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FIGHTING CRIMES IN SOUTH KOREA

South Korea is widely recognized for its remarkable progress in public safety, crime prevention, and anti-corruption efforts. Over the past few decades, the country has transformed its law enforcement system into one of the most efficient and transparent systems in the world. From advanced policing technologies to proactive crime

prevention measures, South Korea continues to set international standards in modern governance. This country is very advanced in a lot of aspects and does everything possible to improve its skills and to make its work more effective. For instance, the police use a preventative measure to fight crime. Once you turn 18 in South Korea, you are obligated to give your fingerprint that they keep in databases. Therefore, more crimes in South Korea are cleared up within a short period of time [1].

We will analyze several systems and institutions that make the Korean police recognized around the world.

South Korea's achievements in combating corruption are highly regarded. The country's anti-corruption policy is based on the principle of transparency of information about management decisions made by civil servants at various levels. Since 1999, Seoul has been running the OPEN program, a system for monitoring the consideration of citizens' applications by city administration officials, which has caused a real sensation among national anti-corruption programs. The program is an indicator of the political will to fight corruption [2]. Open access to information about government affairs eliminates the need for citizens to rely on personal connections with officials or to pay bribes to expedite decision-making. By minimizing direct interaction between public servants and citizens, a key factor contributing to corruption, the OPEN system achieves its main goal: preventing corrupt behavior and restoring public trust in city administration.

The government's position on the goals of anti-corruption policy is also commendable. These goals include improving the efficiency, transparency, and integrity of public administration; promoting rational economic decentralization and balanced regional development; and encouraging broad citizen participation and unity in the process of political reform.

Let's not forget about institutions that help the police of Korea to keep peace. Established in 1989, the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ) is the only national crime and criminal justice research agency in the Republic of Korea. In 1999, as a member of the Korean Research Council for Humanities and Social Sciences, the KICJ became an entity within the Office of the Prime Minister [3].

In response to the rapid evolution of crime, KICJ conducts extensive interdisciplinary research on various aspects of justice and

criminal law reform, as well as transnational organized crime, such as human trafficking, drug crime, and corruption. It also studies technology-related crimes, including cybercrime. With a team of over 30 experts specializing in law, sociology, psychology, and criminology, KICJ produces more than 50 research reports annually. In addition, it publishes the Korean Criminal Review, a quarterly journal recognized as one of the leading publications on crime and criminal law in Korea.

The Korean National Police Agency constantly strives to interact with people on the basis of trust in order to maintain public peace. Its rebrand was a resounding success because of new strategies. When, in 2017, massive protests led to the ousting and imprisonment of former president Park Geun-hye, the demonstrations remained peaceful from police and protesters alike. This highlighted the mutual empathy and trust that had by then been forged between the South Korean people and the KNPA [3].

The South Korean police are seeking to promote internationally this ability to reform and use “smart policing” strategies, especially during protests. Instead of using force, the authorities now focus on preventing demonstrations.

Thousands of police officers are deployed to set up roadblocks, and hundreds of buses are positioned in advance to control crowds. Checkpoints are set up at strategic locations to intercept vehicles carrying protesters, and public transportation is almost completely shut down.

For example, not so long ago, the KNPA effectively prevented a large anti-government protest by strategically fortifying Gwanghwamun Square in Seoul, where such events are usually held.

In conclusion, South Korea’s approach to law enforcement and public administration demonstrates how reform, transparency, and innovation can work together to build trust between the government and its citizens. Programs like OPEN, the reformed strategies of the Korean National Police Agency, and the research contributions of the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice all illustrate the country’s commitment to fairness, accountability, and safety. Through these coordinated efforts, South Korea not only strengthens its internal stability but also serves as a model for other nations seeking to modernize their justice systems and fight corruption effectively.

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LEGAL CHANGES IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The activities of the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), as a central executive body serving society by protecting human rights and freedoms, combating crime, and maintaining public safety, are multifaceted. They are regulated by norms of various branches of law [1, p. 375].

Since the full-scale invasion and the introduction of the special legal regime of martial law in Ukraine, the powers of the NPU have undergone significant changes aimed at strengthening the state's capacity in the sphere of national security and defense [1, p. 375; 2, p. 130]. The specifics of police activity under martial law are determined by current legislation, primarily the Law of Ukraine “*On the Legal Regime of Martial Law*” [3, p. 87], which grants NPU bodies the authority to prevent threats and repel armed aggression [2, p. 130].