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PRINCIPLES OF THE ISRAEL DEFENCE ARMY AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

The purpose of this article is to study the principles of the Israel Defense Forces and to substantiate the vectors of their adaptation to the national realities of the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Introduction: The war launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine has raised the issue of modernizing the national defense system and accelerating the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, taking into account both national interests and the best international strategies for developing armies.

The aggressor's army is superior to the Armed Forces of Ukraine in terms of numbers and mobilization resources, quantity and quality of equipment, which requires a balanced approach to reforming national defense based on the available economic, political, and economic capacities, taking into account the experience of successful armies of the world, including the Israel Defense Forces.

The history of the development of Ukraine and Israel and their armed forces has one very important thing in common: these countries have not yet been conquered, despite the large number of military conflicts in which they have participated. Of course, Ukraine has a longer history, and its territory has been occupied by three empires, but each time Ukrainians have found the strength and ability to restore their statehood.

Today, when the enemy is once again encroaching on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our state, the implementation of the principles of the Israel Defense Forces to domestic realities

may be one of the options for improving the combat capability, organization, and development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Main part. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) was established in 1948, two weeks after the establishment of the State of Israel. Today, the IDF is considered one of the most capable armies in the world, because, given the terrorist threat from Palestine and the military threat from neighboring Arab states, most of the army's combat units are in full combat readiness. In addition, the Israel Defense Forces, relying on its own strength and economic capabilities, is trying to outperform the armies of neighboring states in terms of technology, quality of military equipment, and military training [2].

Although the true number of soldiers in the Israel Defense Forces is strictly concealed, according to a study by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (London), the number of soldiers in the Israel Defense Forces is approximately 16,9500. At the same time, the military reserve of the Israel Defense Forces is 465,000 people, which, given the country's population, is one of the highest in the world, as the number of military personnel per 1,000 people is 76.3. In Ukraine, with a population of 42 million, the Armed Forces have only 209,000 personnel, and the personnel reserve is 900,000. The number of military personnel per 1,000 people in Ukraine is three times lower than in Israel, at 27.6.

Israel's only problem with the size of the army and its reserve is that in case of full mobilization of the military reserve, the army will amount to almost 10 percent of the country's population, which may have negative consequences for its economy, but in our opinion, such possibilities have more advantages than disadvantages. As for Ukraine, the number of active servicemen and the reserve of the Armed Forces of Ukraine should be increased to achieve comparability with the army of the Russian Federation, as the main enemy of our state. After all, today the aggressor's army outnumbers the Ukrainian army by 4.1 times, and the military reserve by 2 times. Therefore, an increase in the number of military personnel will be a justified step both in terms of the need to confront the aggressor and in terms of the ratio of military to civilians, as well as the length of national borders. As for the reserve, it is necessary to increase military capabilities.

Today, the reform of the Armed Forces of Ukraine should be one of the main tasks of the President and the Government, because of the significant difference in mobilization capabilities between Ukraine and Russia, disregard for international law and the lack of real

international political, economic and military support require the formation of a highly mobile, self-sufficient and effective army. Based on these tasks, the principles of the Israel Defense Forces can be considered as a benchmark for the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which requires their detailed study and structuring [1].

The main principle of the army is the principle of a national army, i.e., soldiers of the Israel army can be persons with Israel citizenship or repatriated persons who were born outside the country, but whose parents are of Jewish origin. Preference is given to ethnic Israelis to ensure the appropriate morale of the army. In addition, an important aspect of the creation and development of the national army is the mandatory military service for men and women, meaning that most of the population has been involved with the IDF throughout their lives, which creates a sense of nationality in the army.

Given the current military threat from Russia, Ukraine should consider the possibility of introducing universal military service for the male population with an increase in the term of military service to two years, which will allow for training highly qualified military personnel and creating the necessary military reserve [7].

Undoubtedly, the reintroduction of universal military service in Ukraine will cause resistance from the population due to the low level of trust in government institutions, but trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is currently at a high enough level to facilitate this task.

Along with this, an important principle of the IDF is strict liability for evasion of service in the army, which provides for criminal liability in the form of imprisonment for 2 years for failure to report to a recruitment center and 5 years for evasion of service, deliberate injury, etc. Such liability for evasion of military service poses virtually no problems in the mobilization of conscripts.

Also, an important element of the principle of selecting recruits to the Israel Defense Forces is that each recruit can indicate three branches of the armed forces in order of priority where he or she wants to serve. In our opinion, such an opportunity also has a positive impact on the motivation of recruits to serve and is appropriate for its implementation in Ukraine [6, p. 17].

Another important principle of the Israel Defense Forces, which contributes to ensuring a high level of combat capability, is the principle of self-sufficiency of the army with military technologies and high-quality military equipment. For this purpose, Israel has created a special elite unit called Lakot, whose activities are aimed at providing the army with modern IT technologies, including those of its production. In addition, within the Israel

Defence Forces, a special unit, the Centre for Computers and Information Technology (MAMRAM), has been created to use field research to create the necessary technologies for the army to achieve technological superiority over the armies of neighboring states and other potential aggressors [3].

To implement these principles in practice, large financial resources are needed to create the necessary training logistics for the army as a whole. The IDF's training facilities include a large number of different simulators for training tankers, artillerymen, pilots, and infantrymen, which allow the soldier to prepare for the use of real military equipment for initial and combat purposes. For example, a combat pilot of the Israel Defence Forces makes his first combat mission only after five years of training, with 300 hours of training flights per year. Before training flights, pilots train on special simulators [4].

Given Ukraine's limited military budget, the use of simulators for training could be an effective solution to improving the army's combat capability. Of course, simulators cannot reproduce the real situation of combat, but they can develop all the necessary skills in targeting, aiming, shooting, etc. In this case, a soldier or officer will spend less time using real military equipment for training and combat purposes.

Conclusion: Summing up the above, we can conclude that the principles of the Israel Defence Forces can be considered as a reference for Ukraine, and their implementation will bring the Armed Forces to a new level. This is especially true for the system of conscription and military reserve, since the formation of uniform rules for conscription, and the introduction of strict liability for evasion of military service will ensure high-quality personnel and a high level of respect for the army in society. The formation of special army units for IT support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will allow servicemen to develop technologies such as the volunteer "Army SOS", which will increase the level of self-sufficiency of the Ukrainian army with the latest technologies. Organizing joint large-scale military exercises of the Ukrainian and Israel military, in our opinion, can become one of the main measures in the field of implementing the experience of the Israel Defence Forces to the national realities of the army.

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WAR CRIMES

War crimes are serious violations of international humanitarian law (violations of the laws and customs of war), for the commission of which criminal liability of individuals is provided at the national and international levels. War crimes are one of the main crimes against international law, along with the crime of aggression, crimes against humanity and genocide. War crimes are serious violations of prohibitions contained in both treaty and customary international humanitarian law.