

terrorism, espionage and foreign interference in Canadian affairs, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to information security. The agency is also responsible for the security screening program. The Service may collect three types of data: public data set; a data set that belongs to an approved class defined by the Minister and a data set that "primarily relates to Canadians who are outside Canada". It should be noted that CSIS is neither a police agency nor part of the military. The RCMP and local (provincial, regional or municipal) police agencies are responsible for investigating criminal activity.

In my opinion, the following Canadian experience is useful for Ukraine, which can be used to improve the security sphere, namely the fight against crime:

– first, to ensure a greater level of freedom in work police and other human rights bodies, as well as strengthen the guarantees of their activities. However, this should be combined with principles of accountability and transparency;

– secondly, to add the principle of not discrediting trust population to police activity, which should be governed by the data the institution in the process of fulfilling the tasks assigned to it and functions;

– thirdly, to introduce the latest methods and techniques investigations used in developed countries for effective detection, investigation and prosecution of responsibility of persons who have committed serious crimes, including corruption, organized crime and financial crimes.

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THE FIGHT AGAINST COLLABORATION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Collaboration with the enemy during war or occupation is one of the most visible and painful topics in the history of many countries. It not only directly harms national interests, but also undermines the unity of society, causing distrust and discord. That is why the fight against collaboration is a critical task for a state that seeks to protect its sovereignty and values.

International experience in this area is extremely valuable, as it allows us to learn from the different approaches and strategies used in other countries to punish traitors, prevent future collaborators from re-committing and heal social wounds. From harsh laws and large-scale purges in postwar

France to the expansion of lustration in post-communist Eastern Europe, each example has its own lessons and warnings.

At the same time, the fight against collaboration is a complex and delicate process that requires prudence, fairness and unwavering commitment to the rule of law. Too often, noble intentions to punish traitors have turned into political reprisals and human rights violations. Therefore, when studying international experience, we should not only look for effective tools to counter collaborationism, but also learn from the mistakes of other countries.

After the start of Russian aggression in 2014, Ukraine faced the problem of collaboration in the occupied territories of Donbas and Crimea. In 2014, Article 111-1 was introduced to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which established liability for collaboration. This provision provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for up to 15 years with or without confiscation of property. Collaborative activity is defined as, inter alia, participation in the illegal authorities of the occupier, propaganda in favour of the enemy, economic cooperation with the occupation administration, etc [1].

Law 'On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine' Article 9 of this law states that Ukrainian citizens who remain in the occupied territory are obliged not to take actions aimed at supporting the occupation authorities and not to obstruct the activities of the lawful authorities of Ukraine. The law also prohibits participation in elections and referendums organised by Russia in the occupied territories [2].

As of February 2023, more than 1,300 criminal proceedings under Art. 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine were registered in Ukraine. Work is underway to collect evidence of collaboration in the de-occupied territories. At the same time, there are certain difficulties in qualifying the actions of persons who held senior positions in the occupation authorities but did not commit war crimes. It is expected that judicial practice in such cases will be developed gradually [3].

International humanitarian law (IHL) does not provide a clear definition of the concept of collaboration. However, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols contain provisions relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflicts. In particular, Article 51 IV of the Geneva Convention prohibits the compulsion of civilians to serve in the armed forces of the occupying power.

Israel has considerable experience in dealing with collaborators due to the long-running Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel has a law on the punishment of crimes against the Jewish people of 1950, which provides for liability for collaboration. In particular, Article 2 of this law establishes the death penalty or life imprisonment for persons who participated in the persecution of Jews or collaborated with the Nazi regime during World War II. Israel also has a 2005 Law on the Prohibition of the Financing of Terrorism,

which criminalises the provision of material support to terrorist organisations, which can be seen as a form of collaboration [4].

The Israeli authorities consider cooperation with Palestinian armed groups such as Hamas or Islamic Jihad to be a form of collaboration. Persons suspected of providing assistance to these organisations are subject to criminal prosecution under Israeli law. In particular, in 2017, the Israeli Military Court sentenced a Palestinian journalist to 18 months in prison for membership in the banned Hamas organisation and using social media to incite violence against Israelis [4].

Georgia also faced the problem of collaboration during the conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The Criminal Code of Georgia provides for liability for high treason (Article 307), espionage (Article 314), calls for violent change of the constitutional order (Article 317), etc. However, there is no special provision on collaboration in Georgian legislation. Attempts to adopt such a law were made in 2008 and 2015, but they were unsuccessful. Critics point out that the lack of a clear definition of collaboration could lead to abuse and selective justice [5].

During the civil war in Syria, which has been going on since 2011, different parties to the conflict have had different attitudes to the issue of collaboration. The Syrian opposition condemned collaboration with Bashar al-Assad's regime and imposed harsh punishments on collaborators, including execution. At the same time, the Syrian government considered those who collaborated with opposition forces to be collaborators. According to human rights organisations, suspected collaborators were often victims of enforced disappearances, torture and extrajudicial executions by pro-government forces [6].

After the defeat of the Islamic State terrorist organisation (ISIS) in Iraq, the problem of punishing those who collaborated with the group arose. In 2016, the Iraqi parliament passed an amnesty law that allowed for the release of ordinary ISIS members who were not directly involved in murders and other serious crimes. Instead, organisers and active participants in terrorist activities were subject to criminal prosecution. According to the UN, as of the end of 2020, there were about 20,000 people in Iraqi prisons convicted of links to ISIS [7].

The problem of collaborationism is relevant not only for countries in a state of war or occupation. Many states face challenges related to the cooperation of their citizens with hostile forces in the context of hybrid threats, cyberattacks, election interference, etc.

British intelligence services are actively countering Russia's attempts to influence political processes in the country. In 2020, Parliament released a report on Russian interference in the Brexit referendum. Although no direct evidence of collusion was found, the fact that Russia used social media and the media to spread disinformation was worrying [8].

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which share a common border with Russia and a significant Russian-speaking minority, are constantly facing hybrid threats. In particular, Russia actively uses pro-Russian organisations and media to spread propaganda and destabilise the situation. In 2007, Estonia suffered a large-scale cyberattack that paralysed the work of state institutions and banks. Suspicion fell on Russia, but it was not possible to prove its involvement. The Baltic states have strengthened their cybersecurity and disinformation countermeasures. They also actively cooperate with NATO and the EU to counter hybrid threats [9].

Thus, current challenges require Ukraine to take a comprehensive approach to countering collaborationism, which must address multiple dimensions of this complex threat. First, Ukraine needs to continue strengthening its legal framework by developing clear definitions of collaboration, establishing graduated punishment systems, and implementing effective mechanisms for asset recovery from convicted collaborators.

Information security plays a crucial role in this struggle. Active countering of enemy propaganda, development of strategic communications, and support for independent media are essential tools in maintaining social unity and resilience.

Social aspects cannot be overlooked in this fight. Ukraine should develop comprehensive programs for the reintegration of persons from occupied territories, provide psychological support for affected communities, and implement educational initiatives to prevent future collaboration.

International cooperation remains vital in this struggle. Ukraine should continue strengthening partnerships with allied countries, sharing intelligence and best practices, and coordinating sanctions policies with international partners.

At the same time, it is crucial to maintain a balanced approach that ensures adherence to human rights standards and due process, prevents arbitrary accusations, and protects vulnerable populations in conflict zones. The implementation of anti-collaboration measures must be transparent and accountable, while preserving social cohesion and democratic values.

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COMBATING DRUG CRIMES IN AUSTRIA: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

Today, drug trafficking and the existence of an illegal drug economy are a common problem. Illicit drug markets are causing more and more harm and scale: the supply and volume of drugs through social networks is growing, and the popularity of synthetic drugs is steadily increasing, which can be produced inexpensively and easily in any part of the world. Drug-related problems make it very difficult to formulate approaches how to deal with the issue, and each country manages it in its own way. We propose to have a precise look on the experience of Austria in combating drug related crimes.

When it comes to illegal narcotic drugs, Austria is a hub of consumption, transit, and trade and as such the seat basis of various offender groups and distribution networks. In general, criminal activities involving narcotic drugs are influenced by five factors:

1. **The Balkan Route.** Austria is strategically located along the Balkan route, which is used for smuggling heroin and opiate products from