

(pedophiles) preparation that suppresses libido and sexual activity has reduced the incidence of sexual crimes from 40 to 5%.

In some US states, even surgical castration has been introduced. In addition, 15 sex offenders chose surgical castration as an alternative to not being sentenced to life imprisonment. Of all the available treatments, surgical castration is the most severe and controversial. The operation involves the removal of the testicles, which produces 95% of testosterone. For many scientists, surgical castration is a barbaric way to manage the behavior of high-risk offenders. But, despite the severity of castration, not everyone, including leading medical experts, is convinced of its effectiveness. A significant percentage of surgically cast offenders retains some sexual function.

Summarizing the above, it is necessary to support this bill, since the experience of foreign countries has shown positive results after the introduction of this method of counteracting such crimes. At the present stage, sexual violence is considered one of the most serious violations of human rights. The state is obliged to take all measures to investigate, prevent and punish various forms of sexual violence.

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CYBERCRIME IN UKRAINE

Cybercrime is an action; illegal access; illegal interception; interference with data or system; abuse of devices; fraud; offenses related to child pornography; violation of copyright and related rights; violations of the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer systems, networks, and computer data, as well as the abuse of such systems, networks, which leads to criminal liability [1].

This is a fast-growing area of crime. Today the cybercrime is one of the most dynamic groups of socially dangerous attacks. The

rapid spread of those crimes and its social danger (which does not have any physical or virtual limits) cause the real threat to people around the world. More and more criminals are exploiting the speed, convenience and anonymity of the Internet to commit a diverse range of criminal activities. However, the Ukrainian legislator pays considerable attention to this problem: new Criminal Code of Ukraine anticipated an independent chapter of these crimes – section XVI “Crimes in usage computers, systems and networks and telecommunication network”: twice this section has been changed and supplemented – this indicates the relevance of this problem in society [2]. Cybercrime became more serious than 5 years ago. Despite the effort of law enforcement agencies to fight the cybercrime, the rate of these crimes are not decreasing, but growing.

There are two types of cybercrimes: Traditional crimes, which caused by computer technologies and network: Violation of copyright and related crimes (art. 176); Fraud (art. 190); Illegal actions with documents of transfer, payment cards and other means of access to bank accounts, equipment for its manufacture (art. 200); Evasion of taxes, duties (mandatory payments) (art. 212); Import, production, sale and distribution of pornographic items (art. 301); Illegal collection or usage of information constituting commercial or banking secrets (art. 231) [3]. New crimes, which are committed by latest computer technologies (crimes that provided by section XVI of Criminal Code of Ukraine). New trends in cybercrime are emerging all the time, with estimated costs to the global economy running to billions of dollars. New cybercrimes have divided into other types: Fraud with credit cards; Fake online auctions; Fraud with bank loans; Search and usage of bugs in applications; Spam; Online gambling; Ransom and registration of domain names; Theft of services (telemarketing); Virus creations; Theft of information and personal data; Theft of false new in electronic mass media, etc.

Security Service of Ukraine and National Police, as an agent of cybercrime control, are fighting against hackers. However, it is not enough. If before Ukrainian programmers were writing viruses to hack and steal data from rich Western countries, so nowadays due to

increased security protection level from US and EU, their crimes turned to Ukraine. The laws should respond to current development of technologies. The priority area is to organise the interaction and coordination between legal body, special services, judiciary, and to provide the necessary material and technical base. None of the countries can resist cybercrime on its own. The campaign against these crimes require social efforts from country, citizens and the international community[4].

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**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
PUNISHMENT – THE APPOINTMENT OF PUNISHMENT**

One of the components of the formation of a law-governed state is the updating and improvement of criminal legal measures for responding to a crime, among which the criminal punishment is important, from which the successful application of crime-fighting depends on the correct application. Appointment of a punishment is