

for many international organizations, while the principle of «tripartism» is peculiar only to the ILO.

Thus, we would like to stress on a few advantages of this principle of trilaterality. Firstly, this is a regular negotiation process between the institutions of social partnership and regularly working bodies of trilaterality such as the Commission on settlement of industrial relations. Secondly, this is a controlling system for the execution of the adopted contracts and agreements. Thirdly, this is a proof of different ideas of social partnership to the general public.

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## **STAGES OF COMMITTING CRIME**

Criminal law is a body of rules and statutes that defines conduct prohibited by the state because it threatens and harms public safety and welfare and that establishes punishment to be imposed for the commission of such acts. Criminal law differs from civil law, whose emphasis is more on dispute resolution than punishment.

To start with, it is important to define the term «crime». Oxford Dictionary defines crime as an act punishable by law as forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare. In some countries Criminal Codes contain other definitions, but this one is the most precise.

Crimes are dangerous for a person, property, for the whole society or even state. Consequently, the criminal, who commits such type of crime, must get the just punishment.

The next step is to determine the stages of committing crime. They play the major role in crime qualification. Even experienced lawyers sometimes make mistakes at this stage of trial and it can affect the judge's sentence. Many scholars investigated this question in their scientific works, and they singled out 4 stages of committing a crime. They are:

- Intention;
- Preparation;
- Implementation;
- Accomplishment.

Each of these stages is punishable, but in different ways. It is much easier for a criminal to avoid punishment at the stage of intention or even preparation.

### **1. Intention to Commit a Crime**

This is the first stage in commission of a crime. Intention to commit a crime is not punishable unless it is made known to others either by words or conduct.

E.g.: waging a war against the government is punishable. In this case, mere intention to commit is punishable.

## 2. Preparation

This is the next stage of crime. It is difficult for the prosecution to prove that necessary preparation has been made for the commission of the offence.

E.g.: In case a person purchases a pistol and loads it with bullets, it is not possible to prove that the person is carrying the pistol to kill another person.

However, not in all cases a criminal may avoid criminal punishment. That is why it is important to remember that preparation is the second stage and it may result in a few years of imprisonment.

## 3. Attempt.

It is also known as the 'Preliminary Crime'. This stage contains a few features, so it is more complicated than intention or preparation. Every feature is punishable. They are:

- Essentials of Attempt;
- Guilty intention to commit an offence;
- Some act done towards committing the offence;
- The act must fall short of the completed offence;

It is very difficult for lawyers to defend the accused, when some physical acts done towards committing the offence take place. In most cases a criminal does his best to commit a particular crime, but something goes wrong and he cannot change that.

## 4. Accomplishment

This is the last stage in crime commission. The accused is guilty of the offence only if he succeeds in his act. In this case, the criminal may get the fair punishment according to the Criminal Code. Otherwise, he or she is guilty of attempt only.

To summarize, the stages of committing a crime are very important in crime qualification and have a great impact on the sentence. They play a huge role in criminal trial and make punishment for crimes absolutely fair.

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