

To confirm or deny the allegations of the victim about the fact of the crime is possible by his inspection and examining the clothes.

We believe that it would be useful to identify common grounds for compulsory inspection for the suspect, victim and witness, despite the difference in their procedural status, thus exhausting all possible convictions of persons for carrying out of this procedural action.

**Keywords:** criminal proceedings; investigations; examination; procedural coercion.

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*Katerynychuk Katerina* – PhD, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor of Department of Criminal Sciences Research Institute of Law and Psychology of the National Academy of Internal Affairs

## **THE CONDITIONALITY OF CRIMINAL CHARGES OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON'S HEALTH: CRIMINAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL FACTORS**

Research of conditioning of criminal and criminological factors as well as crimes against a person's health is essential, as it is the reflection the societal interests that later on find expression in the law. In the article, the thoughts and opinions of Ukrainian scientists were analyzed and it was determined that the precondition of the criminalization of acts also come to the fore of criminal and criminological factors. To this day, some challenges do exist in distinguishing criminal and criminological factors, whereas, during the research of criminal factors the categories have to be analyzed which inherent only to the criminal law but not to criminology.

The Conditionality criminalization of offenses against public health person *vstanovlyuetsya nebezpechnisty* these crimes. Therefore, the feature of criminal factors stems from damage caused to the health of a person who is closely connected due to objective and subjective

grounds of the criminal responsibility. In this case, the damage as a result of the offense the person appears in public danger.

To install criminological factors of criminalization, the state structure and dynamics of crimes against the person's health have to be established, which preceded the adoption of the Criminal Code of Ukraine in 2001.

**Keywords:** health; factors; crime; criminal responsibility; Criminal Code of Ukraine.

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*Sakal Vitaliy* – PhD

## **PROSECUTOR'S PLACE AND ROLE AS A PROCEDURE SUPERVISOR IN PRETRIAL INVESTIGATION MANAGEMENT**

Due to prosecutor's definition as a key authoritative subject of pretrial investigation the discussion on prosecutor's procedure supervision of it is taking place. Different scientific schools' representatives evaluate this activity ambiguously. According to part 2 article 36 CPC of Ukraine prosecutor performing law observance oversight during pretrial investigation in a form of procedure supervision is authorized to start the pretrial investigation, to be accessed to all materials, documents and other information concerning pretrial investigation, to charge pretrial investigation body with conducting of pretrial investigation, to countermand the illegal or ill-founded investigators' decisions, to make procedural decisions, to inform the person about suspicion, to make the civil complaint, to affirm or not affirm the bill of indictment etc. But prosecutor haven't to perform the investigator's functions. Prosecutor either acknowledges the procedural acts of investigator as legal and approve it or doesn't acknowledge and reject investigator's applications, recognizes the extent of evidences as sufficient to inform the person about suspicion and regulates further investigation. Investigator in his turn selects tactical methods of crime investigation