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SPECIFICS OF PROVIDING POLICE SERVICES UNDER MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

The National Police of Ukraine is primarily a civilian institution, although there are special ranks, features regarding the right to use firearms, etc., nevertheless, in conditions of active hostilities it performs tasks that are more inherent in paramilitary formations. These include, for example, demining the territory, combating sabotage and reconnaissance groups of the enemy (who are mostly professional Russian military personnel, accordingly armed as military personnel). It should be noted that in general, the powers of police officers under martial law have increased significantly, including regarding the procedure for applying coercion. Granting additional powers to executive bodies is in harmony with the main goal of martial law, namely, eliminating the threat to the state independence of Ukraine, etc. Thus, according to the Law "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" "Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in certain localities in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack, a danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the provision of the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies with the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restrictions on the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions" [4].

There is a set of measures that are organized and implemented in order to promote the defense of Ukraine by involving citizens of Ukraine as widely as possible in actions aimed at ensuring military security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, deterring and repelling aggression and inflicting unacceptable losses on the enemy, in view of which he will be forced to stop armed aggression against Ukraine, voluntary formations of territorial communities have been actively created [3]. Among the tasks of such formations in cooperation with the National Police:

- to participate in the implementation of measures regarding the temporary ban or restriction of the movement of vehicles and pedestrians near and within the zones/areas of emergency situations and/or the conduct of military (combat) operations together with the National Police;
- to participate in ensuring public security and order in settlements together with the National Police [2].

This example shows the peculiarities of the interaction of the National Police in issues of ensuring public safety and order, work at checkpoints, etc., together with paramilitary units under conditions of national resistance, resistance movement and martial law. Thus, under the conditions of the introduction of martial law, police officers participate in ensuring public safety and order under special conditions of service - this is activity during curfew hours, when active combat operations are taking place (within the framework of the process of de-occupation of territories); search for the already mentioned sabotage groups, etc. And all this takes place in interaction with units, for example, the National Guard of Ukraine, volunteer formations of territorial communities, etc. [1, p. 226].

The police currently also represent and fulfill Ukraine's obligations to Interpol and Europol and organize interaction with other law enforcement agencies and the aforementioned institutions (clauses 42–44 of part 1 of article 23 of the Law "On the National Police"). In addition, during martial law, the police collect biometric data of individuals, including by fingerprinting, in cases provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [3].

Based on the research conducted, we can indicate a number of important theses regarding the features of the provision of police services under martial law:

- as a result of the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation, the National Police of Ukraine faced significant difficulties in carrying out its tasks, therefore, in order to increase the effectiveness of its activities in wartime, on March 15, 2022, the Law "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" in order to optimize police activities, including during martial law" significantly expanded the powers of the National Police of Ukraine;

- within the framework of the implementation of the tasks set for the National Police, the areas of activity of police officers are not typical of the police in peacetime. Thus, in the deoccupied territories, front-line areas, police officers, in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies or legal paramilitary formations (interaction with which is also not typical in police activities in peacetime), counteract enemy sabotage groups (which are professional military personnel); are engaged in recording war crimes committed by Russians; demining; technical and forensic support for the inspection of the scene of the incident, including those related to fires, and special explosives work in response to explosions, reports of suspicious explosive objects, and the threat of an explosion. At the same time, in the territory that is a theater of active hostilities, in front-line areas, police officers evacuate the population and deliver humanitarian aid.

In addition, among the priority tasks in the newly deoccupied territories and front-line areas is the prevention of looting, etc. Where

implemented the legal regime of martial law, police officers are at equipped checkpoints and, together with other authorities, ensure compliance with the legal regime of martial law.

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FEATURES OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE USA

At the moment, corruption is one of the most urgent problems of the modern world, which undermines the trust of citizens in state institutions, distorts economic processes and threatens social justice. In the conditions of globalization, the fight against corruption is becoming a priority for many countries. The United States has become one of those countries that has been able to achieve significant success in the fight against corruption, and often ranks high in global rankings of transparency and integrity. I decided to choose this topic because today the topic of corruption is global and has a significant impact on the socio-economic development of the country. Before that, as a law student, I have a personal interest in how different legal systems implement their anti-corruption strategies. The US experience is an interesting example to study because it combines both legislative and administrative mechanisms to fight corruption.

The United States of America has created an effective system of measures of administrative and legal influence aimed at combating corruption, but not only within the borders of the state. The Federal Law on