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ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY OF CITIZENS IN UKRAINE ACCORDING TO REGULATORY DOCUMENTS

Ensuring public safety and order is one of the priorities of the national security of Ukraine. In addition, it is included in circle of main tasks of the National Police of Ukraine. Its importance is due to the creation of state protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, their lives and health, prevention of crimes and misdemeanors, respect for honor and human dignity, compliance with norms of social morality and order. At the same time, the relevance of ensuring public security has increased significantly in the context of the large-scale military aggression of the russian federation on the entire territory of Ukraine.

Some peculiarities should be considered ensuring public safety and order by the National Police of Ukraine under Martial Law. And we should start with the peculiarities of interaction with other authorized state bodies and volunteer paramilitary associations to ensure public security and order.

Thus, in accordance with clause 4 of the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 773 of 10.08.2016, the main forms of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and the National Guard of Ukraine in ensuring (protection) of public security and order are:

- joint patrolling of streets, squares, parks, squares, railway stations, airports, sea and river ports, other public places;
- ensuring (protecting) public safety and order during meetings, rallies, street marches, demonstrations, other mass and sporting events, as well as during events in public places with the participation of persons subject to state protection;
- carrying out joint activities in order to stabilize the operational situation in case of its aggravation within the territory of one or several administrative-territorial units [4].

It is also worth noting that due to the fact that exceptional situations may arise under martial law, including large fires, epidemics, man-made disasters and accidents, etc. that requires appropriate civil protection, the issue of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and the National Guard units and with the governing authorities and their subordinate civil protection forces becomes important. Such forms of interaction are regulated by the Regulation on the Functional Subsystem for Ensuring Public (Public) Safety and Order, Road Safety of the Unified State Civil Protection System (Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 835 of 04.10.2019).

According to the Regulation, the main forms of interaction related to ensuring public safety and order and forming the specifics of such provision by the police include the following:

- 1) traffic regulation and control over its participants and the legality of vehicle operation on the street and road network, in particular during a special period and under martial law.

- 2) organizing control over compliance with special regimes of road transportation and access to emergency zones and areas of anti-terrorist measures (if established), as well as organizing traffic regulation on evacuation routes; conducting aeromedical evacuation of victims, including seriously ill, wounded police officers and servicemen of the National Guard of Ukraine; organizing and implementing high-quality communication and interaction with civil protection authorities, executive bodies [3].

In addition, a number of peculiarities of ensuring public security and order by the National Police of Ukraine under martial law are provided for by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Introduction and Implementation of Certain Measures of the Legal Regime of Martial Law" of 08.07.2020 № 573, which, in addition to issues of interaction with other law enforcement agencies, establishes the rights of patrols during the curfew, namely:

- 1) to detain and bring to the bodies or units of the National Police persons who have committed or are committing offenses;

- 2) to check the identity cards, documents confirming the citizenship of Ukraine or special status of a person, or passport documents of a foreigner, stateless person, documents confirming the legality of staying on the territory of Ukraine, and passes, and in the absence of such documents, to detain the relevant persons and bring them to the bodies or units of the National Police for identification; if necessary, to inspect the things, vehicles, baggage and cargo transported by them;

- 3) seize items from persons that are tools, means or objects of an offense and transfer them to the bodies or units of the National Police;

- 4) to temporarily restrict or prohibit the stay or movement of persons, vehicles, including vehicles of foreign, consular or representative offices of international organizations, on streets and roads, certain areas of the territory and other public places; to remove persons from certain areas and objects, evacuate vehicles;

- 5) use physical force, weapons and special means in accordance with the law.

- 6) use for official purposes means of communication and vehicles belonging to persons (with their consent), enterprises, institutions and organizations, except for vehicles of foreign consular offices or representative offices of international organizations, to prevent the commission of a criminal offense, to prosecute and detain persons suspected

of committing a crime or to deliver persons in need of medical care to medical institutions, or to travel to the crime scene [2];

An important feature of provision public safety and order by the National Police of Ukraine under martial law is effective interaction with volunteers, territorial defense units, namely in accordance with Clause 3 of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Basics of National Resistance":

1) response and taking the necessary measures defense of the territory and protection of the population in certain territory before the deployment of within such territory of the troop group(forces) and/or groups of joint forces, intended for conducting hostilities actions to repel armed aggression against Ukraine;

2) participation in the protection and defense of important objects and communications, other critical infrastructure objects, determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [1].

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COMBATING CYBERCRIME INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Cybercrime is one of the most significant threats to the modern world, especially for countries in the Americas with advanced infrastructure and high levels of digitalization. Cyberattacks impact both the public and private sectors, threatening national security, the economy, and citizens' privacy. Major threats include financial fraud, data theft, phishing, and