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RIGHT TO LIFE

Right to life is one the most important right in the world. Many scientists are discussing the problems related to this right. The right to life is a moral principle based on the belief that a human being has the right to live and, in particular, be killed by another human being. The concept of the right to life arises in debates on issues of capital, punishment, war, abortion, euthanasia, justifiable homicide.

In human history, there has not been a general acceptance of the concept of the right to life that is innate to individuals rather than granted as a privilege by those holding social and political power. The evolution of human rights as a concept took place slowly in multiple areas in many different ways with the right to life being no exception to this trend and the past millennia in particular has seen a large set of national and international legal documents codifying the general idea into specifically worded principles.

There are many dubious topics which are discussed all over the world. Such as : Capital punishment, Killings by Law Enforcement, Euthanasia, Abortion.

Opponents of capital punishment argue that it is the violation of the right to life, while it's supporters argue that death penalty is not the violation of the right to life because the right to life should be applied with deference to a sense of justice.

What about killings by law enforcement officers?

International law allows law enforcement officers to deliberately take life «shooting to kill» where it is absolutely necessary to defend themselves and others against the imminent threat to life.

Euthanasia

The right of a person to make the decision to end their own life through euthanasia is commonly called the right to choose, while people who oppose the legalization of euthanasia are commonly referred to as the right-to-lifers.

The abortion debate is the ongoing controversy surrounding the moral and legal aspects abortion. The sides involved in the debate are the self-described «pro-choice» movement (emphasizing the right of women to decide whether to terminate pregnancy) and the self-described «pro-life» movement (emphasizing the right of the embryo or fetus to gestate to term and be born). Both terms are

considered loaded in mainstream media, where terms such as «abortion rights» or «anti-abortion» are generally preferred.

To sum up, the right to life is a vital right which shouldn't ever be violated.

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PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Criminal liability can be defined as «an act that may be prosecuted by the state in accordance with the state's criminal code.» Someone is criminally liable for actions that break the law if a person broke the law knowingly and willfully and if the person exhibited reckless behavior which resulted in a crime or acted with criminal negligence.

Principles of criminal liability are divided into two groups:

1. General

— The principle of legality means application of criminal liability in accordance with Criminal Code and in strict accordance with it. This means deviation from legal instructions for reasons of expediency, for the sake of personal, situational, and political interests. Crime and legal consequences of criminal actions and must be determined only by criminal law in force at the time of the crime.

— The principle of equality of citizens before the law involves:

a) Realization of criminal liability in the interests of society as a whole and not in the interests of individuals or social groups.

b) Equal responsibility of all citizens before the law, persons who have committed crimes are equal before the law and should be prosecuted regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official status, place of residence, religion, beliefs, their belonging to associations and other circumstances.

— The principle of inevitability of criminal liability means that every person who is guilty must undergo punishment or other measures of criminal liability if there are no legal grounds for release from such liability.

— The principle of personal liability involves two main points:

a) personal responsibility means that criminal charges may be brought only to the person who committed the crime, and this responsibility under any circumstances can not be transferred to any other person;

b) The principle of personal liability means that a person criminally liable will be drawn only if the court in accordance with the law will find that a person is guilty of committing the act or causing consequences under the Criminal Code.

— The principle of justice: