

of the first one. The Finnish legal system is not characterized by laws using the term "struggle" with the definition of a certain type of crime. The Finnish legislator laid down the principles of preventing and preventing the commission of crimes in each normative legal act that determine a specific field of activity, and not the type of crime. According to the provisions of the Criminal Code of Finland, for committing actions that can be qualified as "corruption," sanctions are provided from a fine to imprisonment for up to four years, depending on the degree of public danger of the crime [3].

The study of international experience in the fight against corruption is an important step for Ukraine towards a transparent and effective management system. Each country has its own unique characteristics, and therefore there are no ready-made solutions. However, the use of successful practices of other states avoids mistakes and speeds up the reform process. Only a systematic and comprehensive fight against corruption based on the best world practices will be able to create an honest and fair society in Ukraine.

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## **SEARCH AS INVESTIGATIVE ACTION UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The search is carried out in order to identify and record information about the circumstances of the commission of a criminal offense, to find the instrument of a criminal offense or property that was obtained as a result of its commission, as well as to establish the whereabouts of the wanted persons [1].

Consequently, a search is an investigative action consisting in the forced examination of premises, structures, buildings, sections of the terrain and other objects owned by a person in order to identify and seize objects and documents that may be of importance in criminal proceedings, or things that are prohibited in circulation, or finding wanted persons.

If the investigator decides to conduct a search, his duty is to implement the principle of proportionality, that is, it is precisely this investigative-search action that should be necessary to perform the tasks of the criminal process, provided that the goal cannot be achieved by other tolerant means.

According to the object, the search is divided into four groups:

- search of residential premises, for example, residential buildings, cottages, apartments, dormitory rooms, even a tourist tent in nature or castles.
- the search for another person's possession, such as a garage, yacht, plane, or cafe.
- search of office and other premises, such as warehouses or industrial premises, enterprises, institutions, organizations.
- search of the territory, such as land, garden, garden.
- search of a person, for example, a personal search [2].

But the investigator or detective should remember when deciding to conduct a search and its implementation of the legal status of certain persons and premises.

Without the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights cannot be searched. According to Art. 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada for Human Rights," he cannot be prosecuted or searched, as well as personally examined, without the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [2].

Documents related to the execution by a lawyer of the functions of a defender or representative of the interests of individual participants in criminal proceedings are not subject to seizure [2].

Penetration into the dwelling or office of a judge, into his personal or official transport, conducting an inspection, search or seizure of documents, wiretapping of his telephone conversations, personal search of the judge and inspection, seizure of correspondence, things and documents can be carried out only by a motivated decision of the court, or with the voluntary consent of the judge if the chairman of the relevant court decides to take special security measures [2].

The purpose of the search is the search, seizure and procedural consolidation of the means of crime, objects of criminal encroachment, traces of crime, values acquired by criminal means, other material evidence, objects and documents that are important for establishing the objective truth in the case and ensuring compensation for the damage caused by the crime [2].

The peculiarity of the search is the time at which it is allowed to be carried out, namely from 6 to 22 for the slightest harm to a person during the start-up.

The grounds for conducting a search can be divided into two categories, namely, actual and legal.

Factual grounds of search is the presence of sufficient grounds to believe that a criminal offense was committed, the items and documents sought are relevant to the pre-trial investigation and may be evidence in the case, as well as probable data indicating the concealment of objects and documents of importance in the case in a certain place. These data can be obtained: during interrogations, inspection of the scene or in the

implementation of other procedural actions performed by the pre-trial investigation authorities [2].

The legal basis for the search is the ruling of the investigating judge, and urgent cases provided for by Part 3 of Art. 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine by the decision of the investigator or prosecutor.

The investigator, prosecutor during the search must remember and comply with the requirements for conducting investigative actions provided for in the disposition of Article 223 of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely, any search is carried out with the mandatory participation of at least two attesting witnesses, regardless of the use of technical means of fixing the relevant investigative action.

But there is a category of subjects that cannot be attesting witnesses these, are relatives of the suspect, accused and victim, law enforcement officers, as well as persons interested in the results of criminal proceedings.

The war is an extraordinary event in the legal field, the implementation of which causes the grounds for the use of institutions of extreme necessity both in the field of countering aggression and in the field of legislative regulation of legal proceedings in the territory of an armed conflict. Changes in procedural legislation should ensure a balance of private and public interests [2].

So after the full-scale invasion, changes and additions took place in the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the order of the special regime of criminal proceedings under martial law.

During a search or inspection of a person's home or other property, a search of a person, if the involvement of witnesses is objectively impossible or is associated with a potential danger to their life or health, the relevant investigative (search) actions are carried out without the involvement of witnesses. In this case, the course and results of a search or inspection of a person's home or other property, a search of a person are necessarily recorded by available technical means by continuous video recording in accordance with part 1 of Article 615 of the Criminal Procedure Code [1].

The simplified procedure for conducting investigative actions and fixing their course and results should ensure both the reliability of evidence and compliance with the guarantees of the participants in the process, is carried out without significant violation of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by law, which makes it possible to determine the admissibility of the evidence obtained [2].

It should be concluded that the search refers to the institution of investigative (search) actions, the investigator or detective must prove strong grounds, which are confirmed by the collected evidence regarding the sufficiency and proportionality of the investigative action chosen by him and compliance with the requirements during the search that are enshrined in the Criminal Procedure Code, without violating human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine.

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### **PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, THEIR ANALOGUES AND PRECURSORS**

Drug smuggling is a violation of international law and can lead to severe consequences for those who are engaged in such activity. This phenomenon contributes to the spread of drug addiction, crime and violence, and also negatively affects the economy. Smuggling leads to lost profits for legal sectors and creates additional costs for the state to fight crime, treat drug addicts and rehabilitate them. However, there are various measures that can be taken to combat drug smuggling. This includes strengthening border controls, cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries, development of effective strategies against drug addiction, as well as popularization of information about the harm of drugs.

The definition of smuggling contained in the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides an extended interpretation of this concept and covers all possible ways of committing it. Since narcotic drugs are under strict state control, they pose an increased danger, and their non-medical use causes significant damage to health of the population. Criminal responsibility for smuggling narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors, as well as falsified medical products is provided for in Art. 305 of Chapter XIII of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. This crime is classified as serious, while smuggling is qualified as particularly serious [2].

The social danger of drug smuggling lies in the fact that this crime contributes to filling the domestic market with dangerous substances, which circulation is prohibited within the country. The number of people who use these substances is increasing, as well as the number of crimes, most of which are self-motivated. This leads to an increase in criminal offenses closely related to drug trafficking, drug addiction, as well as international, cross-border and organized crime. Organized criminal groups and gangs are engaged in smuggling and distribution of drugs, international criminal connections are established, officials are bribed, and the moral decay of