

5) So that the family is interested in the further return of the child enter the market for the sale of raw materials, on the basis of this, adopt new legislation for all enterprises in Africa that will provide labor results to create a fund to help the children of Africa

6) Write more often about real problems in Africa, provide aid, namely food products, the main means, in my opinion, is criminal prosecution of offenders

7) Introduction of scientific discipline in schools where it is possible: "how not to become a target for the black market".

Governments, non-governmental organizations, and international bodies play crucial roles in combating the exploitation and trafficking of children. However, sustained efforts and collaboration are necessary to make a significant impact and protect the rights and well-being of children in African countries and beyond.

Combating the illegal exploitation and trafficking of children requires sustained efforts, collaboration, and a commitment from governments, communities, and international partners. By addressing both the root causes and consequences of child trafficking, it is possible to make significant strides in protecting the rights and well-being of vulnerable children in African countries.

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WAR CRIMES IN CONDITIONS OF WAR

War crimes are a deliberate, gross violation of the laws and customs of war, for which the perpetrators (combatants and persons who issue orders to them) bear criminal responsibility, determined by the decision of international military tribunals.

What are recognized as war crimes? The general list of war crimes is enshrined in the Statute of the International Criminal Court (Rome Statute). In particular, it is:

– deliberate murder;

- torture or inhumane treatment, including biological experiments;
- intentional infliction of severe suffering or infliction of severe bodily harm or harm to health;
- illegal, senseless and large-scale destruction or appropriation of property, which is not caused by military necessity;
- forcing a prisoner of war or other person who enjoys international protection to serve in the armed forces of the enemy party;
- illegal restriction of freedom;
- taking hostages;
- a deliberate targeted attack on the civilian population or individual civilians who do not directly participate in hostilities;
- a deliberate attack on civilian objects, that is, objects that are not military targets;
- targeted strikes against personnel, objects, materials, units or vehicles involved in the provision of humanitarian aid or a peacekeeping mission in accordance with the UN Charter;
- deportation or transfer of part or all of the population of the occupied territory both within the respective territory and beyond it;
- deliberately striking buildings with a religious, educational, cultural, scientific or charitable purpose, historical monuments, hospitals and places of concentration of the sick and wounded, provided that they are not military targets;
- forcing citizens of the opposing side to participate in hostilities against their own state, even if they were in the service of the warring party before the war began;
- robbery of a city or settlement, even if it is taken by storm;
- use of suffocating, poisonous or other gases and any similar liquids, materials or means;
- encroachment on human dignity, including attitudes that offend or humiliate human dignity;
- rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization and any other types of sexual violence;
- intentionally committing actions that subject the civilian population to starvation as a way of waging war by depriving it of items necessary for survival, including intentionally creating obstacles to aid, etc.

The commission of war crimes is subject to criminal liability at the national and international level.

Both an individual and the commander of a certain military unit may be held liable, if he knew about the commission of offenses by his subordinates, but he did not make efforts to prevent or stop them.

Ukrainian legislation does not contain a definition of the term "war crime". However, the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for responsibility for looting, violence against the population in the area of hostilities, ill-treatment of prisoners of war, illegal use of the symbols of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Crystal and their abuse. A person who has committed these crimes can be convicted at the national level by a Ukrainian court.

The International Criminal Court (ICC), which is located in The Hague, is the international judicial body that hears cases related to the prosecution of persons for committing war crimes. Russia has not ratified the Rome Statute, so it may not cooperate with the ISS. However, this increases the likelihood of creating a special tribunal to investigate Russia's crimes against Ukraine. History knows examples of the creation of tribunals: Nuremberg, Tokyo, as well as against the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Considering the support of the UN Resolution on the condemnation of Russia's war against Ukraine by 141 countries of the world, the chances of bringing the perpetrators to justice are high.

Examples of war crimes in Ukraine:

Bucha massacre, or Bucha genocide is a mass killing of the Ukrainian civilian population in the city of Bucha, Kyiv region, which was accompanied by abductions, torture, rape, including of children, and looting. The crimes were committed by the armed forces and other formations of the Russian Federation during the Russian-Ukrainian war during the Russian invasion in March 2022, despite repeated statements that Russia was only attacking military targets.

A missile attack on a cafe in the village of Groza (Terrorist attack in the village of Groza) took place on the afternoon of October 5, 2023, when the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation launched a missile attack on a cafe-shop in the village of Groza, Kupyan District, Kharkiv Region. According to the media and the National Police, 53 people died, including an eight-year-old child. Three more people are considered missing.

War crimes are a serious problem that arises in the context of war and has deep moral, ethical and legal aspects. They constitute a violation of international humanitarian law and human rights, which are designed to protect civilians and innocent participants in the conflict from excessive suffering and violence.

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JAPAN'S COUNTER-TERRORISM UNITS

Terrorism poses a real and serious threat to people's lives and is a menace for human rights and democracy. Currently terrorism is evolving from extreme politically inspired crimes to a wide range of activities that is understood as terror, and it is difficult to find a state that is not concerned about the terrorist threat. Each country's counterterrorism efforts focus on increasing threat awareness, developing preparedness and response capabilities, and enhancing engagement with partner countries and other international actors [1].

In this paper I examine the terrorist threat and the fight against it in Asia and Japan, reveal Japan's counterterrorism policies domestically and internationally.

Japan's counterterrorism policy has several aspects. Government primary responsibility is to protect the security of Japanese territory and citizens against terrorist acts. In order to prepare for possible terrorist attacks, the Japanese police have created various units such as:

- Special Assault Teams (SAT);
- Anti-Gun Squads;
- NBC Anti-Terrorism Squads

and are working to develop and strengthen such units. In addition, in order to respond quickly and accurately to terrorist attacks, the police regularly conduct joint training with relevant