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FIGHTING MANIFESTATIONS OF TERRORISM AND COLLABORATIONISM IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

In the conditions of martial law, we can observe the active development of police activity. In other words, the war gave an impetus to the progress of operative investigative support.

Criminal procedural, forensic and operational, investigative support for countering manifestations of collaborationist terrorism in the conditions of martial law, improves the statistics of arrests of persons engaged in spreading russian propaganda and cooperating with the occupation authorities. Policemen are increasingly paying attention to collaborators and their detection.

Collaborator is a person who knowingly cooperates with the occupying civil or military power to the detriment of his own country; Article 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

In March 2023, the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) reported on the investigation of 214 criminal proceedings based on the fact of collaborative activity (Article 111-1 of the Criminal Procedure Code) and 17 cases regarding accomplices of the russian federation (Article 111-2 of the Criminal Procedure Code). In the Office of the Prosecutor General in March 2023, it was reported that since the beginning of the full-scale war, 4,787 proceedings had been started under Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code and 550 under Article 111-2 of the Criminal Code. At the same time, the Security Service of Ukraine investigated more than 2,600 cases involving collaborators in 2022. More than 300 of them have been brought to court [1].

The Security Service of Ukraine, the Main Intelligence Directorate, the Foreign Intelligence Service, the General Staff of the Armed Forces, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Prosecutor General's Office, the State Border Service, the State Penitentiary Service, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Economic Security Bureau also have access to the subsystem for filling and exchanging information [2].

In general, officers of the National Police of Ukraine deal with the identification of violators.

This identification starts with the National Police Headquarters. The criminal investigation department receives information on the identification of a person who is actively interested in the actions of the aggressor country and actively promotes their actions.

The officers receive their basic information, which must be refuted or confirmed during the check. During the check, all mobile devices are taken from the suspect. Gadgets are sent for inspection with the operational name "celebrate" to establish operational information under Article 111 of the Criminal Code. Prior to this, a person's place of residence is checked for the presence of enemy symbols and propaganda of the occupiers, weapons and explosives. All this must be recorded by police officers. All these data are entered in the certificate about the person. This makes it possible to prove their involvement in one or another crime. His/her neighbors, work colleagues and managers are also interviewed about incitement or propaganda from a person who may be involved in collaborative activities in their direction.

This way the officers of the operative unit perform their work, which then is passed to the investigators, if the person cooperates with the aggressor country, then the Security Service of Ukraine together with the regional police department is responsible for further consideration of the case.

The conclusion to this is that during martial law, special attention should be paid to persons who sympathize with the country of the aggressor and express support for actions on the territory of Ukraine, so that they bear full punishment for committing a crime by their illegal actions.

Crimes that are committed against the foundations of national security are a very dangerous encroachment on social relations, which endanger state security, the independence of our state, and its constitutional arrangement. During the beginning of the full-scale invasion, amendments were made to the Criminal Code of Ukraine to establish new responsibilities for collaborative activities. The law specifies the disclosure of such activity and provides punishments in the form of correctional works, a fine, or from 10 to 12 years of imprisonment.

Список використаних джерел

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