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RELEVANT ISSUES OF THE LEGAL ACTIONS AGAINST TERRORISM

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In connection with the development of new technologies, communications, logistics infrastructure, terrorism has become a particularly dangerous global phenomenon at the present stage, it has changed its scope and capabilities. As the old tools of diplomacy began to lose their effectiveness, international legal cooperation became the main tool in the fight against terrorism and led to the creation of the necessary law enforcement organizations to establish cooperation between subjects of international law.

The purpose of the study is to reveal the main problems and directions of the fight against international terrorism in modern global conditions.

Material and methods. The materials of the study were official statistical international data, scientific publications of domestic and foreign authors on this issue. The main methods are the comparative legal method and specific legal analysis.

Findings and their discussion. The main targets attacked by terrorist organizations that pose a global threat are international stability and security of both humanity as a whole and individual states as well as universal human values as symbols of international interests. Many researchers have named the attacks in New York on September 11, 2001, committed by 19 terrorists from the banned international terrorist organization Al-Qaeda, as the starting point for the manifestation of international terrorism. Unfortunately, this terrorist organization is active to this day in more than 15 countries around the world [1].

In this regard, it is worth noting that international terrorism is carried out by non-state actors and refers to prohibited terrorist activities, however, a number of states are accused of creating relatively favourable conditions for its expansion.

There is still no generally accepted definition of terrorism. At best, we can rely on the «most generally accepted» definition of it, which is as follows: «terrorism is the use of violence to create a sense of panic and fear among the majority of the population for political, religious or ideological reasons», as a method it is used as at peace, and during military conflicts [2].

Terror is deliberately directed against civilians; its goal is to achieve publicity as possible. As a criminal offense is characterized by increased public danger, differs from

ordinary crime in its goals. Terrorists often hide behind the ideas of «rebuilding society for the better», regardless of the number of victims in order to achieve their goals.

W. Lacker, a well-known legal expert in the field of combating terrorism, notes that «there has been a radical transformation, if not a revolution, in the nature of terrorism». Comparing the «old» terrorism with the «new» terrorism, he emphasizes that before terrorism was directed only at narrowly chosen targets, the «new» terrorism is indiscriminate terrorism – it is characterized by a growing willingness to use extreme indiscriminate violence, a greater number of «accidental» victims. The author argues that «the new terrorism is different in that its nature is not aimed at clearly defined political demands, but at the destruction of society and the destruction of large sections of the population». In this regard, it has recently become increasingly difficult to clearly predetermine the place of the terrorist strike and the method of its implementation [3].

In connection with this topic, at the international conference on combating terrorism, the President of the Republic of Belarus A. Lukashenko emphasized: «Terrorism has become one of the most powerful and tangible threats to global security. He knows no boundaries – neither state nor moral...» The technologies used in the preparation of terrorist attacks are developing at the speed of world information and technical progress [4].

In this vein, positive domestic and foreign experience has been accumulated, active information, intelligence, criminal law international and regional cooperation in the field of countering international terrorism is carried out, which is ensured by the adoption of 16 UN conventions and 13 UN Declarations, UN structures, including the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with which Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) closely cooperates, Regional organizations such as Europol (EU Law Enforcement Agency), Afropol, Asiapol, as well as national anti-terrorist special departments, for example, the Federal Committee for Control, Combating Extremism, Corruption and Terrorism have also been established under the FSB of Russia, the US Department of Homeland Security (MNB), which includes 22 federal agencies, the Intervention Group of the French National Gendarmerie (GIGN), the Anti-Terrorist Centre and the Special Air Service of Great Britain (SIS) [2;5;6;7].

European experts admit that in the mid-1990s they identified a whole generation of international terrorists without a specific territorial base, whose members were trained in Afghan camps before settling in Europe and planning attacks. These terrorists form unstable groups that are very difficult to detect. They live off various illegal commercial activities, such as trade in credit cards, drugs, weapons, financial independence makes them even less easily identifiable [8; 9].

Conclusion. The problem of ensuring the security of the world community has acquired a global character, and to counter this threat, a global vision of a set of measures at all territorial legal levels, as well as global cooperation, is needed. Today, neither one nor the other is clearly lacking. That is why it is worth paying special attention to the development of effective measures for the legal counteraction to terrorism, taking into account domestic and foreign best practices [10].

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PECULIARITIES OF THE LEGAL REGULATION OF STATUS OF PETS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Throughout its existence, man has been fairly closely associated with the animal world, but today it is increasingly common to hear and see how pets become victims of human wrongdoing.

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that the solution to this problem requires detailed elaboration of the issues associated with the enshrining at the legislative level of the mechanism of protection of animals from cruel treatment, as well as bringing perpetrators to administrative responsibility.

The aim of this study is to describe the specific features of the legal regulation of the status of pets, using the legislation of a number of European countries as an example.

Material and methods. The material of the study is the study and use of the legal framework of European countries regulating the status of pets. The formal legal method and specific legal analysis were used in writing the paper.

Findings and their discussion. Recently, the legal protection of animals has received national attention in many countries. For example, Article 20a in the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany is dedicated to the humane treatment of animals. In 2002, Germany became one of the first countries to introduce this constitutional provision (3). Currently in force in Germany is the Federal Law of 18.05.2006, the Animal Welfare Law (Tierschutzgesetz) to protect the life and physical integrity of