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ANTI-CORRUPTION COMPONENT IN COMPENSATION FOR STATE DAMAGES

One of the critical aspects of current state legal policy in Ukraine is the system's reform for preventing and combating corruption. Achieving success in this process is a prerequisite for the formation of public confidence in the authorities, the growth of the state's economic potential, and the improvement of the welfare of Ukrainian citizens.

Over the last decades of modern history, such a socially dangerous phenomenon as corruption has undergone a qualitative change, turning from the category of individual independent crimes committed by some dishonest officials into a mass social reality that has become a standard component of socio-economic life in modern Ukraine. Moreover, corruption has become a systemic and highly profitable business for most officials at various levels. Corruption has become a social institution, streamlined and acquired stable organizational forms, a complex branched structure [1].

It involves multiple interconnected groups of people holding positions both in power structures at various levels and in numerous business structures. At the same time, corrupt activity has already become the "business style" of our century, familiar to state and municipal employees, entrepreneurs, managers, as well as ordinary people trying to profit from corruption [2].

The state, which is at the transitional stage of its development, is characterized by the presence of crisis phenomena in almost all sectors: political, economic, social. The post-Soviet countries, including Ukraine, did not escape this either. Recently, organized crime is gaining momentum, new qualities, and successfully functioning in connection with successful "cooperation" with officials. Moreover, not only public relations protected by law are violated, but new negative antisocial relations and ties are also formed. Of particular danger is the expansion of criminal formations, which contain a specific part of public servants for committing any actions favoring these groups [3].

The growing level of corruption, the merging of the criminal element with authorities at various levels, judicial and law enforcement agencies cause a reasonable

protest from society and citizens' distrust in state institutions' ability to ensure the protection of their constitutional rights. At the same time, such sentiments are fertile ground for propaganda slogans and various extremist elements to incite xenophobia, ethnic hatred, etc.

Dissatisfaction with the activities of state authorities, indignation at their inaction or arbitrariness, the inability to influence the activities and decisions of state bodies have repeatedly led to rallying citizens into an uncontrollable crowd, outbursts of anger, and riots [4].

To find ways to improve the fight against corruption, we should look at the system of other countries, such as Australia. Australia is a federal system, and the national government is known as the Commonwealth government and its legislation is Commonwealth legislation. However most criminal activity falls under state laws, including corruption related crimes and there are significant differences in approach between the Commonwealth and the states and between the states.

Existing state statutes could be amended, even though the legislation of the various states does differ. Relatively small legislative changes, which would necessarily involve a range of policy and procedural choice could reshape the existing statutes. Distinctive compensation mechanisms for victims of corrupt criminal behavior could be structured, and the distribution of recovered criminal proceeds for anti-corruption purposes could be mandated [5].

In the Australian federalism this would be a long and time consuming process. The substance and drafting of the content of any such legislative reform could also be influenced by domestic circumstances, as there is not a lot of uniformity across the Australian states in the adoption of model criminal codes.

Therefore, in order to prevent and reduce the amount of corruption in the country, it is necessary to change the law, analyze the experience of other countries and draw conclusions.

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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].