

characterized. The prevalence of older age group (36-60 years) with intensifying tendency of rejuvenation of alcoholism is revealed in the structure of alcohol addicted. The male share in the structure of alcohol addicted is 86,5% and female is, respectively – 13,5%, which is generally correspond to a similar rate in the overall crime rate in Ukraine. By the results of a survey of 450 narcologists and testing 2480 individuals who are on the records in connection with the use of alcoholic drinks (1520 persons with a dependence syndrome; 860 persons with cancellation of delirium, psychotic disorders; 960 persons with amnesic syndrome, residual and remote psychotic disorders) additional arguments in favor of criminological typology of alcohol addicted persons are presented and passive, active and anxious types

are allocated. It is found out that majority of alcohol addicted are characterized by egocentrism, social disorganization (expressed in addictive conditioned exaggerated attitude to personal needs, perception of their incommensurability with the problems of others and, therefore, centering attention and activity on them), infantilism (implies with a lack of interest to public events, family life), psychological alienation (expressed in stopping emotional contacts with family members and persons of immediate household environment, activation of psychological mechanisms of narcissism burdened with condemned attitude to alcohol abuse by relatives, friends and others), and disorders of memory, intelligence, reduced volitional qualities. Criminogenic meaning of the stated personal features is indicated.

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PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL BASICS OF PUNISHMENT'S IMPOSITION

The prerequisite for punishment's imposition is a commitment of a criminal offense by a person (felony or misdemeanor), directly prescribed by the law on criminal liability.

The imposition of punishment is one of the steps of its realization. The purpose of this step lies within individualization of certain punishment as to the person who has committed a criminal offence (felony or misdemeanor) whose guilt has been proved in a legal way.

The imposition of punishment has the following features:

- it is preceded by a commitment of a criminal offense by a person;
- the guilt of offender is completely proved in a legal order;
- the right legal estimation of the criminal offence is established by a court verdict of guilty;
- a court shall rightly impose a type and amount of punishment to the offender.

The article 65 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine determines the general basics of imposition of punishment. According to its provisions a court shall impose a punishment:

- within the limits prescribed by a sanction of that article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code, which creates liability for the committed criminal offense;
- pursuant to provisions of the General Part of the Criminal Code;
- having regard to the degree of gravity of the committed offense, character of

the guilty person, method and motives of the committed offense, nature and extend of damages, and circumstances mitigating or aggravating the punishment.

It can highlight the following principles of the imposition of punishment:

- legality;
- determination of a type and amount of punishment in a court verdict of guilty;
- propriety;
- humanity;
- individualization;
- reasonableness.

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CRIMINAL LAW PROTECTION OF LIFE-TIME DONATION OF HUMAN ORGANS AND TISSUES

Including the article 143 under the name «Violation of the organs and tissues transplantation set order» is counter crimes in organs or tissues transplantation. Transplantation practice development leads to increased demand for donor organs and causes the major problem today – the lack of donor material. Therefore there is the need of maximum legal protection of donor's life and health which eliminated or at least reduced the possibility criminal violations and attacks on human life and health. Concerning the donor i.e. person from whom the organ its part is removed for transplantation to recipient, there are following violations of the legal procedure for transplantation:

1. Acts that violate the provisions of the legislation with respect to the individuals who cannot be donors, that is

the taking of organs or tissues: a) under the legal age; b) legally incompetent; c) are not married to the recipient and are not his relatives; d) suffering from serious mental disorders or diseases that can be transmitted to the recipient, or injure health; e) contained in penitentiaries with respect; f) who has been previously transplanted such organs or tissues.

2. Acts that violate the requirements of the law with respect to anatomical materials that are not allowed to transplant from the donor, that are: a) unpaired organs; b) the whole body instead of its parts.

3. Acts that violate the requirements of the law regarding with respect to advisability of donation and avoid undue harm to donor – taking donor's organ or tissue with causing more harm than the