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LEGAL CHALLENGES OF THE GLOBALISED WORLD: How should the law protect and realise rights?:

Summaries of the papers of the International Scientific and Practice Conference (Dnipro, London, October 11th, 2023) held by Dnipro Humanitarian University, University of Roehampton and the University of Westminster with the assistance of St. Mary's University, Twickenham.

The conference collection contains a summary of the proceedings of the International scientific and practical conference "LEGAL CHALLENGES OF THE GLOBALISED WORLD: How should the law protect and realise rights?" (October 11th, 2023), which was attended by representatives of higher education institutions, scientific institutions, law enforcement agencies and courts, non-governmental institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries.

Editorial Board

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another person, not oneself. According to this feature, murder is distinguished from suicide, which is not recognized as a crime in Ukraine. Its third feature is illegality, which means that this act is prohibited by existing legal norms based on the relevant moral imperatives of a civilized society. On this basis, murder differs from causing death in a state of necessary defense or in defense of the Motherland against the enemy, which are not prohibited by the norms of law and morality.

In the process of development of the criminal law doctrine, some Ukrainian experts came to the conclusion about the expediency of supplementing the definition of murder with one more feature, namely: the recognition of only violent deprivation of life as murder. At the same time, two questions arose: first, why is the fourth sign necessary; the second is what violence is. It is appropriate to start with the latter, since without a precise definition of violence it is impossible to understand why it should be included in the definition of murder.

It is proposed to consider the use of physical or mental force against the victim's will as violence. If this person expresses a conscious desire, and often a request, to use force against him in order to end his life, there is no violence, therefore there is no murder. Causing death in the absence of violence is an independent, less dangerous crime than murder, which should be reflected in the text of the law and introduced into the practice of combating crime. Such an understanding of violence and murder, firstly, will ensure a more adequate reflection of this phenomenon in human consciousness. Secondly, it will contribute to the improvement of the quality and, therefore, the effectiveness of the relevant legislation. Thirdly, it will harmonize with the legalization of euthanasia according to a detailed procedure, which sooner or later Ukraine will come to in the process of further European integration. At the same time, there will be a need to establish criminal liability for violation of the euthanasia procedure.

Its definition in the current Law on Criminal Law of Israel is perceived to be the closest to the ideas about the essence of murder proposed above, where in Art. 298 states that murder is causing the death of a person by a prohibited act, and not by any act, as proposed in the draft of the new Criminal Code of Ukraine. The "formula" of murder in this project is a step back compared to the current criminal legislation of Ukraine.

Conclusion: it is appropriate to base the legal definition of murder on its following doctrinal definition: it is intentional, illegal, violent causing of death to another person. Other encroachments on someone else's life are not murder, but should be recognized as separate crimes of this type.

KYRYCHENKO Oleh (Doctor of Law, Professor, Rector of Dnipro Humanitarian University, Ukraine)

The system of criminality counteraction: theoretical aspect

The threat to international and national security is posed by factors that are primarily related to global issues of our time. The international community has

identified criminality as one of these global problems. That is why the issue of a system of criminality counteraction, which should be effective and meet the current state of criminal threats, is relevant today.

The level of criminality in a country depends on the effective implementation of crime prevention by society. The determining criterion for the effectiveness of criminality counteraction in the state should be the level of security that citizens living in a certain territory should feel. At the same time, it is impossible to get rid of criminality through punitive measures; the emphasis should be on various tools of social control and early prevention.

To prevent and respond to criminal offences, the state, on the one hand, aims to develop a strategy for society's response to crime, and, on the other hand, to prevent crime and respond to a criminal offence by criminal law means, that is to bring the perpetrators to criminal liability.

Crime prevention as one of the forms of criminality counteraction is aimed at reducing criminogenic factors by eliminating (weakening) the causes and conditions of crime and correcting the behaviour of persons prone to committing criminal offences, and creates a system of preventing the commission of criminal offences at various stages of criminal activity.

Prevention of criminal offences involves such forms as precaution, warning and suppression, which, through preventive measures, should deter a person from intending to commit a criminal offence or bringing a criminal intent to completion.

Prevention of criminal offences includes a set of measures aimed at timely detection and elimination of negative phenomena that occur or may occur and determine crime (or its types), as well as identification of persons inclined to commit criminal offences and application of measures to them that make it impossible for them to commit criminal offences.

Prevention and suppression of criminal offences are measures taken in relation to specific persons who intend to commit a criminal offence. However, the difference between prevention and suppression of criminal offences is that prevention of criminal offences is carried out at the stage from the moment of occurrence of a criminal intention to the very time of committing a criminal offence, while suppression of criminal offences is aimed at stopping a criminal offence that has already been initiated until it is over, and in some cases even after the end of such an act, but before the onset of socially dangerous consequences.

The framework of the state system fixing of influence on crime has a complex indirect nature, the elements of which are: 1) public awareness of the social danger and prevalence of criminal threat; 2) the society's attitude to uncompromisingly counteracting crime and an adequate concept of this activity, the formation of a strategy for counteracting crime on this basis; 3) the formation of a system of law enforcement agencies capable of solving the problems of crime counteracting; 4) strengthening the state system of destructive influence on crime; 5) creation of tools to counteract the tendency of disintegration of this system.

A special role in combating crime is played by law enforcement agencies, which have statutory tools and powers to counteract this phenomenon. At the same

time, the forms and methods of operational and investigative activities are a specific "proactive" and, as a result, the most effective tool in combating crime by law enforcement agencies. In this regard, there is a special type of crime counteraction, along with others, namely operational and investigative counteraction, i.e. the activities of operational units of law enforcement agencies, which consists in the use of public and covert forms and methods of operational and investigative activities, and which is aimed at detecting and preventing criminal offences; identifying persons who prepare or commit criminal offences; searching for persons evading pre-trial investigation and court, serving sentences; and identifying missing persons; ensuring the safety of law enforcement officers and judges, as well as persons who facilitate operational and investigative activities or participate in criminal proceedings, members of their families and close relatives.

A promising area for improving the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in combating crime is to increase the level of information and analytical support for crime counteraction agents. The main purpose of information and analytical support for operational control of the criminal environment is to identify latent processes taking place in it, as well as trends in its development, based on which possible operational and tactical situations are modelled and the operational situation is forecasted, and risks are identified, which allow for optimal management decisions.

Modelling the processes of reflecting criminal activity is used, as a rule, in cases where its method is not sufficiently understood and therefore it is difficult to give an objective assessment of its results. The system of reflection of criminal activity processes is determined by the patterns of reflection of illegal actions in the minds of individuals and the nature of the traces that remain as a result of this activity. During such a simulation, participants put themselves in the place of criminals and practically (or conditionally) reflect the behaviour of objects of operational interest in real conditions, that is lose in similar situations by imitating their actions.

The lack of systematic forecasting of the criminal situation in the country hurts the development and adoption of management decisions in the field of counteraction of criminality. That is why the use of anticipatory forecasting in the field of counteraction of criminality is a prerequisite for the effectiveness of counteraction of criminality, a guarantee of the development of an optimal strategy for reducing criminality, promising areas and conceptual models of combating crime.

LABARRE Frederic (PhD Candidate, War Studies Lecturer, Royal Military College of Canada, Canada)

Securing a Legal Regime to Protect Black Sea Trade Routes

The agreement between the Russian Federation and Ukraine to enable shipping of grains and cereals came to an end in mid-July 2023. With worsening odds for Russia in its illegal aggression against Ukraine, the Kremlin decided to target grain storage facilities in the port of Odesa, and president Putin has