

but they still have common features. The strict measures taken by the authorities are justified, but they must correspond to the degree of danger of the situation that has arisen and not exceed the necessary ones established at the legislative level.

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VOLUNTEERING IN UKRAINE DURING THE WARTIME

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Volunteering is an unpaid, voluntary activity for the benefit of others, which is one of the fundamental components of today's society. In modern Ukraine, volunteering is becoming widespread. Today, volunteering is a powerful social movement capable of assuming a part of the power of state social institutions.

Volunteers do not receive money, but they get something else – the development of their own abilities, moral satisfaction, the feeling that they are useful, knowledge and experience.

Volunteers can be people of any age and gender, with any education and any other cultural or religious preferences. A volunteer is a person who understands the problems of others, does everything to solve society's problems, and does it selflessly. Before the war, the concept of 'volunteering' had slightly different meaning for our people. For some people, it was a recharge of energy, the feeling of helping someone just for "Thank you". For others, it meant getting to know different people and just having a good time.

There were some types of volunteering popular in Ukraine, like construction volunteering, social volunteering (helping children, the elderly, people with disabilities), social (concerts, forums) and sports event volunteering (during sports competitions), eco-volunteering, and others.

However, the situation has changed because of the war. Currently, popular volunteer activities include:

- the evacuation and transportation of refugees or displaced people,

- providing the Armed Forces with military equipment or ammunition (weaving nets, kikimor, fundraising for cars and weapons),
- blood donation,
- humanitarian aid (clothing, food, medicine, basic necessities),
- construction and repair works (restoration of houses after attacks, construction of shelters)
- professional assistance and support free of charge by psychologists, doctors, educators, lawyers, tailors, etcetera.)

All these areas are very important, and for better results, there are volunteer organizations that coordinate volunteers, accept requests for help, apply for grants to increase finances, and therefore for more help, fill out relevant documents, etc.

Volunteer organizations can be divided into:

- official. Such volunteers are registered in the state register. There are documents confirming their activity.
- unofficial. Formed spontaneously, they do not have an official status. They act on their own or as private individuals.

Official volunteer organizations must have documents certifying their legal status and they can work with international organizations, legal entities, as well as attract investments and receive grants from the government. Volunteers keep records of funds spent and resources used and make them public.

Representatives of these organizations also have a document called a 'volunteer passport,' which certifies a person's affiliation with a particular organization or project.

Informal, or self-organized, volunteer organizations are usually formed when there appears such a need and on personal initiative. They are out of legal status, do not have official reports on the funds spent, cannot accept funding from legal entities. Most often, they cover a small range of needs, closing the requests of a particular settlement. For example, they collect food and things for the victims of hostilities, buy ammunition for the Defence Forces.

In both cases, volunteer organizations are non-profit and supported by funds from individuals, society, legal entities, and other organizations. However, the main source of funding is always citizens donating money.

Many organizations and volunteers are currently working in Ukraine. The most active are: Return alive, Vostok SOS, NGO Ukrainian Volunteer Service, NGO BUR and many others.

Apparently, the most visible activity of volunteer organizations is now aimed at providing for the Ukrainian army and war victims. Currently, the role of volunteers is decisive. Volunteers can solve problems that are beyond the power of representatives of government services and other organizations. Firstly, volunteers can arrive faster than representatives of the authorities can. Secondly, volunteers are able to make new decisions and think creatively, regardless of organizational requirements.

In conclusion, we can say that volunteering is free and hard work, but now it is crucial for our people to survive. Any person should do good deeds, develop himself spiritually, and participate in various projects aimed at helping those in need. Volunteering is an interesting activity that brings pleasure, new acquaintances, and most importantly, visible results.

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VOLUNTARY RENUNCIATION IN AN UNCONSUMMATED CRIMINAL OFFENCE: THE CONCEPT AND FEATURES

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Introduction. Today, in the modern world, the institute of voluntary renunciation is quite popular, and this problem is repeatedly raised in textbooks and works of scientists. After all, the current trend in the development of the criminal legislation of Ukraine should be aimed precisely at ensuring the necessary measures that would provide a person with the opportunity not to commit a criminal offense that he is preparing, or the commission of which has already started, and thereby avoid criminal prosecution.

Objectives. The main task is to consider the concept and features of such legal institute as voluntary renunciation in an unconsummated criminal offence.

This institute contains a number of important and debatable issues.

Methods. We used the following methods in our research such as: generalization and descriptive analysis.

According to the Part 1 of Article 17 of Criminal Code of Ukraine, the voluntary renunciation shall mean the final discontinuation of the preparation for crime or a criminal attempt by a person on his/her own will, where that person has realized that the criminal offence may be consummated [1].

It should be emphasized that the current criminal legislation of Ukraine differs mostly from the countries of the Anglo-Saxon and Continental system of law.

In this form, as the phenomenon under study exists in the mentioned countries, it is not entirely characteristic of Ukrainian legislation, because on the one hand, the law has separate rules on voluntary renunciation, for example,