted in the works of P. A. Albrecht, H. Bayer, V. Boylke, W. Yeyzenberha, K. Laubentalya, F. Shtrenha and other researchers. The range of Ukrainian scientists engaged in the issue includes M. Belokon, S. Denisov, A. Zhalinskyy, I. Kozochkin, M. Kolodyazhniy, G. Moshak and others. However, a significant number of problem issues associated primarily with the prevention of juvenile delinquency, scientists only outlined and, unfortunately, not been considered in detail.*

Paper objective. *The article is devoted to studying youth criminal law and juvenile justice under German legislation. This would enable using the positive experience of Germany in the preventing juvenile delinquency in Ukraine.*

Paper main body. *On the contrary to general criminal law, which contains the clearly defined extent and limits of relevant articles' sanctions in the Criminal Code, youth criminal law is specific, more focused on different from legally provided sanctions educational means of juvenile delinquency prevention than repressive. It is literally the lack of clearly defined legal sanction for particular offenses and the possibility of using legal means different from the punishment distinguishes German youth criminal law and common criminal law.*

Conclusions. *German youth criminal law establishes certain methods for crime prevention, educational means for juveniles that contribute to the formation of*

certain social layers as respectable citizens. The law has introduced the concept of "education", contained in § 2 JGG that covers almost all aggregate of German youth criminal law provisions. Thus, the choice of specific means for making impact on juveniles always aims general and recurrence prevention and plays a supporting role in further youth education and socialization.

Key words: *German juvenile justice, specific criminal liability, prevention of juvenile delinquency.*

Розширена анотація
статті Калініченко Юлії Вікторівни на тему:
«Предмет завідомо неправдивого повідомлення про вчинення злочину (ст. 383 КК)»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«The Subject of Deliberately False Denunciation About the Crime (Art. 383 of the Criminal Code Ukraine)»

The article is devoted to the problems of the determination of the subject of deliberately false denunciation about the crime. From the point of critical analysis of scientific views on the issue of the recognition the subject of crime as a necessary characteristic of the corpus delicti of deliberately false denunciation about the crime the author has concluded that the crime under the Art. 383 of the Criminal Code refers to information crimes in which information should be recognized as the subject of this crime but not a means of committing the crime. The scientific approaches to the definition of the subject of this crime are considered.

In the paper it outlines the general features of the subject of this crime, such as physical, social and legal. Besides it great attention pays to the analysis in detail the special characteristics of information as the subject of this crime. Thus it concludes that the characteristics of the subject of this crime will be based on three aspects: nature of such information; its content and form of expression. On this basis the author distinguishes the special characteristics of the subject of the crime under Art. 383 of the Criminal Code: the deliberately falsity; a statement of the specific crime; fixity.

On the basis of the study of general and specific characteristics the author formulates the concept of the subject of the crime under Art. 383 of the Criminal Code as deliberately false information about the signs and circumstances of the crime or the person who committed it, fixed in a specific procedural form, in accordance with the law.

Key words*: subject of crime, deliberately false information, general characteristics of the subject of crime, special characteristics of the subject of crime.*

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Розширена анотація
статті Опанасенкова Олександра Івановича на тему:
«Поняття, предмет, система кримінології та її завдання на сучасному етапі»

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
«Religious education of the convicts as part of educational impact»

Problem setting. *Penitentiary legislation refers worship and religious practices to educational impact on the convicts. However, at present, this issue is not given much attention and the low activity of convicts in penitentiary religious worship is a proof of that. Evidently, there are problems in carrying out this work.*

Recent research and publications analysis. *In all times the issue of religious impact on educating the prisoners has been attracting the attention of scientists from different branches of knowledge: I. A. Andrukhiv, D. O. Poshtarchuk, N. V. Rotko, S. O. Staritsyn, T. E. Sevastyanov, S. B. Tsybenko and others. Anyhow, the analysis of scientific publications has shown that studying this problem in Ukraine is given enough attention.*

Paper objective. *The article aims to analyze the efficiency of religious education of the convicts as a part of educational impact.*

Paper main body. *The background of human civilization development proves that religion is an effective way to influence the mental state of the individual in critical situations, especially in prison. Religion should be examined as a form of education that appeals to both human mind and soul.*

Religious organizations should facilitate correction of prisoners' souls through their ideas and joining the efforts of the penitentiary staff. The collaboration of religious communities and the correctional institutions has to be implemented through cooperation agreements.

Joint activities of religious organizations and the state in carrying out educational impact on the convicts will promote the convergence of secular school with Christian ethics and improve the quality of educating prisoners.

Conclusions of the research. *Joining efforts for educational impact of penitentiary staff and the clergy will improve the efficiency of correcting persons deprived of liberty. Religious education will contribute to the future regulation of convict's life after release from prison.*

Keywords: religion, education, religiosity, convicts, Criminal Executive Code of Ukraine.