

defined roles and responsibilities; 2) continuity, a sustained pattern of criminal activity; 3) purpose, a common objective to engage in criminal conduct.

A comparative analysis reveals the following differences between criminal offenses committed by prior conspiracy and organized groups: **shared intent**, both prior conspiracy and organized groups involve shared criminal intent, but the degree of planning and organization differs significantly; **hierarchical structure**, organized groups typically exhibit a clear hierarchical structure, while conspiracies may involve more fluid and informal arrangements; **scope of criminal activity**, organized groups often engage in a broader range of criminal activities over an extended period, while conspiracies may focus on a specific, targeted offense; **evidentiary challenges**, proving the existence of an organized group may require demonstrating the group's structure and continuity, while proving a conspiracy focuses on the agreement and overt acts.

Thus, prior conspiracy and organized groups represent distinct forms of complicity, each with unique legal implications. Understanding of these distinctions is essential for effective criminal prosecution and sentencing. Further research and legal development are necessary to combat the evolving challenges posed by sophisticated criminal networks. The legal systems must continue to compete with the ever changing criminal landscape.

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CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF REVOLUTIONS IN INDEPENDENT UKRAINE

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In the context of contemporary socio-political processes, particularly the current russian-Ukrainian war, the study of the causes and consequences of revolutions in independent Ukraine is extremely relevant. They are of great legal, social, and economic **significance**. They have also influenced the further development of our free, democratic state. The Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity have become crucial stages in the formation of the Ukrainian national consciousness and the determination of foreign policy orientation. Examination of these processes allows us to define systemic problems that have caused crises in governance and society.

The **aim** of the study is to reveal the key factors that led to mass protests in 2004 and 2013, as well as to determine the role of those revolutions in the transformation of the Ukraine public administration and legal system.

This topic has been researched by A. Tkachuk, Y. Tynchenko, O. Bobina, T. Vyhovska, E. Shcherbenko, A. Makohon, V. Romanova, U. Spiak, F. Rudych, O. Martynenko, E. Cokur, Y. Kotliar, V. Kuryliak, and S. Onufriv [1-3].

It is important to understand what revolution means to be able to realize the significance of the events in 2004 and 2013-2014. The term "revolution" presupposes a transfer of state power and the subsequent consolidation of that transferred power. It always plays a very important role in the development of a state [4]. This meaning applies to both revolutions under study, and in this very meaning the term should be used.

The Orange Revolution of 2004 is an important milestone in the history of independent Ukraine. Those events confirmed the intention of the Ukrainian society to live in a democratic state where there is respect for human rights. Systemic violations and pressure on voters during the presidential election became the main reasons of the further Maidan. We should also not forget about public dissatisfaction, poverty and constantly increasing emigration. The Orange Revolution resulted in re-elections, strengthened Ukraine's position in the international arena, and the further development of the civic society. It became the demonstration of public solidarity with a high level of civic engagement. However, the revolution failed to fully realize the expectations of the population because of the lack of effective reforms.

The Revolution of Dignity has also played an important role in the history of independent Ukraine. It demonstrated the aspiration of the Ukrainian people for European values, the establishment of democratic principles and the assurance of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Revolution was caused by a high level of corruption, the adoption of controversial laws during Yanukovich's regime, the policy of rapprochement with Russia. The reason for the rallies was the refusal to sign the Association Agreement with the EU. The active participation of the population in the protests was a decisive factor in the overthrow of the Yanukovich regime. The heroes of the Heavenly Hundred, who gave their lives for the freedom and future of Ukraine, are an example of loyalty to the state [5]. The Revolution of Dignity resulted in the annexation of the Crimean peninsula and the seizure of large territories in the eastern Ukraine by the Russian army. Though in Ukraine under the control of the Ukrainian government there was a considerable elimination of dictatorship, the restoration of fundamental democratic freedoms, and the adoption of several new laws aimed at restoring justice.

The analysis of the laws related to each of the revolutions revealed a lot of gaps and contradictory provisions in the law system. For example, the mechanisms for implementing the Law of Ukraine "On Lustration" of 2014 appeared not to be effective, which led to the fact that a number of people who were subject to it escaped punishment [6]. It is worth mentioning the controversial Law "On Principles of the State Language Policy" of 2012 which significantly narrowed the

scope of mandatory use of the state language and was one of the reasons of the Revolution of Dignity [7].

Thus, the analysis of the causes and consequences of both revolutions is important for understanding historical processes, defining strategies for the further development of the state and ensuring stability. The study of the experience of protests allows us to understand which management strategies lead to social prosperity and which, on the contrary, cause destabilization.

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THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF GUARANTEES HUMAN RIGHTS

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This topic is of great importance as European states continue to develop and expand individual freedoms and rights. Human rights are fundamental value of the European legal system. The system of human rights guarantees is based on the joint cooperation of the Council of Europe members, on court decisions issued by the European Court of Human Rights and on the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Member countries of the Council of Europe achieve the protection of human rights by discussing matters of common interest, concluding agreements and implementing joint actions in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal, and administrative fields, as well as in the sphere of protection and further realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Concept and essence of human rights guarantees. Human rights guarantees refer to the mechanisms, institutions, and legal frameworks that protect individual rights from violation. Such a protection includes: legal guarantees,