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PERMISSION FOR USING FIREARMS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The aggressive actions of russian military personnel in violation of international humanitarian law have necessitated a re-evaluation of personal and familial safety measures. In light of the tragic events unfolding in Ukraine, a growing number of citizens support the legalization on civilian firearm ownership. Therefore, transforming the permitting system within the context of administrative reform is a paramount legislative task.

A thorough analysis of specialized legal literature reveals that a permit is an official document authorizing specific actions by individuals or legal entities, as sanctioned by authorized executive bodies or officials. This authorization is aimed at ensuring public safety, legality, law and order, and protection of life and property [1, p. 389]. Entities empowered to grant firearm permits possess diverse legal statuses and governmental authorities. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine occupies a central position within this permitting system. In carrying out its permitting activities, the Ministry issues permits to ministries, other central executive authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations, economic associations, and individuals for the acquisition, storage, transportation, and use of firearms and special means of individual protection [2, p. 113].

Among other powers in the realm of permitting, law enforcement agencies are tasked with overseeing compliance by individuals and legal entities with special rules and procedures for the storage and use of firearms, as stipulated by Article 23, Part 1, Clause 21 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" [3]. During martial law, the issue of determining the scope of entities overseeing the circulation of firearms among the civilian population, along with their legal status and powers, is complicated by the absence of specific legislative regulations.

It must be highlighted that the goal of developing the permitting system in Ukraine amidst russia's armed aggression is to ensure the functioning of a mechanism that allows citizens to exercise their

fundamental rights and freedoms. Restrictions beyond those mandated by law during martial law will be considered as exceeding the authority of entities empowered to grant firearm permits. An analysis of a court ruling by the Chernihiv Regional Administrative Court, which deemed unlawful and overturned a decision to revoke a permit for the storage of firearms, pneumatic weapons, cold weapons, and special means, underscores this point. The court found that the police claim of the plaintiff's involvement in a criminal offense, which led to the entry of information into the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations, did not constitute a lawful or justified reason for such a decision [4].

Therefore, mitigating significant losses among the civilian population depends on legislative changes regarding the provision of administrative services in the realm of firearm permits during russia's aggression. The effective work of authorized entities will contribute to ensuring the peaceful life of the Ukrainian people.

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COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

As a result of the globalization process and the spread of technology, significant changes in the nature and extent of organized crime are occurring. A key trend is the diversification of the illicit activities in which organized criminal groups are involved, as well as an increase in the number of countries affected by organized crime. There has also been a rapid expansion of their activities in areas such as trafficking in human beings, firearms, stolen vehicles, natural resources, cultural objects, ozone-depleting substances, hazardous waste, endangered species of wild flora and fauna and even human organs, as well as kidnapping for ransom.

The opening of new markets and new communication technologies has, along with the diversity of activities in which they are involved, also