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INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Crime is a serious problem in society that affects individuals, families, and communities. Criminal acts can range from minor offenses such as traffic violations to more serious crimes such as murder and terrorism. To maintain law and order, governments around the world have established various laws and regulations to deter and punish criminal behavior.

One of the primary purposes of criminal law is to punish offenders for their crimes. Punishment can take many forms, including imprisonment, fines, community service, and probation. The type of punishment depends on the nature and severity of the crime committed. For example, a minor offense such as theft may result in a small fine or community service, while a serious offense such as murder may result in life imprisonment or even the death penalty.

Imprisonment is one of the most common forms of punishment for criminal behavior. When an individual is found guilty of a crime, he or she may be sentenced to a certain period of time in jail or prison. The purpose of imprisonment is twofold: to remove the offender from society and to deter others from committing similar crimes. However, the effectiveness of imprisonment as a deterrent is debated among experts, as many offenders continue to commit crimes after being released from prison [1].

Another form of punishment is fines. Fines are monetary penalties that are imposed on offenders as a punishment for their crimes. Fines are often used for minor offenses, such as traffic violations or minor theft. The amount of the fine depends on the severity of the offense, and the offender's ability to pay. In some cases, offenders may also be required to perform community service as a form of punishment.

Probation is another form of punishment that is often used for first-time offenders or for offenders who have committed minor offenses. Probation involves supervision by a probation officer and may include requirements such as drug testing, community service, and regular check-ins with the probation officer. If the offender violates the terms of probation, he or she may face additional punishment, such as imprisonment or an extension of the probationary period [2].

In some cases, offenders may be required to pay restitution to their victims as a form of punishment. Restitution is a monetary payment made by the offender to the victim to compensate for damages or losses caused by the crime. For example, a thief may be required to pay restitution to a store owner for stolen merchandise.

The death penalty is one of the most controversial forms of punishment. The death penalty, also known as capital punishment, is the legal process by which a person is put to death by the state as a punishment for a crime. The use of the death penalty is highly debated and varies by country. Supporters argue that the death penalty is a necessary punishment for heinous crimes such as murder, while opponents argue that it is cruel and inhumane [3].

Governments around the world have established various laws and regulations to deter and punish criminal behavior. The type of punishment depends on the nature and severity of the crime committed. While imprisonment, fines, community service, probation, and restitution are common forms of punishment, the use of the death penalty remains a controversial issue. Ultimately, the effectiveness of punishment as a deterrent to criminal behavior is an ongoing debate among experts in the field.

Despite the efforts of governments to prevent crime, criminal activity continues to occur in every society. Therefore, it is important to understand the root causes of crime in order to effectively address the issue.

One of the main reasons for criminal behavior is poverty. Individuals who are living in poverty may turn to crime as a means of survival or to provide for their families.

Lack of access to education, healthcare, and job opportunities may also contribute to criminal behavior. Therefore, addressing poverty and inequality in society may help to reduce crime rates.

Another factor that contributes to criminal behavior is mental illness. Individuals who suffer from mental illness may be more likely to engage in criminal activity if their illness goes untreated. Therefore, providing access to mental healthcare may help to prevent criminal behavior.

Drug and alcohol addiction is another factor that may lead to criminal behavior. Individuals who are addicted to drugs or alcohol may commit crimes in order to support their addiction. Therefore, providing access to addiction treatment may help to prevent criminal activity.

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BASES OF LEGAL SUPPORT FOR THE USE OF SPECIAL MEANS BY POLICE OFFICERS

One of the main issues of professional and technical training of police officers is the studying and understanding of the legal basis and requirements of the legal system during the usage of special equipment in the activities of the National Police. As we know, such usage can have a procedural, operational, organizational or preventive character.

Regardless of the direction of usage and the nature of the technical means used, this process is based on the norms of the law, as well as all other activities of law enforcement agencies. However, the variety of these types of activities, the specifics of using its results, determines the specifics of their normative regulation.

The legal basis for using special techniques - is a system of legal norms, by laws of regulatory legal acts and rules, that define the permissibility or regulations of the procedure and conditions for their usage [1].

When applying special means, police officers are guided by the requirements of such documents as:

- 1) the Constitution of Ukraine (Articles 3, 8, 17, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 55);
- 2) The Law of Ukraine "on National Police" (articles 42, 43, 45) [1];
- 3) resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 706 of 07.09.1993 [2].

The decision on the use of special means is made by the official, which is responsible for ensuring public safety and order in this locality, or by the head of a specific special operation. A police officer who acts individually makes a decision on the usage of special means independently in accordance with the requirements of the current legislation.

The type and intensity of usage of coercive measures are determined considering the specific situation, the nature of the crime and the individual characteristics of the person who committed the crime. In addition, the police officer is obliged to immediately