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Консультант з мови: Скринник М.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COLLABORATION AND COMPARATIVE ASPECT WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Ukraine is currently navigating one of the most challenging periods in its modern history. This tumultuous time has provided the country with a wealth of experience that could become a guiding light for many other nations, particularly those in Europe, which have not faced similar adversity. As Ukraine deals with a crisis of unprecedented scale, its experience offers vital insights into managing complex and multifaceted challenges. This knowledge could soon serve as a model for other countries striving to fortify their institutions and resilience against future uncertainties.

A significant aspect of Ukraine's ongoing crisis is its battle against collaborationism. As the country faces external aggression, it must also contend with internal threats posed by individuals who assist occupying forces or illegal authorities. The challenge of combating collaborationism has underscored the need for robust legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms. Ukraine's approach to dealing with collaborators not only provides valuable lessons in addressing internal betrayal but also highlights the broader implications for national security and sovereignty.

Ukraine's struggle against collaborationism is multifaceted. It involves legal, political, and social dimensions, each requiring a careful and nuanced response. The country's legislative and enforcement bodies have been tasked with distinguishing between legitimate dissent and actions that aid the enemy. This ongoing battle has highlighted the importance of clear legal definitions and effective judicial processes in handling cases of collaboration. For other nations facing similar threats, Ukraine's experience underscores the necessity of having well-defined legal provisions and efficient mechanisms to address collaborationism.

In addition to its legal framework, Ukraine's efforts to combat collaborationism have demonstrated the crucial role of public awareness and societal engagement. By fostering a strong sense of national identity and unity, Ukraine has worked to minimize the appeal and impact of collaborationist activities. This societal cohesion has been instrumental in maintaining resistance against external threats and ensuring that internal betrayal is met with appropriate responses. Other countries can learn from Ukraine's strategies in building public trust and resilience, which are essential for countering internal threats during times of crisis.

Furthermore, Ukraine's experience offers valuable insights into the broader implications of collaborationism for national stability and security. The challenges of dealing with collaborators highlight the need for a comprehensive approach that encompasses legal, societal, and institutional measures. As Ukraine continues to address these issues, its strategies and solutions will provide important lessons for other nations grappling with similar challenges. The ability to effectively counter collaborationism while maintaining societal cohesion and national security is a critical component of resilience in times of conflict.

In summary, Ukraine's experience in combating collaborationism amid its broader crisis offers profound lessons for other nations. The country's approach to managing internal threats, legal frameworks, and societal engagement provides a model for how to address similar challenges. As nations across Europe and beyond look to strengthen their own systems, Ukraine's experience will serve as a valuable resource for understanding and overcoming the complexities of internal betrayal and external aggression. The lessons learned from Ukraine's ordeal will undoubtedly shape future strategies for national security, governance, and societal resilience.

However, it is worth noting that some countries already have provisions on collaboration. The only exception is the Republic of Lithuania, which provides for criminal liability for the actions of its citizen, which consist in assisting illegal authorities in establishing the occupation or annexation of the Republic of Lithuania, in particular in suppressing the resistance of Lithuanian residents or in assisting illegal authorities in the implementation of occupation or annexation (Article 120 of the Criminal Code "Collaborationism") [1]. This act constitutes an independent privileged type of criminal treason (Article 117 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania) and/or assisting another state in carrying out activities hostile to the Republic of Lithuania (Article 118 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania).

Also worthy of attention is § 319 of the Criminal Code of the Czech Republic, which provides for liability for cooperation with the enemy ("Spolupráce s nepřítelem"). This crime covers actions to favor or support the enemy in any way in a state of threat to the state or in a state of war [2].

The researchers emphasize that the Czech legislator does not provide a broad description of possible manifestations of a socially dangerous act, leaving the right to interpret the relevant provisions to the law enforcement agency (as opposed to the Ukrainian legislator, who tries to “put” all possible types of acts into the text of the criminal law provision) [3].

However, it is the position of the Lithuanian legislator that is perceived as an example of a generally correct approach to ensuring the protection of the interests of the state, as it provides for a differentiated impact on traitors, taking into account the circumstances of the relevant offense, where the emergence of the factor of occupation of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania "activates" the relevant prohibition with the onset of certain consequences. The drafters of the Criminal Code of Ukraine of 2001 took a different (more common) path and avoided criminal law regulation of liability for collaborationism, clearly underestimating the potential of the external threat [4].

In summary, Ukraine's experience during its ongoing crisis, particularly in addressing collaborationism, offers valuable lessons for other nations. The country's comprehensive approach-encompassing legal, political, and social measures-demonstrates the necessity of robust frameworks to counter both external aggression and internal threats. Ukraine's legal efforts to combat collaboration, alongside fostering national unity and public engagement, have proven critical in maintaining national security and societal resilience.

While some nations, such as Lithuania and the Czech Republic, already have legal provisions against collaborationism, Ukraine's experience highlights the importance of a well-defined, adaptable legal system that can effectively respond to internal betrayal during times of conflict. Other countries, particularly those in Europe, can learn from Ukraine's ordeal, especially in terms of building legal structures that can address collaborationism while safeguarding national stability and sovereignty. Ukraine's struggle underscores the need for preparedness and resilience, lessons that will resonate globally as nations face future uncertainties.

Ukraine's legal framework concerning "collaborative activities" has evolved significantly, especially in response to the ongoing conflict. The key provisions can be found in the Criminal Code of Ukraine, particularly in Articles 111–114 [4], which outline the various forms of collaboration with foreign states and entities that can be deemed detrimental to national interests. These articles encompass acts such as espionage, treason, and unauthorized sharing of state secrets, which are critical in protecting Ukraine's sovereignty. By sharing these legal standards, Ukraine can provide valuable insights to European countries grappling with similar issues of collaboration and national security.

To assist European nations in formulating robust legislation on collaborative activities, Ukraine can offer its expertise through various

means. First, it could organize joint workshops and seminars that focus on the nuances of its legal provisions, emphasizing the importance of clear definitions and punitive measures. This would help in fostering a comprehensive understanding of the implications of collaboration in a modern context. Second, by establishing collaborative networks among legal experts, policymakers, and law enforcement agencies, Ukraine can facilitate the exchange of best practices and lessons learned from its experiences. This holistic approach not only aids in crafting effective legal frameworks but also promotes solidarity among European nations in their efforts to combat threats posed by collaborative actions that undermine national integrity.

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REGULATORY MEASURES IN BRAZIL PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH, SOCIAL EQUITY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Brazil, the largest country in South America, faces diverse challenges related to the regulation of activities across economic, social, and environmental sectors. The complexity of these challenges arises from the nation's vast geographic size, socio-economic disparities, and its critical role in global ecological systems. Regulatory measures in Brazil aim to ensure sustainable development while promoting economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.