

of Russia and China in the Eurasian region. In order for the further development of equal relations to continue, Russia must develop new approaches to interaction with China based on strategic partnership with South Korea, Japan, India, Vietnam (“peripheral diplomacy”), alignment of relations with the United States as a way to curb the growth of China's influence on Russia.

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## LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COUNTERING TERRORISM IN THE UK

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Keywords: European Union, terrorism, United Kingdom, legal regulation, counter-terrorism.

Terrorism has become the main vector of threat for the most countries of the world and has complicated the task of protecting the state system and society. With the expansion of the modern information space, it is becoming increasingly difficult to control many destructive phenomena, primarily terrorism. The doctrinal basis of the fight against terrorism is the idea of national and public security and methods aimed at strengthening national unity and the State's readiness to counter terrorist phenomena in society. Foreign experience is important. The purpose of this work is to identify the current problems of anti-terrorist activities in the UK.

**Materials and methods.** The materials of the study were legal acts of the United Kingdom devoted to combat terrorism, statistics and reports of the British Parliament related to terrorism, reports of the internal and external security services of the United Kingdom. The main methods are comparative – legal, system analysis, dialectical-materialistic method.

**Findings and their discussion.** The problem of terrorism has become particularly urgent in Europe and the UK due to the onset of the migration crisis, the radicalization of Islam and the spread of terrorism and extremism in the world. According to the data of the House of Commons Library: Between 1 Sep-

tember 2001 and 31 August 2012, 2,297 people were arrested for terrorism-related offences, of which 1,066 (46 %) identified themselves as Muslims. The remaining 54 % did not profess any religion, or belonged to another faith [1].

The United Kingdom faces a serious and persistent threat from violent extremists. Over the past two decades, the UK Parliament has been actively engaged in creating anti-terrorism laws. The history of terrorism in the UK is associated with the beginning of conflict in Northern Ireland from 1960 to 1998. In 2000, a law was developed, the main purpose of which was not only to expand the powers of the police and special services, but also its terminological definition. However, there is no clear definition in doctrines and legislation.

The definition given in the Terrorism Act 2000 is considered by British lawmakers as the main one. Terrorism is the use or threat where action includes extremely cruel violence against a person, serious damage to property. The definition of terrorism includes actions that endanger the life of a person other than the person who commits an act, that poses a serious risk to the health and safety of the population or a part of the population, or if they are intended to seriously interfere with or significantly disrupt the operation of an electronic system using weapons or explosives. Even if these actions do not have the goal of influencing the UK government or lobbying for a political or religious ideology, all this exactly falls under the article on terrorism [2]. This definition has theoretical and practical significance, it defines the powers of the authorities, and divides crimes into categories. For financing, supplying resources to terrorist organizations and organizing the collection of money to support terrorism, an identified person is liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 14 years or a fine, or both. For the fact of being in the ranks of these terrorist organizations, a person is liable for 10 years of imprisonment, and for managing a terrorist organization, the penalty is life imprisonment. [2]

Special authorities can cordon off areas, arrest persons suspected of terrorism without a warrant, stop and search without suspicion, detain and interrogate persons [3]. In the period from 2000 to 2009, the police used the powers provided by Terrorism Act of 2000, to check the documents of 62,584 people at railway stations [7].

The United Kingdom legislation defines the actions of a group or collective, engaged in terrorist activities. For example, the 1993 Act states that acts of terrorism mean the actions of persons acting on behalf of or in connection with any organization that carries out activities aimed at overthrowing or influencing, using force or assaulting on Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or any other government, *de jure* or *de facto*. [5].

In the legislations of countries of The Commonwealth there is a similar definition of terrorism. Many countries, such as Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, do not have a specific definition of terrorism. There is no developed legislation, for example in Afghanistan, instead of the national legislative act on terrorism, UN Resolution 1373 applies, which criminal-

izes the financing of terrorism and qualifies planning, supporting and committing terrorist acts as serious criminal offense, but does not define terrorism [6].

The anti-terrorist legislative base in the UK consists of: the anti-terrorist acts adopted to overcome the conflict in Northern Ireland (1974-1989); the Terrorism Act (2000); Prevention of Terrorism Act (2005); Terrorism Act (2006); Counter-Terrorism Act (2008); The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015); and the Counter-Terrorism and Terrorism and Sentencing Act (2021) – each of which supplements the law of 2000, which is considered the main one.

**Conclusion.** Understanding the danger of terrorism in the world and in the UK, it is necessary to improve the doctrines, legislations and law-enforcement practices of every country in the world. The risks created by terrorism require them to joint efforts of all states of the world. It is necessary to adopt appropriate laws for the prevention and suppression of terrorist acts in the digital society, as well as to improve national and public security issues at the level of the international community, states and civil society.

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### LEGAL REGULATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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The medical services market is the most dynamic. This is due to constantly changing technology. The topic of health is always relevant. People get sick and need those who can cure them.