

reconsidering cases by other courts. The principles of law, such as the rule of law, equality of all the participants in the judicial process, transparency, and openness of the judicial process, are essential in administrative justice. Overall, the topic of court decisions in administrative proceedings remains relevant and requires constant study to ensure that justice is served, and human rights are protected.

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## TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR WHICH STAGES OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY ARE NOT POSSIBLE

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**Introduction.** Today one of the important issues in criminal law is consideration of the types of criminal offenses in respect of which stages of previous criminal activity are impossible. Studying the concept of a criminal offense, we know that it is divided into completed and unfinished criminal offences, but we are interested in the latter. An attempt to commit a criminal offense and preparation for the commission of a criminal offense are present in an unfinished offense. However, it is worth paying attention to the fact that not always when committing a criminal offense, a person applies all stages of previous criminal activity (preparation and/or attempt) we will consider these cases.

**Objectives.** The main task is to understand what constitutes an unfinished crime and to do a comprehensive study of the types of criminal offenses in which possible stages of previous criminal activity are not possible.

**Methods.** A search of available methodical and scientific literature with an analysis of the material found, clarification of cause-and-effect relationships, as well as a method of generalization and descriptive analysis were done during the research.

According to Article 13 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, preparation for a criminal offense and attempt to commit a criminal offense are unfinished criminal

offences. In the legal literature, an unfinished crime is called a previous criminal activity, a started or an unfinished crime [3].

To begin with, you need to briefly familiarize yourself with the concepts of preparation and attempt. According to Part 1 of Article 14 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine preparation for a criminal offense refers to the search or adaptation of means or tools, the search for accomplices or conspiracy to commit a criminal offense, the removal of obstacles and other actions to intentionally create conditions for the commission of a criminal offense [3].

An attempt to commit a criminal offense in accordance with Article 15 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is the commission by a person with direct intent of an act (action or inaction) directly aimed at committing a criminal offense, which is provided for by the corresponding article of the Special Part of this Code, if at the same time the criminal offense was not proven to end for reasons beyond her control [3].

Scientists believe that intentional criminal activity can take place only when the crime is committed with prior awareness of the consequences. Intentions to prepare for a crime and an attempt to commit it are confirmed by the use of expressions in the law, such as "conspiracy to commit a crime", "deliberate creation of conditions for the commission of a crime" and "an attempt to commit a crime is committed by a person with direct intent to act". Such activity consists of deliberate actions aimed at harming social relations, which are protected by the law on criminal liability.

It is very important, especially when considering our issue, to understand the distinction between an attempt to commit a crime and preparation for a crime. The definition of this limit is important both in theory and in legislation, because the actions that constitute preparation, according to the general rule, are not a subject to criminal liability. At the same time, an attempt on the contrary is criminally punishable in particular in those cases when the full realization of the intention is prevented by external circumstances that do not depend on the subject's will.

For example, breaking into an apartment for the purpose of theft is attempted murder and breaking into it with the purpose of murder is preparation. In the first case, breaking into an apartment is part of qualified theft of someone else's property it is the objective aspect of this crime. In the second case, the committed act does not constitute an objective aspect of murder and that is why it is not an attempt [1].

Now let's move on to consider the types of criminal offenses in which there will be preparation for the commission of a criminal offense, but there will be no attempt. Crimes with a truncated composition fit into this category. Their peculiarity lies in the fact that the moment of their legal termination is associated with the commission of an act which according to its general criminal law content is a preliminary criminal activity.

For example, it can be banditry (Article 257), robbery (Article 187), extortion (Article 189), encroachment on the life of a state or public figure (Article 112) and others. In such crimes, the stage of preparation is possible but the stage

of attempt is excluded since the law transfers the moment of completion of the criminal offense to the stage of the unfinished crime.

Also, preliminary criminal activity in criminal offenses is not possible in a state of strong mental excitement (affect) (Article 116) since it is characterized by the creation of certain conditions for committing a crime and this is impossible in a state of affect. Everything happens suddenly and within a short period of time. Affect is a reverse reaction to a psycho traumatic situation, the intention arises suddenly and is realized immediately. Therefore, preparation as a deliberate activity is impossible in this case since a person cannot create conditions and perform preparatory actions for committing an act [2].

**Conclusion.** Summarizing everything written above we came to conclusion that distinguishing preparation for attempted murder is important for determining the degree of punishment. Also, the fact that in criminal law there are enough criminal offenses that do not have stages of previous criminal activity and such that depending on the conditions and various additional circumstances may either have preparation for a criminal offense or an attempt to commit it otherwise they will not have at all these stages of the commission of the crime.

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## IMPORTANCE OF ACCESSIBLE AND ACCURATE RESOURCES FOR CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION: ADDRESSING CHALLENGES FACED BY UKRAINIAN REFUGEES

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Following the onset of the full-scale conflict, a significant number of Ukrainians migrated to Western Europe. The Eastern and Western regions of Ukraine have traditionally held distinct worldviews and cultural norms, which now poses a daily challenge for Ukrainians. Their customs and practices, including