

КАРТИНЫ МИРА ЛИЧНОСТИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОГО ДИСЦИПЛИН НА ПРИМЕРЕ КУРСА «СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛОВ» РОЛЬ А.Я. ГЕРДА В РАЗВИТИИ ВОСПИТАТЕЛЬНО-ИСПРАВИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРАВОВОГО ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ БАНКА КАК УЧАСТНИКА ПОЛИКУЛЬТУРНОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ МОЛОДЁЖИ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КУЛЬТУРА ВЗАЄМОДІЇ З ПРИРОДНИМ ДОВКІЛЛЯМ ЯК СКЛАДОВА АСТЕЙ УРСР ПА ЗАВЕРШАЛЬНОМУ ЕТАПІ ДРУГОЇ ПЕРЕРОБНИКІВ МОЛОЧНОЇ ПРОДУКІЦІЇ НА ФАЛЬСИФІКАЦІЮ ТА ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФІЛОСОФСЬКОГО-ПЕДАГОГІЧНОГО СВІТОГЛЯДУ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ДИДАКТИКИ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ РОСІЙСЬКО-КИТАЙСЬКІ СУПЕРЧНОСТІ ЩОДО ВИКОРИСТАННЯ НАЛОГОВЫХ ПРАВООТНОШЕНИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ РОЗВИТОК КРИМІНАЛЬНОГО ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА ПРО ЗЛОЧИНИ ПРОБЛЕМИ ДЕРЖАВНОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ, ЩО ПРОВОКУЮТЬ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ СПРЯМОВАНОСТІ В ПЕРІОД РЕФОРМУВАННЯ І ПОЛІТИКА ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ОРГАНІВ ВЛАДИ ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ ТВОРЧОСТІ У ТРАДИЦІЯХ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЕТНОПЕДАГОГІКИ РОЗВИТКУ НАРОДНОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА (30-50 РР. ХХ СТ.)... вдосконалення існуючих засобів її подолання АНАЛІЗ ОСОБЛИВОСТЕЙ ЛІСІВНИЧОЇ ОСВІТИ КАНАДИ. БРЕНД ТЕРИТОРІЙ ЯК ПОРОДЖЕННЯ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ СВІТОВОЇ ВІЙНИ: СТРУКТУРНО-КАДРОВИЙ ЗРІЗ... ПЕДАГОГІЧНІ НАУКИ политичні науки ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ ДЛЯ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ. Вернер И.В., Петрова Ю.В., Денисюк В.В. ВІЛЬГЕЛЬМА ФОН ГУМБОЛЬДТА... ПОРУШЕННЯ ПРАВОВИХ НОРМ. ГРАНСКОРДОННИХ РІК Колесницька Н. М. Лукановська А.В Череднікова А.О. Кришко А. Ю. Яворская Н.С. Докаш О. Ю.

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фактором, що сприяв консервації первісної структури Міністерства народної

Список використаної літератури:

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BUSINESS ASPECT OF ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

ensure that donations of organs from deceased and living donors are voluntary and is a well-known fact that the purchase and sale of organs is prohibited. Such human organs intended for transplantation, which states, that: "1 Member States shall Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 on standards of quality and safety of provision is highlighted in the article 13 of the Directive 2010/45/EU of the European unresolved issues. One of these is the issue of commercialization in transplantation. It Trasnplantology as the science confronts before doctors and lawyers many

2. The principle of non-payment shall not prevent living donors from receiving compensation, provided it is strictly limited to making good the expenses and loss of which such compensation may be granted, while avoiding there being any financial incentives or benefit for a potential donor. income related to the donation. Member States shall define the conditions under

organs where such advertising is with a view to offering or seeking financial gain or comparable advantage. 3. Member States shall prohibit advertising the need for, or availability of

non-profit basis"[1]. 4. Member States shall ensure that the procurement of organs is carried out on a

exist. This is because the medical authority for the removal of the body becomes not become a means of commercialization. Nevertheless, similar sales transactions into the "biological materials" and providing a means of transplantation, they should position is closely related the question of the legal status of the grafts. beings (no a thing), which owns the dignity and freedom of the will. With this ethical as a means to achieve the goals of another person and ethical understanding as human of the moral relationship between people, meaning that a person cannot be considered purchase or sale of a person extends to his organs and tissues. in the case of turning This prohibitive principle is located on the same level with the fundamental law

> chical values as the fundamentals of social life. Such understanding found its deemine the degree of public danger which might arise in the case of ignoring the already separated from the person, into objects with the status of things. It is easy to which such medical authority receives, transforms organs and tissues, which are owner of cadaveric transplant material. In a market economy status of the owner consolidation in article 21 of the Convention on Human rights and Biomedicine "The human body and its parts shall not, as such, give rise to financial

European Union, The Hague, 24-26 April 1997, United Nations Convention against exploitation, adopted by the Ministerial Conference under the Presidency of the measures to prevent and combat trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual such as: The Hague Ministerial Declaration on European Guidelines for effective was developed big amount of international instruments against human trafficking human trafficking in general. From the standpoint of human rights in recent years enhancing the status of the individuals in society, their rights, that in the perspective declarative provisions to the policy of "positive action" based on improving and Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto (2000), Brussels excludes the possibility of selling or buying people. 29th of November 2002 and others. Problems occur during the transition from Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings from the It is logically, that problems of organ trafficking is closely related with the

come from living donors."[3] and 20,200 liver transplants. Furthermore, forty-six percent of transplanted kidneys transplants are performed every year worldwide, including 69,400 kidney transplants report of the World Health Organization: "approximately 100,800 solid-organ The lack of organs for transplantation on the real example can be shown in the

transplant centers) devoted to providing transplants to patients from outside a country and Organ Trafficking convened by The Transplantation Society and International was fixed in The Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant professionals across jurisdictional borders for transplantation purposes. [4] undermine the country's ability to provide transplant services for its own population. and/or transplant commercialism or if the resources (organs, professionals and numan trafficking - transplant tourism. Firstly, definition of the transplant tourism increasing the number of people that need transplantation created new direction in the ravel for transplantation is the movement of organs, donors, recipients or transplant Travel for transplantation becomes transplant tourism if it involves organ trafficking oursm (adopted by Participants in the International Summit on Transplant Tourism ociety of Nephrology in Istanbul, Turkey, April 30-May 2, 2008) and means: All these abovementioned reasons, severe shortage of organs for transplantation,

March 2004 on setting standards of quality and safety for the donation, procurement, ouncil Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combatting trafficking in human resolve the problems of the trafficking in organs at all. Among such legal acts are: trafficking of human beings in general, and did not pay enough attention Within the European Union were adopted only laws, which deal with questions Directive 2004/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31

the main issues of preventing of organ trafficking and international cooperation in and cells which do not. Only the Council of Europe by adopting the Recommendation technical requirements for the donation, procurement and testing of human tissues Commission Directive 2004/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards certain procurement and testing of human certain 7 on 2004 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on organ trafficking these Commission Directive 2006/17/EC of 8 February 2006 implementing Directive and of the Council as regards. testing, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of human tissues and cells

Talking about organ trafficking, it is important to distinguish between two main

categories - trafficking in organs, tissues and cells and trafficking in human being for

slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs"[5], exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of of enercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of aposition of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms Crime "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Suppress and According to the article 3 (a) of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children

or other economic gain (for this or a third person's benefit)"[6] cells with a view to conducting one of the activities listed in (a); solely for financial therapeutic transplantation); and (b) the possession or purchase of organs, tissues or transport or implantation of organs, tissues or cells (cells for the purpose illicit removal, preparation, preservation, storage, offering, distribution, brokerage, fiscures or cells for the purpose of purpose of the removal of organs, "trafficking in organs, tissues and cells could Trafficking in organs, tissues and cells and trafficking in human beings for the ininarily be described as follows: trafficking in OTC occurs when there is (a) the According to the Joint Council of Europe and United Nation study

organs, tissues and cells can be committed separately from trafficking of human crimes lies in its scope, and differs in the aims of the crimes. Trafficking of the living persons from the human trafficking. was removed (living or diseased person), while all existing legislation protects only trafficking of organs is not important the status of the person, from which the organ trafficking of human being requires combination of three elements. Moreover, for the existence of the organ as such and the use of it. As it was mentioned above the main issue of the trafficking of organs, tissues and cells requires two main points. contrast to trafficking in organs, tissues and cells requires combination of action means and purpose. If we examine the very essence of both crimes, we will see that means that trafficking on human being for the purpose of removal of organs As it can be concluded, the first difference is directly in the definitions, and The last difference between

> but sell the organ to recipients for hundreds of thousands of dollars [3] forced, into selling their organs. The brokers pay only \$1,000 to \$5,000 to the donor, consent. Generally, those donating their organs on the black market are lured, not the other characterized by the abuse or infiltration of legitimate businesses through threats, coercion, or violence. Silke Meyer classifies trafficking in human organs as characterized by the provision of goods and services between consenting parties, and different countries. The organized crime can be classified into two categories: one regalized crime, which involves in its planning and implementation a lot of people in It is a well-known fact that trafficking of human beings is a transnational into the first category because the transaction is often based on mutual

creation of special list for collecting all cases of trafficking in organs, tissues and relevant governmental authorities should have access for such information base, single State should be understood as organ trafficking. There is also a need of are relevant with organ donation and transplantation outside the territory of each cells, as well as trafficking in human beings for the purpose of organ removal and cooperation between States must be based on understanding that any actions, which financial advances using the human body and its parts. Additionally, international have to build their national policy and programs on the prohibition of creation victims of such crimes (with regards to living persons). Moreover, Member States do not need the protection and compensation) and making the compensation for the legal separation for future prevention (for deceased persons due to the fact that they removing of organs and trafficking of organs, tissues and cells, conducting of their regulation of such crimes as trafficking of human beings with the purpose of the European Union requires improving in the direction of consolidation and To summarize all above mentioned is it necessary to note, that the legislation of

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