

5. Public control.

During martial law, the role of the police becomes especially important in protecting citizens and maintaining public order, as the threat from sabotage groups and criminal elements increases. The police must quickly adapt to new challenges arising from military actions and use modern methods to respond effectively to threats. Cooperation between the police and other security agencies, such as the army and the security service, plays a key role in information exchange and action coordination.

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Шелемеха О.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти магістра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Лопуцько О.

PECULIARITIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Topicality: Peculiarities of Administrative Liability of Servicemen in Ukraine under Martial Law is extremely relevant, as it directly concerns the protection of the rights of servicemen, maintenance of military discipline and general law and order in the country

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to ensure a fairer, effective and humane application of administrative liability to military personnel under martial law.

Main body: In accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine, protection sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, ensuring it economic and information security are the most important functions of the state. Defense of Ukraine, protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity

and inviolability rely on Armed Forces of Ukraine. Ensuring state security and protection of the state border of Ukraine rely on the relevant military formation and law enforcement agencies of the state.

In view of this, military personnel are established increased liability requirements.

The main feature of administrative responsibility military in accordance with the provisions of part 2 of Art. 45 Disciplinary statute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for committing servicemen bear administrative offenses disciplinary responsibility under this statute, with the exception of cases provided for by the Administrative Code of Ukraine offense. For committing offenses related to corruption, military personnel are liable according to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses [2].

Among the coercive measures aimed at strengthening legality and of law and order in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and in other military unit's formations provided for by the legislation of Ukraine administrative responsibility for military administrative offense. Yes, according to Part 5 of Article 15 of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses provides that under committing military administrative offenses military personnel, as well as conscripts and reservists under during the meeting bear the responsibility provided for Chapter 13-B of this Code, provided that these offenses are not entail criminal liability. In particular, responsibility for refusing to comply with an order has been introduced or other legitimate requirements of the commander (chief), arbitrary leaving a military unit or place of service, careless destruction or damage of military property, abuse a military official, the government or an official position, excess of power by a military official or official powers, careless attitude to the military services, inaction of the military authorities, violation of the rules of carrying combat duty, violation of the rules of carrying a border guard services, violations of the rules of handling weapons, as well as substances and objects that pose an increased danger to surroundings, drinking alcoholic, low-alcohol drinks or use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or their substances analogues.

The peculiarity of prosecution of military personnel administrative offenses are what in this case the case is handled by the local court, not the commander. According to with the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 24, 2022 No. 64/2022 – About introduction of martial law in Ukraine¹ from 05:00 30 min. 24.02.2022 in Martial law was introduced in Ukraine for a period of 30 days, which in in the future, it was repeatedly continued and continues to this day time.

It should also be noted that part of the administrative offenses committed by military personnel not in conditions of martial law or not in a combat situation, pull for administrative responsibility. For the same actions committed in conditions of martial law or in combat situation military personnel are subject to criminal liability [4].

Yes, part 4 of Article 172-11 of the Code of Ukraine on administrative the offense is subject to liability for arbitrary leaving of a military unit or place of service as a military serviceman, an also his failure to appear on time without valid reasons for military service in case appointment or transfer, failure to appear from a business trip, vacation or with medical institution were committed in the conditions of a special period. And part 5 of Article 407 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine responsibility for voluntarily leaving military service is provided for parts or places of service, as well as failure to appear on time for service without valid reasons, committed in the conditions of martial law or in combat situation [3].

The special legal regime that was introduced in Ukraine in connection with armed aggression and the existing disagreement in the practice of applying legislation by courts regarding liability of servicemen in Ukraine for violations rules of military service and other illegal actions in the conditions martial law or in a combat situation, forced the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to make certain adjustments. In order to harmonize the current legislation between. The Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses in matters of responsibility for offenses that military personnel may commit under time of military service under martial law conditions or combat situation, the Law of Ukraine "On introduction of amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the features of military service in the conditions martial law or in a combat situation" dated December 13, 2022 No. 2839-IX, which entered into force on January 27, 2023 [4].

Conclusions: Thus, from the analysis of the specified norms, it follows that arbitrary leaving a military unit or place by a serviceman service performed under martial law or a combat situation, regardless of the term of continuity of such actions, contains composition of the criminal offense provided for in part 5 of Article 407 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and excludes the administrative responsibility provided by Article 172-11 of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses.

So the main features of responsibility servicemen under martial law is strengthened administrative responsibility, and in case of their committing certain actions in the conditions of martial law or a combat situation, regardless from the term of continuity of their commission, excludes administrative responsibility and involves criminal responsibility.

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Шендерук В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: **Зубенко В.***

CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING: U.S. EXPERIENCE

The level of terrorist threat worldwide remains high. It affects both countries with active armed conflicts. Countering this threat is becoming increasingly challenging. International terrorism has no geographical boundaries, posing a danger not only to individual states but also undermining the stability of international law and questioning the ability of the international community to confront challenges from terrorist organizations and self-proclaimed entities that seek an independent role in the international relations system.

An example of long-term cooperation in countering terrorism is the collaboration between the U.S. and the EU (notably with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom), which intensified from 2001 onwards. The agreement signed with Europol allowed for the exchange of information regarding the fight against terrorism, money laundering, illicit trade, and other threats. Since 2002, an additional agreement has facilitated data exchange on suspects and introduced liaison officers. U.S.-EU cooperation now covers areas such as terrorist financing, illegal migration, extradition, and joint investigations [1].

The United States of America is undoubtedly one of the most developed countries in the modern world. Amid numerous global terrorist threats, the U.S. remains a leading force in preventing and countering terrorist attacks. The country has extensive experience in combating terrorism, trains highly qualified specialists to address such threats, and actively collaborates with other nations. The U.S. engages and supports its allies and partners in fighting this dangerous phenomenon, making a significant contribution to global security.

The use of U.S. experience in preventing terrorist attacks will contribute to enhancing public safety in Ukraine. Implementing this experience will help effectively prevent terrorist acts, ensure coordinated efforts among relevant agencies, prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction, halt support and financing of terrorism, strengthen public intolerance toward terrorism, and reinforce partnerships with countries [2].