

Socio-Economic Factors Determining Crime of Legal Entities in Ukraine

Danylo A. Skoromnyi*

Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Odesa State University of Internal Affairs, Odesa, Ukraine.

Abstract: The present-day development of Ukraine and its aspiration for European integration require sweeping reforms and decisions in many areas of life of the state. The area of criminal law is no exception, where one of the innovations has been the introduction of the institution of criminal law measures against legal entities. The relevance of this subject lies in determining the main factors of commitment of crimes by legal entities, as well as the study of the introduction of the institution of criminal liability of legal entities. The main objectives of this article are to study the main socio-economic factors determining crime of legal entities in Ukraine; to define the concept of “determination of crime” and components of this concept; to study the development of the institution of criminal liability of legal entities in accordance with Ukrainian and international law. The methods used to study this subject include: dialectical method, law cognition method, comparative law method, formal law method, historical method, hermeneutic method, structural-functional method, etc. In the course of the study, the concept of “crime determination” was defined and its main components were determined, the primary causes and conditions of commitment of crimes by legal entities were researched, the peculiarities of bringing legal entities (their authorized representatives) to criminal liability under Ukrainian and international legislation were established, and the main criminal law measures were determined.

Keywords: Criminal Law Measures; Legal Entity; Authorized Representative; Legislation; Legal System.

JEL Codes: K00; K14.

1. INTRODUCTION

The institution of criminal liability of legal entities is an essentially new phenomenon for legal science. Therefore, there is an urgent need to study the preconditions for liability of legal entities, i.e. to establish the causes and factors of such crimes (Golovanova et al., 2013). Currently, there is a well-established practice in the world to bring legal entities to criminal liability for illegal acts committed by them. There are three approaches to the understanding of liability of legal entities for their crimes:

1. Complete rejection of the institution of criminal liability of legal entities. This institution is characteristic of countries such as Hungary, Bulgaria and Belarus.
2. Full recognition of the institution of criminal liability of legal entities for illegal acts committed by them. This institution is characteristic of Lithuania, Estonia, France, the People’s Republic of China (PRC), etc. However, full recognition of liability of a legal entity does not release the individual from liability for a crime for the benefit of a legal entity.
3. There is also “quasi-criminal” liability, which is also called administrative criminal liability. The principal feature of this approach is that a legal entity is

not recognized as a perpetrator of the crime, but it can be subject to criminal sanctions in some cases defined by certain law and regulations (Nersesyan, 2013; Zaborovskyy et al., 2021).

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine ratified quite a number of international acts regulating the commission of illegal acts by legal entities and criminal liability for such acts, which, in particular, include: United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 (2000), United Nations Convention against corruption (2003), Criminal Convention on the fight against corruption (1999), and Council of Europe Convention on the prevention of terrorism (2003). The concept of “determinant” comes from the Latin word *determinare* and means “to determine”, respectively, a determinant is something that determines, to determine means to precondition, determination means the process of preconditioning. A determinant can also be defined as a specific condition for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon. In Ukraine, at the legislative level, the institution of criminal liability of legal entities is regulated by Law of Ukraine No. 314-VII “On amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine on the implementation of the Action Plan on the liberalization by the European Union of the visa regime for Ukraine regarding the liability of legal entities” (2013) and is called the “institution of criminal law measures against legal entities”. Law of Ukraine No. 314-VII “On amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine on the implementation of the Action Plan on the liberalization by the European Union of the visa regime for Ukraine regarding the liability of legal entities” (2013)

*Address correspondence to this author at the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Odesa State University of Internal Affairs, 65000, 1 Uspenska Str., Odesa, Ukraine; E-mail: da.skoromnyi@outlook.com

amends the Criminal Code of Ukraine (2001) and Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine (2012) in terms of liability of legal entities for crimes committed by them.

The relevant changes to the criminal law of Ukraine were made in 2013, but this subject is still controversial among scientists. Although the adoption of Law of Ukraine No. 314-VII “On amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine on the implementation of the Action Plan on the liberalization by the European Union of the visa regime for Ukraine regarding the liability of legal entities” (2013) and the reform of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (2001) and the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine (2012) led to the harmonization and approximation to the European legislation and contributed to an increase in the level of combating corruption on the one hand, the introduction of this institution is not inherent in the national legal system of Ukraine on the other hand; the issue of bringing a person to liability is unclear as well, and therefore there is a violation of the principle of personal liability, since a legal entity itself is an entity consisting of a certain group of persons and, accordingly, cannot commit criminal offences; a crime is committed by individuals who may be aware of the danger of their actions or inaction and be held liable for them (Cherniavskiy et al., 2019; Kantsurak, 2020; Tacij et al., 2014). That is why the law enshrines “criminal law measures against legal entities” instead of “criminal liability of legal entities”, as a legal entity cannot be a perpetrator of the crime.

The principal objectives of this article are:

- to study the principal socio-economic factors determining the crime of legal entities in Ukraine;
- to define the concept of crime determination and components of this concept;
- to research the development of the institution of criminal liability of legal entities in accordance with the Ukrainian and international legislation.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Among the research methods used in this article, the dialectical method should be distinguished, which applies to all processes of cognitive activity. The use of this method in the study of this subject makes possible a theoretical and practical research of socio-economic factors determining the commission of crimes by legal entities, and this method is also used to study the concept, content and implications of criminal liability of legal entities. The comparative law method was used to compare the legislation on criminal liability of legal entities of other states, and to identify common and different features. The law cognition method was used to identify the principal causes and conditions of the commission of crimes by legal entities, since the causes and conditions of the crime are interdependent and act in conjunction with each other, whereby they get the appropriate sense and content. Also, the formal law method was used for a more complete and effective study of this subject; this method was used in the analysis of the content of legislative acts of other states that regulate criminal liability of legal entities. The historical method was used to analyse the historical

development of the issue of recognition of the legal entity as a perpetrator of the crime, which allowed to analyse the formation of this institution in the criminal law of Ukraine and other countries.

The hermeneutic research method is used to provide insight into the concept of “crime determination” and the possibility of determining the essence and features of this concept in practice. The structural-functional method is used to determine the legal features of bringing a legal entity to liability for committing illegal acts. The axiomatic method should also be considered as an effective method of research of the principal factors of committing crimes by legal entities; its task is to build a scientific theory in which some statements (axioms) are accepted without evidence and then used to obtain the rest of the knowledge according to certain logical rules. The method of analogy is used to obtain knowledge about objects and phenomena on the basis of the fact that they are similar to others, i.e. it can be argued that this method is aimed at analysing the conditions and reasons for bringing legal entities to liability taking into account the international experience of criminal liability of legal entities for crimes committed by them. The formalization method reflects meaningful knowledge in a known sign and symbolic content.

Also, among the methods used to regulate the liability of legal entities for committing criminal acts, we can mention the formal-legal method, the purpose of which is to study and determine the content of the Ukrainian legislation, which, in turn, forms the regulatory basis for the application of provisions concerning the research of peculiarities of the application of criminal law measures against legal entities, and another purpose of which is to study all means of grammatical, logical, systematic and axiological interpretations of the content of legal provisions aimed at improving the institution of the application of criminal law measures against legal entities. The sociological method was used to research the position of practitioners (attorneys, judges and prosecutors) in respect of their attitude to resolving issues related to bringing legal entities to criminal liability, and to research their position in respect of resolving controversial issues related to determining the conditions for bringing legal entities to liability, as well as to determine the principal causes and factors that are prerequisites for the commission of crimes. The statistical method is used to summarise the results of the study carried out using the sociological method.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The crime determinant is an established concept that has been formed over the centuries and is one of the main problems of criminology. If we consider the concept of “determinant” through the prism of philosophy, the concept of “determinant” primarily means causality. Along with the cause of a crime, we can also identify the conditions in which criminal acts are committed. That is, it can be argued that the concept of “determinant” includes two interrelated concepts of “cause” and “condition” of a crime. If we proceed from philosophical ideas and research this issue from the point of view of criminological science, we can note that the causes and conditions of a crime are components of the process of

determination, which also includes the consequences of the committed crime. The causes of committing criminal offences should be understood as factors giving rise to crime. The conditions of a crime should be understood as facts that “open the way” for the committing crimes, i.e. these are the effects of the causes, which, in turn, expedite the occurrence of socially dangerous consequences of the crime. For example, conditions can be all sorts of shortcomings in the management and organizational activities of various sectors of the economy and the state machine. Thus, the crime determination is the interconnection, interaction and interrelation between the phenomena, events, processes and states of public life that give rise to crime.

There are a large number of classifications of crime determinants in scientific publications related to the study of criminological phenomena. In terms of the form, the crime determination is divided into statistical and dynamic one, while, in turn, the statistical determination is divided into multiple or probable; by type of connections (more than 30 types), of which correlations, functional dependence, connection of states, system structural connection, causes, conditions are most often used in research of crime; by time, the crime determination is divided into past, present and future. It is necessary to research and pay attention not only to short-term factors of the commission of crimes should, but also to medium-term and long-term factors that will allow to fully research the level of its development (Dyvnych et al., 2016). The range of socio-economic determinants of crimes violating the standards set by state authorities and affecting the commission of illegal acts by legal entities is quite wide. In particular, they include: low external and domestic demand caused by the slowdown of the economic development; complication of foreign economic relations with foreign partners; investment outflow, etc. One of the significant factors of determining the crime of legal entities is also the beginning of the hostilities in eastern Ukraine in 2014, which caused the deterioration of the economic situation in the country. It was the events in eastern Ukraine that negatively affected the socio-economic situation in the country and influenced the increase in the crime rate in Ukraine.

The introduction of the institution of criminal liability of legal entities is becoming a global trend with each passing year. The largest number of crimes is committed by legal entities in innovative technologies, in combating corruption, economic and environmental crimes, as well as crimes of terrorism (Anatoliy, 2021). This institution of criminal liability is in place in Denmark, Canada, England, Norway, Belgium, Israel, France, Switzerland, the United States of America (USA), Australia and other countries. One of the preconditions of the study and implementation of this institution was the analysis of legal entities, their organizational and legal form, decentralization of management of the legal entity, as well as the number of persons involved in the areas of activity of the legal entity, which, in turn, results in an increase in the number of illegal acts committed by such legal entities. Criminal law measures are usually applied against legal entities for the following illegal acts:

- bribery of an official of a private law legal entity;
- money laundering (legalization) of proceeds from crime;

- bribery of a person providing public services, offer, promise or provision of illegal benefit to an official, abuse of influence;
- use of funds obtained from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues, precursors, poisonous or potent drugs (Mudryak and Drobynyak, 2017; Zaborovskyy et al., 2020).

If we compare the experience of the introduction of criminal liability in Ukraine and other countries, it can be argued that, unlike Ukraine as a post-Soviet state where criminal law measures against legal entities were introduced only in 2013, which is a short term compared to other countries, other countries have an extensive experience in combating and counteracting to this negative phenomenon (Kostruba and Vasylyeva, 2020). Foreign states have developed criteria and standards for combating this phenomenon, which have been set forth in many international instruments. Among such acts, we can distinguish the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 (2000), which became the first international regulatory act regulating the liability of legal entities. Article 10 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 (2000) provides that each State Party that has ratified this Convention shall take measures necessary to combat and establish the liability of legal persons for offences committed by them in which an organized criminal group may be involved, including for: laundering money and property obtained from crime; crimes against justice; organization of illegal migration and human trafficking; corruption crimes.

Ukraine has ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003), according to which each state shall take measures to hold legal entities liable for committed crimes provided for by this Convention. This article also contains a provision according to which, if a legal entity has been brought to criminal liability, it does not exclude the possibility of bringing to criminal liability individuals who have committed this crime. According to the legal system, there are three models of regulation of the issue of bringing a legal entity to criminal liability for a crime. The first model of criminal liability of a legal entity implies a traditional criminal liability. This model determines that a legal entity, as well as an individual, acts as an independent subject of liability. The model of independent liability is typical for the following countries: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Austria, Canada, Belgium, and others. The second model of criminal liability implies the principle of individual fault-based liability of the person who committed a crime. That is, according to this model of liability, only an individual can be a perpetrator of the crime. According to this model, if an individual has committed a crime for the benefit of a legal entity, such legal entity will be criminally liable together with the individual.

The above model of criminal liability of a legal entity is typical for such countries as Albania, Mexico, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Austria, Ukraine, Latvia, Switzerland (Golovanova et al., 2013). The principal feature of the respective model of liability is that a legal entity cannot be recognized as an independent perpetrator of the crime, and criminal law

measures can be applied against a legal entity only if an individual commits a criminal offence on its behalf. This is the difference from the first model of liability, since the application of the second model does not provided for the institution of punishment of a legal entity, which can be applied only to the perpetrator of the crime. However, this model of liability of legal entities contains a number of shortcomings, among which we can point to the distinction between the concepts of “subject of criminal liability” and “perpetrator of the crime”. This means that a legal entity is recognized as a subject of criminal liability, but the release from criminal liability of the individual who committed a crime for the benefit of the legal entity does not result in the release of such legal entity from liability and vice versa (Provotorov, 2017). The third model is the model of “quasi-criminal” liability. That is, it is a model of liability of legal entities for committing illegal acts, according to which such legal entities are subject to liability (civil, administrative, etc.) other than criminal liability.

There is no single general definition of “quasi-criminal” liability in the scientific publications. However, a number of scientists have given a definition based on a study of different legal systems, according to which the essence of “quasi-criminal” liability is its punitive nature, as this liability occurs in the case of a crime, but sanctions for such crime are applied not under criminal law but under other legislation of the relevant state. Currently, this model of liability of legal entities for illegal acts committed by is used in Italy, Sweden, Germany and other countries using the Romano-Germanic legal system. Thus, based on the list of the above models of liability of legal entities, it can be argued that in the case when a legal entity commits criminal offences, the State has the right to choose the model of liability independently in accordance with the peculiarities of its legal system (Getman, 2020). Ukraine uses the “quasi-criminal” model of punishment to bring legal entities to liability. However, the concept of “criminal law measures against legal entities” is used here instead of the term “criminal liability”. This, in turn, allows to avoid changes in the part concerning the subject of criminal liability. The above innovation, i.e. the introduction of criminal law measures against legal entities, has become analogous to the criminal liability of legal entities for illegal acts committed by them, among which we can mention:

- the use of illegally obtained funds from the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues, precursors, poisonous or potent substances, poisonous or potent drugs;
- bribery of an official providing public services, offer or promise to provide illegal benefits to such official;
- legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime;
- bribery of an official (officer) of a private law legal entity, regardless of its organizational and legal form (Criminal Code of Ukraine, 2001).

In addition to the above types of crimes committed by legal entities, there are also crimes against public safety committed by such persons, namely crimes associated with terrorist activities. According to Law of Ukraine No. 314-VII “On

amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine on the implementation of the Action Plan on the liberalization by the European Union of the visa regime for Ukraine regarding the liability of legal entities” (2013) the principal grounds for the application of criminal legal against a legal entity are the commission of illegal acts by their authorized representatives. Such acts include the commitment: of any of the crimes provided for in Articles 209, 306, Parts 1 and 2 of Article 368³, Parts 1 and 2 of Article 368⁴, Articles 369, 369² of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (2001) on behalf of and for the benefit of a legal entity; of any of the crimes provided for in Articles 258-258⁵ of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (2001) on behalf of a legal entity. An authorized representative of a legal entity means officers of such legal entity who are authorized to act on behalf of the legal entity in accordance with the law, constituent documents or other documents.

The grounds for the application of criminal law measures against legal entities are the commission by such entities of illegal acts against the foundations of the national security, against electoral rights and freedoms, against the will, honour and dignity of a person, against the foundations of public security, peace, security of mankind and international rule of law (Haliantykh et al., 2021). Also, the grounds for the application of criminal law measures against legal entities include the commission of illegal acts by an authorized representative of the legal entity for the benefit of such legal entity. Illegal acts can be committed by an authorized representative on behalf of the legal entity in collusion or complicity, by order or instruction, or in other manner. A crime is considered to have been committed for the benefit of a legal entity if it has been committed in order to obtain tangible benefits, illegal benefits or other benefit by such legal entity, as well as to evade liability established by law. The problem of the application of criminal law measures against legal entities is complicated primarily by the fact that the court, investigating judge or prosecutor evaluate the evidence of the crime based on their inner conviction, and they are responsible for deciding whether the crime has been committed by an authorized representative for the benefit of the legal entity, as well as whether the relevant legal entity has taken appropriate measures to prevent the crime (Autukh and Trut, 2016; Kostruba and Hyliaka, 2020).

When applying criminal law measures against a legal entity, the court must take into account the gravity and degree of the crime, the amount of damage caused by the illegal act, as well as the measures taken by the legal entity to prevent the crime. The following criminal law measures can be applied to a legal entity by the court: seizure of property; fine; liquidation. According to the above criminal law measures against legal entities, fines and liquidation are applied only as the primary types of punishment, while criminal law measures is applied only as an additional measure. When the court applies criminal law measures, the legal entity undertakes to compensate for the damages caused on its behalf in full, as well as the amount of the obtained illegal benefit (Melnyk et al., 2020). Seizure of property, as one of the types of criminal law measures, implies the forced, unconditional and gratuitous confiscation of property of the legal entity on whose behalf the crime was committed. This type of criminal law measures is used in the event of liquidation of the legal entity (Autukh and Trut, 2016; Kostruba, 2020).

Liquidation is the most severe criminal law measure against legal entities. Liquidation of the enterprise must be carried out in accordance with Law of Ukraine No. 755-IV “On state registration of legal entities, individuals-entrepreneurs and public associations” (2003). Despite the development of the institution of “the application of criminal law measures against legal entities”, the efficiency and the degree of implementation of this institution are low, and therefore it is imperfect. The reasons for the inefficiency of this institution include:

1. Lack of legal provisions that would regulate the application of criminal law measures in the event of a change of the owner of a legal entity.
2. There is no single mechanism for protecting the rights of persons holding equity rights.
3. The issues of recognition of a legal entity as a perpetrator of a crime and expansion of the list of penalties that can be applied to a legal entity are not fully regulated at the legislative level.
4. The list of persons that can be subject to criminal law measures is limited.

A large number of crimes committed by legal entities concern the environment. The issue of commission of illegal acts in this area by legal entities has not yet been fully studied by scientists, so there is a need for a more detailed study of this type of crime. Association agreement between Ukraine, of the one part, and the European Union, the European atomic energy community and their member states, of the other part (2014) opened new opportunities for cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union (EU) (Shumylo, 2014; Valeria et al., 2022). This cooperation aims to protect, preserve, reproduce and improve the environment, to use natural resources in a rational and sensible manner, to solve global problems of the preservation of the natural environment in cooperation with the international community. Such cooperation has become one of the reasons for the introduction of liability of enterprises for industrial pollution of the environment. According to the Association agreement between Ukraine, of the one part, and the European Union, the European atomic energy community and their member states, of the other part (2014), criminal liability must be introduced against legal entities for violation of the norms contained therein. The introduction of such liability will bring Ukraine closer to the environmental standards of the European Union and will give impetus to the implementation of the principle of inevitability of punishment for violations of the environmental legislation (Kostruba and Kulynych, 2020).

According to the national legislation, violation of the environmental legislation of Ukraine entails legal liability and, in some cases, criminal liability according to Law of Ukraine No. 1264-XII “On environmental protection” (1991). Article 70 of Law of Ukraine No. 1264-XII “On environmental protection” (1991) stipulates that bringing guilty persons to criminal liability, establishing the elements of a crime for violation of the environmental legislation shall be determined by the Criminal Code of Ukraine (2001). Ukraine signed the Convention for the protection of the environment through criminal law (1998). This Convention establishes the

types of criminal offences in the area of environmental protection, which include:

- illegal production, storage, processing, transportation, use, export or import of nuclear materials or other radioactive hazardous substances, which in turn can lead to the death of a person, harm a person’s health or cause harmful effects on fauna and flora;
- illegal operation of enterprises, which cause significant damage to human health or cause irreparable consequences to animals or plants, as well as cause harmful effects on the quality of air, water, soil, etc. by their illegal actions;
- release, introduction or disposal of substances or ionizing radiation into the air, water or soil, which in turn cause or may cause death, or cause significant person’s health (Vystavna et al., 2018);
- illegal storage, disposal, treatment, transportation, export or import of hazardous wastes that could lead to the deterioration of their condition or death, or cause significant damage to person’s health, as well as potential damage to monuments or other protected objects (Buletsa et al., 2019; Gerbut et al., 2020; Pētersone et al., 2020).

The introduction of criminal liability of legal entities for criminal offences committed by them in the area of environmental protection is one of the best conditions to ensure compliance with the environmental legislation in the country in connection with the deregulation and liberalization of industrial production (Hromovchuk, 2018; Koshkinbaeva et al., 2019). Ratification of international acts in the area of environmental safety and adoption of the experience of other countries, the introduction of liability for environmental crimes are a crucial stage, as it helps to change the criminal and environmental legislation based on the researched experience (Stokes, 2009; Alves et al., 2013). In order to better and more effectively improve the institution of liability of legal entities, it is necessary to study the international experience of the implementation of this institution. The introduction of criminal liability of legal entities was discussed as far back as 1929 at the International Congress on Criminal Law. Later on, the fascist regime was declared criminal at the Nuremberg Trials, as well as the activities of the organizations that participated in it.

The institution of criminal liability of legal entities has been introduced in many countries (France, Portugal, England, the Netherlands, the USA, Canada, Ireland, China, etc.). In France, the perpetrators of a crime can be private law legal entities. Under the French criminal law, legal entities can be brought to criminal liability both individually and together with individuals, or can be brought to criminal liability for both a completed crime and preliminary criminal activity. It is also characteristic of this institution that a criminal act should be committed for the benefit of a legal entity by an authorized person or representative of such legal entity (Fris and Meditsky, 2007). The French criminal law provides for a large list of crimes for which legal entities can be brought to criminal liability, which include: terrorism, fraud, crimes against humanity, experiments on people, counterfeiting of

money and securities, etc. The following types of punishments can be applied to legal entities for committing the above crimes: liquidation of the legal entity, fine, prohibition to engage in professional activity, judicial supervision, etc.

According to the English law, both individuals and legal entities (public corporations, incorporated companies) can be brought to criminal liability. The idea of bringing legal entities to criminal liability can be traced back to the 19th century. The role and liability of the representative (officer) of the corporation for the commission of a crime determines the role and liability of the legal entity as a participant in the crime (Kostruba et al., 2020). Under the English law, legal entities may be fined as a measure of punishment for an illegal act, but they cannot be subject to the types of penalties that apply only to individuals. Under the US criminal law, the liability of legal entities is governed by both the federal and state legislation. As a general rule in the US, criminal liability of legal entities does not exclude criminal liability of individuals for similar crimes. One of the features of the US criminal law is absolute liability, i.e. liability regardless of guilt, namely when legal entities are accused of an objective attitude (Fris and Meditsky, 2007). The primary types of punishment in the UAS are seizure of property and fines, but criminal law does not exclude the application of civil sanctions against legal entities.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, based on the above it can be concluded that the crime determination is the interconnection, interaction and interrelation between the phenomena, events, processes and states of public life that give rise to crime. The main components of the determination of crime are the causes and conditions of the crime. The causes of commission of criminal offences are determined by the factors giving rise to crime, and the conditions of the crime are determined by the facts “contributing: to the direct commission of crimes, i.e. the effect of causes facilitating the occurrence of socially dangerous consequences. Three main models of bringing legal entities to criminal liability have been studied:

1. The model that defines a legal entity, as well as an individual, as an independent perpetrator of a crime.
2. The model that defines an individual as the only perpetrator of a crime.
3. The third model provides for “quasi-criminal” liability, according to which a legal entity is not recognized as an independent perpetrator of a crime, but in some cases, in accordance with laws and regulations, such legal entity can be subject to criminal sanctions.

Ukraine applies the third model of criminal liability, and a natural person, namely an authorized representative acting on behalf of and for the benefit of such a legal entity can be held liable. According to the adopted Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Implementation of the Action Plan on Visa Liberalization by the European Union for Ukraine Concerning Liability of Legal Entities”, criminal law measures can be applied to legal entities in case of commission of crimes, namely: fine, seizure of property, liquidation of the legal entity. The inter-

national experience of bringing legal entities to criminal liability for commission of illegal acts, features of liability of legal entities, reasons, as well as types of penalties applied against legal entities for committed crimes have also been studied

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