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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.

Since the first days of the full-scale offensive in Ukraine, we have been receiving reports of a huge number of atrocities committed by Russian troops. These include airstrikes on the civilian infrastructure of cities and towns, and mass murders of civilians, rape, torture of civilians and prisoners, kidnapping of activists, volunteers, journalists, representatives of local self-government bodies, as well as the use of indiscriminate weapons.

All these actions, as well as a number of other serious violations of international humanitarian law, belong to the category of war crimes, which do not have a statute of limitations and for which those who committed them will have to be held accountable. At the same time, the number of new violations committed by the Russian military in Ukraine continues to grow rapidly.

Russian occupiers kill and torture civilians, rape women, girls and children, destroy residential infrastructure, and loot. From February 24, 2022 to February 12, 2023, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recorded 18,955 victims among the civilian population in Ukraine. However, the organization emphasizes that the actual figures are much higher, as the receipt of information from some places where intense hostilities are ongoing has been delayed.

Buchan tragedy. The mass murder of the Ukrainian civilian population in this city of the Kyiv region, accompanied by kidnappings, torture, rape, including of children, and looting, shocked the whole world. More than 420 residents of the city died.

"Intentional killing, torture or inhuman treatment, intentional infliction of great suffering or grievous bodily harm" are considered gross violations of the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 (Article 8 (2) (a) of the Rome Statute).

Mass murder in Izyum. After the deoccupation of the city on September 15, 2022, one of the largest mass graves since the beginning of the large-scale war was discovered nearby in the forest – about 450 graves. Most of those buried died a violent death from artillery fire, mine explosions and, rarely, airstrikes, as well as bodies with ropes around their necks, with their hands tied, with broken limbs and gunshot wounds, and several men had their genitalia amputated. In Izyum, the occupiers organized at least six places of torture.

Murder of prisoners in Olenivka. On the night of July 28–29, 2022, 53 prisoners died and more than 130 were injured in explosions on the territory of the former Volnova correctional colony № 120, where Ukrainian defenders were held. The General Staff of the Armed Forces reported that Russian troops deliberately fired at a

correctional facility where, in particular, Ukrainian prisoners were held: "the russian occupiers pursued their criminal goals in this way – to accuse Ukraine of committing "war crimes" and to hide the torture of prisoners and executions , which were carried out there on the orders of the occupation administration and the command in the temporarily occupied territory of the Donetsk region ".

Rocket attack on the Dnipro. On January 14, 2023, the russian army hit the Dnieper with missiles. One of the rockets hit an apartment building, two entrances (72 apartments) were destroyed as a result of the impact. According to the regional military administration, 46 people were killed and 80 were wounded. The Security Service of Ukraine identified the russian military personnel involved in the missile attack on a house in Dnipro, and opened criminal proceedings under Art. 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (violation of the laws and customs of war). "Deliberate attack on civilian objects, that is, objects that are not military objectives" is a serious violation of the laws and customs of war (Article 8 (2) (b) of the Rome Statute).

Kidnapping and forced resettlement of Ukrainian children. According to the Children of War portal, as of February 20, 2023, the russian occupiers deported 16,207 children. The same resource, referring to the National Information Bureau, points to 733,000 children who ended up in Russia as a result of the war. Daria Gerasimchuk, the President's Commissioner for Children's Rights and Child Rehabilitation, emphasized that such actions are illegal: "They have been preparing for this for a long time... This is part of their "denazification and denationalization program" of young Ukrainians, when they kidnap and relocate them, when they change them citizenship... This is prohibited by the Geneva Convention".

It is noteworthy that the UN Commission, drawing a conclusion about the russian invasion as an act of aggression against Ukraine, actually supported the creation of a Special Tribunal for the crime of aggression against Ukraine, which will allow the military and political leadership of the russian federation to be brought to justice.

"The ICC is investigating alleged war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide in Ukraine. It has no jurisdiction over the crime of aggression in Ukraine. Proposals were made to create a special tribunal on aggression. Any such tribunal must coordinate its activities with the ICC," the report states.

The Commission also stated that in addition to judicial measures, there are other dimensions of responsibility, including

"establishing the truth, providing reparations and guarantees of non-repetition. This punishment is bound to happen sooner or later, in one form or another. And the document prepared by the UN Commission will become one of the bricks on which justice will be built.

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**EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN OFFENSIVE
STRATEGY FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME**

The issue of analysis of influence measures on the organized transnational crime, its problematic aspects, causes, and measures to prevent it as well as elements of an offensive strategy of combating organized crime of a fundamental nature is very relevant today. Without implementing all of these strategies, society cannot expect to succeed in the fight against the criminal world.

Foreign experience proves that in order to create a mechanism for effective counteraction to organized crime, it is necessary to intensify the strengthening of the state system of destructive influence on crime and create social mechanisms that would help eliminate the systemic factors that determine the advantages of