

**Actual problems of criminal law,
criminal procedure and criminalistics**

Materials of scientific conference

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**Actual problems of criminal law,
Criminal procedure and criminalistics**
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Instructions for authors

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Foreign experience of prevention of computer crime

In many developed countries, problems of computer crimes are studied since the 70s of the last century.

Foreign countries have accumulated substantial experience in fighting against the computer crime, and despite the fact that the problem is far from a successful solution, this experience is an undeniable interest to both domestic legal experts and practitioners to.

The study of foreign computer crimes and its various manifestations suggests that this phenomenon is characterized by a variety of objects of a criminal assault. The object of computer crime is represented as a whole circle of social relations protected by any state in the sphere of national, social, informational security, and the economy, as well as constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen compliance with the honor and dignity of the individual, etc [1].

International experience in the fight against crime indicates that one of the priorities of solving the problem and effectively countering modern criminal activity is the active use of various preventive measures by law enforcement agencies. The former are crucial in the complex process of preventing crimes and are activities that aimed to identify and address the causes of crime and conditions conducive to their occurrence. According to experts, the results of preventive work, considering its proper organization and aimed implementation have a significantly positive impact on the level, structure and dynamics of crime, provide a steady decline in the number of crimes committed and have important forensic value. This is due to the fact that preventive measures are directed against the very origins of crime. Therefore, in the practice of counter crime law-enforcement bodies, in our opinion, the preventive work should be given special importance.

Foreign experience shows that the most effective protection against computer crime is the introduction of such position as specialist in computer security (administrator of information security) of an organization or the creation of special services, both private and centralized, depending on the specific situation. The presence of such a department (service) in the organization, according to foreign experts, reduces the probability of appearance of computer crimes twice [2, c. 52].

In addition, the following arrangements are mandatory to be implemented:

- For all persons entitled to have access to the special computer security (SCS) department should be defined categories of access;
- Determine the administrative responsibility for the safety and for the authorization of access to information resources;
- Establish periodic systematic quality control of data protection;
- The classification of information in accordance with its importance, differentiation on that basis of the protection measures;
- organized physical protection of SCS [2].

In addition to the organizational and management measures, a significant role in the fight against computer crime may play technical measures (hardware, software and complex).

Hardware methods designed to protect computer equipment from unwanted physical effects and closing of possible channels of leakage of confidential information. These include uninterruptible power supplies, devices of the screening equipment, encrypted locks and personality identification devices.

Software protection methods are intended for immediate protection of