

3. Determination of the optimal system of state bodies involved in the fight against organized crime, ensuring coordination and interaction between them and other state bodies to timely detect, prevent and stop the activities of organized criminal groups and persons involved in such activities, and bringing them to justice.

Implementation of the Strategy will help reduce the level of organized crime in Ukraine, increase public confidence in the government, and create the necessary conditions for foreign investment in the country's economy [4].

In conclusion, the fight against organized crime is an ongoing and evolving challenge that requires adaptability, innovation, and international solidarity. The comparative analysis of different countries' approaches offers valuable lessons and underscores the importance of tailoring strategies to specific contexts. As nations continue to grapple with this complex issue, it is essential to draw from international experiences to inform more effective strategies and ensure the safety and security of societies worldwide.

Список використаних джерел

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Невгод Л.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Волік О.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF POLICE OFFICERS DURING MARTIAL LAW

During martial law, the role of the police is significantly expanded to maintain public order, enforce laws, and contribute to the overall security of the state. The specific duties of the police

during martial law can vary based on the legal framework and the directives issued by the governing authorities. In the time of martial law in Ukraine, police officers exercise not only their general duties, but also additional ones. Here are some common roles and responsibilities of the police during martial law:

1) Upon written request, receive free of charge from state bodies, local self-government bodies, legal entities of state ownership information necessary for the performance of tasks and powers of the police, in particular, about prisoners of war.

2) Escorting persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as guarding them in the courtroom.

3) It can detain in temporary detention centers persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses, persons subject to detention as a preventive measure, persons subject to administrative arrest, as well as accused and convicted persons.

4) Operational demining: detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive devices.

5) Technical and forensic support for the inspection of the scene, including those related to fires, and special explosive works on the facts of explosions, reports of suspicious explosive objects, and the threat of explosion.

6) Representation and fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol.

7) Cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol).

8) Administrative supervision in accordance with the law.

9) Use of technical devices.

10) The police are authorized to use the following technical devices in wartime:

- photo and video equipment, including equipment operating in automatic mode, technical devices and technical means for detecting and/or recording offenses;

- technical devices and technical means for detecting radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats;

- unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means to counteract their use;

- special technical means of checking for the presence of alcohol intoxication;

- specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and vehicle license plates.

11) Performing official duties in civilian clothes. As a general rule, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is obliged to wear a special badge at all times. A police officer is prohibited from removing or hiding a special badge from his/her uniform.

12) Collection of biometric data. The police are allowed to collect biometric data of individuals, including by means of fingerprinting, in cases stipulated by the Criminal Procedure Code.

Also, during martial law, police officers are not certified. Police officers of conscription age receive a deferral from conscription for the entire period of their service in the police. Police officers are guaranteed free medical care in healthcare facilities of any form of ownership. It's crucial to note that the role of the police during martial law should be carried out within the bounds of the law, respecting human rights and the principles of a just and democratic society. The extent of police powers and the limitations on those powers are typically defined by the legal framework established during the declaration of martial law.

*Нечипоренко К.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Литвиненко Я.*

SCANDINAVIAN LAW: PAST AND PRESENT

Term "Scandinavian Law" was chosen by Folke Schmidt when founding Scandinavian Studies in Law and I will stick to that term. However, internationally the term Scandinavian law is most commonly used. In medieval times, a separate and independent branch of early Germanic law, and, in modern times, in the form of codifications, the basis of the legal systems of Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, and Finland [1].

The legal systems in the Scandinavian countries have long histories. Before the 9th century, Scandinavian regions were largely autonomous administratively and legally, with diverse legal systems. Written laws didn't exist initially; instead, customary law was upheld through popular assemblies. Between the 11th and 13th centuries, these regional customs were documented in vernacular writings, often compiled privately or by royal decree. Prominent laws from this era include Gulathing's law (Norwegian, 11th century), Jutland