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PECULIARITIES OF COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE BY MINORS IN ENGLAND AND UKRAINE

Compensation for damages caused by minors in England and Ukraine may have some similarities, but also notable differences due to differences in their legal systems. In England, compensation for damages caused by minors is governed by several legal principles and considerations. In England, parents or legal guardians can be held financially responsible for the actions of their children, including for harm caused by minors. This principle is often called "joint responsibility". [1] Parents may be liable for damages caused by their child up to a certain limit. Specific rules and restrictions may vary depending on the circumstances. As for the age of criminal responsibility, in England it is 10 years. This means that children under the age of 10 are considered incapable of forming criminal intent and cannot be held criminally liable. Children between the ages of 10 and 17 may be exposed to the criminal justice system, but the approach taken tends to focus more on rehabilitation and support rather than punishment. [4] If the minor is found guilty of causing damage, the court can issue a decision on compensation. This order requires the minor or his parents to pay restitution to the victim to cover the cost of the damage. The amount of compensation is determined by the court and depends on the specific circumstances of the case. In some cases, if the minor or their parents are unable to pay compensation, there are victim compensation funds. These funds are created to provide compensation when the person responsible for the damage is unable to meet their financial obligations. In cases where a minor is the victim of a crime, they may be entitled to compensation through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA). CICA provides compensation to victims of violent crime, including minors, to help them recover from physical and psychological trauma. [3] If the minor's actions have resulted in damage, their parent's insurance policy may be able to cover the cost of the damage, depending on the terms of the policy. However, coverage may not be available for all types of damage or certain willful acts.

In Ukraine, compensation for damages caused by minors is governed by Ukrainian law, and there are several important

considerations and features to keep in mind when dealing with such situations. In Ukraine, the age of criminal responsibility is usually 14 years. This means that children under the age of 14 are recognized as incapable of forming criminal intent and cannot bear criminal responsibility for their actions. Instead, the actions of very young children are often recognized as administrative offenses. As S.Ya. Remenyak notes: "When considering the grounds of responsibility of parents (persons who replace them) for damage caused by minors, here we are dealing with two offenses. The first offense was committed by minor children, causing harm, the second was committed by the parents of these children (persons who replace them), not raising them properly and not supervising them properly." [2] Minors between the ages of 14 and 18 can be held administratively, not criminally, responsible for their actions. This can lead to punishments such as fines, community service or educational measures. Legal consequences for minors depend on the specific circumstances of the case. In Ukraine, parents or legal guardians are legally responsible for the actions of their children and may be financially responsible for any damage caused by their minor children. Parents may be obliged to compensate the victims for the damage caused by their child, within the limits set by the legislation of Ukraine. In cases of injury to minors, the injured party may file a civil lawsuit for damages. The court may order parents or guardians to pay compensation. The amount of compensation is determined by the court, taking into account the amount of damages and other significant factors. Like England, Ukraine may have compensation funds or mechanisms to provide assistance to victims when the guilty minor or their parents cannot afford to pay the damages. These funds are intended to ensure that victims receive compensation even in cases of financial hardship. Regarding the responsibility of parents, the Ukrainian legislation determines that compensation for the illegal actions of their minor children can be covered by various types of insurance, for example, family liability insurance.

Indeed, as has been highlighted, there are both similarities and notable differences in how compensation for damages caused by minors is treated in England and Ukraine due to differences in their legal systems. This work examines the peculiarities and differences of the legal systems of England and Ukraine regarding compensation for damage caused by minors. While there may be similarities, such as parental responsibility and insurance, there are also clear differences, as each country has its own unique approach to dealing with such issues.

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COMBATING CYBERCRIME IN THE USA

Cybercrime poses a significant threat to individuals, organizations, and the nation as a whole. For example, ransomware attacks – an increasingly common and dangerous form of cybercrime – have been launched against public elementary and secondary schools across the country. During these attacks, schools' computer systems were hijacked using malicious software, preventing their use and resulting in monetary losses to individual school districts of up to \$1 million, as well as weeks of lost learning [1].

As another example, the U.S. Marshals Service reported in February that it had been the victim of a ransomware attack where hackers accessed sensitive files, including information about investigative targets and employees' personal data [1].

As technology continues to advance, so does the sophistication of cybercriminals. To effectively combat cybercrime in the United States, a multi-faceted approach involving law enforcement, government agencies, private sector collaboration and public awareness is crucial.

The first key element in combating cybercrime is a robust legal framework. The USA has enacted various cybercrime laws, such as the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA) and the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA). These laws provide the legal basis for prosecuting cybercriminals. However,