

Internal measures must be combined with multilateral international cooperation, promote the development of cooperation between law enforcement and other state bodies of Ukraine with relevant organizations and law enforcement agencies of foreign countries in the fight against organized crime, terrorism and drug trafficking, etc. With more than ten international conventions on counter-terrorism, including the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977), the Rome Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988), and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Taking of Hostages) and others, which were adopted at different times and with different, sometimes opposite approaches and assessments of the same events, complicates the procedure for their application, makes it impossible to ensure proper organization of cooperation between member states to eliminate terrorist conflicts.

References

1. Міжнародна конвенція про боротьбу з фінансуванням тероризму [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_518.
2. Резолюція Ради Безпеки Організації Об'єднаних Націй 1267 (1999) [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_452.
3. Ризики фінансування тероризму [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: http://www.sdfm.gov.ua/content/file/Site_docs/2016/20160727/Zmist1.pdf.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

Птащенко О. В., д.е.н., професор

Афанасьєва О. М., старший викладач

Харківський національний економічний університет імені Семена Кузнеця

The global problems facing the peoples of different countries have arisen in different spheres of human life. In one case we are talking about certain aspects of the development of productive forces, the state and quality of the environment, in another – about the crucial issues of foreign and domestic policy, in the third – about the relationship between man and society and so on. Global problems have become so acute that without them it is impossible today to form a realistic idea of current trends in social development, the future of mankind. Among all the current global problems, the problem of terrorism is particularly acute. Terrorism covers not only the political or economic sphere of public life, it affects, above all, the moral and ethical requirements of mankind [1].

The main task of the current stage of development of international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism and separatism is to develop strategic decisions. On the one hand, the joint actions of European states increase the level of success in the fight against terrorism, especially in the European region, and on the other hand, they make the European continent potentially more vulnerable. International cooperation can only be effective if there is mutual trust and a similar operational culture based on the same standards, laws, procedures and, most importantly, common values. According to the EU approach, the fight against terrorism, in particular, requires a significant reduction of barriers, including national and departmental, in the exchange of necessary information, including intelligence, and on the other hand, the creation of enhanced multi-level systems of personal control, financial and other data. The problem of Ukraine's integration into the international security system and cooperation with global and European security integration structures is related to the process of forming equal standards for different countries in the fight against global terrorism, which should include

assessment and monitoring of terrorist organizations and groups. security systems of Ukraine and foreign countries, in particular NATO countries.

It is important for Ukraine in the context of ensuring its own security to become an organic element of international anti-terrorist structures. In this context, organizational and technical mechanisms of "accelerated" operational exchange of information between Ukrainian authorities and law enforcement agencies, units of the armed forces, special services, financial monitoring institutions of partner countries are important. One of the main sources of information on identifying financial transactions of persons suspected of financing terrorism and separatism is the formation and maintenance of a list of persons, such as the list provided by the SCFM for persons connected with terrorist activities or subject to international sanctions. Such a mechanism provides an opportunity to detect and suspend financial transactions and would significantly increase the detection rate of persons involved in the financing of terrorism and separatism. In particular, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has published on the official website of the agency a list of persons wanted on suspicion of involvement in the commission of a crime under Art. 260 "Creation of paramilitary or armed formations not provided by law" of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. In turn, the National Bank notes the lack of an official list of separatists and suspects, such as the list of persons connected with terrorist activities or subject to international sanctions, which is brought to the attention of the subjects of primary financial monitoring by the SCFM. Ukraine, as information which is usually insufficient for banking institutions to verify financial transactions and its participants in involvement in terrorist financing and separatism MONEYVAL basic international standards to combat money laundering and terrorist financing and the effectiveness of their implementation, as well as the authority to make recommendations to national authorities on the necessary improvement of their systems. Through a dynamic process of peer reviews, peer review and regular monitoring of its reports, MONEYVAL aims to improve the capacity of national authorities to combat money laundering and terrorist financing more effectively [2, 3].

International experience in the fight against terrorism shows the utmost importance of establishing a mechanism for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention by the bodies performing police functions [4]. This mechanism includes:

- definition of the rights and responsibilities of the bodies performing police functions;
- establishing cooperation between the bodies performing police functions in the fight against terrorism through Interpol and Europol;
- coordination of actions between states, especially between law enforcement agencies that fight terrorism;
- settling the legal dimension of cooperation, for example by signing an international convention on a wide range of issues, including information exchange, joint practical action at borders, tracking the whereabouts and movements of perpetrators of terrorist acts, arms control, explosives, etc.

References

1. Актуальні питання протидії тероризму у світі та в Україні: аналіт. доповідь / [Резнікова О. О., Місюра А. О., Дрьомов С. В., Войтовський К. Є.]; за заг. ред. О. О. Резнікової. – К.: НІСД, 2017. – 60 с.
2. Демидова Л. Фінансування тероризму: проблеми законодавства та правозастосування / Л. Демидова // Протидія терористичній діяльності: міжнародний досвід і його актуальність для України. – 2016. – С. 92-95.
3. Біленчук П.Д., Гуцалюк М.В., Кравчук О.В., Козир М.В. Комп'ютерний

тероризм: суперхакери, кібер-терористи, кібер-криміналісти. – Монографія / За заг. ред. П.Д. Біленчука. – Київ: Наука і життя, 2018. – 291 с.

4. Кузнєцов Г. Стан і тенденції поширення тероризму в Україні та за її межами в 2016 році / Г. Кузнєцов // [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: http://napu.com.ua/wp-content/uploads/pdf/30_09_16_Conference.pdf.

MODERN PREREQUISITES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT TERRITORIES IN UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF POST-CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION

*Rohozian YU. S., Doctor of Economic Sciences, Senior Researcher
Luhansk branch of the State Organization "V. Mamutov Institute of Economic and Legal
Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine"*

In modern foreign scientific research, the opinion of the synonymous use of the conceptual and categorical elements "territories with special conditions for the economic activity", "priority development territories", "special territories", "free economic zones", "special economic territories", "free trade zones", "advanced development territories" and others. Nevertheless, the concept of "priority development territories" is a more complex and broader category in this series, since it implies not only the presence of preferential features of a tax, investment, insurance, but also aimed at overcoming or mitigating the negative impact of the adverse conditions prevailing in such territories. This thesis confirmed not only by foreign sources, but also by the domestic legal field, namely in the norms of the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the Economic Development Strategy of Donetsk and Luhansk regions for the period up to 2030" [1] dated August 18, 2021 No. 1078-r and the Draft Law of Ukraine "On the introduction of a special regime of economic activity in the priority development territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions" dated December 07, 2021 No. 6403 [2].

This research based on the theoretical and methodical provisions of the state power organization, the categorical and conceptual apparatus of the regional economy, the scientific works of foreign and domestic scientists on the importance of priority development territories after an armed conflict, current regulations, and own research and development results.

In recent years, studies related to the development of a particular territory, which has undergone transformational changes for various reasons, among which armed conflicts are the most significant, have become increasingly important [3]. Today, when the Ukrainian regions courageously resist the occupiers and fight for victory in the war, the problem of post-conflict restoration of territorial units is becoming more acute every day. This is especially vital for those areas where the destruction of critical infrastructure facilities and the scale of external and internal migration are catastrophic, namely Chernihiv, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Kyiv, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Sumy regions. It is time for representatives of not only state and local self-government authorities, but also the scientific, expert, and business environment to think about the upcoming restoration of the affected territories, which will be directly related to the level of attraction of internal and external funds to administrative-territorial units.

Undoubtedly, as a result of brutal hostilities, not only the population and industrial facilities suffer, but also the image of the regions. The end of the conflict will make government officials realize the need to introduce special conditions for the future development of these territories, both by residents, business structures and other internal and external stakeholders. In this context, the construction of priority development territories on