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## **THE FBI'S ROLE IN PROTECTING THE ECONOMY FROM CORPORATE CRIME**

The FBI is an intelligence-driven, counter-threat-focused national security organization with responsibility for intelligence and law enforcement. It is the main investigative body of the US Department of Justice and a full member of the US intelligence community. The FBI has the authority and responsibility to investigate specific crimes assigned to it and to provide common services to other law enforcement agencies, such as fingerprint identification, laboratory testing, and training. The FBI also collects, shares, and analyzes intelligence to support its own investigations and those of its partners, and to better understand and combat the security threats facing the United States [1, с.263].

The FBI begins an investigation when an alleged crime violates established federal laws and codes. As a federal law enforcement agency under the U.S. Department of Justice, the FBI has jurisdiction over a wide range of domestic crimes, including government corruption, civil rights violations, cybercrime, terrorism and threats to national security, large-scale fraud schemes, and more.

Their involvement often carries much higher stakes than state prosecution and requires skilled legal representation from the outset [2].

The FBI's crime-fighting program focuses on intelligence analysis and solving complex investigations that often involve organized crime activity. Official investigations of crimes can be regional, national and/or international. The FBI works closely with partner law enforcement and regulatory agencies such as:

- Securities and Exchange Commission;
- Internal Revenue Service;
- US Postal Inspection Service;
- Commodity futures trading commission;
- Network of combating financial crimes of the Ministry of Finance.

What is corporate crime and how does the FBI fight it?

White-collar crime is generally non-violent in nature and includes government corruption, health care fraud, mortgage fraud, securities fraud and money laundering, among others. White-collar fraud can destroy a company, devastate families by wiping out their savings, or cost investors billions of dollars (or even all three). Today's fraud schemes are more sophisticated than ever, and the FBI is committed to using its skills to track down the culprits and stop scams before they start.

Examples of white-collar crime include: health care fraud, corporate fraud, falsification of financial information, self-dealing by corporate insiders, money laundering, securities and commodities fraud, mortgage and financial institution fraud, and intellectual property theft/piracy.

The FBI, along with partners, investigates mortgage and financial fraud cases, participates directly in task forces that share intelligence, resolve conflicts, and conduct joint investigations [3]. White-collar crime is a term first coined by sociologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939, who defined it as a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their employment. White-collar workers historically held non-labor office jobs, while blue-collar workers traditionally wore blue shirts and worked in factories, mills, and factories.

Famous people convicted of official crimes include Ivan Boesky, Bernard Ebbers, Michael Milken and Bernie Madoff. Their crimes include insider trading, accounting scandals, securities fraud, and Ponzi schemes.

Common new white-collar crimes facilitated by the Internet include so-called Nigerian scams, in which fraudulent emails ask for help in sending large sums of money to a criminal group. Other common white-collar crimes include tunnel digging, insurance fraud, and identity theft [4].

Federal laws, such as antitrust laws and tax crimes, have been signed to address these problems. However, successful prosecution requires a deep understanding of the specific type of fraud: mortgage fraud, identity theft, or other financial crimes.

White-collar workers can face severe penalties, including fines, jail time and compensation for victims. These punishments serve not only as punishment, but also as a deterrent against future wrongdoing [5].

Therefore, the FBI, as the leading US national security agency, plays a crucial role in combating white-collar crime. Thanks to its broad powers, resources, and close cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, the FBI successfully investigates complex financial crimes and ensures compliance with the law. However, white-collar crime remains a pressing problem that requires constant attention and improvement of methods of combating it.

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## **LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Martial law represents a significant shift in the operational landscape for law enforcement agencies. It is essential to analyze the unique features of police activities during such a critical period. This thesis aims to explore the various dimensions of police operations under martial law, focusing on legal frameworks, operational challenges, community relations, and the impact on civil liberties. The National Police of Ukraine is a central executive body whose activities are based on some fundamental principles, including the principle of legality and interaction with the public based on partnership. The principle of legality presupposes that police officers should act exclusively within their powers.

An important issue of legal organization and regulation of public life is the establishment and maintenance of a democratic legal order that complies with international law. It is the basic feature of the state governed by the rule of law, which determines the reality of law, rights and freedoms of citizens and the state, their correlation in social and political reality. Any social relations are regulated through specific legal means and methods of power influencing the participants in social relations. This is due to the functioning of the organizational and regulatory mechanism for public control of the police activities. The main element of such a mechanism is legal regulation.

Under martial law, the legal framework governing police activities often undergoes considerable changes. The state may expand the powers of law enforcement agencies to maintain public order and safety. This expansion can include curfews, increased surveillance, and the ability to conduct searches without warrants [1, p. 23]. However, these powers must be balanced against the need to protect citizens' rights. A thorough understanding of the legal implications and limitations of police authority is crucial for effective governance during martial law [2, p. 45].

The police face numerous operational challenges in a martial law context. The heightened threat of unrest, terrorism, or external aggression