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SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION OF DOCTOR HABILITAT ILLIA KOLOSOV INTO JURISPRUDENCE: FACTS, THOUGHTS AND PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract. The article reveals the scientific and personal contribution to legal science of Dr hab. I.V. Kolosov, Doctor of Law (Habilitated) (in Republic of Poland), Philosophy Doctor in Law (in Ukraine), Reviewer of international scientific professional journals of 'International Journal of Law and Society', Science Publishing Group Inc. (in New York, USA), 'Technium Education and Humanities' (in Ponta Delgada, Portugal), 'Technium Business and Management' (in Mumbai, India), Invited Expert of the Times Higher Education's Global Academic Reputation Survey-2024 and World University Rankings-2025 (in London, UK), Member of the Harvard Club, Alumnus of Sommerschule-2024 'Recht in Deutschland' of Heidelberg University (Germany) and so on and so forth. The contribution of I. V. Kolosov to the development of the aforesaid science at different stages of his scientific career is studied. Some publications covering scientific and legislative views of I. V. Kolosov, which, in our viewpoint, are multifaceted, revolutionary and significant, are considered. It is established that the scientist's papers clearly and understandably cover issues in such branches of law as labor, international, environmental, criminal, social security, constitutional, etc. It is stated that the citation of Dr hab. Kolosov's works can be found in a link of scientific articles, monographs, textbooks and dissertations. The purpose of the article is to provide a scientific coverage of the creative work and personal contribution to the development of legal science, to reflect on the prospects of the scientific research derivated by him from the viewpoint of facts, and to reasonably reflect on the prospects of scientific research. The author forecasts the prospects for further development of legal science, the actual impact of the legal paradigm on the fate of mankind and its place in solving global problems of our time. Based on the results of the study, the author presents scientifically sound conclusions. In particular, it is determined that the issue of nuclear and environmental safety makes us think about furthermore actions for the complete safety of nuclear industrial facilities and furthermore research on this issue.

Key words: legal science, Dr hab. I.V. Kolosov, global issues of contemporary, impact of the legal paradigm, jurisprudence, labor law, environmental law.

A general statement of the problem and its connection with important sciences or practical tasks. Legal science is a multidisciplinary phenomenon. The theory of state and law is the foundation, base, system-forming factor and methodological basis for the entire legal science. It studies the general and specific patterns of emergence, development and functioning of the state and law, forms its own system of scientific concepts, definitions and principles, and as a result is an independent legal science within the system of legal science (Tetarchuk, Dyakiv, 2021: 184). The term 'jurisprudence' (from the Latin jurisprudential – knowledge of law) originated in ancient Rome in the late IV – early III centuries BC, but the phenomenon it denotes originated in the Ancient East long before the emergence of the Roman state, and reached its highest development in Europe many centuries after Rome had disappeared from the historical scene (Kaliuzhnyi, Shapenko, 2016: 32–39). Thus, based on the above, we can conclude that law has been significantly developed in the Ancient East. The most famous were the Laws of King Hammurabi of Babylon and the Indian Laws of Manu.

The powerful ruler of Babylon, King Hammurabi, who reigned from about 1792 to 1750 BC, belonged to the First Babylonian (Amorite) Dynasty and became the first ruler of the Babylonian Dynasty. During his reign, Hammurabi paid great attention to the centralisation of his power and justice in the country. It was he who drafted the Law of Hammurabi in Babylon around 1757 BC.

In the city of Sippar, a black basalt ceiling was installed with 282 articles of laws from various branches of law. The code is one of the oldest in the world, regulating civil, labour, criminal, criminal procedure and family relations. The Hamurabi Code is a document that enshrines the principle of presumption of innocence. To this day, only 247 articles have been fully preserved, which were carved on the ceiling of the 'Code of Hammurabi', which is still preserved in the Lavra (Andriyevych, 2020: 609–610). In ancient India, the concept of law as independent norms was unknown. The rules that governed people's behaviour were contained in collections called dharmashastras. The most famous is the Law of Manu (Manustriti), approximately II century BC – II century AD. The text of the laws is divided into 12 chapters and consists of 2685 articles. In India, considerable attention was paid to the protection of private property. The law regulates seven possible ways of acquiring property rights: inheritance, gift, purchase, conquest, usury, labour, and alms. There was also a well-known way of acquiring property rights, such as prescription of possession of a thing – with legal confirmation, a person turned from a possessor to an owner. Among the main types of property under the Manu Law was land; the land fund of the state consisted of the land of the lord, communal and private. The laws also protected the ownership of movable property, such as cattle, equipment, and slaves (Bandurka, Shvets et al., 2020: 618).

The jurisprudence of different civilisations differs considerably from each other – ancient, Western European and Slavic. However, with certain information, their development did not take place in isolation from each other. The jurisprudence of most civilisations was formed on the basis of Roman jurisprudence, as it was a school of rational thinking that gave legal scholars the tools for scientific processing of law – clear terminology, legal constitutions, principles of classification and systematisation of legal norms, etc. Roman classical law has made the most significant contribution to world culture and the development of jurisprudence. According to the famous German jurist E. Levy, classical jurisprudence is a unique achievement in legal history and a great intellectual heritage left to us by the Romans (Levy, 1963: 184–200).

Analysis of the latest research and publications on this topic, highlighting the previously unresolved parts of the general problem to which this article is devoted. According to one definition, legal science (jurisprudence, jurisprudence) is a specialized branch of scientific knowledge in the humanities, the scientific activity of which is aimed at studying law: legal forms, functions of the State, society and individual institutions.

At present, there is no single concept of legal science, nor is there an exhaustive list of its features and functions. In this context, it is important to mention the scientific achievements of such scholars as: V.I. Ulyanovsky, V.A. Korotkyi, O.S. Skiba, V.G. Rutman, V.I. Tymoshenko, V.I. Adreitsev, I.B. Usenko, I.V. Muzyky, M.I. Gerasimova, O.V. Tkachenko, S.I. Mikhalchenko, O.R. Slobodian, O.M. Kovalchuk, O.D. Bilimovich, V.D. Kozlitina, V.O. Shchuchenko, S.D. Chernik, T. Bondaruk, V. Goncharenko, I. Hrytsenko, O. Kopylenko, O. Myronenko, P. Muzychenko, R. Levinets, A. Rohozhyn, T. Teremetska, M. Chubat, O. Shevchenko, and others.

At the same time, Dr I.V. Kolosov's scientific contributions to legal science have not received sufficient attention, since his works can be found in a number of scientific articles, monographs, textbooks and dissertations.

The purpose of the article is to provide a scientific coverage of Dr hab. I.V. Kolosov's creative work and personal contribution to the development of legal science from the standpoint of facts, and also to provide a reasonable reflection on the prospects of the scientific research initiated by him.

Presentation of the main research material with full justification of the scientific results obtained. Legal science is represented by a whole galaxy of scientists, among whom a prominent place is occupied by a graduate of the Inter-Regional Academy of Personnel Management (Kyiv) and the postgraduate course of the Yaroslav Mydrui National Law University (Kharkiv), Illia V. Kolosov – Doctor of Law (Habilitated) (in Republic of Poland), Philosophy Doctor in Law (in Ukraine), Reviewer of international scientific professional journals of 'International Journal

of Law and Society', Science Publishing Group Inc. (in New York, USA), 'Technium Education and Humanities' (in Ponta Delgada, Portugal), 'Technium Business and Management' (in Mumbai, India), Invited Expert of the Times Higher Education's Global Academic Reputation Survey-2024 and World University Rankings-2025 (in London, UK), Member of the Harvard Club, Alumnus of Sommerschule-2024 'Recht in Deutschland' of Heidelberg University (Germany), etc. Dr hab. Kolosov, in our opinion, pays a significant and powerful contribution to the development of legal science. His research interests are diverse and cover almost all branches of law, such as labour law, international law, environmental law, criminal law, social security law, constitutional law, criminology, etc.

The scientist has written more than 100 scientific papers and monographs, including widely cited works such as: "To the question of the competence of the court to consider labour disputes: National and Foreign Experience' (2012); "Procedural Issues Related to the Enforcement of Court Decisions in Labour Disputes, Current Issues" (2014); "The International Labour Organization, Its Acts and Role in the Legal Regulation of Labour Relations" (2014); "On the Issue of Measures of Procedural Coercion in the Labour Process" (2014); "International Legal Status of Climate Refugees as Victims of Ecocide" (2023) and many others (Kolosov, 2024). I.V. Kolosov has also published articles that have received wide international recognition: **'**Historical Preconditions for the Emergence of Legal Acts in the Field of Medicine in the States of the Ancient World**'** (2022), for which I.V. Kolosov was invited to become a reviewer of the international professional publication 'International Journal of Law and Society' in the OECP country (United States of America) (NSW, Yaroslav the Wise, 2023). Yaroslav the Wise, 2023); 'Military`s medical cooperation between Poland and Ukraine: labour law features' (2022), with this article the scientist not only confirmed his academic degree in a foreign country, but also received a certificate of higher academic qualification in the European Union, namely a habilitation (dr hab.) (NSW, 2022). Kolosov specialises in research and experimental development in the social sciences and humanities.

Even before entering postgraduate studies, in his article 'Case law of the European Court of Justice in the field of protection of labour rights and legitimate interests of employees as a source of European Union law: issues of application in Ukraine' (2012), the scholar noted the relevance of this topic in the need for scientific awareness of the possibility of applying the practical doctrine of the European Court of Justice in labour disputes in the courts of Ukraine (Kolosov, 2012: 621). In this study, the researcher argues that at present, Ukraine needs to create a system of labour courts and adopt the Labour Procedure Code of Ukraine, explaining that labour disputes in Ukraine are considered under the rules of civil procedure. However, the case law of the European Court of Justice is not considered as a source of judicial proceedings, which does not meet the requirements and elaboration of the subject matter in the scientific doctrine. Thus, in order to effectively apply the norms of international law and the law of the European Union, when developing the Labour Procedure Code of Ukraine as a source of judicial proceedings, it is necessary to determine the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, which will correspond to the vector of European integration of Ukraine and will establish in practice the principle of the rule of international law (Kolosov, 2012: 621–624).

A little later, a new article was published, which also touches upon the sensitive issue of labour disputes 'Procedural issues related to the enforcement of court decisions in labour disputes: current issues of the day' (2014). In this work, the author examines general issues related to the enforcement of court decisions in civil cases, in particular, the enforcement of court decisions, execution of enforcement documents, deferral and instalment plans, and determination of the method of enforcement of court decisions. The scholar conducted a comparative analysis between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany, and studied labour procedural rules related to the enforcement of court decisions in labour disputes (Kolosov, 2014: 207–208). As part of the study, the researcher found that most of the civil procedure rules governing the enforcement of court decisions are not suitable for the needs of the labour process at all, or to a certain extent. The provision on 'knowingly false informa-

tion of the plaintiff' generally goes beyond the normal understanding of the current Criminal Code of Ukraine. Also, the author believes that it is necessary to apply the experience of the Federal Republic of Germany and to enshrine the provision on seizure of the debtor's property under a court decision both at the stage of securing a claim and during enforcement proceedings (Kolosov, 2014: 207–213).

Therefore, based on the above, the proposals submitted by Dr Kolosov are indeed of great importance. Today, in the courts of Ukraine, in the field of labour dispute protection, some lawyers refer to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, but the Labour Procedure Code of Ukraine has not been implemented, which to some extent hinders the process of reforming the national legal system in the spirit of European integration.

Exploring the same issue, in 2015, a new study was published by the scientist 'Review of Civil Cases on Labour Disputes in the Supreme Court of Ukraine: Problematic Aspects of Law Enforcement Practice'. This work reveals the role, place and importance of the Supreme Court of Ukraine in resolving labour disputes. The author compares the legal framework and the procedure for resolving civil cases by the Supreme Court before and after the judicial reform of 2010. The author also outlines the problematic issues of access to justice in the Supreme Court that arose after the entry into force of the said judicial reform (Kolosov, 2015). In this regard, Kolosov makes rather peculiar recommendations, which, in our opinion, are worthy of a positive assessment: when drafting the Labour Procedure Code of Ukraine, the provision on admission of a case to proceedings by the Supreme Court of Ukraine (currently – Article 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure) should not be included. Until the level of judicial proceedings in Ukraine improves qualitatively, workers should have at least a theoretical chance of a fair trial. Also, scholars suggest using the existing apparatus of the Civil Procedural Law of Ukraine, believing that by excluding the stage of admission of a labour dispute case to the Supreme Court, a certain acceleration will be achieved (Kolosov, 2015: 189–193).

In the article 'Topical Issues of Interim Measures in Civil Cases on Labour Disputes: Problems and Realities of Today' (2016), the author reveals the general concepts of interim measures, their types, grounds and procedure for application in civil cases; peculiarities and specifics of civil cases on labour disputes in view of their social significance; problematic issues of application of interim measures in this category of cases; and makes recommendations on modernisation of the procedure for interim measures in labour disputes (Kolosov, 2016). In the course of the research, the author identified a number of peculiarities of interim relief which relate to the needs of labour dispute cases.

Pursuant to Article 151 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the claim is secured by: 1. seizure of property or funds belonging to the defendant and held by him or other persons; 2. prohibition to perform certain actions; 3. establishment of an obligation to perform certain actions; 4. prohibition for other persons to make payments or transfer property to the defendant or fulfil other obligations in relation to him; 5. Suspension of the sale of seized property if a claim is filed for recognition of ownership of this property and removal of its seizure; 6. Suspension of recovery on the basis of an enforcement document challenged by the debtor in court; 7. Transfer of the thing in dispute for storage to other persons. The author proposes to replace the seven types of interim relief available at the time of the study with 3 clarified ones, since the author is convinced that some of them have nothing to do with labour disputes. Clause 3 – it is not allowed to secure a claim by suspending the temporary administration or liquidation of a bank, prohibiting or imposing an obligation to perform certain actions of the Deposit Guarantee Fund during the temporary administration or liquidation of a bank; it is not allowed to secure a claim by suspending decisions, acts of the National Bank of Ukraine prohibiting or obliging to perform certain actions. In the author's opinion, this list is rather interesting in view of the needs of civil proceedings and has such an uncertain legal nature that its application in labour disputes seems more than doubtful (Kolosov, 2016: 112–118). According to Kolosov, a more successful wording is 'the claim is secured... temporary, pending resolution of the case, immediate

admission of the employee to work with accrual and payment of wages to him/her at this time, taking into account the limitations of turn of execution established by law for claims for recovery of wages paid to the employee – if the case contains evidence that labour legislation establishes guarantees of preservation of the workplace or inadmissibility of dismissal in relation to the employee' (Kolosov, 2016: 112–118). The author proposes to allow more than half of the types of interim relief prohibited by the civil procedure legislation in the labour process in modified form; a certain part of the civil procedure rules should not be applied due to their unnecessity for the purposes of labour dispute resolution. The author provides recommendations for saving procedural time and simplifying the procedure for establishing interim measures, which will increase the level of judicial protection of employees' rights, reasonably accelerate it and, as a result, improve the level of social perception of the judicial system and legal regulation of social relations in Ukraine (Kolosov, 2016: 112–118).

Thus, at a time when Ukraine is on the way to joining the European Union, we consider it necessary to reform the judicial system, taking into account its problems and aspects of law enforcement practice. Therefore, in our opinion, the proposals made by Dr Kolosov in this context are quite appropriate and should be used to further improve labour law.

Hence, it is quite clear from the study that the scientist has conducted a lot of research on labour disputes and made quite relevant and significant recommendations for reforming judicial practice, creating a system of labour courts and adopting the Labour Procedure Code of Ukraine with recommendations to it.

Many studies have been published by the scientist on the most painful topic of our time, namely Russian aggression in Ukraine, and the problems faced by our country are clearly highlighted in the works of I.V. Kolosov. His most famous works, for which the scientist received international recognition, are: 'Military medical cooperation between Poland and Ukraine: labour law features' (2022), in which the scientist studied the problems of labour law regulation of military medical cooperation between the Republic of Poland and Ukraine in the context of military conflicts and the problems of humanity. The author's recommendations were made, in particular, regarding the development of the Code on Labour, Medicine and Social Welfare in post-war European Ukraine. I.V. Kolosov noted that in the context of Russian aggression, Ukraine needs help: numerous actions on the international front, further sanctions, military equipment, and humanitarian aid. Ukraine and the Republic of Poland have more than 129 international treaties in force and 470 bilateral agreements. In the author's opinion, in order to further develop the strategic partnership between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland, it is important to further expand and improve the existing legal framework. And to work on the preparation of bilateral documents in the areas of trade, economic and energy cooperation, border cooperation, transport, environment, humanitarian cooperation, youth policy, and military-technical cooperation (Kolosov, 2022: 126–138). For the cooperation of military medicine between Poland and Ukraine, scientists have proposed the following current key areas: railway sanitary medical transport or distribution of aid in cooperation with someone else; medical education; humanitarian medical aid. However, modern Ukraine, unfortunately, does not have a legislative framework in the field of medical law, which worsens the situation, as there are no plans to create laws in this area (Kolosov, 2022: 126–138). Based on the above, the scholar concludes that medical relations should be regulated by labour, criminal and administrative law, which will create a medical and legal triad of regulation of social relations in this area. Also, to encourage the creation of the Code on Labour, Medicine and Social Security in post-war Ukraine as a fundamentally new codified act for the post-Soviet space, which will meet the progressive trends in the development of the international community and the current needs of science and labour law. Thus, to expand the scope of cooperation between Ukraine and Poland in the field of medicine and military medicine in terms of labour law development (Kolosov, 2022: 126–138).

Thus, military-medical and medical-legal cooperation between Poland and Ukraine has not only positive consequences for solving global problems of mankind, but also brings forward a new understanding of labour law.

Another work by I.V. Kolosov has also gained wide international recognition, Historical Prerequisites for the Emergence of Legal Acts in the Field of Medicine in the States of the Ancient World (2022). The author highlighted the problems of the historical development of medical and social relations as prerequisites for the manifestation of medical law in the states of the Ancient World (Egypt, Judea, Assyria and Babylon, Iran, China, India, Tibet, Greece, Alexandria and Rome). The global problems of humanity and the spread of new infectious diseases have prompted fundamental social transformations, among which the medical system plays a crucial role. In particular, the author concludes that general relations needed to be regulated by labour, criminal and administrative law, which created a medical and legal triad of regulation of social relations in this area (Kolosov, 2022: 94–104). By studying the prerequisites for the emergence of legal acts in the field of medicine, the scientist highlighted the conclusions and prospects for further research. The conclusion of Kolosov I.V. that, on a historical and chronological basis, medical and social relations were first regulated by labour law (rules on remuneration of doctors, the Laws of Hamurabi, XVIII century BC) is of pivotal importance for the science of labour law. The author believes that this fact gives rise to a medical and legal paradox, since labour law as an independent branch is not recognised as a scientific doctrine for that period of time, but already in the eighteenth century BC there were its subjects (doctors), sources (Hamurabi Laws) and norms, even under the slave system. The above leads to doubts about the axiomatics of the formation criterion of social development and the correctness of approaches to determining the time when the branch of labour law acquired an independent status (Kolosov, 2022: 94–104).

Based on the author's research, we can conclude that the medicine of the Ancient World gave rise to the first medical theories, scientific systems, which included the doctrine of the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases, methods of treatment and their principles, which were closely linked to philosophical systems and contributed to the development of medicine. The most famous healer, physician and philosopher of the ancient world was Hippocrates, who was considered the 'father of medicine' (Hippocrates, 2005). During the Alexandrian period, Herophilus was the first to perform autopsies on human corpses and study anatomy. It was during this period that he became the basis for the development of deontology and medical ethics, anatomy, philosophy, and pathology (Herophilus, 2010). Since then, medicine has made great progress, but its legal regulation still has its gaps to this day.

As noted by I.V. Kolosov, the creation of the Code on Labour, Medicine and Social Welfare as a fundamentally new codified act for the post-Soviet space, in our opinion, such changes will accelerate the path to the development of European Ukraine.

The full-scale military invasion of the aggressor state into the territory of Ukraine on 24.02.2022 led to events that have never happened in the history of mankind, namely: the temporary colonization of the Chornobyl Exclusion Zone, attempts at nuclear terrorism and hostilities with the use of lethal weapons at the site of the Zaporizhzhia NPP, the undermining of the Kakhovka HPP dam, etc. (Choporova, 2023: 136–138). I.V. Kolosov, in his research, highlighted the most common problems that Ukraine faces every day in the fight against the aggressor. The works that, in our opinion, deserve further scientific research and address the most pressing issues of our time are: 'International Legal Status of Climate Refugees as Victims of Ecocide' (2023) and 'Nuclear Safety of Industrial Facilities in the Context of Military Conflict'. In his research, the scientist notes that the commission of an act of ecocide's terror by an enemy state at the Kakhovka HPP prompts a scientific search for ways of continuity in the criminal law of Ukraine in the context of borrowing foreign experience in protecting the rights of victims, in particular, from acts of international law. The author proposes to amend the Rome Statute with regard to the international legal recognition of the crime of ecocide, and also to enshrine the rights of victims, including those of the long-term consequences of the crime, namely, climate

change. In this regard, I.V. Kolosov, speaking at the scientific conference 'Continuity in Criminal Law' dedicated to the 70th Anniversary of Prof. Yu. Baulin, referring to McDrive and Dagadu, noted that over the next century, millions of people will be forced to leave their homes due to climate change, small island states are at risk of sea level rise, large areas currently inhabited will become uninhabitable as a result of desertification; more powerful storms will force people to temporarily move to safer areas, probably across borders. While most scientists agree that human activity around the world is contributing to climate change, it is also an environmental phenomenon. The global community must take responsibility for the ongoing climate change (Kolosov, 2023: 316–318). From this provision, Dr hab. Kolosov I.V., provides a rather interesting implication: to supplement the current Criminal Code of Ukraine (Criminal Code of Ukraine, 2001) with articles 120^{1} 'Causing harm to life and health by committing ecocide or encroachment on climate security'; 194^{2} 'Destruction or damage to property by committing ecocide or encroachment on climate security'; 184^{1} 'Violation of electoral, labour and other constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen by committing ecocide or encroachment on climate security' (Kolosov, 2023: 316–318).

In our studies, we have emphasized that such 'refugees' are not only caused by global climate change, but also by consistent losses for sectors of the national economy and traditional crafts, or their forced relocation to other regions or disappearance. In the context of ecocide, we consider it quite appropriate to include the forced migration of animals, plants, changes in the directions and channels of rivers and other water bodies, the disappearance of certain types of soil, components of the atmospheric air, despite their inanimate nature and inability to be independent subjects of legal relations (Choporova, 2024: 326–332).

The following work of the scientist, 'Nuclear Safety of Industrial Facilities in the Context of Military Conflict' (2023), is, in our opinion, no less important in view of the following. The events taking place in Ukraine make us think about the consequences and safety of nuclear industrial facilities in the conditions of military conflict and post-war Ukraine. The military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which began on 24 February 2022, opened a new Pandora's Box called nuclear terrorism of state-sponsored origin,' I.V. Kolosov noted. In his work, the scientist noted that the enemy, having a military arsenal, threatens to use it against Ukraine and any state, which is a direct path to the Apocalypse. These challenges should entail the creation of new safeguard systems and legal mechanisms for regulating nuclear safety at all levels – national, regional and global (Kolosov, 2023: 601–603). Studying the issue of nuclear safety, the scientist makes an important conclusion, in our opinion. That, for the efficient and safe operation of nuclear industrial facilities, not only their total modernisation is required, with the construction of reactors of a completely new type, different from the previous ones (Kolosov, 2023: 601–603). Dr hab. Kolosov also noted that the legal regulation of the Exclusion Zone also needs to be updated. With the legal regime of closed satellite cities, with enhanced control, checkpoints, detailed document checks, access to such cities or places exclusively for work or research purposes (Kolosov, 2023: 601–603).

Thus, the conclusions and recommendations of the scientist, which clearly highlight the issue of nuclear safety, make us think about further actions for the complete safety of nuclear industrial facilities and further research on this issue.

Finally, Kolosov I.V. is at the origin of the third significant revolution in criminology (after the introduction of fingerprinting), proposing the use of artificial intelligence resources to build a visual model of the offender's face in order to build investigative versions, based on the statistical method of calculating a large number of criminal cases and proceedings of the relevant category and the mathematical law of large numbers. This topic was covered in the work of the scientist, namely: 'Victims of crimes in the field of industrial security: factors contributing to the formation of the offender's personality' (2023). This work is devoted to an empirical study of the preconditions and circumstances that contribute to the commission of a crime against industrial safety. The article presents a cross-cat-

egory statistical observation conducted between 07.09.2023 and 01.10.2023, followed by modelling the personality of the accused using neuro-programming tools (artificial intelligence resources), taking into account the principle of racial and gender distribution. The scientist studied 195 criminal cases and proceedings against 212 defendants considered by the courts of Ukraine in the period from 2010 to 2023 (Kolosov, 2024: 146–158). Based on the results of the study, Dr hab. Kolosov made the following conclusions. Crimes against industrial safety have a distinct 'male face', at first glance, of socially prosperous middle-aged people with higher education and married marital status – city residents. Crimes against industrial safety are mostly negligent and never recidivist. Rare cases of complicity, which should be qualified as a deliberate form of guilt, confirm this conclusion rather than refute it. From his research, the scientist draws what we believe to be a very important conclusion in criminalistics. In Ukraine, there are real problems with the institution of the family, higher education and the recruitment of senior management. Therefore, scientists have proposed to implement comprehensive measures aimed at improving the material well-being of families, reforming the concepts and content of higher education in the spirit of compliance with safety and labour protection standards, overcoming corruption in the appointment of managers at various levels. In addition, the most potential defendants should be sent more often to safety training, on-the-job training, and advanced training in order to prevent crime and restore healthy prudence in their actions. The scientist also noted that the state needs to radically revise the pension system to avoid cases of pensioners and disabled people working in production and hazardous jobs. And also, the need for a gender-balanced personnel policy in the field of production (Kolosov, 2024: 146–158).

Thus, the conclusions and recommendations of the scientist, in our opinion, are quite appropriate and should be considered at the legislative level.

Conclusions from the study and prospects for further research in this scientific area. By studying the works of the scientist, we can conclude that the creative work and personal contribution of Dr I.V. Kolosov to legal science is multifaceted, revolutionary and significant. In the works of the scientist, the problems of almost all branches of law, such as labour law, international law, environmental law, criminal law, social security law, constitutional law, criminology, etc. are clearly and understandably covered. In order to implement the prospects of Ukraine's further European integration vector, we have to establish the principle of the rule of international law in practice. Therefore, the reforms in labour law proposed by Kolosov, in our opinion, will increase the labour productivity and protect human rights, which will be in line with international law. At the same time, the adoption of the Labour Processual Code of Ukraine will significantly accelerate the process of reforming the national legal system in the spirit of European integration, and the judicial system of Ukraine also needs reforming on its way to the European Union. It is also necessary to encourage the development of a Code of Labour, Medicine and Social Welfare in post-war Ukraine, which will further lead to an increase in the material well-being of families, reform of the concepts and content of higher education in the spirit of compliance with occupational safety and health standards, and overcoming corruption in the appointment of managers at various levels. Finally, the issue of nuclear and environmental safety makes us think about further actions to ensure complete safety of nuclear industrial facilities and further research on this issue.

Similarly, I.V. Kolosov's scientific achievements require further research and scientific evaluation, which should be the subject of studies and author's research.

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