

information system is based on the principles of effective tactics, speed, assessment and timely intelligence [3].

The new methods of struggle showed their effectiveness already in the first years of implementation of the "Compstat" system, which subsequently contributed to the reduction of the number of crimes. Thus, every crime committed in New York was entered into this system, which carried out a current analysis of the received data with the determination of areas where the criminogenic situation remained critical, which, at the time, made it possible to determine appropriate response measures. New methods of combat quickly showed their effectiveness after the introduction of the "Compstat" system, which contributed to the development of crime.

Every crime committed in New York City was recorded in this system, and the data was then analyzed to identify areas with a critical crime situation, which allowed the number of responses to be determined. It is worth noting that "Compstat" is a system of internal evaluation of the effectiveness of police work in the USA. It provides for the evaluation of police activities by such indicators as reducing the level of criminal victimization, bringing offenders to justice, ensuring safety in public places (including road safety), effective and rational use of financial resources, fair and justified application of influence measures, as well as meeting the needs of citizens who use police services.

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CRIMINALITY IN BRAZIL: COMBATING CRIME

Brazil, a country of incredible natural beauty and rich cultural heritage, is facing a serious crime problem that is having a negative impact on the lives of its citizens and the development of the country as a whole. Crime in Brazil takes many forms, from petty theft to organised crime, drug trafficking and violence. These problems are a significant barrier

to further social development. As the crime rate in Brazil, like in most Latin American countries, remains one of the highest in the world, the issue of combating and reducing it is a pressing one.

Crime in Brazil is the result of a complex combination of factors. Among the main ones are:

Social Inequality: The enormous disparity between rich and poor creates an environment conducive to crime. Lack of access to basic resources and opportunities generates a sense of social exclusion, which can lead to involvement in criminal activities as a means of survival or social mobility.

Lack of Education: Low quality and lack of access to education contribute to the perpetuation of the cycle of violence. Without adequate education, many young people find themselves without future prospects, becoming vulnerable to recruitment by gangs and criminal factions. Investing in quality education is essential to break this cycle.

Unemployment: High unemployment rates, especially among young people, lead many to choose crime as a means of survival.

Drug Trafficking: Drug trafficking remains one of the main sources of violence, especially in large cities. Drug gangs not only promote direct violence but also finance other criminal activities, creating a vicious cycle that is difficult to break [1].

All of these socio-economic factors contribute to various types of crime, including the following:

People: Brazil is a country that is both a source of and destination for human trafficking, with victims from Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and China being identified. The COVID-19 pandemic has made people, especially children, more vulnerable to human trafficking, and criminals are exploiting social networks, marketplaces and other platforms to reach more victims. The main actors involved in human trafficking are relatives or friends of victims who are paid by big entrepreneurs to recruit people. In some cases, female, poor or foreign victims could become recruiters themselves. Officials and the population in general often overlook and even normalize this crime.

Trade: The illegal trafficking of arms in Brazil is a significant problem as the country is a major producer and exporter of small weapons. Young criminals have easy access to illegal firearms, and local and transnational networks manage most of the trafficking. This illegal market fuels conflicts between criminal groups and security forces, making Brazil one of the countries with the highest homicide rates in the region. Corruption and inefficiency in the arms control sector of the federal police also contribute to the problem, as a substantial percentage of seized weapons were legally acquired.

Drugs: Brazil's cocaine market is worth billions of dollars, making it one of the top ten markets in the world. Criminal organizations, including

local elites, control the main wholesale cocaine entry routes into Brazil, leading to violent conflicts over distribution in urban centres. The retail sale of cocaine is an important source of income for the poor population on the outskirts of large cities, and it has contributed to their involvement in crime.

Cyber Crimes: Brazil boasts well-developed technological infrastructure. Malware attacks are common, and Brazil is considered among the top countries in the world for cyber-attacks. The primary targets of these attacks are political groups, journalists, government institutions and businesses.

Financial Crimes: Financial crimes are prevalent in Brazil, with tax fraud being the most common. This type of fraud often involves the sale of products without invoices, the use of duplicate or cancelled invoices, and fictitious interstate sales. In addition, bank-client fraud saw a significant rise in 2021. Many criminal networks specialize in tax evasion and loan-sharking. Embezzlement of public funds is also a common occurrence in some states where government officials make deals with illegal miners [2].

In terms of crime prevention, Brazil presents a complex reality at the institutional level, as the Brazilian federal regime gives states sufficient freedom to develop crime prevention and policing policies. In this sense, each state faces different crime challenges and addresses them with its own tools and resources.

In recent years, the Brazilian government has implemented several policies to combat crime, with mixed results:

Anti-Crime Package: Approved in 2019, the package includes measures to toughen penalties and strengthen security forces. Key changes include increased penalties for violent crimes, the creation of new tools for criminal investigation, and restrictions on penal benefits for repeat offenders. These measures aim to increase deterrence and the responsiveness of the criminal justice system.

Investment in Technology: The implementation of surveillance cameras, facial recognition systems, and other technologies has been adopted to improve efficiency in crime prevention and combat. Smart cities equipped with advanced monitoring technology have shown promising results in reducing crime, although privacy and data management remain important concerns.

Social Programs: Initiatives such as the "National Program for Public Security with Citizenship" (Pronasci) aim to address the social roots of crime, offering educational and employment opportunities to at-risk youth. However, these programs often face funding and implementation problems, limiting their long-term impact [2].

In early November 2023, the Brazilian government launched a Decree to Guarantee Law and Order (GLO), to reinforce actions to combat organized crime. The plan includes the strengthening and joining of the Federal, Highway, and Criminal Police; and the Armed Forces (Army, Air Force, and Navy), to expand operations at Brazilian ports, airports, and

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.

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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