

improve the National Police units, taking into account the positive experience of police activities in leading European countries.

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### **PECULIARITIES OF COMPENSATION FOR NON- CONTRACTUAL DAMAGE TO THE VICTIM**

Compensation for damages is one of the most important legal ways to protect the violated civil rights and interests of participants in civil relations. In today's market conditions, this method of protection is the main way to restore the material condition or compensate for non-pecuniary damage to the injured person.

The compensation for harm is one of the most important legal ways to protect the violated civil rights and interests of the participants in civil relations. In modern market conditions, this method of protection is the main one for restoring the material condition or compensating for moral

harm to the injured person. The obligations to compensate for harm take a special place in the civil law system, which is due to the fact that they have a clearly defined human rights (security) orientation and are based on mandatory principles.

The Civil Code of Ukraine (here in after referred to as the Civil Code of Ukraine) is the main regulatory act that contains the norms on compensation for harm, in particular Chapter 82 Compensation for Harm. The obligation of compensation for harm regulated by Chapter 82 of the Civil

Code of Ukraine can be divided into two groups:

- 1) the obligation of compensation for harm caused by lawful actions;
- 2) the obligation of compensation for harm caused by illegal (unlawful) actions. The latter are called tort (*delictum* means “offense” in Latin).

The question of the correlation between the concepts of “tort obligation” and “tort obligation” is debatable. It is worth paying attention to these two approaches. The proponents of the first approach claim that non-contractual (tort) liability is realized within the framework of the obligation to compensate for harm.

The question of the correlation between the concepts of “harm” and “damages” is debatable. The following scientific approaches can be distinguished: 1) The term “harm” is used by civil law mainly in the field of tort law, and the term “damages” is primary in the field of contract law. The differentiation of the studied concepts depending on the type of legal relationship is due to the fact that the legislator mainly uses the concept of “damages” in Chapter 51 of the Civil Code of Ukraine (Legal Consequences for Violation of an Obligation. Liability for Violation of an Obligation”), while Chapter 82 of the Civil Code of Ukraine (Compensation for Harm) refers to compensation for harm. However, such a division is conditional and there are no clear distinctions in the legislation

2) The concepts under study are considered as synonyms. This approach is due to the historical development of these legal categories. After all, the legislation of the XIX–XX centuries did not provide for the possibility of compensation for moral (non-property) harm. Therefore, the dominant point of view was the inadmissibility of such compensation. Thus, due to the narrowing of the content and scope of the concept of “harm” due to the exclusion of moral (non-property) harm therefrom, it coincided with the concept of “damages”.

The concept of updating the civil legislation of Ukraine pays attention to the fact that the issue of methodology for calculating moral damage, the absence of which does not contribute to the formation of

established judicial practice, is subject to a radical rethinking. After all, today neither the law nor judicial practice provides an unconditional, unreserved, absolutely stable criterion by which it would be possible to determine the amount of compensation for moral harm. Attempts to resolve this issue and find a correct and reasonable monetary equivalent of the lost good are manifested by drawing up various methods.

The scientific literature describes a quite big variety of methods for determining the amount of compensation for moral (non-property) harm. Although, according to some scientists, the expediency of the existence of a single methodology is questionable, since the amount of compensation for moral harm should be determined in each specific case, taking into account the specifics of a particular legal relationship

The issue of legislative regulation of fault as a condition for compensation for damage is relevant to civil law. Conclusions. Summing up the above, we believe that in the future it is advisable to continue to study and improve the obligations of compensation for harm. In particular, in terms of updating the regulatory framework devoted to the compensation for damage, it is necessary to review the system of special torts provided for in Chapter 82 of the Civil Code of Ukraine.

Compensation for Harm in Civil Law: Compensation for harm is highlighted as a crucial legal method for protecting violated civil rights and interests. In modern market conditions, it is considered the primary way to restore the material condition or compensate for non-pecuniary damage.

Classification of Obligations for Compensation: The obligations to compensate for harm are categorized into two groups: harm caused by lawful actions and harm caused by illegal (unlawful) actions, the latter being referred to as tort (delictum).

Debates on Terminology: There is a debate regarding the correlation between "tort obligation" and "tort liability," with some arguing that non-contractual (tort) liability falls within the framework of the obligation to compensate for harm.

Harm vs. Damages: There is a debate on the correlation between the concepts of "harm" and "damages." Some argue that "harm" is mainly used in tort law, while "damages" is primary in contract law. Others consider the concepts as synonyms, tracing their historical development and the exclusion of moral (non-property) harm in the legislation of the XIX–XX centuries.

Methodology for Calculating Moral Damage: The text points out the absence of a clear and stable criterion for determining the amount of compensation for moral harm in legal and judicial practices. Various methods for calculating moral (non-property) harm are discussed in scientific literature, and the need for a single methodology is questioned.

Legislative Regulation of Fault: The issue of legislative regulation of fault as a condition for compensation for damage is deemed relevant in civil law.

Recommendations for Future Study: The text concludes by suggesting that it is advisable to continue studying and improving the obligations of compensation for harm, particularly in updating the regulatory framework in the Civil Code of Ukraine.

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## **GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENSES IN WARTIME**

Wartime is defined as a period of declared war or armed conflict. In civil law, there are certain rules and norms that regulate the behavior of natural persons in wartime. Civil law offenses at this time can include a variety of actions that violate the norms of civil law [1]. According to the