

Список використаних джерел:

1. Application of European experience of professional training of police staff in the conditions of development the National police of Ukraine: Trends and prospects - [Електронний ресурс].-

Режим доступу: <http://www.baltijapublishing.lv/omp/index.php/bp/catalog/download/190/5224/10985-1?Inline=1>

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3. Training Police Officers in The Conditions of Reforming The System of Education of The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Accordance with European Standards.- [Електронний ресурс].

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LOOTING. CHANGES IN THE LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE DURING MARTIAL LAW

The topic of looting is more relevant today than ever, as Ukrainians have faced the problem of preserving their property during hostilities. Now our state suffers from Russian armed aggression, the civilian population suffers, not only from the military, but also from its own compatriots. These individuals are stealing the property of city dwellers who have fled their homes to escape shelling and bombing.

It is appalling that the thieves "work" in the homes of citizens right during the shelling, being at the epicenter of hostilities, while the owners of the property are in bomb shelters.

Under Ukrainian criminal law, looting is a military offense, the essence of which is to steal the belongings of the wounded or killed on the battlefield. Such criminal acts were previously punishable by 3 to 10 years in prison [0].

Law of 03.03.2022 № 2117-IX “On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine to Strengthen Liability for Marauding”, which entered into force on March 7, 2022, increased the minimum term of imprisonment for such a crime to 5 years [2].

There is a difference between looting, theft and other criminal offenses against property. This difference is in the place of abduction and in whom exactly something was stolen.

Law № 2117-IX increased the penalties not only for misappropriation of property of the wounded and killed on the battlefield (looting), but also for using tragic circumstances, fighting for one's own gain, as amendments to the Criminal Code also affected crimes under Articles 185 (theft), 186 (robbery), 187 (robbery), 189 (extortion), 191 (seizure of property through abuse of office). These crimes were supplemented by a qualifying feature - the commission of martial law [3].

Therefore, from now on, the responsibility for committing crimes under martial law or state of emergency has become more severe, namely: for theft (secret theft of another's property) - the violator faces imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years; for robbery (open

theft of another's property) - a term of 7 to 10 years; for robbery (assault for the purpose of seizing someone else's property, combined with violence that endangers the life or health of the victim, or with the threat of such violence) - the offender faces not only imprisonment for 8 to 15 years, as well as confiscation of property; for extortion (requiring the transfer of another's property or property rights or committing any acts of a property nature with the threat of violence against the victim or his close relatives, restricting the rights, freedoms or legitimate interests of these persons, damaging or destroying their property or property under their jurisdiction or protection, or disclosure of information that the victim or his close relatives wish to keep secret) - the penalty will be: imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years with confiscation of property; for misappropriation, misappropriation of property or taking it by abuse of office - not only imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years, but also deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 3 years.

Nowadays, it is common for residents of Ukrainian cities to fight looters and other thefts on their own, subjecting them to self-immolation and tying them to electric poles and trees for public inspection.

There is much evidence of this on the Internet. However, it should be remembered that every criminal must bear the responsibility provided by law, so such persons should be handed over to law enforcement agencies as soon as possible, so that none of them escapes punishment.

In addition, the military of the Russian Federation is currently engaged in looting and other crimes on the territory of Ukraine, looting shops and homes in order to make money and meet their needs. It should be noted that according to our legislation, foreign citizens are criminally liable for crimes committed on the territory of Ukraine.

Список використаних джерел:

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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE TRAINING IN THE CONDITIONS OF REFORMING THE SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

For the Ukrainian state, ensuring public safety and order is one of the most pressing issues today. The country now faces extremely difficult tasks, because along with the vital need to protect values such as independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, freedom, rule of law, prosperity, peace, etc., the state must in a short period of time carry out a set of reforms in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and to overcome corruption in every possible way [1].