

borders. "We decided to take a decision and have the federal government participate actively, with all the potential it has, so that we can help state governments and help Brazil itself get rid of organized crime, gangs, drug trafficking, and arms trafficking", President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva [3].

Crime is a serious problem for Brazil, with complex causes and requiring a comprehensive approach. Reducing socio-economic inequality, law enforcement and judicial reform, international cooperation and social rehabilitation programmes are key to fighting crime and creating a safer and more just society in Brazil. The repressive approach to combating crime remains in place in this country, but social prevention is gradually being developed and implemented.

Список використаних джерел

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2. Criminality in Brazil <https://ocindex.net/country/brazil>
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FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN CONDITIONS MARTIAL LAW

In the conditions of martial law, the role of the police becomes key in ensuring public order, the safety of citizens and maintaining law and order in the country. The extraordinary circumstances caused by the war require adaptation of the functions and methods of work of law enforcement agencies to new challenges. The police, in addition to performing their traditional tasks, are faced with additional duties, such as enforcing curfews, organizing the evacuation of the population, combating looting, as well as interacting with military units and humanitarian organizations.

This topic is extremely relevant, since the effectiveness of police activities under martial law directly affects the stability of society, citizens' trust in law enforcement agencies, and the state's ability to withstand crisis situations.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" is supplemented by part four, which stipulates that during martial law, the police act in accordance with the purpose and specifics of their activities, taking into account those restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legal interests of legal entities, which are

determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1].

In general, during the period of martial law, three laws of Ukraine were adopted, which related in particular to the National Police:

1) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" for the purpose of optimizing police activities, including during martial law" – is in effect temporarily, for the period of the introduction of martial law in Ukraine state, implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repel and deter armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine and 60 days after that;

2) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Missing Persons" and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the improvement of legal regulation of social relations related to the acquisition of the status of persons missing under special circumstances";

3) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Assignment of Special Police Ranks During Martial Law" [2].

As stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", during martial law certification of police officers is not carried out. In addition, policemen who are of conscription age will have a deferment from conscription for the entire time of their service in the police. Under martial law, the state guarantees policemen free medical care in health care facilities. A new section was added to the "Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine", which is devoted to the specifics of the organization of an official investigation in the police during the period of martial law. It will be appointed and conducted in the form of written proceedings. Under such conditions, an official investigation should be conducted completed within 15 calendar days, although the possibility of extending its terms for another 15 days is not excluded [2].

During martial law, the National Police has the ability to apply a wide range of measures regarding administrative suspension, special purpose. This application refers mostly to the prerogatives of the police, therefore it distinguishes them from coercive measures. Termination of the general purpose applied by subjects of administrative legal protection. In the conditions of martial law, the peculiarities of the activities of the National Police bodies have been determined, which revealed the need for the allocation of special units, groups or individual police officers, who are endowed with increased professional, special, physical training and will be able to successfully perform certain types of administrative activities [6, p. 368]. Such organizational actions are designed to improve the work of the National Police of Ukraine [2].

Police activity under martial law acquires strategic importance for ensuring the safety of citizens, maintaining law and order and stability in

the country. The peculiarities of such conditions lead to a significant expansion of the functional duties of law enforcement officers, which include not only the performance of traditional tasks, but also responding to specific challenges related to curfew, evacuation, prevention of looting and cooperation with military structures.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the police in these conditions, it is important to improve the administrative and legal framework, ensure the proper training of police officers, and also create mechanisms for prosecution for violations of special measures of the legal regime. The introduction of new legislative norms, in particular regarding administrative responsibility for violating the curfew and other restrictions, will contribute to the strengthening of discipline among the civilian population.

Thus, the effective work of the police during martial law is an important factor in maintaining public order, protecting the rights of citizens and ensuring security, which requires a comprehensive approach, constant improvement and adaptation to new challenges.

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THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG CRIME IN THE USA

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is a United States federal law enforcement agency under the U.S. Department of Justice tasked with combating illicit drug trafficking and distribution within the U.S. It is the lead agency for domestic enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act, sharing concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection. However, the DEA has sole responsibility for coordinating and pursuing U.S. drug investigations both domestically and internationally [1].

It was established in 1973 as part of the U.S. government's war on drugs. The DEA has an intelligence unit that is also a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community. While the unit is part of the DEA chain-of-command, it also reports to the Director of National Intelligence. The DEA has been criticized for scheduling drugs that have medical uses, and for