

of criminal responsibility for bribing to give him (her) or a third party an unlawful benefit; 6) providing a special subject of criminal liability for bribery of unlawful benefits to him personally or for a third person; 7) the request of the appropriate special subject of criminal responsibility for bribery to provide him or a third party with unlawful benefits [2].

One of the most prominent types of bribery is to take appropriate action in conjunction with extortion.

In this case, the above acts can be considered bribery only on condition that the special subject, in the interests of the person who proposes, promises, or renders unlawful benefit or in the interests of a third person, performs any act or refrains from committing it, using the provided to him (she) the authority of the official position, or the powers granted, or by using the position of the employee in the enterprise, in the institution or organization, or in connection with the directly relevant special subject of his or her right to vote or the right to participate in the referendum.

#### *List of references*

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#### **LONG-TERM PAINTING OF WAVE**

At the moment, in today's society, unlawful acts do not remain unnoticed. For each crime, the person who committed him is liable. The Institute of Penalties in the Criminal Law of Ukraine provides for various punishments and their types. Art. 50 of the CC explains that punishment is a measure of coercion, which is applied on behalf of the state by a court order to a person convicted of committing a crime, and

consists in limiting the rights and freedoms of the convicted person provided for by law. The purpose of the punishment is not only to punish, but also to correct the convicts, as well as to prevent the commission of new crimes, both convicted and other persons.

Article 51 of the Criminal Code states that the following types of punishment may be applied to the persons found guilty of a crime: a fine; deprivation of a military, special rank, rank, rank or qualification class; deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities; public works; corrective work; service restrictions for servicemen; confiscation of property; arrest; restriction of freedom; holding in a disciplinary battalion of servicemen; deprivation of liberty for a certain period; life imprisonment. I propose to focus on the analysis of this type of punishment as life imprisonment. After all, as of September 1, 2016 in Ukraine 1,552 people are serving sentences in the form of life imprisonment [3, p. 1]. Art. 54 of the Criminal Code determines that life imprisonment is established for the commission of particularly grave crimes and applies only in cases specifically foreseen by the Criminal Code, if the court does not consider it possible to impose a term of imprisonment for a certain period. Life imprisonment does not apply to persons who commit crimes under the age of 18 years and to persons over the age of 65 years, as well as to women who were pregnant during the commission of a crime or at the time of the sentence, stipulated by part four of Article 68 of the Criminal Code, which states that life imprisonment for preparing a crime and committing an assault on a crime shall not be applied except in cases of crimes against the bases of national security of Ukraine provided for in articles 109-114-1 against peace and security human beings and international law envisaged in Articles 437-439, part one of Article 442 and Article 443 of the Criminal Code.

Life imprisonment is the most severe of all types of basic punishment that has replaced the death penalty. This type of punishment is used by the court only when it is indicated in the sanctions of the article (partial articles) of the Special Part of the Criminal Code. As already noted, this punishment is imposed only for the commission of particularly grave crimes. The concept of such crimes is disclosed in part five of Article 12 of the Criminal Code: a particularly serious crime is a crime for which basic punishment is

provided for in the form of a fine in excess of twenty five thousand tax-free minimum incomes, imprisonment for a term of more than ten years, or life imprisonment . These are, for example, crimes defined in the Criminal Code in articles 115 (intentional murder), 258 (terrorist act), 348 (encroachment on the life of a law enforcement officer, member of a public formation for the protection of public order and a state border or a serviceman), 379 (encroachment on the life of a judge, people's assessor or jury in connection with their activities related to the administration of justice), 400 (encroachment on the life of a lawyer or a representative of a person in connection with activities related to the provision of legal assistance), 404 (resistance to the boss or accept 438 (violation of the laws and customs of the war), 439 (use of weapons of mass destruction), 442 (genocide), 443 (encroachment on the representative of a foreign state).

Sentenced to life imprisonment, men are punished in correctional colonies of maximum security and in the highest security levels in mid-level correctional colonies, and women in mid-level security sectors of correctional colonies of a minimum safety standard. Convicted persons shall be kept separate from convicts serving sentences in the form of deprivation of liberty for a specified period in such colonies. The convicts are placed in the rooms of the chamber type and wear special-purpose clothing. They are involved in work only in the territory of the colony, taking into account the requirements for their holding in the rooms of the chamber type.

According to Art. 70 Criminal Code in Ukraine, when sentencing, life imprisonment absorbs all other types of punishment. A person serving sentences in the form of life imprisonment, an escape from a place of deprivation of liberty or custody is subject to criminal liability under Article 393 of Criminal Code.

The amnesty law sentenced to life imprisonment may be punished by deprivation of liberty for a certain period of time (Article 85, part 3, Article 86 of the Criminal Code). The act of pardon may be replaced by a sentenced person sentenced by the court in the form of life imprisonment for a term of at least twenty-five years (Article 87 of the Criminal Code).

### *List of references*

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### **CONCERNING THE ISSUE OF THE CRIMINALIZATION OF GOODS SMUGGLING UNDER THE CURRENT CONDITIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME IN UKRAINE**

According to Article 201 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (hereinafter – the CCU) smuggling is the movement through the customs border of Ukraine outside the customs control or with the concealment from customs control of cultural property, poisonous, strong, explosive substances, radioactive materials, weapons or ammunition (except for smooth-bore hunting weapons or ammunition for it), parts of the fire rifle weapon, as well as special technical means of secretly receiving information. For this Article 201 of the CCU provides for punishment in the form: for Part 1 of this Article – imprisonment for a term of three to seven years; Part 2 – imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years with the confiscation of property (if contraband was committed by a group of persons under a previous conspiracy or by a person previously convicted for a crime envisaged by this Article, or an official using the official position). This crime is recognized as an offense in the sphere of economic activity, while its item is not considered: 1) goods in large quantities (for example, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, vehicles, currency values, electric, thermal and other types of energy, etc.), which are excluded from the list the items of smuggling took place on the basis of the Law of Ukraine «On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding the Humanization of Responsibility for Offenses in