

### **Список використаних джерел**

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### **SOME ISSUES ON POLICE ACTIVITY DURING MARTIAL LAW**

In the conditions of martial law, the National Police of Ukraine continues its work, ensuring the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. However, during the war, their powers and duties were forced to expand. During war, policing can have some specific characteristics and challenges:

– *Changing priorities*: Ukrainian law enforcement agencies often change their priorities during wartime. While they continue to engage in day-to-day criminal activities, they may devote more resources to supporting wartime efforts, such as securing critical infrastructure, assisting the military, or dealing with war-related civil unrest.

– *Enhanced Security Measures*: During times of war, security is heightened and the National Police may be involved in implementing measures such as increased surveillance, checkpoints, and movement restrictions to protect national security.

– *Civilian protection*: Police can play a critical role in protecting civilians from the effects of war, including evacuation, shelter management, and assistance to displaced persons.

– *Counter-Terrorism*: During times of war, the terrorist threat often increases and the police can focus on counter-terrorism, intelligence gathering and responding to potential terrorist incidents.

– *Cooperation with the military*: Ukraine's police and armed forces can cooperate more closely during wartime when the police support military operations in areas such as prisoner exchanges, securing supply lines, and maintaining law and order in war zones.

– *Coping with civil unrest*: Wartime can lead to civil unrest, protests and demonstrations. The police must balance the maintenance of public order with respect for the rights of citizens to express their opinions.

– *Legal Framework*: The legal framework governing police activities may change during war. Some civil liberties may be temporarily restricted to enhance national security, which may be subject to debate and controversy.

– *Psychological impact*: Police work during wartime can be psychologically challenging for officers as they may witness the impact of conflict on civilians and experience high levels of stress.

– *Protecting critical infrastructure*: Police often play a key role in protecting critical infrastructure, such as power stations, transport networks and communications, to ensure their continued operation during wartime.

– *Humanitarian assistance*: In some cases, the police may be involved in humanitarian activities, including delivering aid to war-affected populations, providing medical care and supporting aid organizations.

– *Evacuation and refugee management*: Police may be tasked with managing the evacuation of civilians from war zones and the establishment of refugee camps, which involves providing security and basic services to displaced people.

– *Border Control*: In times of war, there may be an increased focus on border control and preventing the infiltration of enemies or contraband across national borders.

– *Legal considerations*: Police must be aware of the legal framework governing wartime activities, including international humanitarian law and the laws of armed conflict, to ensure that their actions are consistent with these norms.

– *Public Relations*: Maintaining public confidence in law enforcement becomes even more important during times of war, as perceptions of police actions can affect the government's overall perception of conflict resolution.

– *International cooperation*: the Ukrainian police cooperates with international partners and organizations, in particular with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to coordinate humanitarian and law enforcement assistance.

It is important to recognize that the role and activities of the National Police during wartime can be quite different from day-to-day activities depending on the specific conflict and government policy. However, the National Police of Ukraine is trying with all its might to ensure a balance between maintaining security and protecting civil liberties in such a difficult time for Ukraine.

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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF CORRUPTION CRIME PREVENTION**

### **1. Current state and trends of corruption crime in foreign countries**

Today, corruption is a transnational phenomenon and therefore poses a threat to the entire world community. Combating it in different countries is carried out with different effects and in different directions, but it is obvious that an international anti-corruption strategy is needed, consisting of various preventive measures and repressive measures.

The idea of singling out anti-corruption programs that have proven their effectiveness in practice presents great prospects for borrowing positive foreign experience, especially in the conditions of the practical absence of a domestic effective anti-corruption mechanism, as well as for the development of a unified international anti-corruption policy.

That is why the study of foreign experience in the prevention of corruption is one of the most important directions for obtaining information about what means, methods, in what forms it is possible to create an environment of intolerance to corruption and reduce the level of corruption crime in the state. Studying and taking into account the practice of foreign countries allows you to avoid mistakes and contradictions in anti-corruption activities and to choose the right approaches in the strategy of fighting corruption.