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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTING MILITARY AND ECONOMIC CRIMES

The unstable position of Ukraine in the world political and economic arenas has led to an aggravation of the crime situation in the country. A separate and rather urgent problem has become a sharp increase in the number of criminal offenses of an economic nature, as well as particularly serious crimes committed by servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

According to the Scientific Centre for the Prevention of Corruption in the Security and Defense Sector, as of 2018, 2% of whistleblowers disclosed corruption in the ATO and military units; 22% of reports concerned other offences rather than corruption [2, p. 32]. Strengthening the rule of law, prevention of war crimes, especially under martial law, remains extremely important for Ukraine. The Concept of implementation of the state policy in the field of crime prevention identifies the main problems that need to be addressed, including: imperfection of legal, organizational, financial, personnel, information support for crime prevention; inadequate level of comprehensive preventive measures aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions of crime, as well as preventive work with persons prone to commit them. Despite the current state of war in Ukraine, the issue

of prevention of military and economic crimes is insufficiently researched.

Termination consists in actions aimed at stopping criminal activity that has already begun and preventing the occurrence of a criminal result. Prevention is the activity of the state and society aimed at keeping crime at the lowest possible level by eliminating its causes and conditions, as well as preventing and stopping specific criminal offenses. Depending on the hierarchy of causes and conditions of crime, there are three main levels of its prevention: general social, special criminological and individual, which were considered in Chapter 3 of the thesis. The main task of the Armed Forces of any state is to defend its sovereignty and protect it from acts of aggression both from other states and within its borders from various dangers (e.g., terrorist groups, etc.).

The creation, maintenance and use of the armed forces is the right of the state, which allows it to remain independent and realize its national interests. The army as an institution of the state appeared with the emergence of the first states of the world. At the same time, the first need for legal regulation of the responsibility of servicemen for military criminal offenses arose [1, p. 8].

Not only Ukraine, but also a number of other countries are engaged in the reform of the Armed Forces, and therefore borrowing positive experience of forming their own Armed Forces, solving social problems among officers dismissed from the army, creating a small professional army with highly qualified specialists, etc. is an extremely important task, especially in the current conditions in Ukraine.

In the countries of the Anglo-American (Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc.) and Romano-Germanic (Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, etc.) legal families, as noted above, issues related to military-criminal offenses are not regulated by criminal codes (some of them do not have a criminal code as such). In these countries military-criminal law has become an independent branch of law. At the same time in the legislation of this group of countries there is no unified approach to the definition of the term "military-criminal offenses" [2, p. 85].

In France, the National Council for Crime Prevention was created, composed of members of parliament, mayors, ministers, experts and representatives of the business community. The head of the

National Council for Crime Prevention, both general and military, is the Prime Minister of the country. The Council carries out the following tasks: finances crime prevention programs; informs the public about the state of crime; develops national crime control policies; and stimulates state anti-crime initiatives [3, p. 386].

In Britain there is a Standing Conference on the Prevention of Military Crime, which includes representatives of the Confederation of British Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, trade unions, and the Association of Chief Police Officers. This organization includes working groups that specialize in preventing crimes among members of the armed forces.

A significant achievement of the system of prevention of criminal offenses in developed foreign countries should be recognized as its thorough legal support. State programs include determining the areas of sociological research, developing their methods, training personnel, financing, organizing and conducting preventive measures with an emphasis on early prevention [1, p. 10].

Programs often include a system of special measures of criminological prevention related to criminal, procedural and penitentiary law. A characteristic feature of the fight against crime among military personnel in the United States in recent decades is the desire for centralized planning and coordination of this sphere of activity, the creation of special bodies for this purpose and giving them fairly broad powers. Similar bodies have been established in many countries around the world that systematically analyze the state of affairs in the area of preventing military-criminal offenses and make appropriate recommendations to government structures for making appropriate decisions. For example, Austria has an advisory service for crime prevention with 143 regional offices; Belgium has a High Prevention Council; Denmark has a High Prevention Council with 46 organizations.

Therefore, strengthening the rule of law and the prevention of war crimes remains a very topical problem that requires a separate scientific study and legal regulation.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMPETENCE AS A COMPONENT OF POLICE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

The current stage of development of Ukrainian society is characterized by active processes of European integration, international cooperation, and the introduction of new standards into the activities of state institutions. In this context, the command of foreign languages, primarily English, which is the language of international communication, diplomacy, security, and law, acquires particular significance. For employees of the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), knowledge of English is transformed into an important condition for professional establishment, career advancement, and the effective performance of official duties.

The Law of Ukraine "On the Use of the English Language in Ukraine," adopted in 2024, became an important step in the development of the state's language policy[1]. Its purpose is to create conditions for the wider use of the English language in the spheres of public administration, education, science, defense, and security. In particular, the document obliges civil servants, including representatives of law enforcement agencies, to be proficient in English at a level sufficient for carrying out professional tasks and interagency