

- lack of a common definition of "international terrorism";
- bodies that duplicate each other;
- strategies based on the same principles;
- complicated decision-making procedure.

Список використаних джерел

1. Bahryi-Shakhmatov L. V. Methods of combating terrorism. The view of the world society. *Terrorism and the fight against it: analytical developments, proposals of scientists and practitioners*. 2020.

2. Anti-terrorist struggle // Political Encyclopedic Dictionary / compiled by L. M. Herasina, V. L. Pohribna, I. O. Polishchuk. Kharkiv. 2019.

3. Palahniuk Y. Anti-terrorist activity // Political Encyclopedia / ed. by Y. Levenets, Y. Shapoval. Kyiv. Parliamentary Publishing House. 2011. P. 32–33.

4. Mikhailov O. Ways of countering terrorism. *Criminology // Study guide*. Kyiv. Znannya. 2012.

Сиволан А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Донецького державного університету
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Черньонков Я.

**SPECIFICATIONS OF MILITARY POLICE WORK
IN THE CONDITIONS OF MILITARY CONFLICT**

Today, the topic of war is very relevant, as the situation in the country is not easy. The aggressor country is trying to get the desired territory by its own forces, but our military forces proudly and courageously defends our freedom. The Armed Forces of Ukraine include not only the armed forces, but also the military police, about which we want to tell in more detail:

1) Military police is a disciplinary force, composed of soldiers, which exercise police and related functions in armies. Generally, their principal duty is to maintain law and order, prevent and investigate crime within the army, and operate confinement facilities. They also engage in combat as infantry when required [5].

2) The military police have demonstrated their ability to move, communicate, and engage the enemy. By sustained outstanding performance of combat and combat support missions, they have met all established criteria. I fully endorse the military police for a basic role in Army planning as a combat support element [4].

Main Tasks of the Military Police are:

- search for firearms, ammunition for them or explosives stolen or lost in military units;

- ensuring law and order and military discipline in military units (units) of the Armed Forces, law enforcement agencies and other military formations sent to other countries;
- participation in garrison events;
- conducting official investigations within the scope of competence;
- ensuring the execution of criminal punishment against servicemen who have been sentenced to detention in a disciplinary battalion by a court verdict;
- pre-trial investigation of crimes and criminal misdemeanors related to military service committed by military personnel, as well as corruption crimes committed by employees and civil servants of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces;
- carrying out investigative activities within the limits of the given powers;
- protection of the property of the Armed Forces against theft and other criminal encroachments [2].

Organizational and legal aspects of ensuring children's rights in martial law also play an important role.

The ongoing armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine with a special acutely put on the agenda the issue of protecting the rights of the child in the conditions of martial law. First of all, it is about protecting children from physical and psychological violence. At the same time, it should be noted that the occupiers knowingly violate the requirements of Articles 5 and 38 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which ensure the child's inalienable right to life and respect, norms of international humanitarian law regarding children. Absolutely it is unbearable that every day as a result of armed confrontation with the number of Ukrainian children killed by the aggressor is increasing.

In the conditions of the military invasion, there was a need for implementation of a complex of organizational and management solutions aimed at solving the specified problem. Therefore, it is an absolutely logical and correct decision made by the Government of the country of the Coordinating Headquarters for the Protection of Rights of a child under martial law. The headquarters will coordinate the work of the central and local bodies of executive power, bodies of local self-government regarding evacuation, creating safe conditions and ensuring rights during wartime status: orphans, children deprived of parental care, who have not reached 18 years of age and live in or are enrolled in institutions of various types, including number of children with disabilities; children who do not have such a status, but live or are enrolled in institutions of various types, including children with disabilities; children, who are brought up in family forms of education; children who are placed in families foster guardians [1].

The police have expanded rights to use improvised means and coercive measures.

In peacetime, in the order and cases defined by law, police officers are allowed to use coercive measures such as physical influence (force),

special means (truncheons, handcuffs, tear gas and irritant agents, etc.), firearms. Police officers are prohibited from using coercive measures that are not provided for by law.

However, during martial law, if it is necessary to repel an attack or to arrest a person who has committed an offense and/or resists a police officer, a police officer has the right to use both coercive measures and improvised means.

Police officers are also given the right to apply coercive measures to persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine without taking into account certain restrictions and prohibitions defined by law (in particular, it is allowed to use coercive measures without warning, to inflict blows with special means without restrictions on the location of their infliction, as well as use of firearms).

There are some specific powers of military police that are very relevant in the course of the 2022 war in Ukraine:

- ✓ Performing of official duties by police officer in civilian clothes;
- ✓ Convoying of persons and detention of persons in temporary detention centers;
- ✓ Demining and technical and forensic examination of the scene;
- ✓ Collecting of biometric data;
- ✓ Using of technical devices by police officers;
- ✓ Police cooperation with Interpol and Europol [3];

Summarizing everything, we can say that today's war against the northern enemy has exacerbated the issue, main tasks of Military Police and, in fact, expanded their powers.

Список використаних джерел

1. Діяльність державних органів в умовах воєнного стану: збірник матеріалів Міжнародного науково-практичного онлайн-семінару (в авторській редакції), (м. Кривий Ріг, 29 квітня 2022 року). Кривий Ріг, 2022. 498с. URL:<https://r.donnu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/2356/1/%D0%D1%2.pdf>.
2. Закон України про військову поліцію. URL: <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/JH1E500A?an=32>.
3. Які повноваження надано поліцейським на час воєнного стану? URL: <https://golaw.ua/ua/insights/publication/yaki-povnovazhennya-nadano-policzejskim-na-chas-diyi-voyennogo-stanu/>.
4. Mark. A. Milley. Military Police Operations. URL: https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_/web/ARN16479_FM.pdf.
5. Military Police. URL: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/military-police>.