

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

harm the occurrence of which threatened the recipient.

4. Acts that violate the requirements of the law with respect to the procedure

of the donation: a) without a corresponding information of the potential donor, b) without his consent, and c) despite the donors refusal from the previously consent.

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FORMATION OF POLICY MEASURES OF CORRECTION AND PREVENTION OF JUVENILE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

In the process of socialization of the child occupies an important place motivation positive behavior according to the norms and values prevailing in society. To a large extent contribute to this program of preventive measures and preventive nature, systematically applied in the social institutions of society.

Ukrainian criminal justice system for juveniles needs improvement program activities correction socially dangerous behavior, prevent and combat juvenile delinquency.

Therefore, it is helpful to study and implementation of international experience in this field.

Analyzing foreign programs can be divided into preventive early intervention program aimed at the development of certain essential skills, behavioral communication with parents, peers, teachers (Fast Track, Program Child and Parent Support, Project Towards No Drug Abuse, Linking the Interests of Family and Teachers) and programs that aim at eliminating negative effects

cease the wrongful conduct and the formation of a socially acceptable relationship to society (Life Skills Training (LST) Youth at Risk Development Program, Olweus Bullying Prevention Program).

Also within articles were examined national programs in Poland and Lithuania. Polish National Program «Prevention of social exclusion and crime among children and young people» is a system of integrated measures to prevent socially unacceptable development. Lithuanian national program «National Program on Prevention and Control of Crime» aims to achieve strategic and tactical goals for preventing juvenile delinquency and creating opportunities for positive socialization of the child.

Thus, prevention programs should take into account systematic and comprehensive measures in the field: health, educational, cultural, civic participation and governance. Also programs aimed at addressing: economic, investment, legal and public policy.