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THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Terrorism of that time should be considered as an organized type of crime. Today, the era of lone terrorists is over. Terrorist activities are becoming well-organized (planned, properly funded, etc.). It is virtually impossible to prepare and commit a terrorist act without purchasing weapons, explosives or other means. And the shadow market of such items is controlled by the same organized crime. Therefore, organized principles can be seen not only in terrorism, but also in a number of related crimes. The recognition of terrorism as a global problem is evidenced by the adoption of many normative acts at the international level. In our opinion, the basis of modern understanding of terrorism should be sought in these normative acts. The center of development of international legal documents on combating terrorism is the United Nations. Within its framework many international treaties of general character aimed at combating terrorism have been prepared and adopted, namely:

– Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, in particular Diplomatic Agents, of December 14, 1973;

– International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, of December 17, 1979;

– International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, of 4 December 1989;

– Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, of 9 December 1994;

– International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 9 December 1994.

Terrorism is a socially dangerous activity that consists in the deliberate, purposeful use of violence through hostage-taking, arson, murder, torture, intimidation of the population and authorities or other attacks or threats against the life or health of innocent people.

International terrorism is the most serious criminal offense of international character, the object of which is the stability of international relations, territorial integrity, public security, life and health of people, their property, rights and legitimate interests.

According to the legislation of Ukraine, the following activities are recognized as terrorist:

– planning, organization, preparation and implementation of terrorist acts;

– incitement to commit terrorist acts, violence against individuals or organizations, destruction of material objects for terrorist purposes;

– organization of illegal armed groups, criminal groups or criminal organizations, organized criminal groups for committing terrorist acts, as well as participation in such acts;

– recruitment, arming, training and use of terrorists;

– propaganda and dissemination of terrorist ideology;

– financing of known terrorist groups (organizations) and other assistance to them.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine carries out the fight against terrorism by preventing, detecting and suppressing crimes committed for terrorist purposes, the investigation of which falls within the competence of the internal affairs bodies; provides the Anti-Terrorist Centre at the Security Service of Ukraine with the necessary forces and means; ensures their effective use during anti-terrorist operations.

Thus, modern terrorism is a complex system consisting of a set of complementary processes - ideological, criminal, military, economic, political, religious and nationalistic. The following priority areas of activity of international organizations in the fight against terrorism can be identified:

1) prevention and suppression of terrorism financing;

2) countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;

3) promoting cooperation on counter-terrorism issues, in particular, between state bodies and the private sector (business, industry, etc.), as well as the public and the media;

4) non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

5) protection of human rights in relation to counter-terrorism measures.

Based on the results of the study, it is possible to identify common obstacles that prevent international organizations from effectively interacting, conducting independent procedures within their territory, and pushing back the adoption of effective and urgent measures to combat international terrorism, namely:

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

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**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;