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**CRIMINAL CONSEQUENCES OF COMMITTING UNLAWFUL ACTS
BY JUVENILES UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW OF FRG**

Study and analysis of German criminal law in matters of criminal influence on the wrongful acts of minors are determined by several factors. They are primarily the proximity of legal systems, legal principles of regulation, traditions of building criminal legislation of Ukraine and FRG. The fact that Germany has been very successful in dealing with juvenile delinquency is also crucially important.

Having reviewed some of the issues of youth criminal law of Germany, it should be noted that the Law "On Courts for Youth" of 1953 p. (JGG), in the version of 1974, the majority of rules is devoted to criminal offenses committed by persons under the age of 21. Criminal penalties usually are not applied for such offenses. This is determined by the fact that primary goal of juvenile justice in Germany is not vengeance and punishment but prevention of new crimes by young people. In the scientific literature it is noted that the use of any kind of sanctions the paramount importance is the question of educational influence on young offenders.

Youth criminal law of Germany introduces some measures to prevent the commission of offenses, educational measures for juveniles that contribute to the formation of a certain category of persons as respectable citizens. The Law introduced the concept of education, which is formulated in § 2 JGG and that permeates almost all rules of youth criminal law of Germany. The leading principle of the criminal law of Germany establishes primarily educational nature of penalties and other consequences of a criminal offense used to prevent further negative development of juvenile. The use of different types of punishment in respect of a minor shall be made only with regard to all the circumstances of the case, as well as the person of offender, to ensure the greatest likelihood of rehabilitation. Thus, the choice of specific measures of influence on minors is always focused on specific goals of prevention, such as relapse prevention, and plays a supporting role in the further education and socialization of the young man.

