МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
Кафедра правничої лінгвістики

ЛІНГВІСТИКА І ПРАВО В БЕЗПЕКОВІЙ СФЕРІ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

Матеріали
IV міжвузівської курсантської наукової
інтернет-конференції
(Київ, 21 листопада 2024 року)

Київ
2024

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Київ
2024

УДК 351.86(1-87):[81+34]
Л59

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Рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою Національної академії внутрішніх справ 22 листопада 2024 року (протокол № 10)

Матеріали подано в авторській редакції. Відповідальність за їхню якість, а також відсутність у них відомостей, що становлять державну таємницю та службову інформацію, несуть автори

Лінгвістика і право в безпековій сфері: зарубіжний досвід
Л59 [Текст] : матеріали IV міжвуз. курсант. наук. інтернет-конф. (Київ, 21 листоп. 2024 р.) / [редкол.: В. В. Чернєй, С. Д. Гусарєв, С. С. Чернявський та ін.]. – Київ : Нац. акад. внутр. справ, 2024. – 483 с.

УДК 351.86(1-87):[81+34]

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FEATURES OF JUVENILE PREVENTION ACTIVITY DURING WAR

War is a complex socio-political phenomenon that arises due to the escalation of conflicts between states or social groups, leading to the use of armed forces. It is a form of social relations where violence dominates, and military actions serve as a continuation of political interests.

Although war affects all citizens, its impact on children is particularly unacceptable. Government bodies must do everything possible to protect them. Children are the most vulnerable group during war because their safety is at risk. The loss of home, displacement, and separation from parents can have a long-term impact on their development, which will be felt into adulthood. Since a child's body is still developing, war poses a significant danger to both the physical and mental health of children.

Juvenile prevention bodies must maintain constant communication with children who are registered and promptly identify those in need of assistance or who are in difficult life circumstances. Their primary task is to respond quickly to threats to children's lives and health. The focus now is on preserving the physical and mental health of minors, rather than addressing everyday problems [1].

A particular threat is the involvement of children in marginalized groups or environments with deviant behaviour. Due to the instability of their psyche, children are not always able to distinguish between care and violence, especially sexual or psychological one. During the war, law enforcement agencies must pay special attention to the protection of children, who are one of the most vulnerable groups. This includes not only preventing juvenile delinquency but also ensuring conditions for their safe development. It is also important to prevent the rise in child crime and monitor those who have been negatively affected in areas where hostilities are ongoing.

Juvenile justice, as part of the legal system, focuses on protecting the rights of minors and covers institutions dealing with offenses committed by children [2].

During social instability, even adults experience changes in values, and minors may engage in antisocial behaviour, such as vagrancy, due to the lack of proper parental care. Juvenile police are involved in prevention,

working with parents, social services, and schools, and also participating in the search for children who have run away from home or school. Special attention is paid to children in difficult life circumstances to resolve these issues together with their families and services, and to prevent recurrence.

Ukraine, as a law governed state, has implemented a number of legislative acts and ratified international agreements that guarantee the protection and realization of children's rights. One of the key documents is the "Convention on the Rights of the Child," adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and ratified by Ukraine. This document obliges the participating states to ensure that the child receives an adequate level of protection and care, taking into account the rights and responsibilities of parents, guardians, or other individuals responsible for the child. For this, states must take all necessary legislative and administrative measures aimed at the well-being of children [3].

Juvenile prevention bodies must adapt their work to new realities, where children find themselves in difficult life circumstances caused by the war. Conditions that were previously considered normal in peacetime may become traumatic both physically and psychologically during wartime.

For example, a child may live in a loving family but experience severe stress due to military actions, shelling, or forced displacement to unfamiliar places. This can lead to behavioural changes, especially in adolescence, manifesting as rebellion or resistance. Therefore, timely intervention and preventive measures are critically important. The Law of Ukraine "On Child Protection" defines that a child in difficult life circumstances is a child who is in conditions that negatively affect his/her health and development. Such conditions may include disability, severe illnesses, homelessness, conflict with the law, abuse, domestic violence, parental neglect, consequences of natural disasters, technological accidents, or military actions. All of these require timely identification and response based on the assessment of the child’s needs [4].

In Ukraine, an instruction for the juvenile police has been approved, which outlines the main directions of their work. The primary task is to protect minors under 16 who are left without supervision and to place them under care. Preventing juvenile offenses is also crucial, which involves working with children, parents, and other institutions to reduce the risk of antisocial behaviour. The preventive registration of children helps to respond quickly to their needs. Juvenile police protect children's rights, prevent offenses, and promote their safe development [5].

The relocation of children registered with the juvenile police due to military actions presents new challenges, especially if children move from occupied territories where data may have been lost. Cooperation with volunteers, teachers, and temporary accommodation centres helps to timely identify children in need of assistance. The main tasks of juvenile prevention include preventing offenses, registering children prone to

delinquency, and conducting the individual work with them. The units are also involved in the search for missing children, preventing domestic violence and abuse, and protecting children's rights to education [5].

In conclusion, it can be noted that juvenile prevention bodies play a key role in protecting children during wartime, preventing unlawful acts and combating deviant behaviour. However, public solidarity is also important for maintaining law and order. Every citizen must be aware of their responsibility and pay attention to cases of violence or suspicious behaviour, especially concerning children.

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UKRAINIAN LAW ENFORCERS TRAINING: CHALLENGES OF WARTIME

In the context of the crisis and martial law, training law enforcement officers becomes a priority for the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The importance of training to ensure the effective functioning of law enforcement agencies in the current environment increases in conditions of heightened tension and security threats. Law authorities have to be prepared to use counterterrorism strategies, and methods strife determination custom fitted to the particular challenges postured by the state of war. Besides, specialized preparing in handling weapons, conducting surveillance, and gathering intelligence becomes indispensable to enhance the operational

capabilities of law enforcement agencies tasked with maintaining order and security.

But law enforcement agencies must act within the framework of the powers established by law, taking into account the rights and freedoms of citizens. They must also adhere to the principle of proportionality [1, p.434].

In times of emergency and in a state of war preparing of law authorization officers of Ukraine gets to be vital. The complexities of preparing, both in terms of aptitudes and attitude, are significant to guarantee the compelling working of law requirement bodies in the midst of increased pressures and security dangers. Preparing of law authorization officers amid military law is centered on preparing procedures, challenges, and the significance of flexibility.

Law enforcement officers must be equipped with the skills to detect, prevent, and respond to cyber threats effectively. Similarly, specialized training in border control is essential to address challenges related to illegal migration, trafficking, and transnational crime. By implementing tailored training programs, Ukraine can enhance its capacity to safeguard its borders and protect national security.[5]

International collaboration plays a crucial role in training of law enforcement officers during martial law. Ukraine has benefited from partnerships with international organizations such as NATO and the European Union, as well as bilateral cooperation with countries like the United States. Through joint training exercises, information sharing agreements, and capacity-building programs, Ukraine can leverage the expertise and resources of its international partners to enhance its security capabilities

Preparing educational program ought to consolidate moral rules and scenarios to fortify the significance of polished skill, responsibility, and regard for differences. By ingrains a solid moral establishment, Ukraine can relieve the chance of human rights manhandle and maintain its commitment to equitable values. These days one of the most conditions for preparing staff for police benefit ought to be the police readiness within the setting of military law, the vicinity of the domain beneath control to the theater of operations [2, p.42].

Ensuring the continuity of law enforcement operations during martial law requires robust planning, resource all location, and leadership succession mechanisms. Law authorization offices must create comprehensive possibility plans to address different scenarios, counting characteristic calamities, fear based oppressor assaults, and gracious turmoil. This includes distinguishing basic capacities, setting up excess communication channels, and stockpiling basic supplies to bolster continuous operations. [6]

Evaluation and feedback mechanisms are essential to assess the effectiveness of training programs and identify areas for improvement. Post-

training evaluations, performance metrics, and after-action reviews enable law enforcement agencies to measure learning outcomes, identify strengths and weaknesses, and incorporate lessons learned into future training cycles. Soliciting feedback from participants and stakeholders allows for continuous refinement of training curricula and methodologies to ensure relevance and effectiveness. Training of law enforcement officers within the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs during martial law requires a multifaceted approach encompassing specialized training programs, international collaboration, ethical considerations, community engagement, continuity of operations, and evaluation mechanisms. The transition of Ukrainian law enforcement and other security agencies to the high standards of NATO member-states will help Ukraine not only to successfully defend and protect the state from armed aggression by hostile states but also to provide it with a number of other important privileges [3].

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LINGUISTIC INTELLIGENCE IN NATIONAL SECURITY

Security is protection of vital interests of personality, society and state against internal and external threats. Primary intent is to organize protection of rights, liberties and social protection of the citizens of the state in accordance with constitutional and international rules. Security is an outcome of social activity providing security of state, society and personality. States carry out the process of security provision in many aspects. In addition to provision of political, economic, social, ecological

and information security, provision of language safety is one of the main attributes of national security.

So let's compare linguistic and legal security in some countries.

1 United States.

The United States employs linguistic intelligence primarily through its Intelligence agencies like the CIA, NSA, and the Department of Defense, focusing on analyzing multilingual communications and employing language experts in regional dialects critical to counterterrorism and cybersecurity. In "Words of Intelligence: An Intelligence Professional's Lexicon for Domestic and Foreign Threats" by Jan Goldman, it's highlighted that linguistic skills are crucial for gathering signals intelligence (SIGINT) and open-source intelligence (OSINT), allowing analysts to interpret intercepted communications accurately. The U.S. government also uses forensic linguistics to detect and analyze threats, as seen in the works of scholars like Gerald R. McMenamin [1, 47].

2 China

China leverages linguistic intelligence through its sophisticated approach to cybersecurity and information gathering, often involving language analysis aimed at collecting information on both regional adversaries and Western nations. In "Chinese Intelligence Operations" by Nicholas Eftimiades, it's noted that Chinese intelligence agencies invest heavily in recruiting language specialists who analyze communications for geopolitical insight. Furthermore, China's use of linguistic analysis extends to data-driven surveillance, interpreting regional dialects to monitor ethnic groups [2, 157].

3 United Kingdom

The UK's intelligence agencies, including MI5, MI6, and GCHQ, place a significant emphasis on linguistic intelligence, especially for counter-terrorism. In "MI6: The History of the Secret Intelligence Service 1909-1949" by Keith Jeffery,

the UK's focus on language skills is highlighted as part of broader intelligence training. Modern applications involve linguistic expertise in identifying terrorist threats, including training operatives in Middle Eastern and South Asian languages to combat radicalization and intercept extremist communications effectively [3, 225].

These comparisons reveal that while each country values linguistic intelligence, the focus areas differ based on strategic priorities—ranging from counter-terrorism (U.S. and U.K.) to regional influence (China). This intelligence aspect is not merely about language skills but also includes understanding cultural nuances, regional dialects, and psychological tactics, essential for each country's unique security landscape.

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LE RÔLE DE LA PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE DE PARIS POUR LA SÉCURITÉ DES CITOYENS

Depuis sa création en 1800, la préfecture de Police, dont le siège est situé à Paris, au cœur de l'Île de la Cité, est une administration unique en France. En tant que force humaine, force opérationnelle, force d'innovation et de modernisation, elle met depuis deux siècles ses multiples compétences au service de la population.

Près de 43 000 personnes travaillent pour la préfecture, témoignant de l'ampleur des missions à accomplir. Leurs profils sont variés pour répondre à toutes les situations: policiers, sapeurs-pompiers, experts scientifiques.... [1].

Il est à noter que la préfecture de Police est placée sous tutelle du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Le préfet de police de Paris est une figure centrale dans le maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité dans la capitale française et sa région. Il dispose d'une vaste autorité sur les forces de police, les services spécialisés et les ressources financières nécessaires à leurs missions. Ses responsabilités s'étendent de la sécurité quotidienne à la gestion de crises majeures.

Le préfet de police a le commandement direct des forces de police de Paris et des départements limitrophes. Il décide des opérations à mener, des affectations des personnels et des moyens à déployer. Le préfet de police gère le budget et les effectifs des services placés sous son autorité, ce qui lui donne une grande marge de manœuvre pour adapter les moyens aux besoins. Il supervise des services spécialisés tels que le renseignement, la police judiciaire et des unités techniques, lui permettant de faire face à une large gamme de menaces [2].

En tant que préfet de zone de défense et de sécurité, il est responsable de la préparation et de la gestion des crises majeures, qu'elles soient naturelles ou d'origine humaine. Il assure la coordination entre les différents services de police et les autres acteurs de la sécurité civile, garantissant une réponse efficace et coordonnée en cas d'incident. Le préfet de police est un acteur clé dans la définition de la politique de sécurité à

l'échelle locale et régionale. Il porte une lourde responsabilité en matière de sécurité des personnes et des biens. Il est le représentant de l'État dans la gestion des affaires de police et est en contact direct avec les citoyens [3].

La préfecture doit s'adapter en permanence à l'évolution des modes opératoires des délinquants et aux nouvelles menaces (terrorisme, cybercriminalité...).

Les citoyens ont des exigences de plus en plus fortes en matière de sécurité et de qualité de service. La préfecture doit travailler en étroite collaboration avec les autres services de l'État, les collectivités locales et les partenaires privés [1].

Pour conclure il faut dire que la préfecture de police de Paris est une institution essentielle pour la sécurité et le bon fonctionnement de la capitale française. Son rôle est complexe et multiforme, et elle doit faire face à des défis constants.

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FIGHTING CYBERCRIME IN EUROPE

Technical innovation can be harnessed for social good, but just as readily for nefarious ends. This is truer of cybercrime than of perhaps any other crime area. And cybercriminals are also getting more aggressive. According to the most recent Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment (IOCTA), cybercrime is becoming more aggressive and confrontational. This can be seen across the various forms of cybercrime, including high-tech crimes, data breaches and sexual extortion.

Cybercrime is one of the EU's priorities in the fight against serious and organized crime as part of EMPACT 2022–2025.

Cybercrime is a growing problem for countries, such as EU Member States, in most of which internet infrastructure is well developed and payment systems are online.

But it is not just financial data, but data more generally, that is a key target for cybercriminals. The number and frequency of data breaches are on the rise, and this in turn is leading to more cases of fraud and extortion.

The sheer range of opportunities that cybercriminals have sought to exploit is impressive. These crimes include: using botnets—networks of

devices infected with malware without their users' knowledge;creating «back doors» on compromised devices to allow the theft of money and data, or remote access to the devices to create botnets;creating online fora to trade hacking expertise; bulletproof hosting and creating counter-anti-virus services;laundering traditional and virtual currencies;committing online fraud, such as through online payment systems, carding and social engineering;various forms of online child sexual exploitation;the online hosting of operations involving the sale of weapons, false passports, counterfeit and cloned credit cards, and drugs, and hacking services [1].

Legal Framework:

Cybercrime Convention

The convention aims to help in the fight against crimes that can only be committed through the use of technology, where the devices are both the tool for committing the crime and the target of the crime, and crimes where technology has been used to enhance another crime, such as fraud. It provides guidelines for any country developing domestic laws on cybercrime and serves as a basis for **international cooperation** between parties to the convention.

The first additional protocol aims to criminalise the dissemination of racist and xenophobic material through computer systems, along with racist and xenophobic-motivated threats and insults.

The second additional protocol aims to provide common rules at international level to enhance cooperation on cybercrime and the collection of evidence in electronic form for criminal investigations or proceedings.

The decision authorizes European Union (EU) Member States to ratify the second additional protocol in the interest of the EU [2].

The EU has implemented various directives and regulations to enhance cybersecurity, such as **the Network and Information Security (NIS) Directive** is a legislative framework designed to enhance cybersecurity across the European Union by establishing a high common level of security for network and information systems. It builds upon the original NIS Directive, expanding its scope and strengthening requirements to better address evolving cyber threats. The directive mandates an "all-hazards" approach, meaning that entities must be prepared to address a wide range of threats, from cyberattacks to physical disruptions, ensuring comprehensive protection and resilience in their operations [3].

European Union (EU) citizens and regulators have created the strongest and most effective legal framework for compliance with data protection standards to date, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)These laws impose stricter security requirements on businesses and organizations, helping to prevent cyber attacks [4].

The European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) was set up by Europol to strengthen the law enforcement response to cybercrime in the EU and thus to help protect European citizens, businesses and governments from online

crime. Since its establishment in 2013, EC3 has made a significant contribution to the fight against cybercrime and it has been involved in many high-profile operations and hundreds of operational-support deployments. C3 offers operational, strategic, analytical and forensic support to Member States' investigations. For each of the cybercrime types mentioned above, EC3:

- serves as the central hub for criminal information and intelligence;
- supports operations and investigations by Member States by offering operational analysis, coordination and expertise;
- provides highly specialized technical and digital forensic support capabilities to investigations and operations;
- provides support to EU crisis management structures, within the scope of Europol's mandate, and facilitates the operational, technical and strategic collaboration between law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and other relevant cyber communities and EU institutions, bodies and agencies (e.g. Eurojust, EEAS, ENISA, CERT-EU, Commission, Council, etc.);
- provides 24/7 operational and technical support to LEAs for immediate reaction to urgent cyber incidents and/or cyber crises via stand-by duty and the EU Law Enforcement Emergency Response Protocol (EU LE ERP);
- hosts and facilitates the efforts of the Joint Cybercrime Action Taskforce (J-CAT) in combating cybercrime;
- supports training and capacity-building, in particular for the relevant authorities in Member States;
- provides a variety of strategic analysis products that enable informed decision-making on combating and preventing cybercrime;
- provides a comprehensive outreach function connecting law enforcement authorities tackling cybercrime with the private sector, academia and other non-law enforcement partners;
- contributes to the preparation and delivery of standardised prevention and awareness campaigns and activities in the cybercrime-mandated areas [5].

Funded by the European Commission and working in close cooperation with Europol-EC3 and CEPOL, both members of the Advisory Group, ECTEG activities aim to:

- Support international activities to harmonize cybercrime training across international borders.
- Share knowledge, expertise and find training solutions.
- Promote standardization of methods and procedures for training programmes and cooperation with other international organizations.
- Collaborate with academic partners to establish recognized academic qualifications in the field of cybercrime and work with

universities that have already created such awards making them available across international borders.

- Collaborate with industry partners to establish frameworks whereby their existing and future efforts support law enforcement by the delivery of training, harmonized into an effective programme, making best use of available resources.
- Provide training and education material and reference trainers to international partners, supporting their efforts to instruct law enforcement on cybercrime issues globally [6].

Cybercrime is a serious threat that is on the rise. As we share more and more business and personal information online, criminals find new ways to steal and use that data for illegal purposes and financial gain.As this risk continues to grow in our daily lives, it's important to understand how cybercrime has become such a major problem, why we're all so vulnerable to it, and what steps we can take to protect ourselves.

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COUNTERACTING CYBERCRIME IN GERMANY

Today, the world is more digitally connected than ever before. Criminals take advantage of this online transformation to target weaknesses in online systems, networks and infrastructure. There is a massive economic and social impact on governments, businesses and individuals worldwide.

Phishing, ransom ware and data breaches are just a few examples of current cyber threats, while new types of cybercrime are emerging all the time. Cybercriminals are increasingly agile and organized – exploiting new technologies, tailoring their attacks and cooperating in new ways.

Cybercrimes know no national borders. Criminals, victims and technical infrastructure span multiple jurisdictions, bringing many challenges to investigations and prosecutions [1].

Cybercrime is one of the crime phenomena most strongly subjected to dynamic changes. Perpetrators flexibly adapt to developments in technology and society; they act globally and attack targets that, in their view, are financially worth it.

Cybercrime today is a professional field of business. There are many market places in the underground economy offering illegal goods such as drugs, weapons or child abuse material, stolen data and identities, but also services to commit cybercrime (cybercrime-as-a-service).

The police distinguish between "cybercrime in the narrower sense" (offences targeted against the Internet, data networks, IT systems or their data) and "cybercrime in the broader sense" (offences committed by means of information technology). Simply put, cybercrime in the broader sense thus includes offences that can also be committed in the analogue world, such as drug trafficking. Cybercrime in the narrower sense includes offences that are highly sophisticated in terms of technology and therefore, in turn, require the police to conduct technologically complex investigations [2].

As the central agency of the German police, the Bundeskriminalamt performs coordinating tasks also in the field of cybercrime suppression; it provides information and tools and serves as a hub of international cooperation. Furthermore, the BKA conducts investigations in the field of cybercrime within the framework of its original jurisdiction, for example where federal authorities or facilities or sensitive parts of critical infrastructures are affected or where the Bundeskriminalamt has been requested or ordered to conduct investigations (section 4 of the Act on the Bundeskriminalamt – BKA Act).

The division primarily responsible for performing the above-mentioned tasks at the Bundeskriminalamt is Division CC – Cybercrime [2].

It is in the very nature of cybercrime (which, simply put, requires only a computer and an Internet connection) that perpetrators do not act locally but globally. Cyberthreats or threat situations often cannot be narrowed down in terms of location, let alone be attributed to a specific location or region. International cooperation is therefore central to the successful suppression of cybercrime.

The Bundeskriminalamt is part of a global 24/7 network of all major cybercrime units and involved in a great number of joint operational measures aimed against cybercriminals. To support and intensify their cooperation, the countries involved exchange liaison officers, so-called embedded agents. At European level, there is a close and institutionalised cooperation with Europol. At international level, the cooperation with INTERPOL is an important component of cybercrime suppression. In addition, there is a constant bilateral exchange with various countries on identified cyber threats and best practices.

Apart from the cooperation among the authorities, cooperation with the business community is also an important part of successfully combatting

cybercrime. Goals include a common understanding of the threat situation, mutual exchange and a cooperation that is characterised by trust – also in the event of a cyberattack. The BKA therefore cooperates with nonprofit organisations such as the "German Competence Centre against Cybercrime e.V. (G4C)" to promote regular exchange with the business community [2].

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EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN GERMANY

The fight against crime is one of the key tasks of any state, and Germany demonstrates successful examples of the organization of law enforcement activities. Germany uses a comprehensive approach, covering both preventive and punitive measures. Special attention is paid to the fight against corruption, the prevention of offenses among young people, as well as the use of modern technologies for the investigation of crimes. Thanks to the implementation of anti-corruption mechanisms, confiscation of illegally acquired property and innovative methods of policing, Germany was able to significantly reduce the level of crime and strengthen law and order.

It has been established that recently the country has been recording a gradual decrease in the level of crime, which is explained by the effective implementation of the state policy in combating crime, which is reflected in the relevant strategic and program documents. It is substantiated that the country has recently been shifting the emphasis from punitive prevention (special prevention) to social and situational prevention. The specifics of crime prevention programming are determined by the country's federal system. Federal lands have greater powers in the field of combating crime [1].

The role of the German police in combating corruption is an extremely important component of the national anti-corruption policy. The German police is actively involved in the investigation of corruption crimes and their prevention, and also works in close cooperation with other state bodies and international institutions.

The fight against corruption is based on the task of destroying the material, primarily financial base of criminal groups. This is achieved by confiscating property and creating an appropriate legal framework to prevent "dirty money laundering". The main task of the German government in the field of corruption prevention is to make it impossible for

a civil servant to abuse his official position as a result of legislative, organizational, personnel and other measures [2, c. 239].

In my opinion, preventive measures to prevent crimes are an indicator of crime prevention.

In crime prevention, German state and public organizations use such forms of work as excursions to police stations, sports competitions with the participation of students, teachers and police officers, discussion methods, competitions on legal topics [3].

There are projects for the organization of leisure time for minors, which include film screenings, discos, and musical instrument lessons [4].

The use of modern technology helps in the effective investigation of crimes. Modern information systems and technologies are widely used in Germany to analyze criminal data. One of the key components is the integration of criminal intelligence and analytics into police structures to fight crime. Criminal analysis systems are used to collect, store and analyze large amounts of data such as video recordings, audio information and text messages. This makes it possible to track criminal groups, identify connections between various events and prevent crimes.

In Germany, the police use artificial intelligence to detect crimes related to financial transactions. AI analytical systems are able to automatically analyze large volumes of financial information and detect possible signs of financial crimes such as money laundering, corruption and fraud. Artificial intelligence can also be used to automate the collection and processing of evidence in criminal proceedings. For example, artificial intelligence systems are able to automatically scan and analyze large volumes of textual information, which helps to consider cases faster and more efficiently [4].

Germany's main information systems: POLIS (Polizei Informations System) is another important system that integrates criminal data at the federal level. It allows the police to track criminals, analyze criminal trends and work with information in real time. POLIS is used to coordinate law enforcement activities throughout the countries [4].

Analysis of criminal groups. For example, the INPOL and POLIS systems have helped in the investigation of major criminal cases related to organized crime and financial fraud. Collecting data from different regions and databases allows the police to better understand the structure of gangs and their financial operations.

Investigating terrorist threats. Information systems help in the prevention of terrorism, in particular through integration with databases of other European countries and international organizations. For example, terrorist suspects can be tracked down and apprehended based on information gathered through such systems.

The fight against cybercrime. Big data analysis systems are used to detect cybercrimes, including financial fraud and infrastructure attacks.

Using information systems, the German police can quickly respond to digital threats and conduct effective investigations.

These information systems thus play a key role in the fight against crime in Germany, providing the police with powerful tools for data collection and analysis.

The German police have an important role in the fight against corruption, actively working on the prevention and investigation of corruption crimes. One of the main aspects is the destruction of the financial base of criminal groups through the confiscation of property and the fight against money laundering. Strengthening the legal framework and preventing officials from abusing their position are important measures. In addition, the police use innovative information systems, such as POLIS and INPOL, which allow the analysis of criminal activity, gang structures, and help in the fight against terrorism, financial fraud and cybercrime. Modern technologies, including artificial intelligence, are used to analyze large volumes of data and speed up investigations. Thus, thanks to interdepartmental cooperation and the use of modern systems, the German police ensure effective counteraction to corruption and other crimes.

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USE OF ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine does not contain a special procedure for the use of electronic evidence. Meanwhile, the main order of proof was formed more than half a century ago and is oriented

towards obtaining traditional means of proof. So, in terms of using electronic traces as means of proof and ways of displaying legally significant information contained in them, they are so specific that traditional procedural forms of proof are no longer relevant and outdated in modern conditions. In some other countries, the place of electronic evidence was previously established, thanks to the spread of general rules unification principle of their application in civil and economic proceedings. The implementation of general provisions gives an opportunity to develop uniform cross-industry rules for the use of electronic evidence in any process. Some foreign countries use just this approach.

In the Anglo-Saxon legal system, there is no clear division of evidence into types. Evidence law is based on typical problem situations. The evidence law of the USA, in fact, is a consolidation of the most important and landmark court decisions, a generalized practice and has a prohibitive nature, that is, it indicates in which cases the evidence cannot be recognized as admissible one. Therefore, for American lawyers, it does not matter whether electronic evidence is an independent type of evidence [1, p. 2].

Federal Rules of Evidence adopted in 1975, are considered the main normative act on the regulation of evidence in the United States. Art. 401 of Federal Rules of Evidence states that evidence is admissible if it can make the presence of any fact that affects the qualification of the offense more likely or less likely than in the absence of this evidence. Article 402 of Federal Rules of Evidence interprets digital evidence as data and media storing the data [2]. Such a broad definition of the concept of evidence has long allowed the use of electronic evidence in the US criminal process.

Legislative regulation of electronic evidence in Great Britain is governed by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act of 1984. According to Art. 19 of the specified Law, the police may demand any information, including the one in electronic form. The main condition is that the electronic evidentiary information is relevant to the commission or prevention of crimes, as well as when its removal contributes to the concealment, loss, falsification or destruction of evidence in any form [3].

All digital evidence is subject to the same rules and laws that apply to documentary evidence. In addition, this issue is also regulated by the Computer Misuse Act, which contains criminal law regulations on computer crimes and other crimes committed using a computer as an instrument of crime, criminal procedural provisions of search, seizure of electronic evidence, powers of law enforcement agencies [4]. In general, in Great Britain, such a separate type of evidence as electronic one is not distinguished, but it is only about the procedures and rules for submitting electronic documents.

There is interesting experience of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter – PRC) regarding the use of electronic evidence. In 2012, electronic evidence was equated with existing evidence in the CCP of the

People's Republic of China, although the Criminal Procedure Law did not disclose this concept [5].

The regulation "On solving some issues regarding the collection, obtaining and analysis of electronic data in criminal cases" defines electronic evidence as information collected in the framework of a criminal case, stored and transmitted in electronic form, which can be evidence in a criminal case. Article 2 of the specified Regulations refers to electronic evidence in a criminal case: websites, blogs (online diaries), microblogs, pages in social networks, application identifiers (for example, WeChat), forums, online drives (online storage). Also important are communications on the Internet and communication networks, for example, mobile messages, e-mails, messages from messengers, messages in groups. Identification information obtained during user registration on the site, electronic transactions, registration logs [4] are especially important. The regulation also defines the procedure for obtaining such evidence by only two investigators and in compliance with the procedural form and technical standards.

It should be emphasized that international organizations play an important role in the development of rules regarding electronic evidence. Thus, in 2019, Interpol held a meeting on electronic evidence, where not only the main problems, the use of electronic evidence in the process of proving were identified, but also recommendations were made to both legislative and law enforcement agencies.

Consequently, the use of electronic evidence in criminal proceedings is a complex area of law that continues to evolve. While they offer powerful tools for law enforcement, they also pose significant challenges related to privacy, reliability, and cross-border collaboration. As countries continue to adapt to the digital age, the development of a robust legal framework and international cooperation will be essential to ensure the effective and fair use of electronic evidence in the pursuit of justice. In the conditions of Ukraine's aspiration to become a full member of the EU and to be at the center of international arena, the adoption of regulations at the EU level on electronic evidence will contribute to effective cross-border cooperation of EU member states in criminal cases, which, given the growth of cybercrimes, is becoming more and more relevant. In the process of joining the EU, Ukraine should not only strengthen cooperation with member states in criminal cases, but also ensure compliance of national legislation with the EU acquis in the field of criminal justice, which requires taking into account the experience of European countries.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COMBATING CYBERCRIME: THE EXPERIENCE OF EUROPOL AND INTERPOL

In recent years, international cooperation has become pivotal in addressing the growing complexities of cybercrime. Europol and Interpol, as the leading international organizations in crime prevention, have developed specific approaches and initiatives to foster cross-border collaboration. Highlighting the strengths and difficulties of such cooperation, with an emphasis on effective practices and existing limitations, allows us to outline modern approaches to cybercrime prevention.

Europol and Interpol have established numerous frameworks to streamline cross-border cybercrime investigations. Operations like Operation Blackfin and Operation Neptune, led by Europol, represent successful joint efforts to dismantle cybercriminal networks involved in various types of online crime, such as financial fraud and identity theft. Additionally, Interpol's Cyber Fusion Centre offers a global hub for intelligence-sharing, bringing together expertise from law enforcement agencies worldwide. Such operations underscore the importance of a unified approach to identify, track, and apprehend cybercriminals.

Despite advances in cooperation, differences in legal standards and data-sharing regulations remain significant barriers. Countries vary widely in their cybercrime legislation, complicating evidence collection and prosecution across borders. For instance, data protection laws in the EU pose unique challenges in collaborating with regions with less stringent data regulations. The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime has attempted to provide a framework for alignment, yet not all countries are signatories, limiting its effectiveness.

Europol and Interpol prioritize data sharing as a key strategy to anticipate and prevent cyber-attacks. Initiatives like the No More Ransom project by Europol and partners have demonstrated the effectiveness of cooperative data exchange, assisting over 6 million ransomware victims worldwide. However, ensuring secure, real-time data exchange across jurisdictions presents technological and security challenges, often delayed by concerns over data privacy and cybersecurity risks.

A common challenge in international cybercrime investigations is the discrepancy in technological capabilities among countries. Europol's European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) regularly provides training and support to member states lacking advanced cybercrime units. Interpol's Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) similarly offers resources and capacity-building workshops to ensure global reach. However, maintaining these resources is costly, and many regions struggle to sustain the requisite infrastructure and expertise.

Recognizing the role of private-sector innovation, Europol and Interpol have increased partnerships with tech firms, financial institutions, and cybersecurity companies. Collaborations with companies like Microsoft and Kaspersky in initiatives such as Interpol's Cybercrime Knowledge Exchange improve access to advanced technology and expertise. Despite these successes, building trust and ensuring that private-sector collaboration does not compromise public accountability remains challenging.

To enhance the efficacy of international cybercrime cooperation, Europol and Interpol must continue to address regulatory alignment, expand cybersecurity training, and invest in robust public-private partnerships. Enhanced integration with Interpol's National Central Bureaus (NCBs) and expanded use of artificial intelligence in real-time threat detection are potential strategies. Strengthening frameworks like the Joint Cybercrime Action Taskforce (J-CAT) can also improve resource allocation and operational efficiency. Ultimately, a balanced approach that respects national sovereignty while fostering cooperative enforcement remains essential in the global fight against cybercrime.

In summary, Europol and Interpol have made significant progress in fostering international collaboration to combat cybercrime, highlighting the crucial role of joint operations, data sharing, and public-private partnerships. However, disparities in national legislation, resource availability, and cybersecurity infrastructure present ongoing challenges. Addressing these issues requires a continued commitment to harmonizing regulations, enhancing training and technological support, and promoting trust among international partners. By expanding frameworks like the Joint Cybercrime Action Taskforce (J-CAT) and integrating advanced technology such as artificial intelligence for real-time threat detection, Europol and Interpol can further strengthen their capacity to counteract cybercrime. Ultimately, a balanced approach that respects national sovereignty while

enhancing cross-border cooperation will remain essential for effective and sustainable global cybercrime prevention.

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POLICE TRAINING AND SERVICE IN ITALY

The basic education and training of the officers of the Italian Army, Navy, Air Force and Gendarmerie (Carabinieri) rests on a network of three structures: the Military Academy – training both Army and Gendarmerie officers – the Naval Academy and the Air Force Academy. These institutions organise the basic academic education as well as the vocational training of the future military elites upon direct recruitment but it collaborates also with civilian universities as concerns the organisation of specialised academic curricula, such as in the engineering sciences. Every Italian officer must obtain a master degree, which is organised in a different way and with different lengths according to the service and the military profession chosen by the military student.

One must also note that, in the Italian basic education system, the academies are fully integrated in the European Higher Education Area. They have pushed this integration forward in including the vocational training into the scope of the master curriculum, making the training a pillar of equal value to the academic training for the award of the commissioning diploma [1. c. 1].

Candidates must be at least 18 years old to apply for a position in the police force. The maximum age limit can vary depending on the specific force but generally ranges till 26 years old. Applicants must be Italian citizens. Dual citizenship may be accepted in certain cases, but they should check the specific requirements of the police force. A high school diploma (or equivalent) is typically required to apply for a police officer position. Some specialized roles or higher-ranking positions may require a bachelor's degree or higher education in specific fields, such as law or criminology.

Police officers are expected to have a good level of physical fitness to carry out their duties effectively. They will need to pass physical fitness

tests, which may include assessments of strength, endurance, agility, and overall fitness. A clean criminal record is essential to become a police officer in Italy. Candidates must provide a certificate of good conduct or a criminal background check to demonstrate eligibility. Having a good moral character and demonstrating integrity and honesty is important throughout the selection process. Applicants will undergo a medical examination to ensure you are in good health and physically capable of performing the duties required of a police officer. The medical assessment may include tests for vision, hearing, overall health, and other relevant factors [2. c. 4].

Italy is located at the heart of Europe, surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea and sharing open land borders with four other European Union countries. This geographic location makes Italy attractive to local, regional and global organized crime groups.

Mafia-type criminal organizations in Italy operate behind the façade of legitimate business, making them increasingly difficult to detect. Their primary areas of activity include international drug and arms trafficking, trafficking in human beings, people smuggling, money laundering and cybercrime. Italy concentrates considerable law enforcement resources on monitoring the growing threat to national security of global terrorism.

The international characteristics of these crime areas and their links with crime networks around the world make the role of the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in Rome fundamental to maintaining national and regional security (INTERPOL in Italy). The NCB for Italy is part of the International Police Cooperation Service (SCIP), a branch of the Public Security Department (PSD).

SCIP is a multi-agency DPS unit: the Polizia di Stato, Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza head it, on a rotation basis. Officers representing all police forces staff it.

NCB Rome coordinates international investigations and police action on behalf of Italy's four principal police forces [3, c. 2]. It circulates information between agencies and staff, particularly as it relates to people suspected of aiding and abetting migrant smuggling and human being trafficking, as well as the identification and localisation of foreign terrorist fighters.

To boost national security and investigations for national law enforcement, the NCB has given national police forces across Italy access to INTERPOL's databases on wanted people, stolen passports and stolen vehicles, meaning they can quickly determine if a person is a potential criminal or security threat.

By providing globally-sourced intelligence about regional crime trends, the NCB helps police officers across Italy detect and investigate the flow of illicit goods along trafficking routes in and around the country. NCB Rome is a regular partner in INTERPOL-led global police operations in the region.

The national authority for public order and security in Italy is the Ministry of Interior. It has command over the four principal police forces which operate throughout the country, exercising its authority over them through its Department of Public Security (DPS).

The DPS is headed by the "Chief of Police – Director General of Public Security" who is appointed by the President of the Italian Republic upon recommendation of the Ministry of Interior.

The DPS is in charge of coordinating law enforcement action by the four national police forces. Their investigations are coordinated through the Public Prosecutor's Office, and each one sits structurally in a different Ministry:

Polizia di Stato (Ministry of Interior): serving as the state police, this national police force is part of DPS. Its responsibilities include investigative and law enforcement duties, and the security of motorway, railway, and waterway networks;

Arma dei Carabinieri (Ministry of Defence): a force with military status and nationwide remit for crime investigations. It also serves as the military police for the Italian armed forces and can be called upon for national defence action;

Guardia di Finanza (Ministry of Economy and Finance) is a force with military status and nationwide remit for financial crime investigations;

Polizia Penitenziaria (Ministry of Justice) is a force with nationwide remit for prison security, inmate safety and transportation.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW OF UKRAINE "ON THE USE OF ENGLISH IN UKRAINE"

The First World War significantly altered the global balance of power, as two English-speaking countries emerged as key players in international politics. With the United States joining the ranks of global powers, the European powers' previous dominance was disrupted. Following World War II, the US further solidified its position, with its influence growing amid the rivalry between capitalist and socialist systems.

After the USSR disbanded, the United States stood as the sole superpower with aspirations to lead the international stage. Alongside the rising influence of English-speaking nations, English's authority and significance expanded both in Europe and worldwide. Today, it is entirely appropriate to refer to English as an international language, a world language, a global language, or simply as a common language.

At this time, English became the language of international organizations such as the UN, the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund. In connection with the signing of the Association Agreement with EU 2014 and the implementation of its provisions, and then - with the acquisition on June 24 in 2022, Ukraine became a candidate for EU membership, which shook the new "European integration" importance of English in Ukraine has greatly increased.

In the context of intensive European integration and globalization, different levels of constituent elements of Europeanization of law, special relevance acquire the development of new laws on the use of English in Ukraine. That is why now there is a need for intensive implementation of the law of Ukraine "On the use of English"

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, guided by the Constitution of Ukraine, confirmed the European identity of the Ukrainian people, the irreversibility of the European and Euro-Atlantic course of Ukraine, which obliges the state to promote the study of languages of international communication, striving to intensify the processes of European and Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine, strengthening the international image of the state in world globalization processes, increasing its competitiveness, investment and tourist attractiveness. Aiming to promote the study of English by citizens of Ukraine adopted the law "On the use of English in Ukraine".

Article 1 of this law indicates the status of English in Ukraine. English belongs to the languages of international communication in Ukraine. Because for Ukraine English is predominantly related to the sphere of external diplomatic and economic contacts, cultural and other civilizational ties.

Article 2 states the purpose of this law, namely: to promote the use of English as one of the languages of international communication throughout Ukraine in public spheres of public life [1].

In Ukraine, for a long time, the education system had problems with teaching English in educational institutions. In an ordinary public school without in-depth study of languages, students have only 2–3 hours of English per week, which is not sufficient for high-quality language learning. Also in schools there is an excessive focus on grammar, not on communication skills, which prevents children from finding their own way of learning English.

If we analyze the law of Ukraine "On the use of English in Ukrain," we can distinguish several significant advantages for the life of Ukrainians. Because this law is aimed at significantly improving the lives of many Ukrainians. The main objectives of the document include increasing the competitiveness of the country, promoting international integration and improving the quality of education. In accordance with Article 8 [1] of this law, improvements will begin in the educational system, namely: mastering English from an early age will contribute to easier adaptation of the younger generation to the globalized environment. This will give children and young people the opportunity to actively participate in international exchange programs, competitions and projects.

English is an undeniable means of access to education and scientific knowledge in the modern world. Many of the world's leading universities offer study programmes in English, in particular for students from different countries. Mastering English opens up a wide range of opportunities for access to a huge amount of educational resources, scientific articles and books that contribute to the deepening of knowledge in various disciplines.

In addition, English plays a key role in research and academic communication. The vast majority of scientific articles, conferences and academic publications are published in English. Knowledge of this language allows scientists from all over the world to interact, exchange ideas and collaborate in the international scientific community. This makes scientific information more accessible and contributes to the rapid spread of the latest discoveries and achievements of science.

The Law of Ukraine "On the Use of English" [1] has significant potential for the modernization of various spheres of Ukrainian society, from education to business, and is designed to promote the country's integration into the international community. However, time and resources will be needed to fully realize these capabilities. The main challenges include ensuring adequate funding, training and overcoming language barriers in regions dominated by Ukrainian or Russian. It is also important to develop clear methodological approaches for the introduction of English in various fields.

As a result, this law can become one of the important steps in the formation of Ukraine as a modern European state with a focus on global standards.

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NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAUAS ONE OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTITUTE IN UKRAINE

Corruption in all state institutions has always been a problem. At all times, it has had its place in society and politics, since the very presence or absence of corruption is an indicator of the comprehensive development of democracy in countries around the world.

We are going to talk about such an unpleasant thing that has "gotten bogged down" in our society – it is corruption. Throughout the world, we can see that corruption exists everywhere, but its magnitude is different in all countries. In Ukraine, as we observe, this indicator is growing and growing in size every year, although unprecedented measures are being taken by the government.

Both the previous and the present authorities promise to conquer this disorder called "corruption", however, we do not see any significant changes at the moment. After all, the old government started it and to this day the current government is trying to combat it, as Ukraine is steadily moving towards EU membership.

One of the priorities, as well as the condition for joining the European Union, is the comprehensive fight against corruption and its manifestations in all spheres of the state's life.

Thus, the establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau is the key to a decisive step on the difficult path to fight corruption in Ukraine.

The National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine is a state-level law enforcement agency charged with preventing, detecting, suspending, investigating and uncovering corruption offenses related to its subsidiarity, as well as preventing the commission of new ones [2].

The task of the National Bureau is to counter criminal corruption offenses committed by senior officials authorized to perform the functions of state or local government and pose a threat to national security.

Also, several other anti-corruption bodies have been set up in Ukraine, namely the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office and the National Anti-Corruption Agency, and an Anti-Corruption Court has been set up.

The Anti-corruption Prosecutor's Office is designed to:

1) support of state prosecution in court;

2) representing the interests of the citizen or the state in court in cases specified by the Law;

3) supervising the observance of the law by the bodies conducting the operational search activity, inquiry, pre-trial investigation;

4) supervise the observance of laws in the enforcement of court decisions in criminal cases, as well as in the application of other measures of a compulsory nature related to the restriction of personal freedom of citizens.

In order to fulfill its functions, the Prosecutor's Office carries out international cooperation [3].

The National Anti-Corruption Agency performs the following functions:

– analysis:

– the state of prevention and counteraction of corruption in Ukraine, activities of state bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government bodies in the field of prevention and combating corruption;

– statistics, research findings and other information on the corruption situation;

– development of projects of the Anti-corruption strategy and the state program on its implementation, monitoring, coordination and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Anti-corruption strategy;

– preparation and submission of the draft national report on implementation of the principles of anti-corruption policy in accordance with the procedure established by law to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

– preparation of proposals for formulation and implementation of anti-corruption policy, development of draft normative-legal acts on these issues;

– organizing studies on corruption;

– monitoring and control over the implementation of acts of legislation on ethical behavior;

– coordination and provision of methodological assistance in the detection of corruption risks by state bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, bodies of local self-government in their activities and implementation of their measures, including preparation and implementation of anti-corruption programs;

– control and verification of declarations of persons authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-government;

– approval of rules of ethical behavior of civil servants and local self-government officials;

– coordination within the competence, methodological support and analysis of the effectiveness of the activities of authorized units (authorized persons) on the prevention and detection of corruption;

– coordination of anti-corruption programs of state bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, bodies of local self-

government, development of a typical anti-corruption program of a legal entity;

– organization of training, retraining and advanced training on issues related to the prevention of corruption, employees of state bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, officials of local self-government;

– providing explanations, methodological and consultative assistance on the application of acts of the legislation on ethical behavior, prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest in the activities of persons authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-government and their counterparts;

– informing the public about the measures taken to prevent corruption, implementing measures aimed at forming a negative attitude towards corruption in the minds of citizens;

– involvement of the public in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption policies;

– coordination of fulfillment of international obligations in the field of formulation and implementation of anti-corruption policy, cooperation with state bodies, non-governmental organizations of foreign countries and international organizations within their competence;

– exchange of information with competent authorities and foreign countries and international organizations [1].

So, all these law enforcement agencies that are designed to combat corruption in our country have been created recently. They are at the very beginning of a very difficult path to fight corruption and its manifestations in Ukraine, which, we hope, will lead to overcoming this shameful phenomenon, which is not inherent in a truly democratic country, a member of an EU accomplice.

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FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Drug trafficking is a global problem that has a significant impact on the society, economy and politics of many countries. The Netherlands, known for its liberal policy on certain drugs, has become one of the centres of discussion and research on this phenomenon. Studying the drug trade in the Netherlands is important for several reasons. Firstly, the country has a unique drug tolerance policy, including the legalization of marijuana sales in coffee shops, which makes it a topic of interest to scholars and policy makers in Europe. Secondly, drug trafficking affects society, including health, crime and the economy, which allows us to better understand the consequences of these policies and improve strategies to combat drug addiction. About 80 per cent of police resources are spent on drug-related crime. In the Netherlands and Belgium, street prices for cocaine have remained unchanged for years [1]. In addition, the Netherlands is a transit point for drugs, which makes it possible to analyze global trends and develop international measures to combat the problem.

The Netherlands is known for its approach to drug regulation, often referred to as a ‘tolerance policy’. According to this policy, the sale and use of marijuana in limited quantities is allowed in specially designated places, such as coffee shops. At the same time, tough measures are taken against hard drugs such as cocaine and heroin. This approach has become a subject of international interest and debate. It allows for the separation of soft drugs from hard drugs, potentially reducing the risk of soft drug users moving on to more dangerous substances. Starting in the 1970s and continuing in the 1980s and 1990s, the Netherlands pioneered the development and implementation of drug harm reduction services, although at the time these interventions did not yet have a name. The Dutch approach to the drug problem was marked by pragmatism and practicality, but was not the result of a carefully considered strategy. Rather, harm reduction concepts developed naturally, through bottom-up initiatives, as a response to the increasing harms associated with injecting drug use. Only over time, as the seriousness of the problem grew, did these initiatives gain political support [2, p. 2].

Since crime, in particular drug trafficking, in the Netherlands was concentrated in large cities (Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht),

the issue of reducing its level was primarily considered by the municipal authorities of Amsterdam [3, p. 217]. Drug trafficking in the Netherlands has several aspects of impact on society.

Firstly, the legalization of soft drugs has created a certain controlled market, which has helped to avoid the complete transition of drug sales to the shadow economy. However, the problem of illegal drug production and smuggling remains. The Netherlands is also an important transit point for drugs entering Europe from Latin America and Asia.

Secondly, the social consequences of the drug trade include an increase in drug-related crime. Despite the legalization of soft drugs, criminal gangs still dominate the supply of hard drugs and synthetic substances, leading to violence and social instability. The economic consequences are also clear: drug trafficking stimulates the development of the shadow economy and undermines legal businesses [4].

To minimize the damage caused by drug trafficking, the Netherlands is actively applying a range of measures, including tightening control over coffee shops, regularly reviewing the rules for their operation, limiting the number of doses sold and prohibiting access to minors, and introducing stricter licensing requirements. An important area is the fight against international drug trafficking, for which the country cooperates with law enforcement agencies of other countries and conducts regular raids at ports and borders, which helps to reduce drug trafficking. The Netherlands also supports rehabilitation programmes for drug users, focusing on harm reduction and rehabilitation rather than the exclusive criminalization of drug use. Educational and prevention programmes aimed at raising awareness among young people about the risks of drug use and promoting healthy lifestyles help to reduce the demand for illicit substances. In addition, the authorities actively engage the public in the fight against drug trafficking through social initiatives and the creation of safe local communities that support anti-drug campaigns [5, p. 89].

So, having analyzed all of the above, it can be argued that drug trafficking in the Netherlands is a complex and multifaceted problem that requires a comprehensive approach. Despite its liberal marijuana policy, the Netherlands, like other countries, faces problems related to drug trafficking. Studying drug trafficking in the Netherlands can help to understand which strategies to combat drug abuse are most effective. It is important to understand that the Netherlands is not only a consumer of drugs, but also a key player in the global drug transit network. Therefore, further study of drug trafficking in this country is of great importance for the development of effective international strategies to combat this problem.

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PREVENTIVE POLICE AND STATE MEASURES AS THE BASIS OF COMBATING CRIME

Ensuring security and preventing crime is one of the most important aspects of effective law enforcement in modern society. Particular attention is drawn to preventive police measures, which have become an integral part of the law enforcement system in many Western countries. Preventive measures are understood as various actions aimed at preventing crime before it occurs and at reducing the risk of future offenses. Preventive policing in Western countries focuses on preventing crime and maintaining public order without escalating violence. The key principles are transparency, respect for human rights and cooperation with the community. Here are the main approaches that can be distinguished:

Police patrolling: Frequent patrolling in areas where there is a possible crowding of people (parks, squares, city centers) allows to increase the feeling of security and contribute to the reduction of the crime rate. Patrol officers do not only detect crimes, but also provide assistance to citizens, which increases trust in the police.

Preventive measures to counter radicalization and extremism: Western countries implement special programs to counter radicalization among young people and persons prone to extremist actions. For example,

in Great Britain there is a Prevent program that aims to support and help people who may be vulnerable to extremist ideologies.

Work with the community: The police actively cooperate with public organizations, schools, churches and other local institutions. This approach helps to timely identify potential risks and resolve conflicts before they escalate. This method is widely used, for example, in the USA and Canada.

Technologies for monitoring and analytics: The use of surveillance cameras, artificial intelligence and other modern technologies helps to quickly respond to possible threats and predict the occurrence of dangerous situations. However, this approach requires a balanced approach in order not to violate the privacy rights of citizens.

Public education and awareness: The police often organize information campaigns related to safety and the law. For example, in Germany, the police work with the public to increase their awareness of cyber security and fraud schemes.

Dialogue policing: Instead of using force, police in some EU countries actively work to resolve conflicts through dialogue, especially during mass gatherings. In Sweden and Norway, this approach reduces tensions during demonstrations [1].

For Ukraine, these concepts and methods became more relevant during the reform in 2015, when the changes brought colossal improvements and development of crime prevention. I would like to reveal in more detail the fight against crime in the economic sphere, for Ukraine it is a great difficulty. Here appears a system of structures that fight corruption with bribes and other illegal benefits. Prevention consists in the creation of bodies whose functioning should reduce the manifestations of this aspect that is negative for the economy [3]. But not the only creation in Ukraine is preventive police meetings approved in the law on the National Police of Ukraine:

1) verification of a person's documents;

2) survey of the person;

3) surface inspection and inspection;

4) stopping the vehicle;

5) requirement to leave a place and restriction of access to the specified territory;

6) restriction of movement of a person, vehicle or actual possession of a thing;

7) breaking into a person's home or other property;

8) verification of compliance with the requirements of the permit system of internal affairs bodies;

9) use of technical devices and technical means that have the functions of photo and film shooting, video recording, means of photo and film shooting, video recording;

10) verification of compliance with restrictions established by law regarding persons under administrative supervision and other categories of persons;

11) police custody [2].

Preventive policing in Western countries plays a key role in ensuring public safety, preventing crime and maintaining law and order. They include a variety of strategies aimed at preventing crime and reducing criminal activity. Basic methods such as patrolling, installing video surveillance systems, engaging with communities, and prevention programs help create a safe environment for citizens. It would be appropriate here to mention Ukraine, a country that adopts the experience of integrating its law enforcement agencies and uses world models of combating crime.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC LAW ENFORCEMENT IN UKRAINE AND GREAT BRITAIN

Starting from February 2022, the activity and functioning of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine has changed significantly. Also, the education system for future law specialists has undergone changes, it has become more focused on training under martial law. However, it is worth remembering that police activities are more aimed at ensuring public law and order and helping citizens. For greater depth in the study of this issue, as well as for the improvement of the Ukrainian system, we suggest taking the system of law enforcement agencies of Great Britain for comparison.

As we have already noted above, ensuring public safety and order is a priority for the state bodies of the executive power of Ukraine [1, p. 580]. The police system of Ukraine includes units of criminal, patrol police, pre-trial investigation bodies, security police and special police, as well as special purpose police.

In general sense, public order is the observance of certain established social norms, such as norms of law, morality, customs, traditions, rituals, rules of activity, etc. The tasks and functions of the National Police of Ukraine are regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the adoption of which was influenced by a number of political, economic and social factors, namely: the European choice for the development of Ukraine, the further democratization of public life, the growing priority of universal values, the establishment of the rule of law, etc. These tasks put on the agenda the need to define new tasks for the implementation of state policy in the sphere of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, the interests of society and the state against criminal and other illegal encroachments, comprehensive strengthening of public order and legality [2, p. 114].

The National Police continue the operation for the benefit of the people of Ukraine, patrol cities and towns, protect and help citizens and comprehensively contribute to the approaching victory of Ukraine.

The British police force is decentralized. Decentralized nature of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Great Britain, on the one hand, allows to quickly solve issues "on the ground", on the other hand, it does not contribute to the effective solution of global, large-scale tasks, due to difficulties in organizing interaction.

British Police Department includes: Police Inspectorate; police research service group; department of scientific development of the police; police management and development group; national police computing center; communications directorate, supply and transport department; police college [3, p. 71–72].

The main unit of the British police is constables. They have the right to carry out many procedural actions, for example, to make an arrest. A significant number of them are in the territorial police, as well as in special units of the British Transport Police, the military police and police of peaceful atom. A number of regulations allow the hiring of constables for specific tasks. This is how the police appear to protect ports and docks, tunnels and forests. If ordinary constables deal with minor administrative offenses, then detectives deal with counteracting and stopping medium and serious offenses. Detectives must analyze the received evidence, build versions based on it and take all necessary measures. In addition to combating and stopping crimes and a number of other functions, the powers of detectives also include witness protection [4, p. 96].

We also want to emphasize a few more differences between the police of Ukraine and Great Britain. Police officers in Britain are sometimes called "bobbies" and do not carry firearms. Also, during mass riots, when policemen chain themselves to stop such riots, Ukrainian policemen use shields that are made of iron, while in foreing countries they use transparent shields, in order to show that the police are close to the people . However, one should take into account the mentality and diversity of peoples, as well

as the fact that the people of Ukraine have been under martial law for more than 2 years.

In conclusion, there is a number of differences between the police of Ukraine and Great Britain. However, even under martial law, the National Police fully fulfills the tasks and functions, and also study and adopt the experience of foreign countries to improve their own law enforcement system.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTING AND COMBATING THE ILLEGAL SOWING AND CULTIVATION OF NARCOTIC PLANTS

The most valuable experience in preventing drug-related crime is that of America, the European Union member states, some Asian countries and other countries of the world. Despite their different histories, traditions and customs, these countries are similar in the use of successful tools designed to ensure maximum efficiency and comprehensiveness of measures to combat drug crime, including the illegal sowing and cultivation of drug crops.

The most stringent measures to prevent and combat drug crime are applied in Malaysia, Iran, Singapore, Pakistan, China, etc. In these states, the strategy is pursued through strict control, including the death penalty, and the legislation, especially that concerning drug dealers, is as strict as possible. For example, in Singapore, in 2023, a male was executed for aiding and abetting the trafficking of more than 1 kg of cannabis, which is twice the threshold for execution.

In recent years, Iran has executed more than a thousand people for involvement in drug trafficking. In Hong Kong, where drug trafficking has caused particular damage, life imprisonment is available for those found guilty of drug trafficking.

The U.S. experience in preventing drug crime covers a wide range of strategies and measures, including legislative, educational, rehabilitation and other initiatives. Here are some key aspects of this experience: 1) Legislative measures. Some states have implemented changes to drug-related legislation, in particular to reduce aggravated penalties for minor drug offenses. Some states have legalized the medical and recreational use of cannabis to reduce the negative effects of illicit trafficking; 2) Preventive measures. National and regional campaigns to raise awareness of the dangers of drugs and their impact on health; 3) Treatment and rehabilitation. The application of the treatment instead of punishment model for people with drug addiction problems. Providing services and programs for people who have been exposed to drugs to facilitate their return to society; 4) Policing strategies, including community-based cooperation, as well as preventive patrols and control of street vendors to reduce drug trafficking [2].

In December 2020, the Peruvian government approved a new ten-year national anti-drug strategy. The National Commission for the Development and Establishment of a Drug-Free Life will oversee its implementation on an ongoing basis. The strategy's priorities include strengthening the institutional and socio-economic framework, reducing illicit drug production and trafficking in strategic areas, and reducing drug use among vulnerable populations [3].

In December 2020, the Council of the European Union approved the European Union Drug Strategy for 2021–2025. In June 2021, the Council adopted an action plan that sets out relevant measures, indicators and timelines and identifies the institutions responsible for implementing the strategy by a) tackling drug trafficking by reducing the supply of drugs; b) protecting public health by increasing attention to prevention and reaching the population with treatment and care services; c) addressing the harmful consequences of drug use.

The Scandinavian countries have a well-developed set of measures to prevent drug crime, including the illegal sowing or cultivation of drug-containing plants. According to UN estimates, these countries are characterized by a high level of health, and their social policy, including ways to address drug problems, deserves in-depth analysis. For example, in Sweden, the National Project to Combat Drug Addiction has been successfully operating for many years. Its goals were to: actively carry out preventive measures aimed at reducing the level of drug use in children's environment, with the wide involvement of civil society, NGOs and parents in solving this problem; effective overcoming of drug addiction and further restriction of access to drugs and drug-containing substances; ensuring

access of drug addicts to highly qualified medical care in any region of the country; wide use of international experience in the fight against drugs [4].

In order to coordinate and increase the effectiveness of preventive measures in the fight against drug trafficking, including the illegal sowing or cultivation of plants containing narcotic substances at the national level, we suggest that you familiarize yourself with the experience of Mauritius in this area. The main instrument for combating drug crime in Mauritius is the Dangerous Drugs Act No. 41/2000. This law regulates relations in the field of dangerous drugs control, defines drug-related offenses and is based on previous Mauritian legislation and international legal acts, such as the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

The purpose of this act is to consolidate legislative provisions in the field of prohibited narcotic and psychotropic substances in order to ensure more effective drug control. The law also aims to treat drug addiction, prevent, detect and suppress drug trafficking, and prevent drug-related money laundering in Mauritius. In addition, it provides for the prosecution of drug traffickers, the seizure of assets of persons who have become liable for drugs, and defines penalties for serious drug-related offenses. It also establishes liability for submitting false testimony in drug-related cases [6, p. 280].

Hungary defines all law enforcement measures to combat drug trafficking in a single law aimed at increasing the effectiveness of these activities. This approach involves codifying all aspects of the fight against drug trafficking to ensure consistency and coordination of measures. Additional powers for law enforcement agencies aimed at effectively countering drug trafficking may include operational and investigative measures and other special powers. The practice of using the "European Arrest Warrant" is spreading, which indicates efforts to improve the mechanisms of interstate legal assistance within the European Union. Improvement of other mechanisms of interstate legal assistance may include unification of the practice of controlled deliveries, which is an important tool in the investigation of drug trafficking. In particular, this may include measures aimed at subjecting undercover officers to criminal groups to obtain information and ensure the safety of operational activities. Witness protection is also an important aspect, which may include the development and implementation of effective security programs for those who choose to testify against drug trafficking. This can help create a safer and more secure environment for those who choose to participate in fair proceedings against criminal groups [1, p. 21].

In November 2021, Thailand published a new Anti-Drug Code that consolidated 24 drug laws into a single law. The new code was prepared as

part of the reform of the national drug control system aimed at implementing public health and addressing the problem of overcrowding in the prison system. The reform provides for the transfer of drug treatment and rehabilitation services to the Ministry of Health. In addition, the reform ensures proportionality of punishment for each drug crime: the minimum penalty for minor drug crimes has been abolished and the criminal record of drug users who voluntarily undergo drug treatment is expunged. The Committee on Drug Control is empowered to determine the areas for growing drug-containing plants, to resolve issues of drug production, and to promote harm reduction measures for scientific and research purposes [2].

Thus, the experience of the world's leading countries in preventing the illicit cultivation of drug crops includes the most effective and carefully considered measures. The study of the experience of the United States, certain Asian and European countries, as well as other states, has made it possible to identify positive practices in countering illegal crops and the cultivation of drug crops. This international experience can be a valuable tool for Ukraine in creating a reliable and effective strategy to combat this dangerous phenomenon. This will contribute to the formation of a system that will effectively counteract the illegal cultivation of drug crops and ensure public order and safety.

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FIGHTING CRIME IN BENIN

Benin, a small West African nation bordered by Togo, Nigeria, and Burkina Faso, is country rich in history and culture. Known for its vibrant traditions, Benin was once the heart of the powerful Dahomey Kingdom, which thrived from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Today, it boasts a diverse landscape that ranges from lush savannas to coastal plains along the Atlantic Ocean. The country's unique blend of ethnic groups, languages, and customs reflects its dynamic heritage. With its bustling markets, colorful festivals, and significant historical sites, such as the Royal Palaces of Abomey, Benin offers a captivating glimpse into both its past and present. As it continues to develop, Benin remains a testament to resilience and cultural richness in the heart of Africa.

West Africa is known for trafficking in a wide range of illegal products, from weapons and stolen cars to cigarettes, fake medicines, wildlife products, and natural resources like crude oil, gold, diamonds, cocoa and cashew nuts. Associated crime areas which also threaten West African security include money laundering, cattle rustling and cybercrime. International organized crime groups use West Africa to smuggle drugs from South America to Europe and Asia. The region is a source, transit region and destination for human trafficking. Most crime networks engage in all these crime areas simultaneously, using the same trafficking routes to move multiple forms of illegal produce across the region, often bringing violence, insecurity and economic loss with them. Because crime networks invariably operate globally, it is essential for Benin’s law enforcement to have access to a global police cooperation tool. This enables it to work with law enforcement in continents to tackle its regional crime from a global angle [1].

Law enforcement in Benin is provided by the Republican Police (DGPR), which combines and replaces the former national police and gendarmerie. The DGPR is responsible for national security, law and order, and the protection of people and property. Article 28 of the 2018 Penal Code states that a person will not be held criminally responsible for acts committed in self-defense or defense of others, unless the use of force is disproportionate to the seriousness of the threat. Articles 23 to 25 of Decree No 2005-377 of 23 June 2005 on Regulation of the Maintenance of Public Order allow law enforcement agencies to use force to disperse assemblies either following warnings or when “serious violence is exercised by demonstrators towards law enforcement or security forces". With respect to firearms, the 2005 Decree states that they may be used without express

order. This is more permissive than international law allows. Article 28 of the 2005 Decree prohibits the firing of blank rounds and shooting in the air. Article 20 implies, though, that firearms without rounds may be used for the purpose of pistol whipping. This would also violate international law as it would amount to inhumane treatment. In July 2018, Benin's Council of Ministers appointed a permanent secretary to coordinate the country's preventive measures on terrorism. The government established a National Commission for Countering Radicalisation, Violent Extremism and Terrorism, which will also help adapt national law with a view to preventing and combating violent extremism [2, p. 1].

The Beninese National Gendarmerie is the heiress of the French National Gendarmerie established in Dahomey, the name given to this French colony between 1894 and 1958. The latter was organized into sections by decree n° 49-1365 of August 23rd, 1949, and then into gendarmerie groups with the interministerial decision of November 27th, 1957. One month after the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Dahomey in August 1960, the Dahomey National Gendarmerie was created by decree n° 492/DFSA of September 11th, 1961. On October 5th, 1961, Lieutenant- Colonel Teulière was delegated as the first director of the National Gendarmerie, assisted by Captain Adandedjan. The later that was promoted to squadron leader rank, was appointed director in 1963. After a period of chronic political instability in the 1960s, Dahomey became the People's Republic of Benin on November 30th, 1975, following Mathieu Kérékou's coup d'état. The new political orientation of the country, inspired by Marxism-Leninism, led to an upheaval of institutions. The creation in 1977 of the People's Armed Forces led to the reform of the Gendarmerie, which became the Command of the Public Security Forces Companies. In February 1990, the National Gendarmerie regained its name and its traditional missions. The decree n° 90-329 of November 8th, 1990, consecrates this rebirth. The decree n° 95-383 of November 22nd, 1995, gives it an administrative and structural framework. It was repealed by a series of decrees issued on February 20th, 2001, which define the powers, organization and functioning of this institution [3 p. 1].

In conclusion, despite facing numerous challenges, the police force in Benin remains committed to combating crime and ensuring public safety. Their dedication to improving law enforcement practices, community engagement, and collaboration with international partners reflects a strong resolve to address the issues of crime and insecurity. Through perseverance and ongoing efforts, the police in Benin strive to create a safer environment for all citizens, demonstrating their resilience and determination in the face of adversity.

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VERHUTÜNG UND BEKÄMPFUNG DER ORGANISIERTEN KRIMINALITÄT

Das Phänomen der organisierten Kriminalität entzieht sich einer präzisen Beschreibung. Die Erscheinungsformen organisierter krimineller Gruppen in Deutschland und Europa sind vielfältig. Handlungsradius stehen neben homogenen ethnisch definierten Gruppen, deren Leitung außerhalb der EU liegt.

Ein besonderes Problem stellen lose professionelle Netzwerke ohne hierarchischen Überbau dar, die sich bedarfsgemäß und gelegenheitsbedingt zusammenschließen und angesichts ihres hohen Spezialisierungsgrades und ihrer ephemeren Erscheinungsformen spezifische Ermittlungs- und Interventionstechniken erfordern. Innerhalb von legalen Unternehmen organisierte Kriminalität stellt angesichts der potenziellen volkswirtschaftlichen Schäden ein kaum zu unterschätzendes Problem dar: dabei gelingt es kriminellen Netzwerken entweder, sich unterhalb der Wahrnehmung des unternehmensinternen Monitoring zu etablieren, oder aber Unternehmen werden direkt als Fassaden zur Kaschierung organisiert-krimineller Aktivitäten inklusive Geldwäsche gegründet. Europol schätzt, dass derzeit ca. 4000 OK Gruppen in der EU aktiv sind. Für Deutschland erlaubt das jährlich vom BKA veröffentlichte Bundeslagebild eine quantitative Einschätzung der

Entwicklungen. Ähnlich wie in der gesamten EU stehen dabei die folgenden Delikte im Vordergrund: Rauschgiftkriminalität (34,6 %), Eigentumskriminalität (17,1 %), Wirtschaftskriminalität (13,7 %), Schleusung und Menschenhandel (ca. 15 %) [1].

Die Herausforderungen der organisierten Kriminalität manifestieren sich also gleichzeitig lokal und global. Über eine entsprechende Handlungskompetenz müssen auch die Strafverfolgungsbehörden verfügen, wenn der Kampf gegen die kriminelle Organisationen erfolgreich sein soll. 1) Daneben gibt es in einigen Bundesländern, z.B. in Nordrhein-Westfalen und Brandenburg, inzwischen gemeinsame Lageberichte von Polizei und Staatsanwaltschaft, die naturgemäß nicht nur die polizeiliche Sicht der Dinge widerspiegeln. 2) Zu diesen beiden Deliktfeldern werden eigene Lagebilder erstellt, zur Schleuserkriminalität ein gemeinsames Lagebild von Bundeskriminalamt und Bundespolizei [2].

Aktivitäten von Strafverfolgungsorganen bekannt, zum anderen bestimmen die Ermittlungskapazitäten die Anzahl der aufgeklärten Straftaten. Die überwiegende Zahl der OK-Verfahren wird in Deutschland von eigens dafür eingerichteten Polizei- und Zolldienststellen sowie spezialisierten Staatsanwaltschaften zeitaufwendig bearbeitet. Bei unverändertem Mittelaufwand muss der Umfang des Hellfeldes entsprechend konstant bleiben. Statistisch erfassbare Entwicklungen im Bereich der organisierten Kriminalität werden damit in erster Linie vom Umfang der bereitgestellten Ressourcen determiniert. Die tatsächliche Verbreitung der organisierten Kriminalität sowie der von ihr angerichtete direkte und indirekte Schaden sind wesentlich höher als statistisch ausgewiesen. Vor diesem Hintergrund lassen sich einige generelle Aussagen zur Grobeinschätzung des Problems der organisierten Kriminalität in Deutschland und der EU treffen:

1) Organisierte Kriminalität wird in Deutschland - wie überall auf der Welt - vor allem dort verübt, wo der erwartete Profit am höchsten ist. Waren vor einigen Jahren noch die Finanz- und Wirtschaftszentren, etwa das Rhein-Main-Gebiet oder die „Rheinschiene“ Nordrhein-Westfalens, die bevorzugten Schauplätze, so hat sich inzwischen in der regionalen Verteilung der OK-Verfahren ein deutlicher Schwerpunkt in Berlin herausgebildet.

2) Organisierte Kriminalität tritt in der EU eher in Ballungsräumen denn in ländlichen Regionen auf: Hier ist in der Regel die Nachfrage nach illegalen Gütern größer, sind die Tatgelegenheitsstrukturen günstiger und die Möglichkeiten konspirativen Agierens besser.

3) Generell relevant ist die Unterscheidung zwischen einheimischen und ausländischen bzw. EU-externen Akteuren. In der Regel führen nationale Gruppierungen die Liste der organisierten Straftäter an, wenn auch, so wie in Deutschland, ausländische Gruppierungen insgesamt die Mehrheit der identifizierten Delikte verüben, nämlich ca. 60 %.

4) Einheimische und „erfolgreich integrierte“ Gruppen haben sich tendenziell besser an die legalen gesellschaftlichen und wirtschaftlichen Strukturen angepasst, können eleganter zwischen den Welten oszillieren und ihr „Habitat“ bedarfsgemäß beeinflussen.

5) Während etablierte Gruppen reibungslos und unsichtbar agieren, neigen neu auftretende Akteure eher zu auffälligem Verhalten, bis hin zum Gewaltverbrechen. Diese Beobachtung gilt für etablierte Gruppen, die ihren "Markt" verteidigen.

6) Niedrige Werte in Statistiken zu organisierter Kriminalität oder Gewaltverbrechen bedeuten jedoch im Umkehrschluss nicht die Abwesenheit von organisierter Kriminalität [3].

Sie können genauso gut ein Indikator dafür sein, dass Netzwerke reibungslos funktionieren und die gesellschaftlichen Abwehrmechanismen nicht greifen. Damit drängt sich eine beunruhigende Vermutung auf: Wir

wissen zu wenig über die organisierte Kriminalität, um ihre Auswirkungen auf unsere Gesellschaft abschätzen zu können.

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WAYS TO IMPLEMENT THE LAW OF UKRAINE "ON THE USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN UKRAINE"

With globalization and European integration as guiding objectives, the Ukrainian government has prioritized English language proficiency as a strategic asset across public, professional, and personal spheres. The recent Law "On the Use of the English Language in Ukraine" is designed to strengthen English proficiency nationwide, facilitating economic growth, promoting social inclusivity, and aligning with international standards. This paper examines the comprehensive strategy required for the law's successful implementation, outlining necessary steps in educational reform, public service adaptation, business policy, media accessibility, cultural engagement.

It is proposed a comprehensive strategy to enhance English language proficiency across various levels of Ukraine's educational system:

School Education: Introducing compulsory English language learning from an early age is essential for establishing a solid foundation. By updating curricula and textbooks and ensuring that teachers are well-qualified, we can foster English proficiency from the beginning of students' educational journeys.

Higher Education: To better align with global academic standards, I advocate for transitioning master's and doctoral programs to English-language instruction. Additionally, encouraging students and faculty to publish research in English will elevate Ukraine's academic visibility on the world stage.

Professional Training: For a globally competitive workforce, it is crucial to offer English language courses to civil servants, business professionals, and other key groups. These courses will equip professionals with the skills necessary for effective international communication and collaboration.

English as a State Exam Subject: Implementing mandatory English language exams for certain qualifications and public service roles will incentivize students and professionals to attain and maintain high levels of English proficiency, enhancing overall national competency.

Translation of Educational Documents: To ensure international recognition of Ukrainian academic qualifications, translating diplomas, certificates, and essential academic documents into English is vital. This measure will facilitate Ukrainian graduates' mobility in global academic and professional arenas.

It is suggested the following streamlined approach to implementing English language use in Ukraine:

Public Service: Establishing clear English proficiency requirements across civil service categories, introduce English testing in hiring processes, and offer free or subsidized language courses to public servants.

Business and Economy: Encourage Ukrainian companies to join international projects, promote exports by requiring English proficiency for employees in export sectors, and hold English-language forums to attract foreign investment.

Information Sphere: Translate all official documents into English, create English-language versions of government and business websites, and expand English-language media in Ukraine.

Culture and Tourism: Organize cultural events in English, develop English-language tourism websites and resources, and train English-speaking tour guides.

Additional Measures:

Language Policy Framework: Develop a cohesive policy that defines goals and stakeholder responsibilities.

Resource Allocation: Allocate funding for English education, training, and infrastructure.

Public Awareness: Conduct campaigns promoting English proficiency benefits.

International Cooperation: Partner with international organizations to share best practices.

English for Law Enforcement

In the context of law enforcement, English skills are crucial for:

International Cooperation: Facilitate joint investigations, understand extradition treaties, and engage with organizations like Interpol.

Cybercrime Investigation: Enable access to international resources and cross-border cooperation on cyber threats.

Human Trafficking and Smuggling: Enhance cross-border investigations and implement international standards.

Counterterrorism: Support intelligence sharing and adherence to global conventions.

Training and Education: Participate in international courses and exchange programs to develop professional skills.

Public Relations: Communicate effectively with international media regarding significant cases.

In conclusion, English language proficiency is a vital asset for law enforcement agencies in Ukraine It enables effective international cooperation, facilitates investigations into transnational crimes, and contributes to the overall effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.

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COMBATING CRIME IN EUROPEAN STATES: STRATEGIES, CHALLENGES AND COLLABORATION

The on going battle against crime within European states involves a complex interplay of strategies, law enforcement techniques, and cross-border collaboration, all aimed at maintaining public safety and upholding the rule of law. In an increasingly interconnected world, Europe faces multifaceted criminal threats, including organized crime, cybercrime, and terrorism. This paper examines contemporary approaches to combating crime in Europe, highlighting the importance of preventive strategies, specialized enforcement, and international cooperation, as well as the evolving challenges that impact these efforts.

Preventive measures are central to crime control efforts across Europe. Emphasis on early intervention, community engagement, and social programs aims to address the root causes of criminal behavior, particularly among youth populations. Early prevention through educational programs and social integration initiatives can reduce the likelihood of youth involvement in criminal activities. Many European states have implemented preventive policing approaches, focusing on building trust within local communities and gathering intelligence to anticipate crime trends [6].

The development of specialized law enforcement units has been pivotal in addressing specific types of crime, such as cybercrime, human

trafficking, and organized crime. Europol, the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, plays a central role in assisting member states with resources and intelligence for complex investigations in dismantling large organized crime networks and addressing issues like illegal trafficking and cross-border drug smuggling [3]. Furthermore, the rapid rise of cybercrime has led to the establishment of cyber-policing units that focus on monitoring and investigating digital threats

Given the transnational nature of many criminal activities, international collaboration is essential. Systems such as the Schengen Information System (SIS) and the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) facilitate real-time information sharing and streamlined extradition processes among EU member states. The SIS, which provides data on individuals and objects associated with criminal activities, has improved the ability of law enforcement agencies to track and apprehend suspects across borders [3].

Despite these advances, European states face growing challenges in combating crimes. The digital transformation has led to an increase in cyber-related offenses, with criminals exploiting advanced technology to commit fraud, identity theft, and ransom ware attacks. Cybercrime is one of the fastest-growing types of crime in Europe, posing significant threats to both private citizens and public institutions. The complexity of these crimes requires continuous adaptation by law enforcement agencies, as well as substantial investment in digital infrastructure and cyber security training [2].

The threat of terrorism remains a critical concern. Recent events have highlighted the risks associated with extremist ideologies, necessitating a balance between strict counterterrorism measures and the protection of civil liberties. The European Union's counterterrorism policy focuses on preventing radicalization, enhancing border security, and increasing surveillance, but it also faces criticism over privacy concerns [4]. In addition, the rise of right-wing extremism in certain regroup has contributed to an increase in hate crimes, necessitating a coordinated response to preserve social cohesion [4].

European states employ a multifaceted approach to co, integrating preventive measures, specialized enforcement, and international cooperation to address an array of criminal threats. While significant progress has been made, the challenges posed by digital crime and terrorism demand ongoing innovation and adaptability in law enforcement practices. Moving forward, a balance between security and human rights will be essential in sustaining public trust and safeguarding democratic values in the face of evolving criminal threats.

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THE CONCEPT OF FIGHTING TERRORISM: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Terrorism poses a significant threat to global security, impacting societies and economies worldwide. Recognizing the urgency of combating this threat, many nations have developed specialized strategies and policies to address the multifaceted challenges of terrorism. These strategies are shaped by the geopolitical realities, historical experiences, and the nature of terrorist threats in each country. Below, we analyze the key aspects of counter-terrorism approaches adopted by several countries, including the United States, the European Union, Israel, Great Britain, and Australia.

The United States: A Comprehensive Framework for National Security

The United States has faced persistent terrorist threats, most notably the September 11, 2001 attacks, which reshaped its national security policies.

The introduction of the ***Patriot Act (****2001*) marked a pivotal moment in U.S. counter-terrorism strategy. This legislation significantly expanded the surveillance and investigative powers of federal agencies, enabling them to gather intelligence and prevent potential attacks. The overarching ***National Security Strategy*** emphasizes the integration of intelligence operations, inter-agency collaboration, and international partnerships to deter and disrupt terrorist activities.

Mechanisms:

1. *Institutional Framework***:** The fight against terrorism involves key agencies, such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

2. *Advanced Monitoring Programs***:** The U.S. uses sophisticated systems to track financial transactions, monitor digital communications, and analyze large datasets to detect suspicious activities.

3. *Direct Counter-Terrorism Actions***:** Military interventions in regions with high levels of terrorist activity, such as the Middle East, reflect the U.S.'s proactive approach to neutralizing threats before they reach American soil.

The United States' approach is characterized by its emphasis on technology, international coalitions, and strategic military actions.

The European Union: A Unified, Multilateral Approach

In the European Union (EU), terrorism is a cross-border issue, requiring coordination among member states to ensure collective security.

The **EU** *Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005***)** prioritizes four key pillars: prevention, protection, prosecution, and response. By fostering cooperation among national and European-level institutions, the EU aims to create a cohesive and effective framework for combating terrorism.

Mechanisms:

1. *Institutions:* Europol and Eurojust play central roles in coordinating investigations and prosecutions across member states.

2. *Information Sharing***:** The Schengen Information System (SIS) facilitates real-time data exchange, enhancing the ability of countries to identify and track potential threats.

3. *Passenger Name Record (PNR) Program***:** This initiative monitors airline passengers, enabling authorities to identify individuals with suspicious travel patterns.

The EU's collaborative model highlights the importance of shared resources and collective action, demonstrating how regional integration can enhance security.

Israel: A Model of Resilience and Preparedness. Israel's long-standing exposure to terrorism has necessitated the development of highly effective counter-terrorism measures. Israel's strategy combines advanced defense technologies, such as the *Iron Dome missile defense system*, with a culture of constant vigilance. The inclusion of citizens in national defense initiatives underscores the importance of community involvement in combating terrorism.

Mechanisms:

1. *Specialized Units***:** Organizations like *Shabak* (Internal Security Service) and

Mossad play crucial roles in intelligence gathering and operational responses.

2. *Proactive Monitoring***:** Israel emphasizes data analysis and early intervention to neutralize threats before they materialize.

3. *Civil-Military Integration***:** The close collaboration between the military and civilian security systems ensures a swift and coordinated response to attacks.

Israel's emphasis on technological innovation and societal readiness provides valuable lessons for nations grappling with persistent terrorist threats.

Great Britain: A Holistic, Preventative Approach

The United Kingdom has adopted a comprehensive strategy, known as *CONTEST*, to address the diverse challenges posed by terrorism.

The ***CONTEST*** *Strategy* consists of four pillars:

1. *Prevent***:** Addressing the root causes of radicalization through education and community engagement.

2. *Prepare***:** Enhancing the nation's ability to respond effectively to attacks.

3.*Pursue***:** Identifying and disrupting terrorist networks.

4.*Protect:* Strengthening security infrastructure to safeguard critical assets and public spaces.

Mechanisms:

1. *Community Engagement: The Prevent Program* encourages dialogue and collaboration with at-risk communities to counter extremist ideologies.

2. *Intelligence Cooperation***:** MI5, MI6, and local police forces work together to analyze threats and coordinate operations.

3. *Technological Innovation***:** Britain employs advanced tools to assess risks and develop predictive models for identifying potential threats.

The UK's balanced approach underscores the importance of addressing both immediate and long-term challenges associated with terrorism.

Australia: Building Resilience through Collaboration

Australia has tailored its counter-terrorism efforts to its unique geographic and sociopolitical context, focusing on partnerships between government, law enforcement, and communities. The *National Counter-Terrorism Strategy* emphasizes collaboration and engagement to prevent the spread of extremism and enhance national resilience.

Mechanisms:

1. *Legislation***:** Stringent laws criminalize participation in terrorist organizations and provide authorities with the tools needed to address emerging threats.

2. *Community Programs***:** Initiatives such as dialogue with Muslim communities aim to prevent radicalization and foster social cohesion.

3. *Integrated Operations***:** Federal and local agencies collaborate closely to share intelligence and coordinate responses to potential attacks.

Australia's strategy highlights the role of inclusive policies and community-driven programs in combating terrorism. The fight against

terrorism requires a multifaceted approach, blending intelligence, technology, legislation, and community engagement. The experiences of the United States, the European Union, Israel, Great Britain, and Australia illustrate the diversity of strategies that can be employed to address this global challenge.

While each nation's approach is tailored to its unique circumstances, common principles emerge, including the importance of prevention, international cooperation, and the integration of technology into security measures. By learning from these foreign experiences, countries worldwide can enhance their own counter-terrorism strategies and contribute to a safer, more secure global community.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AGAINST CORRUPTION AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

Many countries around the world have developed, adopted, and implemented special laws aimed at combating corruption through targeted measures. Some states use laws that are specifically designed to combat corrupt practices or to regulate certain aspects within the framework of legislation addressing organized crime, or laws that regulate public service (such as in the United Kingdom, Belarus, Lithuania, and Romania).

Global experience has shown that, with the development of corporations and large-scale organizations, the level of corruption in this area is increasing-not only in Ukraine. Therefore, it is essential to focus attention on studying this type of corruption. Ukrainian legislation lacks clearly developed measures and recommendations aimed at countering corrupt practices within companies themselves. Primarily, the laws address corrupt actions of individuals and legal entities toward officials. However, many countries have developed recommendations for combating corruption among company employees [1].

Experts note that a clear and effective anti-corruption system, based on a strong legal framework and public support, operates in Finland. The international non-governmental organization Transparency International identifies it as one of the least corrupt countries in the world. According to the provisions of the Finnish Criminal Code, actions that can be classified as corruption are punishable by sanctions ranging from a fine to imprisonment of up to four years, depending on the level of social harm caused by the offense [2].

In Finnish legislation, the term "fight" is not typically used regarding the commission of a particular type of crime. Such crimes are mainly prevented and deterred within the relevant legal framework. In Finland, actions classified as "corruption" are punishable by either a fine or imprisonment of up to four years, depending on the level of social harm caused by the offense [3]. It is evident that the Finnish anti-corruption system does not classify corrupt acts as crimes but primarily considers them administrative offenses, with criminal liability applicable only in cases of particular severity. Another example in combating and addressing corruption is the Netherlands, where anti-corruption efforts occur at procedural and institutional levels. Common measures include transparency and accountability in matters of corruption, as well as open discussions of its consequences. The Minister of the Interior of the Netherlands reports annually to Parliament on disclosed acts of corruption and the consequences of their punishment [4].

A valuable aspect of positive experience involves public discussion of the effectiveness of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in investigating corruption scandals for our country. Transparency and accountability in anti-corruption efforts, as seen in the Netherlands, are lacking in Ukraine, making it essential to amend the national anti-corruption strategy. For instance, the Strategy regarding public data accessibility should include the need for MIA reporting on anti-corruption efforts. To address this issue, it is necessary to introduce a provision for an annual report on the state of anti-corruption activity by the Minister of Internal Affairs to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Similar to the Netherlands, Israel remains a relatively corruption-free country. This is achieved through extensive monitoring of potential corruption cases. Government organizations and specialized police units, as well as the State Comptroller’s office which operates independently of ministries and other government agencies are responsible for monitoring potential corruption. When examples are identified, they are reported to investigative authorities, and the findings are required to be made public.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the core of the anti-corruption strategy is the elimination of the material, primarily financial, base of criminal organizations. This is achieved through asset confiscation and the

establishment of an appropriate legal framework to prevent the "laundering" of "dirty" money [5].

The experience of fighting corruption in Georgia is of interest to Ukraine, as in 2010, Georgia ranked 11th in the global corruption perception index. There, it is believed to be a myth that fighting corruption is pointless because it won't yield results. Corruption has nothing human about it. People are united in a state not to be burdened by extortion of the goods it should provide. Therefore, corruption must be fought. The Georgian government believes that combating corruption through harsh punishment of the guilty is ineffective [6].

France has its own experience in fighting corruption. In 1993, the Central Service for the Fight Against Corruption was established. It is responsible for important functions such as centralizing information necessary for preventing (detecting) cases of active and passive corruption, as well as providing assistance to judicial and investigative bodies when they request it. The Central Service informs the Republic's Prosecutor about the conduct of investigations. The current legislation in France includes a number of legal acts aimed at combating corruption, primarily related to financial abuses. For example, in 1990, a law was passed requiring credit institutions to pay particular attention to capital with origins linked to organized crime. This includes detecting violations related to the forgery of checks and bills of exchange presented for collection [7].

The system of organizational and legal mechanisms for combating corruption in Italy is effective, with public organizations and state institutions working closely together to address this issue. The country's parliament established a special General Council for the Fight Against Organized Crime. Alongside the General Council, district offices for combating organized crime and the mafia were created, as well as a separate State Directorate for the Fight Against the Mafia. The tasks of this collegiate body include: developing a strategy to combat organized crime; rationalizing resources allocated for fighting organized crime; and adopting relevant directives aimed at eliminating shortcomings or ineffective actions. Italy is one of the few countries that refuses to acknowledge the need for discretion in investigations. All these measures are quite effective in Italy's anti-corruption mechanism. An example of this is the trial of many high-ranking Italian officials, including former prime ministers Andreotti, Craxi, and Berlusconi [8].

The experience gained by developed countries in the fight against corruption demonstrates that the most effective approach in this matter is distinguished by those states that use a comprehensive and highly principled approach to addressing the issue. Summarizing the practice of reforms aimed at combating corruption, several key prerequisites for the implementation of an anti-corruption strategic plan in our country can be identified: the political will of the highest state leadership; the presence of

competent government and non-governmental experts; a team capable of implementing the plan vertically; and public support. At the same time, to improve Ukraine's ability to fight corruption, it is necessary to unite these four components.

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ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN UKRAINE

Ensuring human rights is one of the main tasks of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine. Respect for human rights and freedoms should be an integral part of the legal culture and professional activity of law enforcement officers. The Constitution of Ukraine, international documents and ethical norms of the police form the legal framework for ensuring the protection of human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies.

Respect for human rights as part of professional ethics. Human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies must be considered as a

system of values that is of decisive importance for society. It is important that police officers, regardless of their experience and position, adhere to basic human rights principles in their day-to-day work. This involves treating every person with courtesy and consideration, regardless of their race, sex, language, religion or other characteristics, as well as recognizing their dignity and equality before the law. Elements of an ethical attitude towards citizens, such as justice, respect and trust, are integral components of the professional culture of law enforcement officers.

Respect for human rights implies the most courteous attitude of police officers toward people regardless of race, gender, language, religion, etc. This is at the same time recognition of the individual's personal dignity [2]. In the professional ethics of the police, this also includes courtesy, delicacy and attentiveness to the needs and interests of citizens. This is an important aspect of police activity because law enforcement officers, as representatives of state power, are responsible for the implementation of key human rights and freedoms, which is directly related to their legal awareness and moral responsibility.

Legislative provision of human rights. The Constitution of Ukraine defines human rights as the highest social value, and the establishment and provision of rights and freedoms are the main duties of the state. Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine enshrines: "A person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social value in Ukraine." This article enshrines the right of every citizen to protect his rights and freedoms, and also establishes that the state is responsible for a person's actions [4].

According to national legislation, law enforcement agencies are obliged to ensure compliance with the rights and freedoms of every citizen. The effective performance of this duty depends on the level of training of law enforcement officers, which includes knowledge not only of national normative acts, but also of international documents, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950). These documents are important guidelines for ensuring human rights at the international level and serve as the basis for national legal acts. Later, a number of documents were additionally adopted that directly relate to persons who have come under the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies, taking into account the defenselessness of citizens against the power of state coercion [3].

Challenges and prospects. An important task for law enforcement agencies is to improve the level of legal training of their employees. The study of both national and international legislation contributes to the formation of deep legal awareness and increases the effectiveness of human rights protection. Problems in ensuring rights and freedoms often arise due to insufficient training of employees, which reduces the quality of law

enforcement activities. An important component of ensuring human rights is the introduction of permanent control and monitoring mechanisms by both national and international organizations.

But effective enforcement of basic human rights and freedoms by law enforcement agencies depends on legal training, which today is far from ideal. That is why the rather important task facing law enforcement officers is to improve the level of thorough knowledge of normative acts, both national and international, that regulate the procedure for protecting human rights and freedoms [1].

In conclusion, ensuring human rights and freedoms is a fundamental aspect of the activity of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine. An important component of this process is raising the level of legal education of law enforcement officers and observing ethical standards in their daily activities. The introduction of international standards into national practice, the improvement of professional training, and the introduction of constant monitoring of the actions of law enforcement officers will ensure effective protection of human rights and freedoms.

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PREVENTIVE METHODS OF COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING ON THE BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Using drugs is one of the most essential diseases of American society. The spread of drug abuse in the United States is just incredible – there are now consumed about three-quarters of the cocaine produced in the world,

over two and a half million Americans "sit on the needle" or regularly use drugs in other ways, and we are not talking about relatively "easy", say about marijuana, which since the sixties has become almost an organic part of the subculture, and about drugs "heavy" – about two million cocaine addicts, does not less than percent of the total population; a huge army of consumers of heroin, crack and other means. In General, it is believed that one in ten Americans, including schoolchildren, is addicted to drugs.

Today, Mexico is the main supplier of drugs to the United States. As you know, the United States ranks first in the world in drug consumption, respectively, neighboring Mexico at one point became profitable to use this American weakness. Drug trafficking in the country began to flourish, and with it began to appear the first drug cartels. Between 2005 and 2010 alone, seizures of marijuana increased by 49%, methamphetamine by 54%, heroin by 297%, and ecstasy by 839% at the southern border of the United States [1]. In 1947 a special police was created, the main purpose of which was the fight against drugs, but in fact its leadership was involved in the implementation of drug trafficking, because the police could easily be bribed.

In the 1990s, there was a sharp rise in the cocaine trade in Mexico. One of the reasons, paradoxically, was the North American free trade agreement (NAFTA), which was concluded by Canada, the United States and Mexico in 1994. Many farmers, due to the appearance of cheap American goods on the Mexican market, could not realize the sale of their goods, followed by the ruin and poverty of the majority of the population. In 2006, Mexican President Felipe Calderon decided to put end the unrest in the country and declared war on the drug cartels. He tried to counter police corruption, which had grown to unthinkable levels and was due primarily to the minimum wage of Mexican police officers. Calderon also added tens of thousands of troops to help the local police of the Mexican States, and in most cases completely replaced the local police force.

All this time, the United States saw the problem mainly only in Mexico, on its population that consumes drugs, they focused much less attention. Therefore, the next program to support Mexico's domestic fight against drug cartels was the program of providing funds for the purchase of weapons and equipment, as well as military training, which was called the "Merida Initiative" or "Plan Mexico". In fact, it was supposed to help Mexico eradicate problems with lawless crime, as well as normalize the situation on the common border, both with regard to migration and drug trafficking. But unlike previous bilateral actions, Merida was based on the fact that the United States ranks first in the world in terms of drug consumption, so the initiative to combat drug trafficking according to the plan had to be General.

However, Merida did not produce the desired results, although in 2010 the Congress made a proposal to extend the project.

Almost in parallel with the "Merida" in 2006, the government began to carry out "Project Coronado", which lasted almost 4 years and ended with the famous operation to destroy the Mexican drug cartel La Familia. The essence of it was about the same as that of the above operation. During the program, 1,200 people were caught who were involved in the drug business in one way or another.

In 2017 the newly elected 45th President of the United States Donald Trump signed a decree on the protection of the state border, according to which it is planned to continue the construction of a wall on the border with Mexico [4].

In addition, on the southern border of the United States, the number of armed clashes between Mexicans and U.S. customs services increased, which led to a high concentration of border guards and special agents not only at the crossing points, but also along the entire length of the border.

However, despite all the actions taken, the drug war in Mexico is going on to this day, and unilateral actions, even with the support of the United States, are not enough for Mexico. Therefore, it seems rational to take measures in the United States, because the level of drug use by Americans remains very high, the demand does not decrease and Americans continue to sell firearms to Mexicans. Of course, as a solution, many propose the abolition of criminal liability for the use and possession of drugs, in particular marijuana - one of the most used drugs in the United States. But such a development is unlikely to help, since the loss of marijuana in the drug cartel markets will certainly affect the cartel's finances, but only slightly: savvy dealers will find another way to profit. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the difference in the laws of the us States. In some of them, taxes on certain goods of limited consumption may vary, so they are also sold on the so-called gray market. A similar situation can happen with drugs.

One solution is to decriminalize drug users and provide them with mandatory medical services. A controversial view, but in a report outlining these ideas, the drug policy Commission referred to the successful implementation of decriminalization programs in Portugal and Australia.

Increased border security, tighter migration policy, as well as mass arrests also did not affect the business of drug cartels, because dealers not only began to transit drugs by land, but also by air, water and underground. In addition, according to a report by the U.S. border patrol, one in four of the five drug detainees is a U.S. citizen. Dealers recruit ordinary American citizens, threaten them, offer huge money, etc. It remains to act against the main motivation of the drug business-money, to carry out actions aimed at financial restrictions, not to spend the profits, freeze accounts, etc.But here again, a big role is played by corruption, which can contribute to the transition of certain banks to the side of criminals: what you can find a lot of evidence.

Thus, it can be concluded that perhaps only Latin American countries, including Mexico, can stop this drug boom and the accompanying drug war. Once Mexico legalizes cocaine, it will descend on the United States, which will not be able to stop it. By moving drugs from the black market, the government will be able to destroy the source of huge revenues of drug cartels, which will greatly weaken their position. If this happens, the entire regime of world control over drugs and drug trafficking will collapse. Accordingly, the war on drugs will become meaningless. Of course, the developed countries, together with the United States, which are the main consumers, will have to choose ways to solve the resulting problem, which can be reduced to the same legalization and simultaneous development of the national Institute of health in the field of drugs, as well as decriminalization of consumers, i.e. in the future it may be more rational for America to pursue policies aimed at minimizing the harm from drugs, rather than trying to limit drug trafficking.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC INFLUENCE ON CRIME

Our country is currently in a state of deep political, economic, and social crisis. The functioning of criminal justice bodies is imbalanced. The judicial system and law enforcement agencies are undergoing reform and significant organizational and managerial transformations. A number of new prosecution bodies have been established, including those focused on combating corruption: the National Police, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the State Bureau of Investigations, the National Agency

for Corruption Prevention, the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, the National Agency of Ukraine for Detection, Investigation, and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes, among others. In this context, studying modern progressive international experience in crime prevention, with the involvement of alternative entities beyond state institutions, deserves attention [1].

Since combating crime is a priority in developed countries, there is a need to implement their positive experience in Ukraine. For example, in the United States, significant attention is given to nationwide crime prevention planning, while in Japan, the focus is on local initiatives. In 1970, the U.S. Congress passed the Organized Crime Control Act, which provides for legislative and preventive measures to prevent crimes under federal jurisdiction. In the U.S., citizens are also actively involved in preventive activities through the institution of voluntary police assistants.

The low crime rate in Japan is explained by active public support for the police and the high discipline of society. The country's prevention system includes both criminological analysis of crime and specific preventive measures. Special rehabilitation bodies, staffed by both volunteers and full-time employees, play an important role in early prevention. Local programs involving residents are also widely used. Japan has a crime prevention association that operates at various levels within each police department. The lower level of this system consists of crime prevention points that collaborate with neighborhood self-governing committees. The association and its local branches are also involved in preventing juvenile delinquency [2].

In France, the National Crime Prevention Council was established in 1983, bringing together members of parliament, city mayors, ministers, experts, and business representatives. The council is chaired by the prime minister. Its tasks include funding crime prevention programs, informing the public about crime statistics, developing national crime prevention policies, stimulating government initiatives, and coordinating cooperation between local authorities, public organizations, and the private sector. In the United Kingdom, since 1966, the Standing Conference on Crime Prevention has been operating, which includes representatives of the Confederation of British Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, trade unions, and the Association of Chief Police Officers. This organization has working groups that specialize in preventing robberies and assaults [3].

One of the significant achievements of the crime prevention systems in developed countries is its solid legal foundation. Government programs include research on the sociological aspects of crime, the development of methodologies, personnel training, funding, and the implementation of preventive measures with an emphasis on early prevention. These programs often provide for special criminological prevention measures, which cover criminal, procedural, and penitentiary law. In recent decades, there has been a

trend in the U.S. toward centralized planning and coordination of efforts in crime prevention through the creation of specialized agencies with broad powers. Similar bodies exist in many countries, systematically analyzing the crime situation and providing recommendations to government authorities [4].

For example, Austria has a crime prevention advisory service with 143 regional offices; Belgium has a High Prevention Council; and Denmark has a High Prevention Council that includes 46 organizations. In the U.S., within the framework of the National Council, preventive services have been created, uniting over 100 public and government organizations.

It is reasonable to agree with the proposal to establish a special state body in Ukraine, whose main tasks should include: defining the key directions of state policy in the field of crime prevention; conducting nationwide studies on the level of latent crime; analyzing the manifestations of international and transnational crime; coordinating the activities of state structures and law enforcement agencies regarding the implementation of crime prevention measures; summarizing the practice of combating crime; organizing international cooperation on crime prevention, and so on.

Given the shortcomings of past years, it would be appropriate to grant this body an organizational and authoritative status, along with the right to issue mandatory decisions and manage material, technical, and financial resources in order to ensure unity in criminological policy across the country. However, in the absence of such state structures, crime prevention in Ukraine can, to some extent, benefit from studying the preventive activities of law enforcement agencies in other countries and adopting their positive experiences. It is safe to say that this is an urgent need for Ukraine, which strives to become a full-fledged member of the European Union [5].

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ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY DURING THE EVACUATION OF CITIZENS IN JAPAN

Japan is known for its geographical feature as one of the most seismically active countries in the world. In addition to earthquakes, the country often faces tsunamis, typhoons and other natural disasters. In such circumstances, the organisation of evacuation of the population and ensuring public order and security becomes a critical issue for the state and society.

This article explores the system of public order during evacuation in Japan, analyses the main mechanisms used to reduce risks to citizens, and examines the role of the government and other organisations in this process. The article will examine a range of measures, such as evacuation plans, public warnings, coordination between different services, and ensuring public order in a potential crisis.

Japan is located at the junction of four tectonic plates, which makes it highly vulnerable to seismic activity. In particular, earthquakes and tsunamis are known to have caused numerous casualties and destruction throughout the country's history. For example, the Great Tohoku Earthquake of 2011 caused not only widespread destruction but also large-scale evacuations. In response to such threats, the Japanese government has created an extensive public protection system that includes both national and local governments. One of the main aspects of this system is the evacuation of citizens from dangerous areas, which requires coordinated actions between the government, law enforcement agencies, the army and local communities [1].

Japan has established several levels of warning and evacuation system, including local, regional and national mechanisms. One of the key instruments is the Japan Meteorological Agency, which is responsible for issuing timely warnings of natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis [2]. The Japanese government is also actively working to raise awareness among citizens about how to act in an emergency. Regular evacuation drills are held in schools, businesses and public institutions to prepare the population for possible disasters.

In the event of an emergency, the evacuation of citizens is organised at different levels. At the local level, municipalities are responsible for this, and together with the police and local volunteers, they lead the evacuation. Local security councils also play an important role, coordinating evacuations within their jurisdictions.

During the evacuation of citizens, it is especially important to ensure public order and safety, as panic, looting and other negative phenomena may occur in large crowds. [4]. In this regard, a key role is assigned to law enforcement agencies, which ensure:

1. Control over the movement of the population: the police, together with local services and volunteers, set up checkpoints on roads and intersections to avoid crowds and congestion.
2. Protecting evacuation points: places where citizens are evacuated (schools, gyms, community centres) should be guarded to ensure the safety of people and to avoid possible conflicts or robberies.
3. Prevent looting: evacuations often leave a large number of abandoned homes and businesses, which can be targeted by criminals. Police and self-defence forces patrol evacuation zones to prevent crime.
4. Medical control and assistance: to prevent mass illness and panic, medical teams are deployed at evacuation points to provide first aid, monitor the condition of evacuees, and assist those who have been injured.
5. The role of civil society organisations and volunteers: in addition to government agencies, NGOs and volunteers play an important role in the evacuation process. For example, the Japanese Red Cross is providing support at evacuation sites, helping with medical care, and distributing food and water. Volunteers are also involved in the evacuation as coordinators, helping to maintain order and inform citizens about the current situation.
6. Using technology to ensure public order: in today's environment, technology plays a crucial role in ensuring public order during evacuations. In particular, Japan actively uses drones to monitor evacuation zones and control the movement of people, video surveillance systems to monitor the situation at evacuation points, and automated warning systems [5].

Special mobile applications are also being created to allow citizens to quickly receive information on the status of evacuation, safe routes and the availability of resources at shelter points. Such technologies help reduce chaos and improve coordination between services and the public.

Japan is an example of a country that, given the frequency of natural disasters, has developed an effective system of evacuation and public order in crisis situations. The experience of this country can be useful for other countries facing similar threats.

However, even with such a well-developed system, there are challenges, particularly in cases of extremely large-scale disasters, when resources can be limited and coordination difficult. Therefore, it is important to continuously improve existing mechanisms, conduct regular training and integrate new technologies to improve the work of the service.

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MODERNIZATION OF THE POLICE DURING WARTIME

Modernization of the police during wartime is a crucial aspect of ensuring security and law and order in conditions of heightened threat and instability. War demands that police forces adapt to new challenges and changes, which includes both organizational and technological transformations.

War has a strong psychological impact on the population. The police must be ready to provide psychological support to citizens, helping them cope with anxiety and stress. It is also important to maintain public trust in the police, which is achieved through openness, honesty, and professionalism in work [1].

The full-scale invasion of the aggressor country into the territory of the country forced the defense and protection forces to quickly respond to the changing operational situation in the country by engaging all available forces, means, and reserves. As a result, the introduced martial law required law enforcement officers to exercise expanded powers, competencies, and duties, which would be enshrined at the legislative level [2].

On 14 February 2022, the National Police was transferred to combat alert, as a response to the Russian military buildup and threat of the invasion. The National Police and its tactical unit Rapid Operational Response Unit directly participated in hostilities against the invading Russian Armed Forces at the Kyiv offensive.

As the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine progressed, the National Police helped in the war effort by maintaining law and order in Ukrainian-controlled areas, escorting prisoners, operating checkpoints capturing infiltrators and detaining prisoners of war [3].

Since 2014, defense and protection forces have been repelling illegal encroachments by terrorist states. In order to protect the population and the country's territory, law enforcement officers are engaged in carrying out many expanded tasks. In particular, they serve at checkpoints in cooperation

with the National Guard of Ukraine or the State Border Guard Service. A checkpoint is a fortified road control point with armed guards, capable of independently maintaining circular defense. It controls the movement and checks or blocks people and vehicles [2].

The Ukrainian police received additional training, particularly from international partners, to improve their skills in crisis situations and counter-terrorism.

The introduction of new technologies, such as surveillance drones, facial recognition systems, and other innovative tools, helped improve police efficiency. The Ukrainian police actively cooperate with international organizations like Interpol, Europol, and other countries to exchange experiences and receive assistance in the form of equipment and training. The war stimulated reforms in the police aimed at increasing transparency, efficiency, and public trust.

The modernization process involves incorporating advanced technologies, surveillance systems, and intelligence-sharing mechanisms. These tools enable more effective information gathering, threat assessment, and response coordination, enhancing the overall capabilities of police forces in wartime. Police officers require specialized training to operate in complex and dynamic wartime settings. Training programs should focus on areas such as conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity, and collaboration with military counterparts [4].

In wartime, the risk of crime and disorder increases. The police must be ready to respond quickly to emergencies, maintain public order, and protect citizens. This includes both street patrols and preventive measures aimed at crime prevention [5].

Psychological support and interventions for Ukrainian National Police officers working in war zones are crucial components of ensuring their mental health and effective performance of their duties.

According to Ukrainian legislation, all employees have the right to healthy and safe working conditions, including individual psychological support if needed. Psychological support can take various forms, such as individual consultations with qualified psychologists, group sessions for collective discussion and problem-solving, and regular monitoring of employees' mental state [6].

Wartime often brings about new and evolving threats, such as cyberattacks, disinformation campaigns, and hybrid warfare. Police forces must adapt to these challenges by developing expertise in cybersecurity, understanding hybrid tactics, and investing in new technologies. Police must be able to identify and counter false information spread through social media and other digital channels. They also can work with community organizations and mental health professionals to identify and support vulnerable individuals.

Modernization of the police during wartime is a complex and multifaceted process that requires a comprehensive approach and constant improvement. Only in this way can reliable protection and security be ensured in conditions of heightened threat.

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PREVENTION SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rapes, sexual assault, showing one’s genitals or naked body to others without consent, masturbating in public, watching someone in a private act, without their knowledge or permission.

According to information published by world health organization indicate that globally about 1 in 3 (approximately 30%) of women worldwide have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.

Younger People ages 12–34 are the highest risk years for rape and sexual assault. Those age 65 and older are 92% less likely than 12–24 year olds to be a victim of rape or sexual assault, and 83% less likely than 25–49 year olds [2].

There are common misconceptions and stereotypes about people who sexually abuse. Here are some facts about them:

• Not all offenders are the same. Some are more likely to reoffend than others, and there are different motivations for offending.

• They can have strong social ties in the community. People who sexually abuse can be male or female, and span a variety of backgrounds and ages. Some individuals are married with stable relationships, employment and lack a prior criminal history.

• The majority of sexual violence is committed by someone the victim knows – a family member, intimate partner, coworker, classmate or acquaintance [3].

Sexual violence is the result of factors occurring at individual, family, community and wider society levels. Some are - military conquest, socioeconomics, anger, power, sadism, violence exposure in childhood, witnessing family violence, antisocial personality disorder, harmful use of alcohol or drugs, community norms that privilege or ascribe higher status to men and lower status to women.

Public danger of sexual violence crime is that have Long-Term Effects on Victims. They increased suicidal or depressive thoughts in victims Most of women's who are raped experience symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder during the two weeks following the rape. People who have been sexually assaulted are more likely to use drugs than the general public.

Sexual violence also affects victims' relationships with their family, friends, and co-workers. Victims of sexual violence experience work or school problems, which can include significant problems with a boss, coworker, or peer. Also they are experience family/friend problems, including getting into arguments more frequently than before, not feeling able to trust their family/friends, or not feeling as close to them as before the crime. In addition, victims are at risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.

In order not to become a victim of sexual violence, you need to follow certain recommendations.

Avoid hazardous situations. Sexual assault can occur in any situation and is never your fault regardless of the circumstances. However, by taking such steps as traveling accompanied and avoiding alcohol and drugs, you can substantially reduce your risks for being victimized.

Communicate your limits clearly. If someone starts to offend you or cross a line that you have set for yourself, tell them firmly and early. Polite approaches may be misunderstood or ignored. If the person does not respect your wishes, remove yourself from the situation immediately. Miscommunication can be explained later. Do not give someone the chance to violate your wishes or boundaries.

Be assertive. Often passivity can be interpreted as permission – it is not. Be direct and firm with someone who is sexually pressuring you. Tell an acquaintance or your partner what you want – or don't want – and stick with your decision. Regardless, there must always be active consent on both sides. Consent to one thing does not imply another [1].

Trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable or threatened around an acquaintance or your partner, get out of the situations immediately. If you misread someone's signals, you can always explain later.

Respond physically. Even clear communication is not always effective. Some people simply don't listen or don't care. If either person is intoxicated of high, it may also complicate the situation. However, it is not an excuse for someone to commit sexual assault. If someone is assaulting you and not responding to your objections, you have the right to respond physically or to physically defend yourself if you feel you can do so. If possible, push the person away, scream "No!", and say that you consider what the person is doing to be rape.

As conclusion, we can tell, that preventing sexual violence is crucial for several reasons. Sexual violence causes severe physical injuries and long-lasting emotional scars, including depression, anxiety, PTSD, and difficulty forming healthy relationships. Its can perpetuate a cycle of abuse, with victims often becoming perpetrators themselves. Preventing sexual violence is essential for creating a society where everyone feels safe, respected, and empowered.

By taking steps to prevent sexual violence, we can help create a more just and equitable world for all.

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THE ROLE OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN ADDRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THAILAND

Human trafficking is a critical problem in Thailand. This country is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Vulnerable

populations, including women and children, are often exploited for labor and sexual purposes.. Despite significant legislative efforts and initiatives to combat this crime, challenges such as corruption and insufficient support for victims persist.

Thailand has established a comprehensive legal framework to combat human trafficking, particularly sex trafficking. Key pieces of legislation and international commitments form the foundation of Thailand's anti-trafficking efforts.

The government set up a committee to specifically deal with the human trafficking problem since 1998. In 2014, The State Department Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report ranked Thailand as Tier 3. In response to the TIP report, Thailand announced the prevention and suppression of human trafficking as the national agenda. Later in 2018, Thailand is upgraded to Tier 2. The Thai government, then, set a goal to be upgraded to Tier 1 by improving the human trafficking situation in Thailand [1].

Royal Thai Police (RTP) recognizes the importance of such a topic. Hence, on 1st July 2005, RTP established the Child and Women Protection Division which was, a specialized unit, responsible for protecting children, juveniles, women, and laborers from human rights violations both at a national level and international level. Later in 2008, the division is upgraded to Child, Juvenile, and Women Protection Center. To expand the scope of work, in 2010, it was renamed the "Child Woman Protection and Anti-human Trafficking Center." [1]

Also important regulations related to this topic are the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking Act, BE 2551 (2008), which criminalizes all forms of trafficking and imposes severe penalties on offenders, including imprisonment and fines and the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) which is used to combat trafficking-related financial transactions by helping to dismantle trafficking networks by targeting their financial funds [2, c. 14].

While Thailand has robust anti-trafficking laws, the effectiveness of their implementation and enforcement remains a critical area of evaluation. Several factors influence the success of these efforts:

1) Law Enforcement Training and Capacity: Effective enforcement requires well-trained and adequately resourced law enforcement personnel. Training programs focus on identifying trafficking cases, handling victims sensitively, and prosecuting offenders effectively.

2) Judicial Processes: The efficiency and fairness of the judicial system in prosecuting trafficking cases are vital. Delays in the judicial process and corruption can hinder the effectiveness of anti-trafficking efforts.

3) Victim Protection and Support: The provision of comprehensive support services for trafficking victims, including legal assistance, medical

care, and rehabilitation programs, is crucial for their recovery and reintegration.

4) International Cooperation: Collaborative efforts with neighboring countries and international organizations enhance the capacity to combat transnational trafficking networks. Joint operations, information sharing, and cross-border initiatives are essential components [2, с. 15].

Despite the progress being made in the legislative framework, the lack of systematic implementation hinders the laws from being translated into reality. For example, the level of protection afforded to victims and in particular those that serve as witnesses through laws is not delivered effectively and consistently [3].

There have also typically been significant issues in relation to the enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws in Thailand. Various reasons have been given for this, including corruption, limited understanding of the laws by those responsible for enforcing them, restrictive policies that serve to curb the breadth of protection offered by the legal framework, lack of training in recognising and identifying victims of trafficking, victim-focused services not being available in the languages of victims and the slow pace at which the justice system moves, both in getting matters to trial, and then finalising the judgment. One of the effects of these laws being poorly enforced and misunderstood is that victims of trafficking are often classified as illegal aliens, and deported as such, without any compensation. Likewise, whilst corporations can be liable for human trafficking offences, there has been only one conviction of a company under the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act. [3]

Despite considerable efforts to address this issue, in particular the adoption of comprehensive legislation and the reform of institutions, I believe that the fight against human trafficking requires constant and long-term commitment. There is progress, as evidenced by Thailand's improved position in international assessments (According to the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report), but systemic problems such as corruption and insufficient victim support remain significant obstacles.

In my opinion, the solution to this problem is not only to strengthen legislation and law enforcement, but also to address the main socio-economic factors that make people vulnerable to trade. Education, economic opportunities and social programs aimed at supporting vulnerable groups can play a crucial role in reducing exploitation. However, with enhanced international cooperation, increased accountability of law enforcement, and a shift to victim-centred approaches, I am optimistic that Thailand will be able to significantly reduce human trafficking over time. The road to this is long, but progress is possible with consistent effort and innovation.

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WORK OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATION BODIES: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

In the modern world, the role of forensic investigative bodies in maintaining public order is increasingly important. Contemporary challenges such as transnational crime, cybercrime, and terrorism require new approaches and coordination efforts among different countries. International experience shows that the effectiveness of forensic investigation agencies depends on the use of advanced technologies, high-quality staff training, international cooperation, and adherence to high human rights standards.

One of the most effective tools for international cooperation is Interpol. This organization facilitates the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies of different countries, assists in the search for criminals, missing persons, and fights organized crime. For example, Interpol has created an international database with fingerprints, DNA, as well as information on stolen vehicles and other items [1, p. 45]. Additionally, Interpol actively uses advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and biometric data to improve criminal identification and reduce errors in investigations [2, p. 101].

The European Union actively promotes cooperation within Europol, which allows for joint operations and information exchange on criminal organizations. Additionally, the EU adopts common standards and methodologies for forensic research, enabling uniform investigation procedures among member countries [3, p. 89]. Europol has also established specialized analytical units focused on crime prediction and prevention based on Big Data, enhancing investigation accuracy [4, p. 53].

The experience of the United States is particularly noteworthy, where DNA analysis and a comprehensive database system are widely used to identify criminals even in complex cases. The USA has also successfully

utilized advanced capabilities in cyber forensics, which enables more effective counteraction to cybercrimes such as phishing and cyber fraud [5, p. 76]. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom actively employs video surveillance technology, as well as specialized units to combat cybercrime, providing effective law enforcement especially in urban areas [6, p. 112].

International experience suggests that only through close cooperation and information exchange between countries can modern threats be effectively countered. Ukraine should continue to develop cooperation with international organizations such as Interpol and Europol, and implement modern technologies and methodologies that have proven effective in other countries. Additionally, adapting international standards to national legislation is essential to enhance the efficiency of investigations and protect citizens' rights.

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CANADIAN EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME

Canada is located in North America. Its ten provinces and three territories extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, making it the world's second-largest country by total area. The longest international land border is with the United States. There is a wide range of geological and meteorologic regions in the country. With a population of over 41 million people, it has a wide range of population densities, with the majority residing in urban areas and large areas of the country being sparse. Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver are the three largest metropolitan areas in Canada.

Canada has extensive experience in fighting crime, relying on a comprehensive approach that includes both law enforcement and social programmes to prevent crime.

Public Safety Canada provides federal policy leadership, coordination and program support on many activities related to crime prevention, law enforcement, and the rehabilitation of offenders. The intent is to reduce crime by collaborating with federal, provincial and territorial partners to design and deliver national programs that are specific and appropriate to regions and communities. The programs delivered through these partnerships help provide the tools, education and support to effectively reduce, deter and prevent crime in Canada.

Canada has a widely implemented model of 'Community Policing', which involves working closely with citizens to put crime in the context of other social problems in the community and deal with it accordingly. In this case, the demand for police services is growing, proactive conflict resolution is growing, but the available means to combat crime are limited, and the idea that crime is primarily a problem for citizens and prevention is a task for the whole society is becoming more accepted. The Community Policing model has been successfully implemented in such democratic countries as the UK, Germany, Poland, the USA, and Canada, which is used to prevent crime.

Canadian legislation is regularly being improved to enhance the effectiveness of the fight against crime. The government imposes harsh penalties for serious crimes, including those related to violence, drugs and organised crime. Particular attention is paid to legislation to protect victims of crime, especially in cases of domestic violence and violence against children. It is worth noting that, as in the United States, the Witness Protection Programme is quite effective in Canada. In accordance with Canada Act C-13 of 20 June 1996, which approved the programme, it is implemented by the Drug Enforcement Unit of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police [1]. Even before the Witness Protection Programme was enshrined in law, this unit was responsible for ensuring the safety of participants in criminal proceedings. This programme operates at the national level, so participants in criminal proceedings can be contacted anywhere in Canada. It is quite effective and trusted by citizens, as evidenced by the fact that most criminal cases in which the programme was used resulted in convictions based solely on the testimony of witnesses.

The Canadian criminal justice system focuses on the rehabilitation of criminals. For example, rehabilitation programmes help offenders find employment, education and reconnect with society. This strategy aims to reduce recidivism and helps people return to normal life.

The Canadian government is investing in youth programs to prevent young people from becoming involved in criminal activity. These programs include providing opportunities for education, sports, and psychological support.

In Canada, there are special police units to fight organized crime and drug trafficking. The federal government has also developed a number of

national strategies to combat drugs, which include not only punishment but also treatment and support for addicts. In 2018, cannabis was legalized in Canada, which made it possible to significantly reduce illegal trafficking and direct resources to the fight against more serious drugs [1].

Canada is investing in research into the causes of crime and ways to prevent it. The government is working with universities and think tanks to develop new research-based strategies to better understand the social and economic drivers of crime and take effective measures to reduce it.

In general, Canada's experience in fighting crime is that a comprehensive approach that encompasses legal, social and technological aspects can be effective in keeping society safe. Canada combines tough measures, such as the pursuit of punishment for serious crimes, with approaches that include rehabilitation, social support for youth, and investment in communities. Crime prevention through educational and social initiatives plays an important role. This approach helps to reduce crime, reduce recidivism and build a society that trusts law enforcement and the judiciary. Canada's experience can be useful for other countries seeking to build an effective, sustainable and fair justice system capable of responding to modern challenges.

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FUNCTIONING OF DETECTIVE ACTIVITIES IN UKRAINE

It is appropriate to note that the issue of detective activity is important for modern Ukrainian society, as it contributes to strengthening law and order, helps to fight and prevent criminal activity.

In order to effectively study detective activities, it is necessary to define the concept of "detective". Thus, an detective is an official of the National Police, a security body, a body of the State Bureau of Investigation, a body of the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine, the Main Detective Unit, a detective unit, a detective department, an internal control unit of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine authorized to conduct pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses within the limits of competence [1]. According to the current legislation, namely the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, which was approved on April 13, 2012, the detective is authorized to conduct pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses within the defined jurisdiction. The essence of his/her work is to obtain information about events or circumstances to be clarified in the course of

the investigation of a crime in the manner prescribed by law. The detective's cognitive activity at the stage of pre-trial investigation often goes beyond the criminal process, as it extends to events and facts that do not form the basis of a criminal offense, but relate to circumstances that affect its further perception. N.A. Yakubovych noted: "In no other field of scientific knowledge is the subject of cognition (scientist, researcher) placed in such a strict framework of regulation of the research process as the detective". It is these "rigid frameworks" that ensure the objectivity of criminal procedural cognition, which is explained by the importance of the expected results.

In general, the essence of the detective's activity is the search for truth within the law, which requires a professional approach and the ability to work under high pressure and sometimes limited resources, especially in martial law, when the procedures for conducting detective actions may change.

The current state of detective activities in Ukraine is determined by both legal reforms and new challenges faced by law enforcement agencies under martial law. In particular, one of the main problems is a high shortage of experienced personnel. About half of the detectives are young professionals under 30 years of age who often lack sufficient experience, and only one in five has been working as a detective for more than 3 years. At the same time, female detectives make up almost half of the staff. The leadership of the National Police believes that the only way out of this situation is to improve the quality of the detective staff, as well as to improve legislation, as detective actions are subject to strict procedural procedures. Another reason that significantly delays the pre-trial investigation is the so-called "chain of unnecessary correspondence" between the expert, judge and detective when it is necessary to provide the expert with additional materials for the examination. Not only detectives, but also judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys share a similar opinion. Certain rules of procedural law also need to be adjusted. For example, the appointment of expert examinations is currently a significant problem. The amendments to the legislation introduced in 2017 stipulate that examinations are conducted only on the instructions of the investigating judge, and the police detective cannot appoint them independently [3].

According to Art. 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (the bodies conducting inquiries and pre-trial investigations are: detective units of the National Police, the State Bureau of Investigation, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine).

The National Police has the broadest competence to investigate general criminal offenses. The State Bureau of Investigation is responsible for investigating crimes committed by public officials. National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine - crimes related to corruption. The Security Service of Ukraine - crimes against national security.

Ultimately, detective activity is an integral part of the functioning of the rule of law. It requires a high level of professionalism, responsibility and dedication from detectives. In today's world, where crimes are becoming more and more complex, the importance of detective activities is only growing. Effective detective work is a guarantee of justice, protection of citizens' rights and maintenance of law and order. Without qualified and diligent detectives, the legal system will not be able to effectively perform its functions.

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COOPERATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE WITH OTHER FORCE STRUCTURES DURING MARTIAL LAW

During martial law, police cooperation with other law enforcement agencies is key to ensuring security, maintaining law and order, and protecting citizens. The main aspects of such cooperation include the coordination of actions, when the police interact closely with the military forces, the Security Service of Ukraine, the National Guard, the border guard and other law enforcement agencies. This allows you to quickly respond to threats and ensure effective management in crisis situations. The exchange of information between the structures covers intelligence, analytical and operational data for the prevention of crimes and the fight against terrorist threats, which contributes to the detection of subversive groups and wanted persons. In dangerous areas, joint police and military patrols prevent looting and maintain public order. Checkpoints are set up to control the territory, where transport and citizens are checked, preventing the illegal transportation of weapons and other threats. During special operations, such as anti-terrorist raids, the police work with other agencies to protect strategic sites, using their resources and expertise. Joint exercises

and training contribute to better coordination in crisis situations, and legal support ensures compliance with human rights while performing tasks within the limits of the law. Such interaction increases the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and ensures prompt response to threats in martial law conditions. Police cooperation with other law enforcement agencies during martial law also includes measures to enhance public safety and minimize risks to the civilian population. For the protection of civilians, joint coordination centers are established, which promptly respond to reports of emergency situations, attacks and destruction. Such centers help to effectively allocate resources and control the situation on the ground.

An important element is joint activity in the field of information security. The police and other law enforcement agencies are working to counter information attacks, fake news and propaganda aimed at destabilizing society. This involves identifying sources of misinformation, quickly refuting fake news and working with the public to maintain calm and confidence. In addition, special attention is paid to the psychological support of both the employees of the law enforcement agencies and the civilian population. Crisis centers are being created, where psychological assistance is provided to victims of military operations and other citizens who find themselves in a difficult situation. This allows you to strengthen morale and facilitates faster adaptation to the conditions of martial law. In addition, the cooperation of the police with other law enforcement agencies includes humanitarian support in the affected areas, where joint efforts organize the evacuation of the population, the distribution of humanitarian aid and medical support. These measures contribute to the maintenance of stability and ensure the protection of people's lives and health even in conditions of increased danger. Thus, police cooperation with other law enforcement agencies under martial law is multifaceted, covering not only security issues, but also ensuring informational stability, psychological support, and humanitarian assistance. This is a comprehensive approach that allows us to respond as effectively as possible to all the challenges that the country faces in extraordinary circumstances.

In the conditions of the military aggression of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine, which creates real and potential threats to state sovereignty, territorial integrity, the democratic constitutional system and other national interests of our state, the issue of interaction between subjects of the security and defense sectors is most acute [1]. Thus, the security and defense sector consists of four interrelated components, such as: security forces; defense forces; defense industrial complex; citizens and public associations that voluntarily participate in ensuring national security. The National Police of Ukraine occupies an important place among the subjects of the security and defense sector, which is due to its tasks and functions. But the successful provision of tasks and performance of these functions by police bodies and units in conditions of real and potential threats, especially

in conditions of martial law, is possible only in the case of full coordination in time, space and algorithm of actions with other subjects of the security and defense sector within the limits of the given their competences in accordance with the law. At the same time, despite the fact that since the beginning of the military aggression of the Russian Federation and the introduction of martial law on the entire territory of Ukraine, a number of important changes and innovations have been adopted at the legislative level, aimed at improving the provision of national security of Ukraine, especially in the event of real threats to national interests under the duration of the legal regime of martial law, a number of issues of the interaction of the National Police of Ukraine with other subjects of the security and defense sector in the conditions of martial law for the purpose of effective performance of compatible tasks to overcome these threats remain outside the attention of both scientists and legislators. Thorough coverage of various aspects of the interaction of the National Police units with other subjects of the security and defense sector in the conditions of martial law will provide an opportunity to deepen the understanding of the impact of the coherence of the actions of the subjects and increase its effectiveness in the case of the protection of the spectrum of national interests.

The National Guard of Ukraine is a military formation with law enforcement functions, which is part of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and is assigned to perform the tasks of protecting and protecting the lives, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, society and the state from criminal and other illegal encroachments, maintaining public order and ensuring public safety, as well as in cooperation with law enforcement agencies to ensure state security and protect the state border [2]. One of the main functions of the National Guard of Ukraine is participation in ensuring public safety and order during meetings, rallies, marches, demonstrations and other mass events that pose a danger to the lives and health of citizens, participation in the implementation of martial law measures. The procedure for the joint involvement of forces and means of the National Guard and 40Issues of the introduction and implementation of some measures of the legal regime of martial law is defined: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated July 8. 2020 No. 573 [3]. And other law enforcement agencies of the state regarding the protection of public order during the specified events, and the organization of interaction during the performance of assigned tasks. In the territories where martial law has been imposed, to ensure the operation of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, to ensure, together with the military command, the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law, defense, civil protection, public safety and order, protection of critical infrastructure, protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, temporary state bodies - military administrations - can be formed. According to Clause 4 of the Order of the

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 773 dated 10.08.2016, the main forms of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and the National Guard of Ukraine during the provision (protection) of public (public) safety and order are [4]:

– joint patrolling of streets, squares, parks, squares, train stations, airports, sea and river ports, other public (public) places;

– ensuring (protection) of public (public) safety and order during meetings, rallies, street marches, demonstrations, other mass and sports events, as well as during events in public (public) places with the participation of persons subject to state protection;

– carrying out joint measures aimed at stabilizing the operational situation in the event of its aggravation within the territory of one or more administrative-territorial units. Despite the fact that these forms of interaction are defined in the normal conditions of the existence of the state, it can be stated that they will operate during the introduction of the legal regime of martial law.

The activity of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to ensure public security directly follows from the legal provisions regarding their interaction with the National Police, which becomes especially relevant in the conditions of martial law [5]. In particular, it has been established that joint patrolling of military personnel and police officers is organized in places of deployment of military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and in the territories adjacent to them, and is intended to protect the rights, freedoms, legitimate interests, life and health of citizens, fight against offenses by military personnel . At the same time, provision is made for the allocation of technical means of the Armed Forces for the implementation of operations related to the neutralization of gangs and other criminal groups. In order to determine the procedure for organizing and maintaining the interaction of precinct inspectors of the border service of the State Border Service of Ukraine and precinct police officers of the National Police of Ukraine during the performance of tasks to protect the state border and maintain (ensure) public safety and order within the controlled border areas, a separate Instruction on Procedure was approved interaction of precinct inspectors of the border service of the State Border Service of Ukraine and precinct police officers of the National Police of Ukraine. At the same time, according to this Instruction, the issue of interaction between individual employees of the National Police and the State Border Service of Ukraine regarding the provision of public safety in the event of a terrorist threat is limited to the duty of the precinct police officer to immediately inform the inspector of the State Border Service in the event of detection or receipt of data on terrorist acts committed on police station service, or preparation for them.

Ensuring public security is a task not only of the National Police of Ukraine, but also of other entities that directly fight terrorism [6]. It was the

Security Service of Ukraine that was given the status of the main body in the national system of combating terrorism (Part 3, Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism") [7]. According to Art. 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Security Service of Ukraine" includes the Anti-Terrorist Center, which functions under the Security Service of Ukraine to organize and conduct anti-terrorist operations and coordinate the activities of subjects fighting terrorism or involved in anti-terrorist operations, to the system of the Security Service of Ukraine [8]. The anti-terrorist center is a permanent body under the Security Service of Ukraine, which coordinates the activities of counter-terrorism entities in the prevention of terrorist acts against state officials, critical objects of life support for the population, objects of increased danger, acts threatening life and health. of a significant number of people, and their termination (clause 1 of the Regulation on the Anti-Terrorist Center and its coordination groups under the regional bodies of the Security Service of Ukraine) [9].

In the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, the cooperation of the National Police with other law enforcement agencies is vital for ensuring public safety, maintaining law and order, and protecting the population. Joint activities include the exchange of information, coordination of actions, patrolling of dangerous areas, as well as the creation of coordination centers for prompt response to emergency situations. Special attention is paid to combating information attacks, maintaining public peace and providing psychological assistance to victims. This complex interaction allows you to effectively respond to challenges and ensure stability in the complex conditions of martial law.

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FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE NAMES OF AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPHS FROM ENGLISH TO UKRAINIAN

The scientific term "filmonym" to the existing list of -onyms. This term was suggested by Ye. Knysh and is used in this article with the meaning of a "film title".

Filmonyms should be attributed to a special category of proper names due to their special symbolic nature. The most important function of filmonyms is the informative function. Filmonyms are a category of words that includes the advertising function and the function of influence, but differs in a laconic structure and contains features characteristic of names as independent linguistic units.

When studying filmonyms, tracing the relationship between structure and semantics is an important structural aspect for highlighting linguistic features. Note that the laconic form contributes to the generalization of abstract thinking, the result of which is the intensive use of nominative structures

Many domestic and foreign scientists and scientists were engaged in research on this issue. In particular, Babenko O.V. [1] in her writings, she highlighted the specifics of the translation of various movie titles, Grinchenko N.O. [2] devoted her works to the study of film title translation strategies, O.V. Zosimova [3]. considered methods of translating movie titles. Such scientists as: Oguy O.D., Naumenko A.M. Kiyak TR [4], in particular Berdis V. [5] examined English-language film names and their translation equivalents, and Nord C. [6] described the peculiarities of the translation of titles and titles.

For a deeper understanding, it is necessary to investigate in more detail the features of filmonyms and the criteria by which they are classified. Let's consider one of the classifications of filmonyms, the basis of which is the connection of the title with the key elements of the work: the theme and problems of the plot, the system of characters, as well as the time and place of action [7].

Filmonyms that reflect the main theme or problem of the film usually have a deep meaning that develops gradually as the plot develops: *To Kill a Mockingbird [Убити пересмішника]*. In it, through the prism of children's eyes, the issue of injustice in court is examined. It reveals the problem of racial discrimination and social inequality in society. This movie title emphasizes the importance of moral values in society, points to vulnerability, purity and innocence that people can destroy. Filmonym *For*

the People [Для людей], the plot tells about the life and work of prosecutors who work on various criminal cases and protect the innocent and bring criminals to justice. The title of the film emphasizes the important role of prosecutors in the law enforcement system, emphasizing the importance of their work for the benefit of the people.

Filmonyms that set the plot perspectives of the work. Two subtypes can be distinguished here: plot (representing the full plot line) and climactic (representing the culminating moment). An example of a fictional film name is *A Few Good Men [Декілька хороших хлопців]*, as it reflects the main plot line of the work. It focuses on a judicial investigation, in the process of which the truth about the military system is revealed. *Force majeure [Форсмажори]* is about lawyers who make important decisions and work despite various unforeseen situations that threaten their clients or their professional careers. The climactic film title: *The Whole Truth [Справжня правда]*, where the emphasis is on the central plot element - the discovery of the truth in a judicial investigation. The film examines the story of one of the accused, whose lawyer tries to defend him, despite difficult circumstances and moral difficulties.

Personal movie names. They reflect the names of the main characters or their character traits, professions that are defining for this film. This is a special type of filmography that immediately introduces the viewer to the key characters and sets the main direction of perception of this work. The movie *The Devil's Advocate [Адвокат диявола]* is about a young, ambitious, hard-working lawyer who gets hired by a mysterious firm, which leads to unpredictable, fatal consequences. Another example is the series *Perry Mason* [*Перрі Мейсон]*, in which the plot focuses on the character of the lawyer Perry Mason, who always wants to protect the innocent, fights injustice in every court case. His name becomes a symbol of professionalism and ethical advocacy. The film *Erin Brockovich* [*Erin Brockovich]* was named after the main character, a woman who did not have a legal education, but at the same time was engaged in conducting and opening a case against a large corporation. In the film *Michael Clayton [Майкл Клейтон]*, it tells about a crisis manager of a law firm who finds himself in a difficult moral situation, but at the same time, despite the pressure, remains true to his values and principles. Another example, *The Judge [Суддя]* a film in which the title indicates the profession of the main character Joseph Palmer, who faces serious accusations against him. This movie title indicates the theme of justice, which the main characters of the work strive for.

A special type of anthroponyms are names with a «pure» internal form: *The Good Wife [Добра дружина]*, which tells the story of the heroine Alicia Florrick, whose husband was convicted of corruption after a scandalous political process. The good wife returns to the profession of a lawyer in order to provide for the family and continue the career that she

had to end earlier. *The Practice [Захисник]* is a series about a law firm where lawyers constantly stand up for justice and defend clients in various legal proceedings. The name indicates the role of lawyers as defenders of justice and justice. *The Law of Lydia the poet [Закон Лідії Поет]* a series that tells about a woman, Lydia the Poet, who fights for her rights and first gets the right to practice law in Italy in the 19th century. The plot of the series sharply reveals the themes of feminism and social justice in the world, and the name indicates Lidia Poet, as a symbol of changes in society.

Filmonyms denoting time and space. They can be associated with specific historical events, places, indicate a certain season, month, date or time. For example, the movie *Philadelphia* [*Філадельфія]*, in which the events take place in the city of Philadelphia, known as «the city of brotherly love». But the film tells the story of Andrew Beckett, a lawyer who faces discrimination because he is fired because he has AIDS. This name conveys the idea of confrontation and struggle against injustice in a particular city.

For a deeper study and understanding of the peculiarities of the formation of filmonyms, the classification approach of L.H. was chosen. Babenka [1, p.65]. According to its classification, filmonyms are distinguished, which denote the following categories: person or object, time, space, object, event. Let's conduct a more thorough analysis.

A person or an object. This category of movie names indicates the main character or group of characters, or emphasizes his character traits that determine the direction of the plot: the TV series *Ally McBeal [Алі Макбіл]*, the events of which unfold around the main character Ally McBeal, who works in a law firm. The work and professional problems of the main character are closely intertwined with her personal life, which is the main idea of the series. That is, emphasis is placed on the emotional side of advocacy work, the difficulties and challenges these people face.

Time. These filmonyms indicate the time interval in which events take place, it can be days, months, years, or certain historical events. They are intended to help the viewer understand the temporal context of the plot or the context of the film: *Time to Kill [Час вбивати]*, where the issue of racism and morality is acutely revealed when a father executes his daughter's killers. The title of the film indicates a moment in time (interval) that is decisive in the life of the main character of the film, the lawyer Jake Brigans.

Space. This category of filmonyms indicates the place where the events unfold. This space can be real or fictional, but it affects the atmosphere of the film itself: the series *Boston Legal [Бостонська юридична фірма]*. The events of the series take place in Boston, where the law firm Crane, Poole & Schmidt investigates various cases that repeatedly become the cause of conflicts. Each case is an instructive context that allows the main characters (lawyers) to rethink their beliefs and professional duties.

Event. The title of the film indicates the main event that is key in the storyline: *How to Get Away with Murder [Як уникнути покарання за вбивство]*, because the title focuses on the key moment of the storyline (climax) where the main characters get into the situation and develop a plan on how to avoid punishment for murder.

Subjects. This category indicates objects that are important and symbolic in the film, around these objects the plot of the film or series is built: *The Lincoln Lawyer [Лінкольн для адвоката]*, tells about the life of a lawyer who conducts all his business from a mobile office a Lincoln car. The title of the film indicates an object (a car), which is a key feature of the plot and symbolizes a non-standard approach to advocacy. *Suits [Костюми]* indicates an important item (a suit) that serves as a status symbol for characters working in a law firm. The main character Mike Ross, who does not have a legal education, successfully works in a law firm, because he has incredible intelligence and memory.

According to the analysis, a large share of the works falls on thematic and personal filmonyms, as such names convey the main message of the work or draw attention to the main characters of the film around which the events unfold.

E.Zh. Balzhinimaeva singles out four main translation strategies when translating movie titles: direct translation, transformation by adding or omitting, lexicogrammatical transformation and full lexicosemantic replacement [6, p.54]. The approach to translation is chosen according to the peculiarities of the plot, main characters, problem and other characteristics of the film.

The listed names of series and movies often have a direct lexical translation, because the meaning remains unchanged, for example: *Philadelphia* [*Філадельфія]*, *The Judge [Суддя]*, *To Kill a Mockingbird [Убити пересмішника]*, etc. This approach to translation allows you to convey the context and is understandable for Ukrainian viewers. In some film names, there are morphological transformations that use the real names of the characters: *Ally McBeal [Алі Макбіл]*, *Michael Clayton [Майкл Клейтон]*, *Perry Mason* [*Перрі Мейсон]*.

Some movie names were slightly changed and transformed by adding words for better understanding and conveying the main meaning. *Boston Legal [Бостонська юридична фірма]*, in the Ukrainian translation the word «фірма» was added to indicate the place where the main events take place, because the word «legal» is literally translated as «правовий». Lexico-grammatical transformation helps to better emphasize emotions or to emphasize the drama of the name, if the literal percalde does not convey this message. For example, *The Whole Truth [Справжня правда]* translation was adapted by adding the word «справжня» instead of «вся» which adds emotional expressiveness to the film's title.

So, the analysis of filmonyms shows that film titles are an important tool that creates a first impression on the audience and hints at the main idea of the plot. Usually, titles reflect key issues, central events or main characters, or indicate the time and place of the action, which helps to reveal the content of the work. That is why filmonyms are an important tool that informs the viewer about the content of the film, and also emphasizes the symbolic and cultural features that are important for a better perception of the work.

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FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack, a threat to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, and provides for the provision of appropriate state authorities, to military administrations and local self-government bodies, the powers necessary to avert the threat, repulse armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as a temporary restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, as well as the rights and legal

interests of legal entities, with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions [1], due to a threat.

Martial law poses unprecedented challenges to the police. Police officers work in extreme conditions, constantly risking their lives. Therefore, it is extremely important that their actions are not only effective, but also fully comply with the law. The key tasks of the patrol police during this period: ensuring the safety of citizens, fighting armed formations and other criminal groups, as well as maintaining law and order under martial law. Close cooperation with territorial defense is one of the main directions of this work. The activities of state authorities and local self-governments in the conditions of the introduction of martial law are reduced to assisting the military command and military administrations in the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law, as well as in the direct solution of the tasks of defense of the state and a certain territory. In this situation, the National Police has a special place due to the content of its tasks and functions not only in the conditions of martial law, but also those defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2]. After all, it is precisely on the efficiency of the work of the National Police that the direct provision of the internal security of the state in the conditions of the existing state of war depends.

In connection with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, we can highlight the following features of the intra-organizational and external-organizational administrative activities of the National Police during martial law:

1. Features of the internal organizational activity of the National Police:

– simplified procedure for assigning special police ranks during martial law [3];

– a simplified procedure for wearing a uniform, namely: as an exception, it is allowed not to place an identification number or a special badge on personal protective equipment, as well as not to carry a special badge during the exercise of official powers by police officers under the conditions of martial law [4];

– a number of stages of passing the service, in particular certification, are not carried out: in the conditions of war, the transfer of positions takes place according to the decision of the leaders in the police [4].

– it is separately emphasized at the legislative level that conscripts who are serving in the National Police can postpone the conscription for the entire period of service in the police [4];

– the grounds for termination of police service have been expanded in connection with widespread cases of disappearances of policemen in wartime conditions: a legal court decision to recognize a policeman as missing or declared dead is now one of these grounds [4];

– policemen were given guarantees of medical care free of charge [4].

– a new type of disciplinary proceeding was singled out – an official investigation of police officers during martial law [4];

2. Features of the external organizational activities of the National Police:

– the powers of the police have been expanded in the area of interaction with the Commissioner for Missing Persons under Special Circumstances [5], which is relevant in the context of the increased number of criminal proceedings in this area;

– expanded powers of police officers in terms of the use of special means and firearms, it is allowed to use improvised means; police coercive measures are allowed to be applied without taking into account the current requirements and prohibitions of the legislation of Ukraine [4];

– a simplified procedure for notifying the immediate supervisor about the use of coercive police measures: if possible, taking into account the circumstances, orally or by means of communication; only about cases of using firearms, causing damage, mutilation to persons who carry out armed aggression against our state [4];

– for the period of martial law, the exercise of public control over the activities of the police is suspended, namely: annual reporting on the activities of the police; the possibility of expressing distrust of police leaders; regular open meetings of police chiefs and local government representatives; participation of the public in the joint consideration of complaints against the actions or inaction of police officers [4]. However, the implementation of political projects shared with the public continues even during the war. Additional powers of the police during martial law are:

– a police officer, upon written request, receives from state bodies, local self-government bodies, legal entities of state ownership, information necessary for the performance of tasks and powers of the police, in particular, about prisoners of war;

– escorting persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to deprivation of liberty, as well as their protection in the courtroom;

– a police officer can detain in temporary detention centers persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses, persons for whom detention has been applied as a preventive measure, persons subject to administrative arrest, as well as accused and convicted persons;

– the implementation of operational demining by the police: detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive objects;

– technical and forensic inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires, and special explosive engineering work based on the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the discovery of suspicious explosive objects, the threat of an explosion;

– representation and fulfillment of obligations of Ukraine in the International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol;

– cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol);

– collection of biometric data of persons, including by fingerprinting;

– implementation of administrative supervision in accordance with the law [4].

In order to effectively ensure public security under martial law, the National Police needs a comprehensive approach, which includes not only proper organization, but also the provision of modern equipment, continuous improvement of personnel qualifications, and the development of detailed action algorithms for various extreme situations, such as the seizure of buildings, terrorist attacks. acts and other threats to national security. It is also important to take into account the changing socio-political situation and ensure close interaction with other law enforcement agencies and the public.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the work of the National Police, it is important to attract international experience in the field of training of law enforcement agencies. Exchanging experience with foreign colleagues makes it possible to improve training programs, develop new methods, and raise the general level of professionalism of Ukrainian police officers. Special attention is paid to psychological training, which allows police officers to work effectively in difficult conditions. Since officers are usually prepared for martial law conditions, even sudden, unpredictable situations do not lead to problems in the performance of their activities by the police.

Ensuring the protection of public order and security in the conditions of martial law, the police use such methods of influence as persuasion, termination and coercion. Explanatory work, as the main method of law enforcement activity of the police [6;7;8] convincing citizens of the need for conscious 1 voluntary implementation of the measures of the legal regime of martial law, preventing not only their violation, but also the commission of any illegal actions is a necessary condition for assistance effective mobilization, ensuring the state of law and order and compliance with measures of the legal regime of martial law.

The next question relates to ensuring the personal safety of police officers during the execution of tasks under martial law. Personal safety of police officers is currently one of the important factors for successfully solving their official tasks, especially in emergency situations. The personal safety of police officers should be seen as their duty, not their right. Ensuring personal safety is one of the main functions performed by police officers and which can save their lives in emergency situations. Therefore, ensuring the safety of police officers in emergency situations is a priority task both for the police officers themselves and for society and the state [9]. In addition, it is important to provide police officers with the proper conditions for obtaining practical skills in providing first aid and understanding the processes that will occur in the victim's body. At the

same time, these knowledge and skills must be based on the awareness of the risk of being in extreme conditions, in particular, the so-called "fire" contact with the offender [10]. Summarizing the above, we note that the regulation of the main issues of the introduction and operation of the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine has been carried out in great detail.

But, despite the detailed regulation of the general aspects of martial law in Ukraine, the issue of organizing the work of the police in such conditions needs further improvement. In particular, it is necessary to more clearly define the powers of the police, the limits of its interaction with other authorities and ensure the protection of citizens' rights. This involves the creation of a comprehensive normative act that regulates in detail the activities of the police during martial law, defining its tasks, functions, rights and obligations. Such a document will make it possible to avoid abuse of power, ensure effective coordination of the actions of various bodies, and guarantee the observance of human rights.

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VALUABLE EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COLLABORATION AND COMPARATIVE ASPECT WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Ukraine is currently navigating one of the most challenging periods in its modern history. This tumultuous time has provided the country with a wealth of experience that could become a guiding light for many other nations, particularly those in Europe, which have not faced similar adversity. As Ukraine deals with a crisis of unprecedented scale, its experience offers vital insights into managing complex and multifaceted challenges. This knowledge could soon serve as a model for other countries striving to fortify their institutions and resilience against future uncertainties.

A significant aspect of Ukraine's ongoing crisis is its battle against collaborationism. As the country faces external aggression, it must also contend with internal threats posed by individuals who assist occupying forces or illegal authorities. The challenge of combating collaborationism has underscored the need for robust legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms. Ukraine’s approach to dealing with collaborators not only provides valuable lessons in addressing internal betrayal but also highlights the broader implications for national security and sovereignty.

Ukraine's struggle against collaborationism is multifaceted. It involves legal, political, and social dimensions, each requiring a careful and nuanced response. The country’s legislative and enforcement bodies have been tasked with distinguishing between legitimate dissent and actions that aid the enemy. This ongoing battle has highlighted the importance of clear legal definitions and effective judicial processes in handling cases of collaboration. For other nations facing similar threats, Ukraine’s experience underscores the necessity of having well-defined legal provisions and efficient mechanisms to address collaborationism.

In addition to its legal framework, Ukraine's efforts to combat collaborationism have demonstrated the crucial role of public awareness and societal engagement. By fostering a strong sense of national identity and unity, Ukraine has worked to minimize the appeal and impact of collaborationist activities. This societal cohesion has been instrumental in maintaining resistance against external threats and ensuring that internal betrayal is met with appropriate responses. Other countries can learn from Ukraine's strategies in building public trust and resilience, which are essential for countering internal threats during times of crisis.

Furthermore, Ukraine's experience offers valuable insights into the broader implications of collaborationism for national stability and security. The challenges of dealing with collaborators highlight the need for a comprehensive approach that encompasses legal, societal, and institutional measures. As Ukraine continues to address these issues, its strategies and solutions will provide important lessons for other nations grappling with similar challenges. The ability to effectively counter collaborationism while maintaining societal cohesion and national security is a critical component of resilience in times of conflict.

In summary, Ukraine's experience in combating collaborationism amid its broader crisis offers profound lessons for other nations. The country's approach to managing internal threats, legal frameworks, and societal engagement provides a model for how to address similar challenges. As nations across Europe and beyond look to strengthen their own systems, Ukraine's experience will serve as a valuable resource for understanding and overcoming the complexities of internal betrayal and external aggression. The lessons learned from Ukraine's ordeal will undoubtedly shape future strategies for national security, governance, and societal resilience.

However, it is worth noting that some countries already have provisions on collaboration. The only exception is the Republic of Lithuania, which provides for criminal liability for the actions of its citizen, which consist in assisting illegal authorities in establishing the occupation or annexation of the Republic of Lithuania, in particular in suppressing the resistance of Lithuanian residents or in assisting illegal authorities in the implementation of occupation or annexation (Article 120 of the Criminal Code "Collaborationism") [1]. This act constitutes an independent privileged type of criminal treason (Article 117 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania) and/or assisting another state in carrying out activities hostile to the Republic of Lithuania (Article 118 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania).

Also worthy of attention is § 319 of the Criminal Code of the Czech Republic, which provides for liability for cooperation with the enemy ("Spolupráce s nepritelem"). This crime covers actions to favor or support the enemy in any way in a state of threat to the state or in a state of war [2].

The researchers emphasize that the Czech legislator does not provide a broad description of possible manifestations of a socially dangerous act, leaving the right to interpret the relevant provisions to the law enforcement agency (as opposed to the Ukrainian legislator, who tries to “put” all possible types of acts into the text of the criminal law provision) [3].

However, it is the position of the Lithuanian legislator that is perceived as an example of a generally correct approach to ensuring the protection of the interests of the state, as it provides for a differentiated impact on traitors, taking into account the circumstances of the relevant offense, where the emergence of the factor of occupation of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania "activates" the relevant prohibition with the onset of certain consequences. The drafters of the Criminal Code of Ukraine of 2001 took a different (more common) path and avoided criminal law regulation of liability for collaborationism, clearly underestimating the potential of the external threat [4].

In summary, Ukraine's experience during its ongoing crisis, particularly in addressing collaborationism, offers valuable lessons for other nations. The country’s comprehensive approach-encompassing legal, political, and social measures-demonstrates the necessity of robust frameworks to counter both external aggression and internal threats. Ukraine's legal efforts to combat collaboration, alongside fostering national unity and public engagement, have proven critical in maintaining national security and societal resilience.

While some nations, such as Lithuania and the Czech Republic, already have legal provisions against collaborationism, Ukraine's experience highlights the importance of a well-defined, adaptable legal system that can effectively respond to internal betrayal during times of conflict. Other countries, particularly those in Europe, can learn from Ukraine's ordeal, especially in terms of building legal structures that can address collaborationism while safeguarding national stability and sovereignty. Ukraine's struggle underscores the need for preparedness and resilience, lessons that will resonate globally as nations face future uncertainties.

Ukraine's legal framework concerning "collaborative activities" has evolved significantly, especially in response to the ongoing conflict. The key provisions can be found in the Criminal Code of Ukraine, particularly in Articles 111–114 [4], which outline the various forms of collaboration with foreign states and entities that can be deemed detrimental to national interests. These articles encompass acts such as espionage, treason, and unauthorized sharing of state secrets, which are critical in protecting Ukraine’s sovereignty. By sharing these legal standards, Ukraine can provide valuable insights to European countries grappling with similar issues of collaboration and national security.

To assist European nations in formulating robust legislation on collaborative activities, Ukraine can offer its expertise through various

means. First, it could organize joint workshops and seminars that focus on the nuances of its legal provisions, emphasizing the importance of clear definitions and punitive measures. This would help in fostering a comprehensive understanding of the implications of collaboration in a modern context. Second, by establishing collaborative networks among legal experts, policymakers, and law enforcement agencies, Ukraine can facilitate the exchange of best practices and lessons learned from its experiences. This holistic approach not only aids in crafting effective legal frameworks but also promotes solidarity among European nations in their efforts to combat threats posed by collaborative actions that undermine national integrity.

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REGULATORY MEASURES IN BRAZIL PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH, SOCIAL EQUITY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Brazil, the largest country in South America, faces diverse challenges related to the regulation of activities across economic, social, and environmental sectors. The complexity of these challenges arises from the nation's vast geographic size, socio-economic disparities, and its critical role in global ecological systems. Regulatory measures in Brazil aim to ensure sustainable development while promoting economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

Economic Regulation

Brazil's regulatory framework in the economic sphere focuses on combating corruption, reducing bureaucracy, and fostering a more competitive business environment. The country has implemented measures such as the **Economic Freedom Act (Lei da Liberdade Econômica)**, which reduces red tape and simplifies business operations. The government has also adopted reforms to enhance tax compliance and transparency, addressing longstanding inefficiencies in its complex tax system.

In addition, Brazil promotes foreign investment through regulatory adjustments in key sectors like energy and telecommunications. For example, reforms in the oil and gas sector, particularly the pre-salt reserves, have attracted significant international investment. However, challenges persist, including the need for improved enforcement of labor laws and addressing income inequality, which remains a significant barrier to equitable economic development.

Social Regulation

Social regulation in Brazil prioritizes health care, education, and the protection of indigenous rights. **The Unified Health System (SUS)** guarantees free access to healthcare services for all citizens, a notable achievement in a developing nation. Meanwhile, education reforms aim to improve access and quality, with programs like **FUNDEB (Fund for Basic Education Development)** playing a pivotal role.

Despite these efforts, Brazil faces criticism for insufficient enforcement of regulations protecting vulnerable populations, particularly indigenous communities. Land disputes, illegal mining, and deforestation often undermine the rights and livelihoods of these groups, highlighting gaps in Brazil's social regulatory framework.

Environmental Regulation

As the home of the Amazon rainforest, Brazil's environmental regulations are of global significance. Measures like the Forest Code and international commitments under the Paris Agreement illustrate Brazil's dedication to reducing deforestation and mitigating climate change. The country has also increased monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, including satellite surveillance to track illegal logging and land clearing.

Nonetheless, recent years have seen a rollback of environmental protections under political pressure to prioritize economic growth. Deforestation rates in the Amazon have risen alarmingly, fueled by illegal activities and weak enforcement. Balancing economic interests with environmental conservation remains a critical challenge for Brazilian policymakers.

Challenges and Future Directions

Despite progressive regulatory measures, Brazil faces ongoing challenges related to corruption, weak enforcement, and political instability. Strengthening institutional capacity and fostering public-private

partnerships are essential for achieving sustainable and effective regulation. Moreover, international collaboration can play a crucial role in supporting Brazil's efforts, particularly in areas like environmental conservation and human rights protection.

In conclusion, measures to regulate activities in Brazil reflect the country's complex interplay of economic, social, and environmental priorities. While significant progress has been made, consistent enforcement and a commitment to equitable development are necessary to address persistent challenges.

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CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS FOR COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS DURING MILITARY OPERATIONS

The ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war has exposed critical challenges in constitutional mechanisms for protecting citizens and compensating victims of military aggression. This thesis examines Ukraine's constitutional framework for victim compensation, analyzing its unique approach and international comparative perspectives.

Ukraine's Constitution provides a robust foundation for victim compensation through fundamental principles: Human Dignity and Rights Protection: Article 3 defines human rights and freedoms as the highest social value [1], creating a constitutional imperative for comprehensive victim support. State Responsibility: Constitutional provisions mandate state protection of citizen rights during extraordinary circumstances [1], establishing a legal basis for systematic compensation mechanisms. Equality and Non-Discrimination: Constitutional guarantees ensure equal

access to compensation, regardless of social status, ethnicity, or personal characteristics.

Ukraine has developed specialized legislative mechanisms to operationalize constitutional principles:

The Law of Ukraine "On the Status of Victims of War" provides comprehensive support frameworks for military personnel and civilian victims.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers on Internally Displaced Persons' Support establishes financial assistance mechanisms [4]. Specialized compensation programs address various victim categories, including:

- Military personnel and their families
- Civilians directly affected by military actions
- Internally displaced persons
- Families of deceased victims

Comparative examination reveals unique aspects of Ukraine's approach: Germany's Post-Conflict Compensation: Long-term, systematic reparations model [5] offers historical precedents for comprehensive victim support. Colombia's Victim Reparation Law: Innovative approach to addressing internal conflict victims' rights [6] provides insights into transitional justice mechanisms.

Prominent Ukrainian scholars like Vasyl Kostytskyy and Olena Lvova emphasize: Comprehensive legal frameworks integrating international humanitarian law principles. Adaptive compensation mechanisms addressing individual and collective harm. Technological innovations in claims processing and verification. Case Studies of Ukrainian Victim Compensation Crimean Annexation Victims: Complex legal challenges in securing compensation for territorial displacement.

Donbas Conflict Zone Residents: Varied compensation approaches for civilian and military personnel. 2022–2024 Full-Scale Invasion Victims: Unprecedented damage scale requiring innovative constitutional responses.

Specific Ukrainian Citizen Cases:

1. Mariupol Residents: Comprehensive compensation for infrastructure and personal property destruction.

2. Kharkiv Civilian Victims: Support mechanisms for families affected by missile attacks.

3. Territorial Defense Force Members: Special compensation frameworks for volunteers and their families. Digital platforms for simplified claim submission [7] Blockchain-based verification of damage claims [8] Artificial intelligence-assisted damage assessment technologies.

Ukraine's constitutional approach to victim compensation reflects a dynamic, adaptive response to unprecedented challenges. By continuously

refining legal mechanisms and integrating international best practices, the state demonstrates commitment to protecting citizens' rights during conflict.

The evolving constitutional framework must remain flexible, responsive, and focused on comprehensive support for those most affected by military aggression.

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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

According to Article 1of the Law of Ukraine "Definition of martial law" martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, and provides for the provision of appropriate state authorities, military command, military administrations and bodies of local self-government, the powers necessary to avert the threat, repulse armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the person and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities indicating the period of validity of these restrictions [2].

The activity of the police in an intensified mode is typical for wartime, because it is necessary to ensure public order, strengthen control over the safety of critical infrastructure facilities, and prevent possible sabotage. The police also carry out additional tasks of patrolling areas and ensuring law and order during restrictions imposed to protect civilians in crisis situations.

After the introduction of a special legal regime, changes were made to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", namely, during the martial law, the work of the national police changed, the following powers were extended to them: Upon written request, police authorities receive free of charge information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, and state-owned legal entities, necessary for the performance of their tasks and powers, in particular, on prisoners of war. The request must be fulfilled within three days, and in case of impossibility – no later than ten days from the date of receipt. If there are reasons preventing the execution of the request, the police should be notified of these reasons (ч. 36 ст. 23 ЗУ "On the National Police"). The police have the right to escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as guarding them in the courtroom (ч. 37 ст. 23 ЗУ "On the National Police"). Within the limits of the competence defined by the legislation, carries out demining, which is of an operational nature, in terms of identifying, neutralizing and destroying explosive objects, regarding which there are grounds to believe that they are objects, tools or means of committing administrative or criminal offenses (ч. 39 ст. 23 ЗУ "On the National Police"). The polis organizes the work of granting, revoking and confirming the admission of police officers to carry out special explosive works (ч. 40 ст. 23 ЗУ "On the National Police"). Carries out technical and forensic inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires, and special explosive engineering work based on the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the detection of suspicious explosive objects, the threat of an explosion (ч. 41 ст. 23 ЗУ "On the National Police"). Represents and fulfills the obligations of Ukraine in the International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol(ч. 42 ст. 23 ЗУ "On the National Police"). Cooperates with the European Police Office (Europol) (ч. 43 ст. 23 ЗУ "On the National Police"). Collects biometric data of persons, including through fingerprinting дактилоскопіювання (ч. 45 ст. 23 ЗУ "On the National Police"). Performs administrative supervision in accordance with the law (ч. 46 ст. 23 ЗУ "On the National Police"). During martial law, police officers are not certified. The decision on the transfer of police officers is made by the relevant leaders taking into account the interests of the service. Persons who were transferred to a higher position without certification must pass within 60 days from the end of martial law certification in general order (ч. 6 ст. 57 ЗУ "On the National Police"). During the martial law, the police officer has the right to apply

coercive measures provided for in this article against persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine, without taking into account the requirements and prohibitions provided for in Article 43, parts four and five of Article 45, and also part nine of Article 46 of this Law (ч. 9 ст.42 ЗУ "On the National Police") [1].

It is worth noting that the additional powers of the National Police of Ukraine are an important component aimed at protecting citizens and the state and play an important role in maintaining law and order during a state of emergency, they contributed to the overall strengthening of security in the state and help control the situation, preventing panic and chaos among the population.

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SEPARATION OF MILITARY AND POLICE ROLES

The separation of military and police roles is the principle by which the military and law enforcement perform clearly differentiated duties and do not interfere with each other's areas of discipline. Whereas the military's purpose is to fight wars, law enforcement is meant to enforce domestic law. Neither is trained specifically to do the other's job. Military and law enforcement differ, sometimes fundamentally, in areas such as source of authority, training in use of force, training in investigation and prosecution, and training in enforcing laws and ensuring civil liberties [1].

Even "gray area" threats like drug trafficking, organized crime or terrorism will require sophisticated investigative skills and adherence to procedures for building a case as well as close collaboration with prosecutorial and judicial authorities. These are arguably traits solely attributed to law enforcement officers. Military personnel, on the other hand, are trained to defend the national territory from foreign military threats and are equipped with weapons designed to kill the enemy, rather than to stun or disable. The presence of a heavily-armed military standing in for the law enforcement personnel may reassure anxious civilians or not, but it should at best be partial and short-term [2].

In conclusion, the principle of separating military and police roles emphasizes the distinct responsibilities and training unique to each sector. The military is tasked with defending the nation from foreign threats, utilizing force aimed at neutralizing the enemy. In contrast, law enforcement focuses on upholding domestic law through investigative skills and collaboration with judicial systems, skills typically outside military training. Therefore, substituting military personnel for law enforcement should remain limited and temporary, as it does not align with their fundamental roles and expertise [3].

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

I want to highlight the topic of domestic violence because it is a serious social problem that affects millions of people and requires a comprehensive approach to effectively address and support victims. Domestic violence remains a critical issue in the United States, affecting millions of individuals each year. This form of violence can include physical, emotional, and psychological abuse, with devastating impacts on victims health and well-being.

Violence Abuse Types

Physical Abuse

Hitting, slapping, shoving, grabbing, pinching, biting, hair pulling, etc. are types of physical abuse. This type of abuse also includes denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use upon him or her [1].

Emotional Abuse

Undermining an individual's sense of self-worth and/or self-esteem is abusive. This may include, but is not limited to constant criticism, diminishing one's abilities, name-calling, or damaging one's relationship with his or her children [1].

Economic Abuse

Controlling or restraining a person's ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitled. This includes using coercion, fraud, or manipulation to restrict a person's access to money, assets, credit, or financial information; unfairly using a person's personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, or exerting undue influence over a person's financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or failing or neglecting to act in the best interests of a person to whom one has a fiduciary duty [1].

Sexual Abuse

Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent. Sexual abuse includes, but is certainly not limited to, marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence has occurred, or treating one in a sexually demeaning manner [1].

Statistics:

The U.S. government reports that intimate partner violence, which includes physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, continues to affect a significant portion of the population. In 2021, approximately 4,970 women were victims of homicide, with 34% of those murders committed by an intimate partner. This highlights the severe consequences of domestic violence, particularly for [2].

Psychological Abuse

Elements of psychological abuse include – but are not limited to – causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner's family or friends; destruction of pets and property; and forcing isolation from family, friends, or school and/or work [1].

Technological Abuse

An act or pattern of behavior that is intended to harm, threaten, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor another person that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to: internet enabled devices, online spaces and platforms, computers, mobile devices, cameras and imaging programs, apps, location tracking devices, or communication technologies, or any other emerging technologies [2].

Where to find help?

In an emergency, call your local emergency number or law enforcement agency. The following resources also can help:

Someone you trust. Turn to a friend, loved one, neighbor, co-worker, or religious or spiritual adviser for support.

National Domestic Violence Hotline. Call the hotline for crisis intervention and referrals to resources, such as women's shelters.

Your health care provider. A health care provider typically will treat injuries and can refer you to safe housing and other local resources.

A local women's shelter or crisis center. Shelters and crisis centers typically provide 24-hour emergency shelter as well as advice on legal matters and advocacy and support services.

A counseling or mental health center. Counseling and support groups for women in abusive relationships are available in most communities.

A local court. A court can help you obtain a restraining order that legally mandates the abuser to stay away from you or face arrest. Local advocates might be available to help guide you through the process.

It can be hard to recognize or admit that you're in an abusive relationship – but help is available. Remember, no one deserves to be abused [3].

This topic is highly relevant because domestic violence impacts millions of individuals, often causing long-term psychological, physical, and social harm. Addressing it is crucial not only to protect victims but also to break cycles of abuse that can span generations. Combating domestic violence strengthens families, promotes mental health, and builds safer, healthier communities.

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UKRAINIAN MIGRATION DURING THE WAR

The Ukrainian refugee crisis is a large-scale displacement of people, including Ukrainian citizens, foreigners, and stateless persons, that began with the russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. These individuals have been forced to flee their homes in search of safety within Ukraine or abroad. This crisis represents the largest population displacement in Europe since World War II.

The State Migration Service of Ukraine is at the forefront of a transformative shift in the country's approach to migration. Recognizing the pivotal role of migration in shaping Ukraine's future, the service has prioritized several key areas for reform [1].

Central to these efforts is the enhancement of legal protections for refugees and the provision of comprehensive support to those who have been displaced. By ensuring that refugees have access to essential services and opportunities, Ukraine is reaffirming its commitment to humanitarian principles and fostering a welcoming environment for those fleeing conflict or persecution.

The State Migration Service is actively working to facilitate the return of Ukrainians who have been forced to leave the country. Through targeted programs and initiatives, the service aims to help these individuals reintegrate into Ukrainian society and rebuild their lives. This effort is not only about repatriation but also about preserving Ukraine's cultural heritage and strengthening its national identity.

Beyond refugee and return policies, the State Migration Service is also focused on managing immigration to meet Ukraine's evolving needs. By attracting skilled professionals, investors, and cultural contributors, the service seeks to bolster the country's economic development and enrich its social fabric.

Furthermore, the State Migration Service is committed to providing social support for Ukrainians working abroad. Recognizing the challenges faced by these individuals, the service aims to ensure that they have access to necessary assistance and resources, fostering a sense of connection to their homeland.

To enhance its efficiency and effectiveness, the State Migration Service is leveraging new technology to track migration patterns and develop a comprehensive national visa system. These innovations will streamline processes, improve data management, and facilitate the movement of people in and out of Ukraine.

The State Migration Service is actively working to update Ukrainian migration laws to align with international standards and best practices. By modernizing its legal framework, Ukraine aims to create a more transparent, equitable, and efficient migration system that benefits both its citizens and foreign nationals.

No less threatening consequences of the Russian invasion are associated with internal displacement, which has affected nearly 20% of Ukraine's population. According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, the number of officially registered internally displaced persons in the country has reached 4.9 million. Despite the challenges of implementing social protection policies during wartime, it is the state's duty to support internally displaced persons to prevent a humanitarian catastrophe, increase social tension, and destabilize the socio-economic situation in host territories [2].

The forced migration of Ukrainian citizens abroad could lead to a large-scale demographic crisis. The migration crisis threatens the social and economic development of the state and its very existence. To rebuild

destroyed cities, restore war-torn infrastructure, and ensure economic growth, the country will need significant human resources, including all its citizens who sought refuge abroad. This highlights the need to monitor migration processes, study the most pressing needs of refugees, their interests and intentions, and develop effective mechanisms for their return.

Migration is one of the most serious challenges to international and national security, as it impacts significant economic, political, social, cultural, and other processes both within individual states and on the global scale. The consequences of migration on national security are mostly destructive and lead to the destabilization of the security environment of a particular country, especially during wartime. Negative consequences are most often observed in the economic, social, political, and cultural spheres.

Today, Ukraine faces the need to develop a strategy for the return of forced migrants who, as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, were forced to temporarily relocate outside the territory of Ukraine.

World experience shows that the longer the migration, the less likely the return. In this regard, it is very important to take measures aimed at creating conditions for the return of our citizens to their homeland.

One of the key incentives for return is ensuring security as much as possible, providing housing and employment opportunities, supporting psychological health, etc. To do this, it is necessary to develop the economy, create jobs, improve the level of education, the medical system, and ensure conditions under which Ukrainians can return home and have prospects for the future. At the same time, it is necessary to provide support and resources to individuals for successful integration into communities after their return.

Maintaining contact with Ukrainian citizens who have been forced to leave abroad and facilitating their return home after the war is a great mission that Ukraine, as a state, must undertake, including with the aim of ensuring security. Through joint efforts and with great perseverance, it is necessary to develop approaches to create favorable conditions for the return of our compatriots and guarantee them a promising future in an independent and strong Ukraine.

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ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY OF CITIZENS IN UKRAINE ACCORDING TO REGULATORY DOCUMENTS

Ensuring public safety and order is one of the priorities of the national security of Ukraine. In addition, it is included in circle of main tasks of the National Police of Ukraine. Its importance is due to the creation of state protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, their lives and health, prevention of crimes and misdemeanors, respect for honor and human dignity, compliance with norms of social morality and order. At the same time, the relevance of ensuring public security has increased significantly in the context of the large-scale military aggression of the russian federation on the entire territory of Ukraine.

Some peculiarities should be considered ensuring public safety and order by the National Police of Ukraine under Martial Law. And we should start with the peculiarities of interaction with other authorized state bodies and volunteer paramilitary associations to ensure public security and order.

Thus, in accordance with clause 4 of the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 773 of 10.08.2016, the main forms of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and the National Guard of Ukraine in ensuring (protection) of public security and order are:

– joint patrolling of streets, squares, parks, squares, railway stations, airports, sea and river ports, other public places;

– ensuring (protecting) public safety and order during meetings, rallies, street marches, demonstrations, other mass and sporting events, as well as during events in public places with the participation of persons subject to state protection;

– carrying out joint activities in order to stabilize the operational situation in case of its aggravation within the territory of one or several administrative-territorial units [4].

It is also worth noting that due to the fact that exceptional situations may arise under martial law, including large fires, epidemics, man-made disasters and accidents, etc. that requires appropriate civil protection, the issue of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and the National Guard units and with the governing authorities and their subordinate civil protection forces becomes important. Such forms of interaction are regulated by the Regulation on the Functional Subsystem for Ensuring Public (Public) Safety and Order, Road Safety of the Unified State Civil Protection System (Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 835 of 04.10.2019).

According to the Regulation, the main forms of interaction related to ensuring public safety and order and forming the specifics of such provision by the police include the following:

1) traffic regulation and control over its participants and the legality of vehicle operation on the street and road network, in particular during a special period and under martial law.

2) organizing control over compliance with special regimes of road transportation and access to emergency zones and areas of anti-terrorist measures (if established), as well as organizing traffic regulation on evacuation routes; conducting aeromedical evacuation of victims, including seriously ill, wounded police officers and servicemen of the National Guard of Ukraine; organizing and implementing high-quality communication and interaction with civil protection authorities, executive bodies [3].

In addition, a number of peculiarities of ensuring public security and order by the National Police of Ukraine under martial law are provided for by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Introduction and Implementation of Certain Measures of the Legal Regime of Martial Law" of 08.07.2020 № 573, which, in addition to issues of interaction with other law enforcement agencies, establishes the rights of patrols during the curfew, namely:

1) to detain and bring to the bodies or units of the National Police persons who have committed or are committing offenses;

2) to check the identity cards, documents confirming the citizenship of Ukraine or special status of a person, or passport documents of a foreigner, stateless person, documents confirming the legality of staying on the territory of Ukraine, and passes, and in the absence of such documents, to detain the relevant persons and bring them to the bodies or units of the National Police for identification; if necessary, to inspect the things, vehicles, baggage and cargo transported by them;

3) seize items from persons that are tools, means or objects of an offense and transfer them to the bodies or units of the National Police;

4) to temporarily restrict or prohibit the stay or movement of persons, vehicles, including vehicles of foreign, consular or representative offices of international organizations, on streets and roads, certain areas of the territory and other public places; to remove persons from certain areas and objects, evacuate vehicles;

5) use physical force, weapons and special means in accordance with the law.

6) use for official purposes means of communication and vehicles belonging to persons (with their consent), enterprises, institutions and organizations, except for vehicles of foreign consular offices or representative offices of international organizations, to prevent the commission of a criminal offense, to prosecute and detain persons suspected

of committing a crime or to deliver persons in need of medical care to medical institutions, or to travel to the crime scene [2];

An important feature of provision public safety and order by the National Police of Ukraine under martial law is effective interaction with volunteers, territorial defense units, namely in accordance with Clause 3 of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Basics of National Resistance":

1) response and taking the necessary measures defense of the territory and protection of the population in certain territory before the deployment of within such territory of the troop group(forces) and/or groups of joint forces, intended for conducting hostilities actions to repel armed aggression against Ukraine;

2) participation in the protection and defense of important objects and communications, other critical infrastructure objects, determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [1].

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COMBATING CYBERCRIME INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Cybercrime is one of the most significant threats to the modern world, especially for countries in the Americas with advanced infrastructure and high levels of digitalization. Cyberattacks impact both the public and private sectors, threatening national security, the economy, and citizens' privacy. Major threats include financial fraud, data theft, phishing, and

ransomware attacks. Combating cybercrime requires coordinated efforts across legislation, technology, and international cooperation.

Countries in the Americas have seen a significant increase in cybercrime. According to data from Cybersecurity Ventures, cybercrime-related losses continue to grow annually, and this trend is expected to persist. North America, especially the United States, is one of the most affected regions by cyberattacks, but Latin American countries are also facing increasingly sophisticated threats. Major types of cyberattacks include phishing, DDoS attacks, financial fraud, identity theft, attacks on critical infrastructure, and ransomware.

The United States leads in developing a legal framework to combat cybercrime in the region. Key laws include [1]:

– Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA) – the primary law governing criminal liability for unauthorized access to computer systems.

– Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA) – allows private companies to share cyber threat information with the government to improve response capabilities.

– U.S. Agencies' Role – The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), and National Security Agency (NSA) are responsible for ensuring cybersecurity at the national level.

Fighting cybercrime requires international cooperation, as most crimes cross national borders. In the Americas, international initiatives include:

– Organization of American States (OAS) – coordinates between regional countries, promoting information sharing and cybersecurity policy development.

– Budapest Convention – an international treaty that some countries in the Americas have joined to facilitate cooperation and standardize cybercrime laws.

– Training Programs and Technology Exchange – the U.S., Canada, Brazil, Argentina, and others conduct joint training programs to improve the skills of cybersecurity professionals.

Developing cybersecurity infrastructure is a key component in combating cybercrime. In the U.S., multiple cybersecurity centers, such as the National Cybersecurity Center, are dedicated to protecting critical infrastructure. Programs like the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) are designed to enhance the skills of cybersecurity personnel and increase the number of professionals in the field.

Modern technologies are crucial tools in the fight against cybercrime:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) enables real-time detection and response to threats.

Big Data Analytics helps identify anomalies and potential threats.

Blockchain is being implemented to ensure transaction transparency and reduce fraud risks [1].

Ransomware attacks are a severe threat to the Americas. In the U.S., the Ransomware Task Force coordinates actions to prevent these attacks. Strategies include prohibiting ransom payments to cybercriminals, increasing accountability for cooperating with such groups, and developing assistance plans for companies affected by attacks.

The private sector is a primary target for cyberattacks. Many small and medium-sized businesses have limited resources for protection. To improve business security, cybersecurity standards like the NIST Cybersecurity Framework are widely implemented, helping businesses combat phishing, data theft, and malware [2].

In Latin American countries, resources to combat cybercrime are limited, but these nations are actively developing legal frameworks and cooperating with international organizations. For example:

Brazil and Mexico are creating national cybersecurity strategies and strengthening cyber-policing.

With support from international organizations like the UN and OAS, Latin American countries are developing technological capabilities and improving the skills of professionals [3].

Education is an essential component of cybercrime prevention. American countries conduct cybersecurity awareness programs for students and national campaigns that educate citizens about phishing threats, identity theft, and safe internet use.

Therefore combating cybercrime in the Americas requires a comprehensive approach that includes legislative initiatives, international cooperation, technology development, specialist training, and public awareness. Only through joint efforts can American countries effectively respond to cyber threats and protect critical infrastructure, businesses, and citizens' personal data from cyberattacks.

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EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The purpose of the article is to analyze the impact of organized transnational crime. The problematic aspects of organized transnational crime, its causes, measures of its prevention are outlined. Considered elements of the offensive strategy to combat organized crime are of a fundamental nature. Without realizing them, society can not rely on success in confronting the criminal community. In this regard, a very relevant scientific and political problem is finding ways to influence civil society on the state in order to force it to take the necessary active measures of influence on crime.

Within typical regional systems there are sub-regional criminological groups. For example, in the Anglo-American type, the American and British criminological models are distinguished. Very similar to the American model (and in many respects its reproduction) is the Canadian model.

The American criminological model is a special type of criminological system, the theoretical basis of which is mainly sociological concepts of the causes of crime, the legislative regulation of which is ensured by the adoption of complex programmatic and normative acts, and the practical implementation of measures to fight crime is carried out using forms and methods that reflect the needs of achieving high level of public security in specific historical conditions [2, p. 12].

American experience of countering criminal illegal acts in recent decades shows the harshness of the penal policy in the field of combating crimes.

The reforms that have been taking place in Ukraine recently require restructuring and a significant increase in the level of efficiency and quality of law enforcement agencies. First of all, these requirements concern operational units, patrol police and community police officers. Successful implementation of the tasks assigned to these divisions is impossible without taking into account the best examples of the experience of countries such as Canada and the USA.

The article is an analysis of the international experience of operative and investigative prevention of intentional homicides by criminal police units, as well as the legislation that provides for the development of an effective system of prevention of intentional homicides in Ukraine. The task of the research is the analysis of various programs to combat intentional murders, which are currently operating in different countries of the world, as well as international experience of operative and investigative prevention

of intentional murders, which can become the basis for the development of appropriate legislation of Ukraine in this area.

The article uses general and special methods of legal science, in particular: comparative law in the study of regulatory and legal regulation and analysis of the norms of the current legislation of the USA and Canada, as well as the practice of their application; system-structural in the analysis of the organizational foundations of operative-investigative counteraction to intentional murders by units of the criminal police of the USA and Canada; sociological when studying empirical material; statistical when studying information about the results of the activities of the authorized operational units of the USA and Canada in combating the investigated type of crimes, as well as the representation of data obtained during the study of empirical material; content analysis of documents when studying analytical reports, reviews and other documents highlighting the results of the activities of the authorized operational units of the USA and Canada in combating the investigated type of crimes.

The United States of America has not only the most powerful economy or the most powerful army in the world, but also a high prevalence of serious crimes against life and health. Despite the fact that the population of this country is about 5% of the global population, the number of people sentenced to imprisonment is a quarter of this figure worldwide, not counting the 5 million Americans who are released from the conditional term [3, p. 635].

The current level of crime in the USA can be supplemented by the official statistics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (hereinafter the FBI) regarding the so-called index crime (UCR – Uniform Crime Reports), which includes murders, rapes, aggravated assaults, robberies, thefts burglary, car theft, arson.

Data from FBI criminal statistics show that law enforcement agencies across the country showed an overall decrease of 4.3% in the number of violent crimes in 2019–2020. In particular, the number of murders decreased by 5.74%, robberies by 11.8% , crimes against property by 7.7%. In 2019, the rate of violent crimes was 394 per 100,000 population; murders 5.3 per 100 thousand, rapes 30.7 per 100 thousand, robberies – 98 per 100 thousand, property crimes 2362.2 per 100 thousand.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF POLICE OFFICERS IN THE CONDITIONS OF HYBRID WAR

After the full-scale invasion on 24.02.2022 of the aggressor country on the territory of Ukraine, the life and psychological state of people, as well as employees of law enforcement agencies, changed forever. Millions of Ukrainians were forced to leave their homes to save their lives, a large number of citizens found themselves in occupation. Psychological state of employees of law enforcement agencies is accompanied by increased stress during performing of official duties. That is, stress is the body's response to internal and external stimuli. What is the state of tension in a person, arises under the influence of emotionally negative and extreme factors of environment?

According to Doctor of Psychological Sciences Oksana Romanenko, there are specific, additional stressogenic factors as follows as: awareness of a threat to life (biological fear of death, injury, etc., disability) permanent readiness for hostilities; experiencing a psycho-emotional state due to the death of comrades; state of uncertainty and the need to instantly respond to sudden events in conditions of time shortage; blocking the body's basic needs for full sleep and rest [1].

As a result, police officers are exposed to an increased risk of developing symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and professional burnout. Both the internal situation and the tasks of the personnel of the security and defense sector of the state have undergone changes. For today, the importance and relevance of the work of the National Police units has increased significantly because in accordance with the Laws of Ukraine "On Amendments to Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" with the aim of optimizing police activities, including during the martial law regime, the police were given new powers. Part Four, Article 8:

"During martial law, the police act in accordance with the purpose and the specifics of the activity, taking into account those restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, which are determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law"; Regarding the preventive activities of the bodies police, it is a complex of actions (measures). Which are implemented by police, in order to prevent or prevent offenses. Implementation of preventive activities during the martial law regime gives positive results, for example, optimization and increase of patrol routes in populated areas, especially in occupied territories;

conducting explanatory work, including with the use of printing products and Internet resources; effective interaction with banking institutions - all this leads to a decrease in the number of such crimes such as: robberies, robberies, illegal possession of vehicles and fraud.

The work of psychologists in practical units is relevant, as police are entrusted with important tasks, regarding provision of psychological assistance by law enforcement officers. Psychologists are crucial in understanding and management stress factors affecting the effectiveness of the police work also, psychological support can contribute to increasing the internal communication of personnel, reducing conflicts and improving the general well-being of the team, which is important for the successful functioning of police units in conditions of war. Since the effects of russian aggression on the mental health of people and workers of practical units are extremely serious, the First Lady Olena Zelenska of Ukraine implemented the "National Program of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support" [2]. The purpose of which is to provide assistance to anyone whose mental health has been damaged by war, regardless of where they are now.

A particularly important component for law enforcement officers - emotional stability and the ability to control one's inner state. Police officers who are trained to maintain psychological stability are able to effectively perform their duties and maintain internal balance even in the most difficult situations. Thus, it can be concluded that in conflict situations and threats from various forms, from cyber attacks and disinformation to hybrid ones threats, law enforcement officers are exposed to a great psychological strain. It can cause stress, anxiety, fatigue and affect their emotional state. It is necessary to take into account that the psychological state of law enforcement officers can be reflected in their professional activities, decisions and behavior. Therefore, it is important to provide them with support, psychological help and stress self-management skills. Equally important is the implementation of preventive measures that will help maintain the mental health of law enforcement officers in the difficult conditions of a hybrid war.

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KEY ACTIVITIES OF POLICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Martial law in Ukraine, imposed in response to armed aggression, has significantly impacted all areas of life, including law enforcement and police activities. In conditions of armed conflict, the police become a key element of the security system, ensuring not only public order but also maintaining the morale of the population. The aim of this work is to examine the features of police work under martial law, particularly the changes in organization, functions, and interaction with other state structures.

The legal framework governing police activities during wartime is defined by a number of legislative acts that regulate the order and conditions of law enforcement operations. Key normative acts include: The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1]. This law defines the legal foundations, procedures, and restrictions in effect during martial law. It grants the government the right to impose special measures that may impact citizens' rights and freedoms. The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" regulates the organization, structure, and powers of the police. During martial law, it acquires additional significance as it enables the police to respond swiftly to threats [2].

Under martial law, the police have the authority to conduct document checks, establish checkpoints, and limit certain rights of citizens, such as freedom of movement. Martial law requires the police to be flexible and responsive. Key changes in the organization of police activities include formation of Specialized Units. In response to specific threats, the police establish units specially trained to operate in conflict conditions, such as special operations units (SSO) [3].

The police actively collaborate with the Armed Forces of Ukraine to ensure security. This includes joint patrols, information sharing, and conducting operations. Establishing new communication forms, utilizing modern technologies, such as mobile apps and social media, for communication with the public and rapid response to reports of offenses. Wartime, the functions of the police become broader and more complex. Key functions include protecting the lives and health of citizens. The police ensure safety within territories, conducting preventive measures to avoid crime, which may increase amid conflict martial law [1].

Maintaining public order it covers patrolling streets, ensuring order at mass events, and monitoring the situation in communities. The police

intensify measures to detect and prevent crimes, especially in the context of rising social tensions. The police also conduct investigations of crimes related to military actions, requiring specific knowledge and skills. Effective police operations under martial law are impossible without close cooperation with other state structures. Key aspects of this interaction include collaboration with military structures, joint patrols and operations, sharing information about potential threats, coordination with local authorities, interaction with local self-government bodies to respond effectively to community needs and address social issues [4].

Partnership with international organizations is reflected in participation in support programs from international bodies that assist training and equipping law enforcement agencies. Police activities under martial law face numerous challenges among which increasing crime rates. Amid socio-economic difficulties, there may be a rise in crime, adding pressure on law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement officers experience significant stress and psychological pressure, which can lead to emotional burnout and decreased effectiveness. Sometimes the police face resource shortages, such as funding, equipment, and personnel, complicating the execution of their duties [5].

Conclusions. The activities of the police under martial law are a complex and multifaceted process that requires responsiveness, adaptability, and close interaction with other structures. Key tasks include ensuring public order, protecting citizens, and preventing crime. Further research could focus on the effectiveness of innovations and their impact on security in the country, as well as strategies for supporting the morale and professional development of police personnel.

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THE ROLE OF POLICE COMMUNITY SUPPORT OFFICERS IN THE UK

Police community support officers (PCSOs), sometimes referred to as community support officers (CSOs) that work closely with police officers in the UK to keep their local areas safe. PCSOs play an absolutely vital role in offering a reassuring presence to the public, helping to fight crime and anti-social behaviour, and forge stronger relationships with the community PSCO serve.

PCSOs work in Safer Neighbourhood Teams to improve the quality of life for residents and make their area safer, by proactively tackling crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB). They are out and about every day in every neighbourhood across the county – their faces are well-known and they are trusted in their communities. They also play a crucial role in identifying people who may be vulnerable to crime and finding solutions to help them.

As the UK experience shows, the Police Community Support Officers are rightly proud of the amazing work they do. Not only do they help increase public safety and maintain community confidence, but they make neighbourhoods better places to live and help young people make positive choices in their lives.

The duties of a Police Community Support Office include the followings:

- Being a visible presence in designated area, addressing crime, anti-social behaviour and quality of life issues.
- Contribute to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour by conducting high visibility patrols, responding to calls for assistance and enforcement of local bylaws and other offences.
- Provide support to victims of crime through follow-up visits and keeping regular contact where required.
- Building good community links to gain an understanding of crime and anti-social behaviour issues.
- Forging strong relationships with partner agencies to tackle community issues and find long-term, sustainable solutions.
- Support investigation processes by conducting tasks such as scene preservation, securing evidence, conducting house to house enquiries and providing reassurance.
- Issue fixed penalty notices (FPN) for littering, breach of dog control orders and cycling on a footpath.
- Require name and address where they have reason to believe a person has committed a road traffic offence, a 'relevant offence', a licensing

offence, an act of anti-social behaviour or is in possession of a controlled drug.

- Confiscate alcohol from persons in designated places and from under 18s, or anyone considered involved in supplying under 18s with alcohol.
- Seize and dispose of tobacco from under 18s and seize (controlled) drugs under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.
- Enter and search premises to save life or prevent serious damage to property.
- Seize vehicles used to cause alarm, distress or annoyance (s.59 Police Reform Act 2002).
- Remove abandoned vehicles.
- Stop bicycles, control traffic.
- Carry out road checks.
- Place traffic signs.
- Enforce cordoned areas under the Terrorism Act 2000.
- Photograph people away from a police station.
- Stop and search in an authorised area under the Terrorism Act 2000 if authorised and supervised by a police officer.
- Dealing with truants, graffiti, abandoned vehicles, litter and missing persons enquiries.

Police Community Support Officers spend much of their time on foot patrol, and are a visible, anti-crime presence in communities throughout Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. Because they are so visible, members of the public feel comfortable approaching them with questions or worries about anti-social behaviour or crime. PCSOs don't have powers of arrest, cannot interview or process prisoners, cannot investigate crime and do not carry out the more complex and high-risk tasks that police officers perform

Thus, the Police Community Support Officers must be able to communicate effectively and calmly in difficult situations and offer comfort and reassurance to the public. Their duties and role are extremely essential in the society and local communities of any country. So, foreign experience of the PCSOs activity may be useful for implementing in Ukraine.

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COMBATING CORRUPTION IN GERMANY

Corruption is not a significant obstacle for businesses in Germany, and companies are unlikely to encounter bribery or other corrupt practices. Fraud and corruption risks are most prevalent in the construction and public procurement sectors. Germany has strong institutional and legal anti-corruption frameworks. The German Criminal Code applies to individuals – not companies – and makes it illegal to offer, pay or accept a bribe. Companies can be held civilly liable for corruption offenses committed by their representatives under the Act on Regulatory Offenses, with fines up to EUR 10 million and confiscation of all economic advantages obtained through bribery. Facilitation payments are prohibited, and small-value gifts and hospitality may be considered illegal depending on the intent, benefit, and value. Enforcement of foreign bribery has increased significantly in recent years, and a large number of prominent German companies and individuals from businesses have been successfully prosecuted [1].

There is a low risk of corruption when dealing with Germany's judiciary. The judiciary is characterized by a high degree of professionalism and independence from political interference. Over two-thirds of companies judge the independence of the judiciary to be fairly good or very good. Companies indicate that bribes and irregular payments in return for favorable judgments are rare. Few citizens consider bribery and abuse of power to be widespread in the German courts. Companies report sufficient trust in the efficiency of the legal framework to settle disputes and challenge regulations. Only a fraction of judges indicate having faced inappropriate pressure to decide a case. Nearly half of judges believe some judges in Germany are promoted on basis other than merit and experience [1].

There is a low risk of corruption when dealing with Germany's police. German police services reliably protect companies from crime, and the necessary mechanisms to investigate and punish abuse and corruption in the police and security forces are in place. Only about one in eight Germans perceive corruption, bribery and abuse of power within the police as a problem [1].

The major provisions on combating bribery and corruption are laid down in Germany's Criminal Code (Strafgesetzbuch - StGB). This notwithstanding, provisions prohibiting illegitimate contributions in specific business relations are also scattered throughout other laws. Anti-bribery rules under German law are addressed to different functions of the recipient, public officials, employees or agents of private business, healthcare

professionals, members of legislative assemblies or members of workers' councils. In general, German law applies also to foreign bribery. Although in the following we will describe bribery offenses with respect to the giving party, there is a mirror-like criminal liability of the receiving party as well. Bribery-related conduct can also be prosecuted for other offenses. The creation of slush funds and payments of bribes can also be prosecuted for embezzlement. The deduction of bribes and expenses related thereto for tax purposes constitutes tax fraud pursuant to Sec. 370 Fiscal Code Abgabenordnung). Fraud (Betrug) and money laundering are often associated crimes. Unlike other countries, Germany does not have a centralized anti-corruption agency. Investigations are conducted by regular state prosecutors and police forces, with respect to tax fraud by the tax investigation service. However, state prosecutors and police have created specialized units or centralized investigations. State prosecutors and tax investigators are obliged to share information on suspicion of bribery. State prosecutors are obliged to ex official investigate suspicion of bribery, although they have certain discretion to discontinue investigations for minor guilt. Confiscation of profits, and corporate fines, are usual consequences of corruption in business [2].

Germany is a federal state. However, the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Strafprozessordnung, StPO) apply at both federal and state level. In general, police and prosecution of the respective state (Land) investigate the crimes committed there. As a general principle, all crimes, including business crimes, are prosecuted by the public prosecutor’s office and the competent police, who are supervised by the prosecutor, but, who in practice, effectively lead the investigations. Some prosecution offices and police departments have specialized units with a focus on white collar crime. Each federal state has its own judicial circuit with its own public prosecutor office.

Very little protection is offered in Germany for whistle-blowers. There are only a few criminal law obligations that deal with whistle-blowing, for example:

– section 138 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes the failure to bring the planning of serious offenses to the attention of the authorities. This obligation applies to everybody.

– section 11 of the Money Laundering Act [GwG], the reporting duty for suspicious transactions. This obligation applies to financial institutions, insurance companies, as well as to certain practitioners such as tax advisors, auditors, attorneys and notaries (for details, cf. s. 2 of the German Money Laundering Act [GwG]).

Under German labor law, employees have a duty to inform their superior (only) of any imminent risk for security or health. As a

consequence, the employee should not face any disadvantages if his or her superior initially disregards his or her complaint and he or she decides to subsequently inform the competent authority (section 16(1) and 17(2), Labour Protection Act). Even the decision of the European Court of Human Rights of 21 July 2011 provides only little protection. In this case, the court's basic ruling was that employees should normally first inform their superiors or other authorized persons of possible deplorable conditions or activities at work before informing the authorities or the general public (sections 16(1) and 17(2), Labour Protection Law). The option of informing the general public could only be justified in the event that first informing the "authorized persons" proved evidently impractical. Therefore, in whistle-blowing cases the relevant question is whether the employee has some other effective option to put an end to the unlawful situation [2].

Anti-Corruption compliance and investigations keep playing a prominent role both in the public debate and on the corporate agenda. After the revision of criminal bribery provisions came into force last November 2015, the German Parliament will have to decide on a new draft legislation specifically aimed to combat corruption in the healthcare sector. The draft provides a newly defined criminal offense aiming to sanction active and passive bribery of a wide range of healthcare professionals. Moreover, the Government is currently preparing another draft bill on forfeiture and confiscation aiming to make it easier for authorities to confiscate and recover the profits from illegal behavior.

Summarizing, we note that the general features of the fight against corruption and the methods of eliminating this disgraceful fact in Germany include: the control of state officials, public institutions and parliament; openness and transparency of decision-making at all levels of state power and local self-government; freedom of speech, freedom of the media and their real independence; the possibility of public control over the adoption of the most important economic and political decisions; independence of the judiciary. The main components of the formation and implementation of an effective anti-corruption system in Germany is the clear interaction, first of all law enforcement agencies, at the regional and international levels, and participation in measures to combat this negative fact.

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ENGLISH AS A PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT TOOL FOR POLICE OFFICERS IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

The relevance of the issue of English language proficiency among law enforcement officers of Ukraine is growing due to the deepening of international cooperation and integration processes. The Law of Ukraine "On the Use of English in Ukraine" recognizes English as an important tool for international communication, which contributes to strengthening its importance for the professional training of police officers. Given that the provision of quality services in the field of law enforcement requires knowledge of international standards, English is becoming an important tool for the development of Ukrainian police.

Challenges in the process of introducing English as a professional tool are significant. First, many police officers have a low or initial level of English, which complicates the learning process and limits the use of language in professional activities. Learning English requires considerable time and effort, and now the situation is complicated by the conditions of martial law. Changes in schedules, increased responsibilities and unpredictable work challenges create objective difficulties for systematic training.

Today, law enforcement officers in Ukraine have access to modern educational resources and programs specially designed to improve their knowledge of English in the professional sphere. This allows police officers to effectively integrate into the international community, maintain professional contacts with foreign colleagues and apply advanced methods in their own activities. This approach to learning English contributes to the development of practical skills necessary for the high quality of public service and the maintenance of law and order.

Prospects from learning English for Ukrainian police officers are extremely important. Knowledge of English allows you to participate in international training programs, internships and conferences, where you can learn from the experience of foreign colleagues and apply it in your activities. Increasing the level of knowledge of English contributes to deepening cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies, which has a positive effect on the protection of citizens and the effectiveness of the performance of official duties.

Access to English-language resources opens up opportunities for studying best practices, the latest methods and standards in the field of law enforcement. It is important that knowledge of English allows Ukrainian

police officers to use international databases, analytical materials and scientific research, which are useful for developing new strategies for combating crime. Moreover, proficiency in English expands career opportunities for police officers.

Taking into account the current security challenges, knowledge of English helps to increase the efficiency of the Ukrainian police not only at the level of internal work, but also in the international dimension. Thanks to the knowledge of the language of international communication, law enforcement officers can participate in joint operations with colleagues from other countries. In addition, access to foreign sources and the opportunity to study best practices ensure Ukrainian police competitiveness in the global arena and contribute to strengthening national security.

English contributes to the formation of a positive image of the Ukrainian police in the world community, increasing the level of trust and transparency. Prepared for cooperation with foreign partners, police officers can provide an appropriate level of service to foreign citizens, which increases the image of the country's law enforcement system. Knowledge of English also helps to strengthen internal discipline, increase the level of professionalism and responsibility among police officers.

So, although learning English requires effort and resources, the advantages for law enforcement and the security system of Ukraine as a whole are obvious. Institutional support, expansion of educational programs and access to modern resources can turn English into an effective tool for the professional development of Ukrainian police officers. This, in turn, will increase the efficiency of law enforcement agencies in the context of globalization and international cooperation.

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INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES TO CRIME CONTROL

Public order and citizen safety are critical functions of law enforcement, particularly during periods of crisis or conflict. Both in peacetime and under martial law, ensuring public safety requires coordination between law enforcement agencies, government institutions, and the local population. Countries across the globe utilize a variety of methods for crime control, reflecting different legal systems, social environments, and historical contexts. Here are a few examples of how various nations handle the issue of crime.

Singapore is renowned for its stringent approach to crime control. The country operates under a system of «zero tolerance» for most criminal offenses, including vandalism, drug possession, and littering. Singapore's legal framework imposes harsh penalties for a wide array of crimes, contributing to its low crime rates. The implementation of strict surveillance systems, including extensive CCTV networks, has proven effective in deterring crime. Singapore's law enforcement also employs corporal punishment and capital punishment for serious crimes, maintaining one of the safest public environments globally [3].

In Germany, a collaborative, community-oriented policing model is employed. Germany's crime control strategy emphasizes trust-building between law enforcement and the public, ensuring that community members feel confident in reporting crimes and cooperating with investigations. Germany also focuses on rehabilitative justice, integrating social programs for offenders to help reduce recidivism. Germany's legal system allows for the usage of advanced forensic technology, including DNA analysis, to aid in criminal investigations, particularly in dealing with organized crime, human trafficking, and terrorism [3].

Japan is another country known for its low crime rates, thanks to both cultural and legal structures. The presence of «kōban» (local police boxes) throughout neighborhoods allows police officers to maintain a constant and friendly presence in the community, fostering close relationships with the public. This approach, combined with a strong emphasis on respect for authority and social harmony, helps to create a climate where crimes are less likely to occur. Japan also uses a combination of traditional investigation techniques and modern forensic science to investigate criminal activities [3].

In the United States, crime control varies between federal, state, and local authorities, with distinct agencies handling different aspects of law

enforcement. U.S. law enforcement relies heavily on technological advances in forensics, such as fingerprinting, DNA analysis, and digital forensics. The U.S. also utilizes extensive policing of high-crime areas, although this approach has been subject to controversy regarding racial profiling and excessive force. To combat organized crime, terrorism, and cybercrime, U.S. agencies like the FBI collaborate with international law enforcement organizations, leveraging intelligence networks to disrupt criminal enterprises [3].

Under martial law, law enforcement agencies often take on expanded responsibilities, operating in a dual role that combines their traditional law enforcement duties with military tasks. Martial law can significantly affect the scope and focus of police work, especially in conflict zones.

In Israel, the police play a critical role in national security, particularly during periods of conflict. The Israeli police are often integrated with the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), especially in managing civilian protection during wartime. Police units are responsible for evacuating civilians, maintaining public order during emergencies, and assisting military operations. This close cooperation between the military and the police ensures a rapid and coordinated response to both internal and external threats, such as terrorist attacks or missile strikes [3].

In Ukraine, the police have similarly adapted to the realities of wartime, following the russian invasion in 2022. During martial law, Ukrainian law enforcement works alongside the military to secure key infrastructure, manage evacuation corridors, and enforce curfews. Police forces also support the territorial defense units and perform duties such as checkpoint management, monitoring areas liberated from enemy occupation, and countering sabotage groups. In addition to their combat-related roles, police officers ensure civilian safety, addressing instances of looting and maintaining law and order in conflict-affected regions [2].

In South Korea, where tensions with North Korea pose a constant security threat, police readiness for wartime scenarios is a key priority. South Korean police are involved in emergency preparedness drills and coordination with military forces to ensure the security of critical infrastructure and civilian populations in the event of an attack [3].

In the United Kingdom, public order is often maintained through a visible police presence on the streets, especially in areas with high crime rates or during public events. British law enforcement agencies focus on a balanced approach that protects civil liberties while ensuring public safety. During times of social unrest, such as protests or strikes, the police engage in crowd control, ensuring that demonstrations remain peaceful while preventing disorder. Riot control units are also trained to de-escalate potentially violent situations, using non-lethal tactics to restore order without resorting to excessive force. In the United Kingdom, the National Crime Agency (NCA) uses forensic science to solve a wide range of

criminal cases, from homicides to cybercrimes. British forensic units specialize in the analysis of physical evidence such as fingerprints, hair fibers, and ballistics, as well as in digital forensics. The UK is also a leader in the use of facial recognition technology, which has been successfully used to identify suspects in large public events, although it has sparked debates over privacy concerns [4] .

In France, the Gendarmerie, a military police force, plays a central role in maintaining public order, particularly during protests or emergencies. French police are well-trained in riot control and managing large public gatherings, a necessity in a country known for frequent strikes and demonstrations. The French police also focus on counterterrorism, protecting key public sites such as airports, stadiums, and tourist landmarks [3].

In Ukraine, public order and citizen safety are maintained through a joint effort between law enforcement agencies, the armed forces, and civil defense units. During the ongoing war, public safety measures have included the imposition of curfews, monitoring of checkpoints, and enforcement of emergency evacuation protocols. Law enforcement also works with civilian volunteers to patrol neighborhoods, providing an additional layer of security, especially in areas near the front lines. This comprehensive approach helps to safeguard civilians while enabling effective responses to security threats [1].

Forensic and criminal investigation agencies play a pivotal role in modern law enforcement by providing the scientific backbone necessary for solving crimes. The use of advanced forensic techniques has revolutionized criminal investigations, enabling law enforcement to link suspects to crimes with a high degree of accuracy. In the United States, forensic science is a critical component of the criminal justice system. The FBI’s forensic laboratory is one of the most advanced in the world, offering services in DNA analysis, latent fingerprint identification, firearms analysis, and digital forensics. U.S. law enforcement also heavily relies on the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), a national database that stores DNA profiles from convicted offenders and crime scenes, allowing investigators to identify suspects across state lines [3].

In Germany, forensic and criminal investigation agencies collaborate closely with legal and medical professionals to conduct comprehensive investigations. Forensic investigators in Germany are skilled in collecting and analyzing biological evidence, such as DNA and blood samples, as well as digital evidence from electronic devices. German investigators also work extensively with international law enforcement organizations, such as Europol and Interpol, to tackle transnational crime

The Law of Ukraine "On the Use of English" marks a significant shift in the nation’s approach to language policy, emphasizing the importance of English as a tool for global communication. This law outlines steps to increase the use of English in various sectors of Ukrainian society,

particularly in education, business, and government. The law mandates that English proficiency be improved at all levels of education, starting with primary schools, where students are now required to study English as a second language. At the university level, more courses are being offered in English to prepare students for careers in international markets. The law also encourages businesses to adopt English as the language of communication with foreign partners, thereby fostering greater integration with global markets .

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LE DISPOSITIF DE LA SÉCURITÉ INTÉRIEURE EN FRANCE

La demande de sécurité exprimée tant par les Français que par les entités sociales au bénéfice desquelles les structures de police travaillent ne cesse d'augmenter sous la pression d'une insécurité en progression constante. C'est à l'amélioration de la connaissance des services qui concourent à la mission de sécurité qu'il convient de parvenir, afin qu'un débat utile sur la sécurité puisse se tenir [2].

Encore présente dans quelques pays qui, comme la Belgique, l'ont parfois démilitarisée, *la gendarmerie nationale* est une structure militaire qui doit être considérée, de plus en plus, comme une originalité française. Elle est toujours intégrée au ministère de la Défense mais se trouve depuis le mois de mai 2002 mise à disposition et placée sous l'autorité directe du ministre de l'Intérieur, de la Sécurité intérieure et des Libertés locales. Elle est dirigée traditionnellement par un directeur général issu d'un grand corps civil de l'État. Elle compte environ 98 000 militaires qui composent l'essentiel de ses effectifs. Sa mission principale est une mission de police générale. À l'intérieur de la mission de police générale, la gendarmerie nationale fait de la police judiciaire en constatant les infractions commises sur son ressort territorial (qui peut être aussi celui de la police nationale

puisque sa compétence est attachée au canton) et en menant les enquêtes judiciaires sous l'autorité des parquets et des juges d'instruction saisis [1].

Née en 1969, *la police nationale* est l'héritière de la police d'État fondée par le régime de Vichy en 1941 [3].

La Direction générale de la police nationale (DGPN) n'est pas seulement une structure d'administration générale. Lui sont rattachés directement des services opérationnels tels que le raid (pendant du gipn) et le Service de sécurité du ministère de l'Intérieur (SSMI), des unités centrales telles que l'Unité de coordination de la lutte antiterroriste (UCLAT) et l'Unité de coordination et de recherches anti-mafias, des services de soutien logistique tels que le Service central automobile (SCA) et des missions spécialisées telles que la Mission de lutte anti-drogue [1].

La Direction centrale de la sécurité publique (DCSP) est en charge d'une mission de police générale et compte de ce fait le plus gros des effectifs de la DGPN, soit environ 80 000 agents de tous les corps [1].

La Direction centrale de la police judiciaire (DCPJ) est en réalité une direction chargée de la police criminelle. La DCPJ ne résout qu'un faible pourcentage d'affaires qui concernent la criminalité et la délinquance organisée, le terrorisme et la délinquance financière [1].

La mission de renseignement est assurée par deux directions centrales: la Direction centrale des renseignements généraux (DCRG et la Direction de la surveillance du territoire (DST) [1].

La Direction centrale de la police aux frontières (DCPAF), consacrée à la surveillance de la circulation transfrontalière et à la lutte contre l'emploi des clandestins, est une direction en pleine mutation du fait de la disparition des frontières terrestres européennes [1].

La sixième et dernière direction active est la Direction de la formation de la police nationale (DFPN) chargée de la formation initiale et continue des fonctionnaires de police de tous les corps. À ce titre, elle gère 14 écoles d'application qui assurent la formation des gradés et gardiens et 2 écoles supérieures, l'École nationale supérieure des officiers de police (ENSOP) à Cannes-Écluses, en Seine-et-Marne, et l'École nationale supérieure d'application de la police nationale (ENSAPN) à Toulouse, chargées de la formation des officiers de police [1].

Conséquences des pouvoirs de police du maire, *les polices locales* connaissent un essor régulier depuis le début des années quatre-vingt. Présentées comme une alternative au désengagement de l'État dans le domaine de la sécurité, elles n'ont pas en réalité la capacité de répondre à la demande de sécurité des Français. Les missions confiées aux agents de police municipale résultent de leur statut d'agent de police judiciaire adjoint de l'article 21 du code de procédure pénale [1].

L'émergence d'une véritable industrie de *la sécurité privée* témoigne, comme le développement des polices municipales, de la relative incapacité de l'État à s'occuper de la production de sécurité dans sa totalité.

La loi du 21 janvier 1995 porte l'évidence que l'État n'a plus les moyens d'un monopole exclusif dans ce domaine en introduisant la notion de «coproduction de sécurité» que les Contrats de sécurité (CLS) ont pour mission d'encadrer. En effet, les CLS intègrent les services de sécurité privés parmi les interlocuteurs du partenariat pour la sécurité intérieure [1].

L'expansion des sociétés de sécurité privée en France, les débats sur la place de la police nationale, et accessoirement sur celle de la gendarmerie nationale, la résurgence des polices municipales et l'émergence de forces de sécurité dans certaines entreprises publiques (RATP et SNCF) montrent que l'exercice des missions de sécurité, y compris sur les espaces publics, est devenu pluriel.

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FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Martial law is a period associated with countering russian aggression, which requires a careful approach to the definition and application of powers of National Police and its structural units. According to Art. 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" of July 2, 2015, police include relevant units with certain functions, namely: criminal police, pre-trial investigation bodies, patrol police, security police, as well as special police and specialized police service [1]. The activity of police in an intensified mode is typical for wartime, because it is necessary to establish the operation of checkpoints, to carry out the evacuation of civilian population, to ensure the inspection of vehicles and documents. Among important aspects is the search and reconnaissance work to identify saboteurs and combating looting. The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" dated May 12, 2015 regulates the specifics of police actions in these conditions [2]. In Ukraine, on March 15, 2022, the People's Deputies of Ukraine adopted the Law (draft No. 7147) "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine" "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" with the aim of

improving police activities, including during the operation martial law regime". The additional powers of police during martial law are:

– a police officer, upon written request, receives from state bodies, local self-government bodies, and state-owned legal entities information necessary for the performance of police tasks and powers, in particular, on prisoners of war;

– escorting persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as guarding them in the courtroom;

– a police officer can detain in temporary detention centers persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses, persons for whom detention has been applied as a preventive measure, persons subject to administrative arrest, as well as accused and convicted persons;

– the implementation of operational demining by the police: detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive objects;

– technical and forensic support for inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires, and special explosive engineering work based on the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the detection of suspicious explosive objects, the threat of an explosion;

– representation and fulfillment of obligations of Ukraine in the International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol;

– cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol);

– collection of biometric data of persons, including fingerprinting;

– implementation of administrative supervision in accordance with the law. In particular, among the main directions of patrol police during martial law is the enhanced protection of public order and security, the fight against armed formations, saboteurs, illegally created formations and looters. In this situation, one should not forget about maintaining the legal regime of martial law and cooperation with territorial defense [3].

In order for National Police to be able to effectively ensure public order and security during martial law, it is necessary to properly organize these measures. For this purpose, taking into account social, political and economic conditions, it is necessary to take measures to provide them with the necessary material and technical resources for the development of algorithms for police actions during a possible emergency situation, such as, for example, the seizure of government buildings, especially important objects, hostages, etc. [4, p. 30]. Psychological training, special physical training and professional training of the personnel of National Police of Ukraine are becoming important. As officers are usually prepared for martial law conditions, even sudden, unpredictable situations do not lead to problems in carrying out police activities [5, p. 190]. During martial law, the National Police has the ability to apply a wide range of measures regarding administrative suspension, special purpose. Such application refers mostly to the prerogatives of police, therefore it distinguishes them

from general termination measures applied by subjects of administrative and legal protection. In the conditions of martial law, the peculiarities of the activities of National Police bodies have been determined, which revealed the need for the allocation of special units, groups or individual police officers, who are endowed with increased professional, special, physical training and will be able to successfully perform certain types of administrative activities [6, p. 368]. Such organizational actions are designed to improve the work of National Police of Ukraine.

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COMBATING OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Nowadays, the phenomenon of terrorism is quite common. Until recently, turning to terror as a means of solving political or religious problems was an exceptional, extraordinary phenomenon, nowadays, almost daily reports of terrorist acts are seen as inevitable. Terror has become an organic component of modern life and has acquired a global character.

Terrorism (from Latin *terror* – fear, intimidation) is a form of political extremism, the use of the most violent methods of violence,

including the physical destruction of people to achieve certain goals. Terrorism is committed by individuals, groups that express the interests of particular political movements or represent the country. Where terrorism is elevated to the rank of public policy? Terrorism is an anti-human way of solving political problems in the face of confrontation, clashing interests of different forces, manifestations of inequality in interstate, interreligious relations. It can also be used as a means of satisfying ambitions by individual politicians, as well as as an instrument of their goals by the mafia structures, the criminal world. Terrorism can be defined as a policy of intimidation, suppression of the enemy by force. There are three main types of terrorism: political, religious and criminal. There is little legal comment on the classification of acts of terrorism [1].

These include:

– Attack on government or industrial sites that cause material damage and is an effective means of intimidation and demonstration of force;

– seizure of state institutions or embassies (accompanied by hostage-taking, which causes serious public outcry);

– seizure of aircraft or other vehicles (political motivation);

– the release of fellow party members from prison; criminal motivation - demand for redemption);

– violent actions against the victim's identity (for intimidation or for propaganda purposes);

– kidnapping (for the purpose of political blackmail to achieve certain political concessions or release of prisoners; a form of self-financing);

– political killings (this is one of the most radical means of conducting a terrorist struggle; killings, in the understanding of terrorists, should free the people from tyrants);

– explosions or massacres (calculated on psychological effect, fear and uncertainty of people).

It should be noted that there are no terrorist organizations in Ukraine aimed at overthrowing the polity. The problem of terrorism in Ukraine is in a different plane, it can be noted "criminal terrorism" within the country and the activities of foreign terrorist organizations in the territory of Ukraine.

It is difficult to draw a clear line between criminal terrorism and ordinary banditry. It is believed that acts of terrorism are committed against law enforcement officers. And the number of such actions in our country in recent years has been increasing. The terrorist attacks in Istanbul, Madrid, the terrorist attacks in Iraq, and the numerous terrorist threats against new attacks on various states spread through the media, especially the severe consequences of the terrorist attacks, manifested, first of all, in the death of a large number of innocent people, the boldness and cynicism of the perpetrators of the offenders give grounds to claim that despite the measures

taken by the governments of the anti-terrorist coalition countries, the level of terrorists tion activity is high and tends to increase.

According to many experts, one of the main reasons for this horrific reality is the inconsistency of the level of counteraction by the anti-terrorist coalition countries with the real scale of the terrorist threat. The mass and geographical spread of terrorist acts, their occurrence in the vast majority of cases beyond the borders of one particular country, as well as the existence of a stable and carefully regulated network of connections between different terrorist groups, which operate even in different regions of the world, make it possible to characterize modern terrorism as a phenomenon, of international character.

On this basis, experts conclude that effective combating of international terrorism requires unification and coordination of actions of all countries within the framework of the interstate anti-terrorist coalition. At the same time, the coordinated activities of several states that are part of already existing international or regional political, economic, military alliances are considered as the first and most effective steps in practical implementation of this task.

The rise of acts of terrorism, the unpredictability of the consequences of these acts are of great concern to the world community, which is increasingly stepping up its efforts in the fight against terrorism. Since the twenty-seventh session, the UN General Assembly has been discussing annually on measures to prevent terrorism. In December 1972, a Special Committee on International Terrorism was formed, comprising representatives of 34 states. In early 1995, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of International Terrorism. In recent years, more than ten conventions and protocols on the fight against terrorism have been drawn up. But complexity, variety of forms of its manifestations complicate the solution of this problem.

In this regard, we consider it appropriate to consider certain aspects of the European Union's activities as the most influential intergovernmental grouping in Europe in involving Member States' special services in the fight against terrorism.

It should be noted that the cooperation of the intelligence services of some European countries, in particular in the field of combating international terrorism, has been taking place since the early 1980s. The main content of their cooperation is the bilateral exchange of information on these issues. In 1975, the so-called TREVI Group (Terrorism, Radicalism, Extremism and International Violence) was formed, bringing together EU Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs to strengthen the fight against international organized crime, terrorism and drug trafficking. Now this group has given way to cooperation in the field of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) in the EU, the so-called K4 Committee, which consists of high-ranking officials and prepares decisions in the JHA area and is responsible

for their implementation. The Berne Club was founded in 1965 and unites 18 countries today. It meets at the level of heads of special services every 6 months and makes decisions only unanimously. It includes heads of intelligence services of EU member states. Since its inception in 1977, the Kilowatt Group has brought together 15 members (9 members of the European Economic Community (now the EU) as well as Canada, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the US and Israel. The NATO Special Committee on the integrates the security services of Allied countries, and is responsible for counterintelligence and counter-terrorism, especially to ensure the security of military troops deployed abroad [2].

Existing cooperation structures include the Conference of Ministers of the Interior of the Western Mediterranean, which was set up in 1982 on the initiative of France, of which France, Spain, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco are members. The goal is to combat Islamic fundamentalism and organized crime. In the same row is the Middle European Conference (MEC), which brings together the heads of intelligence and security services in Eastern and Central Europe. The ILETS (International Law Enforcement Communication Seminars) seminars are designed to bring together, on an informal basis, representatives of special services for legal interception of telecommunications [3].

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that used at the beginning of the XXI century. The measures taken by the European Union to intensify the fight against terrorism in order to enhance the coordination of the activities of the intelligence services of the member states of the organization are quite meaningful and thoughtful, and in the future diligent work of organizations will be able to eliminate the problems of terrorism.

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FOREIGN ANTI-CORRUPTION EXPERIENCES

Corruption is a global problem of the world community and a modern threat of civilization, as it hinders the normal functioning and socio-economic development of society. Corruption as a social phenomenon in

one way or another volume manifests itself in any country, exacerbating all growing contradictions in relations between civil society and the state, especially in conditions of development market relations. Let's consider the experience of certain foreign countries, such as: the Netherlands, the USA, Great Britain, Poland, Finland and Singapore.

The general perception of the Netherlands as a relatively corruption-free country may explain why its anti-corruption policy is relatively underdeveloped. The Dutch anti-corruption policy focuses mainly, albeit not exclusively, on raising awareness and prevention. The number of acts of corruption discovered, or at least criminally investigated, appears fairly low. Each year, approximately fifty criminal investigations into corruption in the Dutch public sector are conducted, mostly relating to bribery. A substantial proportion of these investigations is conducted by the National Police Internal Investigations Department, a highly specialized investigation service for combating corruption [1].

Anti-corruption in this country takes place at the procedural and institutional levels. The following are common measures such as transparency and reporting on corruption issues, and open discussion of their consequences.

Level of corruption in the USA is average. The United States has elaborate and extensive mechanisms for investigating and prosecuting corrupt practices. The US faces a wide range of domestic challenges related to the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. The Biden-Harris Administration has designated anti-corruption as a core national security interest and released the first-ever U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption. To implement the strategy, the Department is working across the globe to prevent graft, strengthen investigation and prosecution of corruption, promote transparency, and empower civil society and independent media to expose corruption and advance reforms. This makes it harder for criminality and terrorism that affect American security to take root and spread; promotes more democratic, stable governments as partners for the United States; and levels the playing field for U.S. businesses to compete internationally [2].

The anti-corruption legislation of the USA has a systemic nature, which consists of also from legal acts regulating lobbying, banking, exchange and other activities. And although it is not is a guarantee of complete eradication of corruption, but in the USA it is the level is much lower than in other countries of the world. So, the main features of the fight against corruption in the USA there is diversity and inequality of normative acts; decentralized decision-making, as in all other areas in the USA; the broadest interpretation of the concept of corruption, severity of punishment for a crime.

The UK has made important strides in recent years, hosting a major Anti-Corruption Summit in 2016, and launching a national five-year Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2017-20 [3].

Among these 10 points, it is worth highlighting:

– Ending the UK's role as a safe haven for dirty money by introducing the register of who owns property in the UK and making sure Companies House verifies who owns companies in the UK.

– Cleaning up UK politics by reforming political party funding rules and getting a grip on conflicts of interest by giving the Electoral Commission and bodies like the Advisory Committee on Business Appointments proper enforcement powers.

– Leading the way in the global fight against corruption by sharing best practice and enshrining anti-corruption and transparency provisions in all future trade deals [3].

Also, within the framework of anti-corruption strategies in Great Britain and the program of establishing the principles of honesty and integrity in all spheres is being implemented life activities of society, including the state one service Yes, directly corruption processes in the country is monitored by the so-called Nolan Committee, which was founded in October 1994.

Poland had an anti-corruption strategy adopted at the central government level – the Government Programme for Counteracting Corruption – that expired in 2020. The strategy aimed to reduce corruption crimes and raise public awareness on the importance of fighting corruption and strengthening public integrity. It defined three objectives, namely 1) strengthening preventive and educational activities, 2) improving mechanisms for monitoring corruption threats and monitoring legal regulations in the field of preventing corruption and 3) intensifying co-operation and co-ordination of activities between law enforcement agencies. As of February 2024, Poland does not have an anti-corruption strategy in place [4].

In terms of institutions, Poland has central government bodies on anti-corruption (Central Anti-Corruption Bureau), political finance (National Election Commission), lobbying (Ministry of Interior and Administration), a central harmonization unit for internal control and internal audit (Ministry of Finance). However, Poland does not have central body responsible for overseeing conflict of interest [4].

Worthy of attention is the experience of combating corruption in Finland, in which, according to international estimates, one of the highest anti-corruption ratings. Basic anti-corruption principles of this country – the transparency of the process of the transfer of power, ensuring legality in state administration, responsibility and integrity of state officials and employees, which are enshrined in the Constitution.

Finland's National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2021–2023 has the aim of intensifying the fight against corruption in the short term, and in the long term to build a society where attempted corruption is not successful. The strategy also foresees the development of a situation analysis to identify existing public integrity risks. In terms of institutions, the Ministry of Justice oversees the planning and coordination of anti-corruption activities. The preparation and steering group appointed by the Ministry of Justice guides and coordinates the implementation of the Strategy and the associated Action Plan. It reports on the progress of the measures to the Ministerial Working Group on Internal Security and Strengthening the Rule of Law [5].

The country has an independent body for overseeing political finance and the lobbying register (National Audit Office of Finland) and a central government unit for open data policy (Ministry of Finance). However, there is no central government function for public information issues and no central harmonisation unit responsible for internal audit and internal control [5].

Among the newly industrialized countries, the government of Singapore was one of the first to launch a comprehensive fight against corruption who has achieved impressive success in this field. A fairly effective countermeasure system has been created in the country and eradication of corruption. Anti-corruption strategy in this country is characterized by strictness and consistency, the main one the idea of the country's anti-corruption policy consists in "aspiration minimize or eliminate the conditions that create both the incentive and the possibility of a person to commit corrupt actions".

The Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) is the sole agency responsible for combating corruption in Singapore. The CPIB is under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and reports directly to the Prime Minister, enabling the CPIB to operate independently. Through more than 60 years of corruption-fighting, a deterrent stance has always been adopted, ensuring that there are no cover-ups and corruption is fought without fear or favour. With a fearsome and trusted reputation, the CPIB acts swiftly and vigorously to enforce the tough anti-corruption laws impartially for both public and private sector corruption. During the investigation process, the CPIB will work with various government agencies and private organizations to gather evidence and obtain information [6].

In summary, the specific experience gained by developed countries in the anti-corruption fight, is evidence that the most effective in this matter are distinguished those states that regarding the solution of the relevant problem use a comprehensive and uncompromising approach.

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COUNTER-TERRORISM LEGISLATION: PECULIARITIES OF THE US, UK AND CANADA

There is no established definition of terrorism under international law. Instead, there is a great deal of debate over which actions are terrorist and which are acts of legitimate resistance against oppressive governments. Regardless of the failure to agree on a broader definition, there is an overwhelming consensus that terrorism involves the use of threat of violence against civilians for a political purpose.

In the UK, the legal definition of terrorism is provided in section 1 of the Terrorism Act 2000. This defines terrorism as the use or threat of action which:

involves serious violence against a person,involves serious damage to property,endangers a person's life,creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or is designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system [1].

The key counterterrorism statute in the UK is the Terrorism Act (2000). Other statutes and updates are written in association with this Act. It deals with a variety of matters including proscribing organisations as illegal, creating offences (for example the collection of information likely to be of use to terrorists) and it also creates powers for the police (such as the power to stop, search, arrest, etc.) [2].

it contains the main powers for arrest and extended pre-charge detention in terrorism cases as well as the main terrorism offences outside the ordinary criminal law, for example, membership of and support for a proscribed organisation [1].

A further key UK-wide statute is the Counter Terrorism Act (2008), which introduced further offences and police powers, relating mainly to terrorist support and funding [2].

The Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 updates existing counter-terrorism legislation to ensure that it is fit for the digital age and reflect contemporary patterns of radicalisation. The Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Act (2021) ends the prospect of early release for anyone convicted of a serious terror offence and forces them to spend their whole term in jail. The most dangerous offenders – such as those found guilty of preparing or carrying out acts of terrorism where lives were lost or at risk – now face a minimum of 14 years in prison and up to 25 years on licence, with stricter supervision [3].

The key statutory instrument in dealing with terrorism in the USA is the Patriot Act (2001). The Patriot Act is a U.S. law passed in the wake of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks. Its goals are to strengthen domestic security and broaden the powers of law-enforcement agencies with regards to identifying and stopping terrorists. The Patriot Act's full title is Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (2001). The Act deals with issues such as intrusive surveillance and creating powers for law enforcement agencies and adds several crimes to the list of those considered acts of terrorism, including attacking a mass transit system, using a biological weapon, supporting terrorism and computer hacking [2].

The Patriot Act expanded surveillance for law enforcement by: expanding domestic and international wiretapping and pen register monitoring; expanding authority to access electronic communications, allowing secret "sneak and peak" searches, removing privacy protections to allow federal agencies to share more information an expanding funding to federal law enforcement agencies.

Although the Act expired in March, 2020 without being reauthorized, federal law enforcement agencies retain most of the authorities granted by the act. The surveillance infrastructure that the Patriot Act created exists to this day. The Patriot Act is a prominent example of the use of terrorism to justify expanding government surveillance [3].

The Canadian Anti-terrorism Act (ATA) was passed by the government of Canada in response to the September 11, 2001, attacks in the United States. It received Royal Assent on December 18, 2001, as Bill C-36. The "omnibus" bill extended the powers of government and institutions within the Canadian security establishment to respond to the threat of terrorism. The Act included provisions to allow for ‘secret’ trials, pre-emptive detention and expansive security and surveillance powers. The *Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act* (JVTA*)* – and related amendments to the *State Immunity Act* – allows victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism and those that support them, including listed foreign states, for

loss or damage that occurred as a result of an act of terrorism committed anywhere in the world.

The Act complements Canada's existing counter-terrorism measures, including the deterrence of terrorism, and is aimed at responding to the unique concerns of victims of terrorism while demonstrating Canada's leadership against those who support terrorism around the world [4].

So,counter-terrorism legislation in the US, UK, and Canada reflects each country's distinct legal traditions, political priorities, and responses to the evolving threat of terrorism. Each of these countries has passed extensive legislation to strengthen their ability to combat terrorism, often expanding law enforcement powers, surveillance capabilities, and security measures, sometimes at the expense of individual freedoms and privacy.

While all three countries have prioritized national security through these legal frameworks, there is ongoing tension between the need to protect the public and the risk of infringing on basic rights and freedoms. The broad and sometimes vague definitions of terrorism in these laws also raise concerns about overreach and the potential for misuse. Moreover, the increasing role of digital technologies and online radicalization necessitates continuous legal adaptation.

Ultimately, counter-terrorism legislation in the US, UK, and Canada reflects a common global challenge: balancing the urgent need to prevent terrorism while safeguarding individual rights and freedoms. These laws will likely continue to evolve in response to emerging threats, but the core challenge of ensuring that counter-terrorism measures do not disproportionately infringe upon civil liberties remains an important consideration in each country's legislative approach.

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DAMAGE OBLIGATIONS IN WARTIME

Tort obligations or 'damage obligations' are non-contractual obligations arising from the violation of property or personal non-property rights. The purpose of this obligation is to restore the rights of the victim at

the expense of the person causing the damage or the person responsible for the damage.

There is no single law governing tort obligations in Ukraine, instead, the main terms and rules are found in the civil code of Ukraine. As an example, article 22 of Civil code. In this article described definition of ‘damage’ (or loses) and the person's right to reimbursement.

In according to this article losses are:

1) losses incurred by a person in connection with the destruction or damage of a thing, as well as expenses that a person has made or must make to restore his or her violated right (real losses);

2) income that a person could have actually received under normal circumstances if his/her right had not been violated (lost profit) [1].

The main form of losses for the subject matter is first. According to the information of Register of Damage for Ukraine by Council of Europe Claims are submitted with respect to property in 621 cities, towns and villages across Ukraine, from 20 regions of Ukraine (19 Oblasts and the city of Kyiv). 1/3 of all claims related to damage incurred as a result of active combat. 27% claims result from artillery shelling, and another 20% – from aerial attacks by missiles, drones or aerial bombs. Close to 2% of all claims are from the consequences of destruction of Kakhovka HPP. 65% claims are for damage or destruction of apartments, the rest – for various types of individual houses and other types of residential premises [2].

The main problem is not lack of separate law about damage obligations in wartime but inconsistency of existing law with reality.

According to article 1166 of Civil code of Ukraine: ‘Property damage caused by unlawful decisions, actions or omissions to the personal non-property rights of an individual or legal entity, as well as damage to the property of an individual or legal entity, shall be compensated in full by the person who caused it’ [1]. Russian government is a person who caused this damage but, for this moment, there is no possibility to brought it to justice so raises a question "How can Ukrainian citizens get they compensation?"

There are several scenarios under which victims of the war should receive compensation: 1) from the state budget; 2) from Ukraine's European partners; 3) through the courts; 4) from charitable foundations; 5) CASCO – insurance company.

In 2023 Ukrainian government provide act about compensation for damage to and destruction of certain categories of real property as a result of hostilities, terrorist acts, and sabotage caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the state register of property damaged and destroyed as a result of hostilities, terrorist acts, and sabotage caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and decision about procedure for providing compensation for the restoration of certain categories of facilities by public tool “єВідновлення” (eVidnovlennia) [3; 4].

So as we see Ukrainian government assumes responsibility for compensation for damages caused by the war. Of course, it does not mean that state assume itself as guilty for this damage but only executes it's duty to help citizens of Ukraine because The human being, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised in Ukraine as the highest social value [5].

Currently, compensation for damage is allocated from the state budget, i.e. from taxes received from the residents of Ukraine, but in the future these funds will be returned to the state through reparations from the Russian Federation in accordance with international law.

In March of 2022, Ukrainian government registered draft law No. 7237 "About compensation for property lost, damaged and destroyed as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and fair distribution of reparations" but this act still under consideration by the committee [6].

In conclusion, Ukraine clearly lacks a unified law that could clearly clarify all the issues related to compensation for damages caused by the war, but the outbreak of a full-scale war has forced the Ukrainian government to take the first steps towards the creation of such law and perhaps in the future this experience will become the basis for the creation of a general law about damage obligations.

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COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The counterterrorism strategies of the United States of America aim to protect national security, preserve public safety, and minimize the risks associated with the threat of terrorism through a multi-layered, integrated approach that includes prevention, protection, intelligence, financial isolation, and cybersecurity [1]. The basis of the American counterterrorism policy is the National Counterterrorism Strategy, which was developed to prevent the spread of extremist ideologies, limit the influence of terrorist networks, and ensure readiness for any possible attacks [2]. As part of the US strategy, considerable attention is paid to the prevention of radicalization by working with communities, conducting educational programs and social activities aimed at preventing the involvement of citizens in extremist activities. This includes programs designed to support vulnerable populations, especially young people, who are often targeted by radical groups [1].

Effective intelligence is another key component of the US counterterrorism strategy, and intelligence agencies work closely with law enforcement agencies to gather, process, and analyze information about potential threats [3]. Cooperation with foreign intelligence services and data sharing is an important element of international counterterrorism activities, allowing the United States to act preemptively, preventing attacks at the planning stage. This approach is especially important in the fight against global terrorist networks, such as al-Qaeda and the Islamic State, which have extensive structures and access to resources outside the United States [2].

Successful counter-terrorism also requires controlling financial flows that may be linked to terrorist activities. The United States has introduced comprehensive financial sanctions aimed at cutting off funding channels for terrorist groups and limiting their ability to obtain the necessary resources. The USA Patriot Act gives law enforcement authorities the power to monitor financial transactions and ensure the security of banking systems, which allows for prompt detection of suspicious financial activities [1].

With the increased use of cyberspace for terrorist purposes, protecting US critical infrastructure from cyberattacks has also become a priority in national security strategies [4]. In order to ensure cybersecurity, the United States has developed specialized programs and increased capabilities to monitor online activity, including countering propaganda that terrorist groups spread through social media and other online platforms.

To quickly respond to terrorist incidents, the United States has created a network of specialized teams and resources that allow for

emergency response training, ensuring that communities and critical services are prepared for possible attacks [2]. In addition, the United States has developed systems to restore infrastructure and provide assistance to affected communities after terrorist attacks to minimize the impact on the population and economy [3].

Institutions such as the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are at the forefront of counterterrorism efforts, strategy development, and national security research. An important aspect is international cooperation, which allows the United States not only to protect its borders, but also to fight terrorism on a global level by sharing information and supporting other states in their efforts against extremism [2].

Thus, the US anti-terrorist strategy is a multi-level set of measures that combines both hard methods, such as financial isolation and intelligence, and soft methods aimed at preventing radicalization. This allows the US to effectively counter terrorist threats, ensuring both national security and supporting international efforts to combat global terrorism [1].

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ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY OF CITIZENS IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD

State authorities ensure public order by maintaining peace and the right to assemble in accordance with international human rights standards. Citizens have a democratic right to demonstrate and express dissatisfaction with the government, but in a peaceful way and within the bounds of the law.

Police forces are tasked with maintaining public order when large crowds gather for example at football matches, other cultural and social events, marches, or at political demonstrations. For them, the challenge is to

balance the right to assemble with the need to ensure that order is preserved and people protected.

EUAM cooperates with ICITAP (International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program), Agriteam Canada and the European Gendarmerie Force to help the National Police of Ukraine and Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to implement best European practices in the sphere of public order.

Together with the National Police and international partners, EUAM has established a working group and action plan on public order that sets out five keys areas of public-order reform, namely: support to the development of relevant legislation, organisation and administration of public order units, development of internal police regulations and procedures, training of public-order units, and public-order equipment.

Emergency Security Response.

Since Russia's full-scale invasion, Ukraine has prioritized civilian protection, particularly in conflict zones where humanitarian aid is essential. Protecting the 7.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) is also critical, as displacement strains local resources and security capacities. Enhanced military and logistical support has improved the Ukrainian armed forces' ability to protect citizens and deliver emergency assistance, although security challenges persist, especially in heavily affected areas.

Support for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Europe. As millions of Ukrainians fled to neighboring countries, the European Union introduced the Temporary Protection Directive, granting refugees access to health care, education, and employment. This coordinated EU response, which includes financial aid and structured relocation processes, has helped manage the needs of refugees in a safe and organized manner.

Strengthening the Rule of Law and Justice. Ensuring justice and accountability for war crimes has been an integral part of Ukraine’s approach. Ukraine, with support from partners like the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), has been focused on building a transparent judiciary to handle the surge in conflict-related cases. This effort aims to increase trust in legal institutions and provides a foundation for post-war rebuilding, reinforcing both domestic and international laws to prosecute those responsible for human rights abuses.

National Security Strategy and Reforms. Ukraine’s security strategy includes comprehensive reforms to secure territorial integrity, with key efforts in cybersecurity, information warfare, and counter-terrorism. National security policies adopted since 2014 have shifted Ukraine’s focus to defending against Russian hybrid warfare, including the transformation of its law enforcement and defense forces into modernized entities like the National Guard.

International Cooperation and Funding. International aid plays a crucial role in Ukraine's security efforts. NATO, the EU, and Western

governments have provided substantial support, from military aid to anti-corruption initiatives aimed at reducing oligarchic influence in government. Continued cooperation with international partners is necessary to maintain Ukraine's sovereignty and resilience against external threats.

This approach underscores the importance of resilience and collaboration in maintaining security and safety for Ukrainians, both at home and abroad, with a view toward sustainable peace and integration with European standards.

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EFFECTIVE PRACTICE IN COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is an urgent problem in the modern world. Recently, the number of victims has been increasing. For example, consider this type of offense in the USA.

In the United States of America, an effective practice in combating domestic violence has developed. A system of social assistance and rehabilitation of victims has been developed here, and protection orders or court orders for the protection of victims of violence are widely used. There are various programs aimed at preventing this negative phenomenon [2].

A feature of the administrative and legal norms of the USA in the field of combating domestic violence is the presence of various types of protective order: emergency, temporary and permanent [1].

An emergency protection order is issued without a court hearing, in case the victim appeals to the police. Representatives of law enforcement agencies, in turn, contact the judge on duty, who determines the likelihood of a threat. This makes it possible to quickly prevent violence when it is impossible to hold a court session, for example, at night or on weekends [1].

A temporary protection order is issued already at a court session if there are grounds for a period of fourteen to twenty-one days. The injured party reports the violence, files a lawsuit with a request for protection, and at the same time indicates the identity of the offender. The warrant is issued without prior notice to the person who committed the violence. After that, within ten days, a court session is scheduled with the involvement of the accused party. After considering the evidence, the judge can issue a permanent protective order for up to two years [1].

Emergency and temporary protection orders allow you to quickly prevent the continuation of violence until the case is finally resolved in court. It is an effective tool for preventing administrative and criminal offenses. In addition, the warrants impose additional obligations on the offender, in addition to the prohibition of approaching the victim. For example, the aggrieved party may obtain exclusive right to possession of the home if the plaintiff and the defendant live together. Also, a victim of violence can receive the right to compensation for damages and unilateral custody of minor children. In such a case, the court may oblige the accused to pay maintenance to minor children. If the defendant may pose a threat, he is prohibited from entering and remaining in the shared accommodation. In order to guarantee the safety of the victims, the person who committed violence in the family may be denied access to housing and contact with his wife and children [1].

In addition to the institution of protective orders, other mechanisms are used to combat domestic violence in the United States, namely the institution of specialized courts that consider cases of domestic violence. Such specialization allows to consider domestic violence cases more quickly and efficiently. In total, more than 230 such courts operate in the United States [2].

An active role in the fight against domestic violence in the USA is certainly given to the forces of law enforcement. The police respond immediately to any call to the 911 rescue service, regardless of the nature of the information provided (even in the absence of information from the victim - sometimes shouting into the phone is enough). The attitude of police officers to such calls is always very serious, and visits to the scene of the incident are as concentrated as possible from the point of view of the

possible application of coercive measures to the offender: from physical force and special means to firearms. After arriving at the scene, police officers always visually inspect the victim for possible signs of physical violence, as well as the apartment in order to identify possible facts of illegal actions. Even in the absence of any complaints from the potential victim, the police officers, having established the indicated signs, immediately arrest the offender and deliver him to the territorial police unit. At the same time, during the day, a case is initiated against him in court, where, regardless of the victim's opinion, the personality of the offender is considered by the state court system. Usually, if a person is noticed for the first time in an act of domestic violence, then he is obliged to undergo 26 therapy sessions within six months [2].

Another positive example of combating domestic violence is the experience of the Argentine law enforcement system. In Argentina, the Law "On Comprehensive Protection of Women" is in force, which is directly aimed at preventing domestic violence against women. The specified law defines a wide list of illegal actions for which the perpetrator is liable, considering acts of violence not only from the standpoint of causing "injuries or psychological suffering". The law actually describes the responsibility for chasing and harassing the victim, which allows to significantly expand the law enforcement and preventive nature of actions against the criminal [2].

So, the USA is a developed federation in the fight against domestic violence. The topic of domestic violence is important for society because we need to be aware of how to act in such situations. This offense is becoming more common in the world.

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EXPANSION OF POLICE POWERS DURING MARTIAL LAW: CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

As a result of the introduction of martial law conditions in Ukraine, almost all state institutions and bodies underwent changes in powers, competences, rights and obligations, orders and procedures. The National

Police has also undergone significant changes in legislation: a significant number of changes have been made to the normative legal acts that regulate its activities, which regulate the functioning of this body during the period of martial law. 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 legitimate interests of legal entities, which are determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1].

In general, during the period of martial law, three laws of Ukraine were adopted, which in particular related to the National Police:

1) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" in order to optimize police activities, including during martial law" [2];

2) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Missing Persons" and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the improvement of legal regulation of social relations related to the acquisition of the status of persons missing under special circumstances" [3];

3) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Assignment of Special Police Ranks During Martial Law" [4].

Let's consider the main regulatory legal acts that regulate and implement the procedure for the activities of the bodies and units of the National Police of Ukraine, which were partially amended and supplemented during the period of martial law. For example, here are the following components of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police": Powers of the police. The largest number of changes were added to Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", as a result, the range of powers of police officers has significantly expanded. New powers:

– make emergency calls using the abbreviated telephone number 102;

– upon written request, in accordance with the procedure established by law, to receive free of charge from state bodies and territorial communities, state-owned legal entities, information necessary for the performance of police powers and tasks, including regarding prisoners of war, in the form and in the form specified in the request;

– escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as guard them in the courtroom;

– within the scope of competence, carry out demining of an operational nature (detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive objects, regarding which there are grounds to believe that they are objects, tools or means of committing administrative or criminal offenses);

– to organize the work of granting, revoking and confirming the admission of police officers to carry out special explosive works;

– to cooperate with Europol and act as the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol;

– organize the interaction of law enforcement agencies and other state bodies of Ukraine with Interpol and Europol, as well as competent bodies of other states on issues related to the sphere of activity of Interpol and Europol [1].

Police measures. Chapter 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has also undergone some changes related to the period of martial law.

– The police was given the opportunity to check documents and record the data contained in the documents, if the person has external signs similar to the external signs of a person who voluntarily left a place for keeping prisoners of war (clause 1, part 1, article 32).

– The police have the right to stop vehicles if there is information that indicates that the driver or passenger of the vehicle is a person who voluntarily left a place for keeping prisoners of war.

– According to the new wording of Art. 40 the police will be able to use such technical means as unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means of countering their use in their activities.

– If it is necessary to repulse an attack that threatens the life or health of a police officer or another person, and to eliminate danger in a state of extreme necessity or when detaining a person who has committed an offense and/or is resisting, a police officer has the right to use any improvised means, and not only those special means provided for in Art. 45 of the Law (Part 5 of Article 42).

– During martial law, a police officer has the right to apply coercive measures provided for in Art. 42, regarding persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine, without taking into account the requirements and prohibitions related to the procedure for applying coercive measures, the procedure for using special means, and the procedure for using firearms (Part 9 of Article 42) [1].

Uniformity of police officers. Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has undergone changes concerning the wearing of a special badge (before the changes were made, it was a breast badge). The range of cases in which wearing a token is not mandatory has been expanded: when it prevents the implementation of operational and investigative measures, covert investigative (search) actions, the performance of secret tasks, the implementation of measures to ensure the safety of participants in criminal proceedings, special measures to ensure the safety of employees of the court and law enforcement agencies and their close relatives, or during the exercise of powers during martial law. Accordingly, during the period of martial law, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is not required to carry a special badge [1].

Certification of police officers. According to the new wording of Art. 57 of the Law, certification of police officers can be carried out to determine compliance with the position held. Since it was forbidden to conduct attestation of police officers during martial law, persons who were transferred to a higher position without conducting attestation must undergo attestation in the general manner within 60 days from the date of the end of martial law to determine suitability for the position held [1].

Public control. The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was supplemented by Art. 90-1, according to which public control over police activities is not carried out during martial law. That is, during martial law, there cannot be an annual report on police activities; adoption of a resolution of no confidence in police leaders; meetings with local self-government bodies and the population; involvement of the public in the consideration of complaints about the actions or inaction of police officers [1].

There are also some changes made to the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine. A new procedure for conducting an official investigation during martial law was established, namely:

– the investigation rules have been changed: can be carried out both by a disciplinary commission and by one person, in particular by an authorized manager (in the case of managers and deputy managers of the NP - only the disciplinary commission).; must be completed within 15 days (the deadline can be extended for another 15 days).

– changes in the features of the application of disciplinary sanctions: disciplinary offenses related to a police officer being on duty under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other intoxication, as well as leaving the place of duty without valid reasons, cannot be considered minor;

– appeal by the police against a disciplinary sanction order: a police officer has the right within 3 days to apply to his direct supervisor with a report on the revision or cancellation of a disciplinary sanction (if it concerns dismissal from a position or from the service, then within 5 days, but no later than the issuance of an order to the personnel on the execution of such a sanction);within 15 days from the day the police officer gets acquainted with the order, he can appeal it to the administrative court [5].

Of course, this list does not include all the changes in the legislation regarding the activities of the National Police bodies and units, because in addition to the changes in the basic legal acts that regulate their activities, there were also some changes in the bodies that closely cooperate with the law enforcement officers. In the conditions of martial law, the expansion of police powers is due to the need to maintain public order, ensure the safety of the population and counter threats to national security. This leads to an increase in the level of control over the situation, the implementation of additional security measures and restrictions, which, although necessary in the conditions of the threat, require careful monitoring to prevent abuses and violations of human rights.

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SPECIFICS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Given today's conditions, the issue of combating crime under martial law is quite relevant. It is during this period that the number of criminal offences increases. In January – November 2023, 45, 3231 criminal offences were recorded, which is 31% more than in the same period last year. The increase in the crime rate was mainly due to a significant increase in the number of criminal offences against property (+55.5%) and against life and health (+52.3%). At the same time, in 11 months. 2023, a record number of intentional homicides was recorded since independence – 33,707, which is 83.5% more than in 2022 (1,863). Most of the intentional homicides are related to the armed conflict, including those committed during hostilities. The introduction of martial law in Ukraine requires special legal mechanisms that would help ensure a safe life for the population.

Firstly, the key problem is to intensify the work of law enforcement agencies related to the detection of criminal offences committed against the

foundations of national security of Ukraine and against peace, human security and international law and order, including the identification of collaborators and bringing them to justice in accordance with the law. Crimes against the foundations of national security encroach not only on the security of the state, but also on national security, which is characterized by the level of protection of the vital interests of citizens, society and the state as a whole. Depending on the scope of such crimes, they are divided into: against the foundations of national security in the political sphere: actions aimed at violent change or overthrow of the constitutional order or seizure of state power (Article 109 of the CC); encroachment on the territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine (Article 110 of the CC); encroachment on the life of a state or public figure (Article 112 of the CC); encroachment on the life of a state or public figure (Article 112 of the CC). of the Criminal Code); against the foundations of national security in the information, economic, scientific, technological and military spheres: high treason (Article 111 of the Criminal Code), espionage (Article 114 of the Criminal Code); against the foundations of national security in the economic, environmental and military spheres: sabotage (Article 113 of the Criminal Code) [1]. The main purpose of such crimes is to cause significant damage to the security of the state and society in various spheres of life, but the vast majority of them are characterized by the goal of weakening the state.

Secondly, the facts of illegal use of humanitarian aid, charitable donations or free aid for profit, as well as facts concerning pseudo-volunteers and pseudo-internally displaced persons, require special attention. Unfortunately, there are cases when individuals use various types of free aid for their own selfish motives. There are also so-called pseudo-internally displaced persons who try to obtain material assistance illegally, or collaborators who, posing as internally displaced persons, try to spread false information among the population in order to weaken the state system.

Thirdly, the current stages of scientific and technological development of the world community are inextricably linked to the introduction of advanced technologies. Today, our country has created the necessary prerequisites for the transition to a new generation society based on innovative technologies. That is why combating crime under martial law is associated with the latest technologies. Intelligence agencies of foreign countries traditionally consider military information with limited access as a top priority in their activities. Proceeding from the above, the main tasks of ensuring information security in the military sphere are: creation of a regulatory framework for ensuring information security in the military sphere; organization of anti-virus protection of information and certification of information processes, programs and tools used in the interests of ensuring information security in the military sphere, protection of communication channels; regulation of the procedure and rules for the use of technical means of transmission and processing of information in the

military sphere; protection of information systems and means of communication. These tasks are of particular importance during an armed conflict or under martial law.

Due to the increase in crime, the CPC of Ukraine has been constantly amended since 24 February 2022. For example, Article 615 of the Code was amended to establish the regime of criminal proceedings under martial law. The amendments provided for by Law of Ukraine No. 2201-IX dated 14.04.2022 stipulate that a search or inspection of a person's home or other property may be conducted without the involvement of witnesses if their involvement is impossible for objective reasons or poses a danger to their life or health.

It is also worth noting that there have been changes in the definition of territorial jurisdiction of court cases. If a court is unable to administer justice for objective reasons, it should be guided by the requirements of the Law of Ukraine 'On Amendments to Part Seven of Article 147 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" regarding the determination of the territorial jurisdiction of court cases' of 3 March 2022, which provides for the possibility of changing the territorial jurisdiction of court cases pending in court by a decision of the High Council of Justice, adopted on the proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by transferring it to the court that is most geographically close to the court that cannot be administered. If the High Council of Justice cannot exercise this power, it is exercised by order of the Chief Justice [2].

Analyzing the above, it is worth noting that under martial law, ensuring security for the population is not an easy task. The amount of work for law enforcement agencies is significantly increased not only due to the increase in crime, but also due to possible technological interference: loss of access to the URPTI, obstacles to completing work on time, or problems with finding witnesses or interrogating witnesses.

Thus, the introduction of martial law and the outbreak of armed conflict in Ukraine had an impact on the crime rate. For law enforcement agencies, these developments mean an increase in the number of tasks and work in general, and the existing legislation needs to be improved to ensure proper investigation and search for criminals. It is up to the current legislation and competent law enforcement officers to ensure that justice is achieved for everyone. It is important to note that only together we can protect the state's interests and establish law and order throughout Ukraine.

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COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE USA

Domestic violence is a pattern of coercive, controlling behavior that can include physical abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, sexual abuse or financial abuse (using money and financial tools to exert control). Some abusers are able to exert complete control over a victim's every action without ever using violence or only using subtle threats of violence. All types of abuse are devastating to victims.

High-profile cases of domestic violence will attract headlines, but thousands of people experience domestic abuse every day. They come from all walks of life. In annual Domestic Violence Counts Report, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) finds that U.S. domestic violence shelters and programs serve thousands of victims and answer thousands of crisis hotline calls, chats, texts, and emails every day of the year [1].

Abusive partners make it very difficult for victims to escape relationships. Sadly, many survivors suffer from abuse for decades.

It is important for survivors to know that the abuse is not their fault, and that they are not alone. Help is available to those who are experiencing domestic violence.

The United States believes that preventing and responding to gender-based violence around the world is a matter of human rights, justice, equity, and equality. In 2012, the U.S. Congress first requested a "multi-year strategy to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls," which led to the development of the first U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally. This strategy, and the subsequent update in 2016, elevated the human rights of women and girls globally as a U.S. national security, diplomatic, and foreign assistance priority. Ten years later, our commitment to this issue remains steadfast and our knowledge of best and promising practices has grown. Nonetheless, gender-based violence remains all too common around the world, including in the United States [2].

Relationship risk factors

1. Relationship conflicts including jealousy, possessiveness, tension, divorce, or separations.
2. Dominance and control of the relationship by one partner over the other.
3. Families experiencing economic stress.
4. Unhealthy family relationships and interactions.
5. Association with antisocial and aggressive peers.

6. Parents with less than a high school education.
7. Witnessing violence between parents as a child.
8. History of experiencing poor parenting as a child.
9. History of experiencing physical discipline as a child.

Community protective factors

Neighborhood collective efficacy, meaning residents feel connected to each other and are involved in the community.

Coordination of resources and services among community agencies.

Communities with access to safe, stable housing.

Communities with access to medical care and mental health services.

Communities with access to economic and financial help.

Societal risk factors

Traditional gender norms and gender inequality (e.g., the idea women should stay at home, not enter the workforce, and be submissive; men should support the family and make the decisions).

Cultural norms that support aggression toward others.

Societal income inequality.

Weak health, educational, economic, and social policies or laws [3].

What types of therapy are helpful to work through the trauma of domestic abuse?

There are many forms of psychotherapy that can be helpful following domestic abuse. If a survivor is experiencing post traumatic reactions, such as intrusive memories, flashbacks, physical reactivity to reminders, and avoidance of things that may remind them of the abuse, a trauma-focused treatment such as prolonged exposure may be the best option. If more depressive symptoms and feelings of shame or guilt are central, an affect-focused therapy, such as interpersonal psychotherapy, may be better suited.

What can we do to stop domestic abuse and promote domestic violence awareness?

There are many good national and local campaigns to promote awareness, but we may also want to look for signs that it may be happening to someone close to us. Such signs may include:

Unexplained injuries or excuses for bruises and injuries that don't match up to the stories behind them;

Personality changes, particularly decreased self-esteem;

Never having money on hand despite being gainfully employed;

Intense worry about how their partner will react;

Wearing clothes that don't fit the season, like long sleeves or scarves in summer to cover bruises.

If you expect that someone is experiencing domestic violence, don't be afraid to ask. Talk to them and let them know that they have support. I think we have a lot of work to do in terms of reducing stigma and shame as

well as availability of services, including help for victims and abusers to find their way to healthy, respectful, and nonviolent relationships [4].

The fight against domestic violence in the U.S. is supported by a strong legal framework, such as the Violence Against Women Act, and various victim support programs, including shelters and legal aid. While law enforcement actively responds to incidents, there is ongoing criticism regarding the effectiveness of some agencies. Local organizations and social services play a vital role in addressing the issue.

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MAINTAINING PUBLIC SAFETY BY INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES

The work of investigative and forensic agencies is fundamental in ensuring justice and maintaining public safety. These agencies are responsible for crime investigation, evidence collection, and coordination with other law enforcement bodies. International experience shows that the effectiveness of investigative agencies depends not only on their internal processes but also on their ability to cooperate with foreign partners, adopt technological advancements, and adhere to international standards.

International cooperation is essential in an increasingly interconnected world where crime often transcends borders. Organizations such as Interpol, Europol, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provide platforms for countries to collaborate in addressing transnational crimes like human trafficking, cybercrime, and terrorism. Europol, for example, offers European Union countries a centralized agency for intelligence analysis and operational support, which strengthens cross-border collaboration on criminal investigations [1]. Additionally, the *Secure Information Exchange Network Application*

(SIENA) allows for secure information sharing among Europol, EU member states, and international partners. This system speeds up law enforcement responses by enabling seamless data exchange between agencies [2].

Technological advancements have transformed the work of forensic and investigative agencies, allowing for more efficient and accurate investigations. Digital forensics tools and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in data analysis are examples of how technology can enhance crime-solving processes. AI helps process large datasets, identify patterns, and even predict criminal activity based on prior data, which aids in faster and more precise investigations [3].

However, digitalization also poses challenges, particularly concerning data privacy and cybersecurity. Investigative agencies must ensure that sensitive information is protected while facilitating cross-border data sharing. Many countries have implemented advanced encryption methods and cybersecurity protocols to address these concerns, as breaches in data security could compromise investigations or violate the rights of individuals involved [4].

In many countries, law enforcement agencies are actively engaging the public in investigative processes. Community involvement through online reporting platforms and public awareness campaigns allows citizens to contribute valuable information. This strategy enhances the speed of investigations and fosters greater trust between the public and law enforcement. The “Neighborhood Policing” program in the United Kingdom, for example, focuses on building local trust and encourages residents to report suspicious activities directly to the police [5].

Continuous professional development and training for law enforcement personnel are crucial. Agencies around the world are adopting specialized training programs to equip investigators with skills in emerging fields like cyber forensics, advanced interrogation techniques, and understanding international law. The FBI, for instance, runs training programs that are available to international partners, which enhances global cooperation and ensures that investigative practices are consistent with international standards [6].

International standards established by entities such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) play a vital role in creating consistent investigative practices worldwide. These standards set guidelines for ethical conduct, data handling, and evidence preservation, ensuring that investigative agencies operate within a unified framework that respects human rights. Compliance with international standards is especially important for cross-border cases, as it reduces discrepancies in investigative practices that might otherwise hinder cooperation [7].

Despite progress in international cooperation and technological advancements, investigative agencies still face challenges. Data privacy concerns remain a significant issue, as each country has different laws regarding the protection and sharing of personal information. Legal differences across countries also pose barriers to seamless collaboration, as differing definitions of crimes and penalties can complicate joint investigations.

Looking forward, the field of forensics and investigation will likely continue to advance through greater digitalization, improved cybersecurity, and the creation of more integrated international databases. Innovations in biometric technology and AI-driven analysis may further strengthen the ability of law enforcement agencies to identify suspects and prevent crimes before they occur.

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THE ROLE OF THE AUSTRIAN POLICE IN COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Most of Austria's major cities are secured by the Federal Police, and the Federal Constitution prohibits the establishment of municipal police in a city with a Federal Police authority. Municipal police agencies are mostly found in medium-sized or smaller towns and villages. Each municipal police service has between 1 and 45 employees and varies in organization, equipment, competencies, and availability. The enforcement of local ordinances and other policies of local self-government are under the enforcement jurisdiction of the municipal police. Thirty-seven municipalities in 6 Provinces currently have municipal police services. Large municipal police forces perform duties 24 hours a day 7 days a week. Under the Federal Constitution, only larger municipal police agencies with the status of a corps are authorized to exercise the full range of possible police competencies. A modern municipal police agency works closely with the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Police on a variety of matters. New municipal officers and supervisors receive the same basic training as officers of the Federal Police. Although the number of municipal police forces has gradually declined over the last decades, they still constitute an important pillar of law enforcement in Austria. With shrinking budgets, rising costs, and an increasing workload, however, even some of the larger municipal departments are having difficulty in maintaining a full-time service. The continuation of municipal police departments, especially the smaller ones, will be a significant challenge in the coming years. [1, c. 1].

The Austrian police are one of the key state institutions dedicated to protecting citizens' rights and maintaining law and order. Their work is based on principles of professionalism, respect for human rights, and ensuring safety in society. One of the most important aspects of the Austrian police’s work is combating domestic violence, as this issue affects various social groups and requires a comprehensive approach to resolution. Thanks to strict legislative standards and collaboration with other organizations, the Austrian police effectively fulfill their mission in addressing domestic violence within families. [2, c. 23].

Austria has a developed legislative framework regarding domestic violence, aimed at protecting victims’ rights and deterring potential aggressors. Key legal mechanisms include issuing protective orders that prohibit the abuser from approaching the victim or remaining in the shared home. These laws are designed to allow the police to respond quickly and

provide necessary assistance to victims. Legislation also requires the police to maintain contact with shelters and social services, ensuring comprehensive support.

The Austrian police regularly conduct training for their officers to prepare them for working with victims of violence. These training sessions help officers understand the psychological aspects of domestic violence, communicate effectively with victims, and ensure their safety. Additionally, the police collaborate with shelters, victim support centers, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations. Working together with these institutions helps provide holistic support to victims, offering not only legal assistance but also psychological and social protection. [1 c. 7].

In the fight against domestic violence, the Austrian police utilize modern technologies, such as mobile applications for quick contact with law enforcement, automatic tracking systems for protective orders, and electronic bracelets to monitor the aggressor's location. These innovations reduce the recurrence of violence and improve law enforcement effectiveness. Cooperation with the EU also allows Austria to adopt new approaches and methods in combating domestic violence, sharing experiences with law enforcement agencies from other countries. [5, c. 31].

As part of the prevalence study by Kapella et al. (2011), the extent to which different age groups were affected by violence in childhood was also surveyed, which is of particular interest with regard to effects of these experiences later in life. The results clearly show the changes in society over the last few decades. [4, c. 102].

"The age-specific analysis shows that the older generation experienced violence significantly more often in their childhood than younger people. This is particularly evident in the case of physical acts of violence. Social developments in recent decades led to corporal punishment of children becoming less tolerated, both socially and legally. For example, while eight out of ten women and almost nine out of ten men aged 51 to 60 were exposed to physical violence in their childhood (men: 86.3%; women 80.8%), around 55% of both men and women aged 16 to 20 today report experiencing physical violence. The proportion of those physically abused in childhood has therefore fallen by around 25 to 30 percentage points between the oldest and youngest age groups" [6, c. 12].

The study, which was completed in 2021, analysed a representative sample of files from public prosecutors' offices and courts throughout Austria from the year 2019. Proceedings for murder, (grievous) bodily harm, (grievous) coercion, dangerous threats, continued use of violence, rape and sexual assault were included. Not only was the judicial outcome of the proceedings recorded, but also additional data such as socio-economic characteristics of the victim and suspect/perpetrator, relationship status, history of violence, victim testimony and the use of court assistance [4, c. 115].

In 32% of the cases included in the study, the age of the victims was between 18 and 30 years. Older age groups were less strongly represented: In 27% of the proceedings, victims were between 31 and 40 years old, in 25% between 41 and 50 and in only 15% over 50. The sample included two cases with underage victims of partner violence (16 and 17 years old), and six women were over 71 years old. Overall, the average age was 38 years. [1, c. 20].

Along with the Second Protection Against Violence Act, the criminal offense "persistent perpetration of violence" (*fortgesetzte Gewaltausübung*) was introduced. It allows the courts to examine acts of violence (e.g., serious threats, maltreatments and physical violence) that took place over a longer period – as they regularly do in cases of domestic abuse – in their entirety and provide for more severe punishment. The law stipulates imprisonment for up to three years. Cases of aggravating circumstances are subject to (much) higher penalties, e.g., sexual violence, persistent violence against children (up to 14 years old), frail persons or disabled persons and/or especially long durations or severe consequences of the violent acts. If the endangering person violates an interim injunction "Protection against violence in apartments" he will be fined up to 500 euro for committing a regulatory offence. The same regulations apply if the endangering person violates an order to keep away from specified areas, to avoid an encounter with the endangered person and/or violates an order to refrain from getting into personal contact with that person or to stalk it. In case of persistent violation he can also be arrested [3, c. 30].

Combating domestic violence is a priority for the Austrian police, as evidenced by the presence of specialized units, training programs, modern technologies, and support for international cooperation. Through coordinated work with social services, shelters, and non-governmental organizations, the police provide effective protection for victims of domestic violence. The further development of support programs and policies is crucial for ensuring the safety of all Austrian citizens, creating a secure society, and preventing the recurrence of violence in the future [6, c. 3]

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SOME ISSUES OF CONDUCTING A SPECIAL PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION UNDER MARTIAL LAW

In order to ensure the effective investigation of criminal offenses in cases where full participation of the suspect in the criminal proceedings is impossible for the reasons provided by law, a new form of pre-trial investigation was introduced – a special pre-trial investigation (in absentia).

The special pre-trial investigation procedure was introduced into the national legislation by the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine regarding the inevitability of punishment for certain crimes against the foundations of national security, public safety and corruption crimes" dated October 7, 2014 [1]. The further transformation of the "in absentia" procedure took place thanks to the adoption of a number of Laws of Ukraine, the provisions of which significantly expanded the possibilities for its implementation.

We support the position of scientist O.V. Sachka that, when introducing this type of criminal proceedings, Ukraine, first of all, took into account the difficult political conditions inside the country, the ineffectiveness of the existing institutions of extradition and other forms of legal assistance in interstate relations, the presence of a proven practice of its application in European countries and the existing precedent practice of the ECHR [2].

Special pre-trial investigation is an important tool for ensuring consistent and effective investigation of criminal offenses committed under martial law. This makes it possible to prosecute guilty persons, even if they are in the temporarily occupied territory or their whereabouts are unknown.

A special pre-trial investigation is a special type of investigation that takes place in criminal proceedings as a result of a decision by the investigating judge regarding a person who is suspected of committing a criminal act and in respect of whom an authorized body has made a decision on his/her transfer for the purpose of exchange as a prisoner of war and on the condition implementation of such an exchange [3].

It would be appropriate to note that a special pre-trial investigation is carried out in relation to a specified list of criminal offenses mentioned in Part 2 of Art. 297-1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Also, the specified norm establishes the circle of persons in respect of whom a special pre-trial investigation may take place, such persons are suspects who are hiding from investigative bodies and courts in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, in the territory of a state recognized by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as an aggressor state, with the aim of evading from criminal liability and/or declared internationally wanted [4].

Since beginning a full-scale invasion in 2022, the number of criminal proceedings in absentia has increased significantly due to the fact that a large number of suspects are in the temporarily occupied territories or in the aggressor state. According to the Unified State Register of Court Decisions, more than 250,000 decisions related to such cases were registered in 2022. In comparison, in 2020-2021 the number of such proceedings was smaller, although also significant due to the military conflict in the East of Ukraine and the annexation of the Crimea. This increase is due to the fact that suspects are physically unable to attend court proceedings due to hostilities or occupation, making it necessary to use the in absentia procedure to ensure justice.

The legal basis for carrying out a special pre-trial investigation is the decision of the investigating judge, issued at the request of the investigator, the prosecutor, to carry out a special pre-trial investigation. Thus, a request for a special pre-trial investigation regarding a suspect, in respect of whom a decision was made by the authorized body regarding the exchange as a prisoner of war and on the condition of such exchange, has a special form. In addition to general information, the content of the mentioned petition includes the following: documents that confirm the decision to exchange the suspect as a prisoner of war by the authorized body and materials on the basis of which the investigating judge can be convinced of the implementation of this exchange.

The specified petition must be considered by the investigating judge with the participation of the investigator, the prosecutor and the defence attorney. Therefore, the non-appearance of the person who filed the petition, that is, the investigator or the prosecutor, may result in the refusal to grant it. Additional confirmation of a person's stay in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine is the indication in open sources, particular on the Internet, of the specific location of the person in this territory [5].

It is necessary to pay attention to the peculiarities of the defence counsel's participation in such criminal proceedings. Based on the fact that the suspect cannot directly exercise his/her right to defence during a special pre-trial investigation, the participation of a defence attorney is mandatory

for the suspect to properly exercise this right in such criminal proceedings. Copies of documents to be handed over to the suspect are provided to the person who protects the rights of the suspect in a special pre-trial investigation. However, in such a case, there are specific features, namely: the defence attorney, as a rule, does not have direct contact with the suspect, which prevents him from agreeing on the legal position and timely informing about the progress of the criminal proceedings.

Moreover, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine does not provide for ensuring the defence with a copy of the request for a special pre-trial investigation, as well as relevant materials with which the investigator, prosecutor substantiates the request. Therefore, we believe that the specified aspects negatively affect the provision of effective legal assistance to suspects and require appropriate regulation in the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

Therefore, martial law often requires a quick and effective response to criminal offenses, and a special pre-trial investigation allows for this need. A special pre-trial investigation is a necessary tool for fighting crime under martial law. However, it is important that it be conducted in compliance with the principles of the rule of law and respect for human rights and freedoms. The complexity of the legal regulation of a special pre-trial investigation is indicated by the fact of a significant number of changes and additions to the section that regulates it.

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EXPERIENCE OF COUNTRIES IN COMBATING FINANCIAL CRIMES

In money laundering, the proceeds of crime are run through the financial system to disguise their illegal origins and make them appear to be legitimate funds. Most often associated with organized crime, money laundering can be linked to any crime that generates significant proceeds, such as extortion, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, and white-collar crime. Although money laundering often involves a complex series of transactions, it generally includes three basic steps.

One of step in money laundering is known as layering, carrying out complex layers of financial transactions to separate the illicit proceeds from their source and disguise the audit trail. This phase can involve such transactions as the wire transfer of deposited cash, the conversion of deposited cash into monetary instruments (bonds, stocks, traveler's checks), the resale of high-value goods and monetary instruments, and investment in real estate and legitimate businesses, particularly in the leisure and tourism industries. Shell companies, typically registered in offshore havens, are a common tool in the layering phase. These companies, whose directors often are local attorneys acting as nominees, obscure the beneficial owners through restrictive bank secrecy laws and attorney-client privilege [4].

Money laundering is a problem not only in the world's major financial markets and offshore centers. Any country integrated into the international financial system is at risk. As emerging markets open their economies and financial sectors, they become increasingly viable targets for money laundering activity. Increased efforts by authorities in the major financial markets and in many offshore financial centers to combat this activity provide further incentive for launderers to shift activities to emerging markets. There is evidence, for example, of increasing cross-border cash shipments to markets with loose arrangements for detecting and recording the placement of cash in the financial system and of growing investment by organized crime groups in real estate and businesses in emerging markets.

Concerted efforts by governments to fight money laundering have been going on for the past fifteen years. The main international agreements addressing money laundering are the United Nations Vienna Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (the Vienna Convention) and the 1990 Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime. And the role of financial institutions in preventing and detecting money

laundering has been the subject of pronouncements by the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision, the European Union, and the International Organization of Securities Commissions [3].

The Vienna Convention, adopted in December 1988, provides comprehensive measures against drug trafficking, including provisions against money laundering and the diversion of precursors chemicals. It provides for international cooperation through, for example, extradition of drug traffickers, controlled deliveries and transfer of proceedings [5]

The Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, also known as the Strasbourg Convention or CETS 141, is a Council of Europe convention which aims to facilitate international co-operation and mutual assistance in investigating crime and tracking down, seizing and confiscating the proceeds thereof. The Convention is intended to assist States in attaining a similar degree of efficiency even in the absence of full legislative harmony.

Parties undertake in particular to criminalise the laundering of the proceeds of crime and to confiscate instrumentalities and proceeds (or property the value of which corresponds to such proceeds) [1].

Created by the G-7 in 1989 in response to a growing concern about money laundering, the FATF's mission is to monitor members' progress in implementing necessary measures, review money laundering and terrorist financing techniques and counter-measures, and promote the adoption and implementation of appropriate measures globally. Members of the TFI staff chair the U.S. delegation to the FATF, and it has been an important organization resource in centralizing efforts to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The delegation, which also includes members of the Departments of State and Justice, the National Security Council, and federal financial regulators, develops U.S. positions, represent the U.S. at FATF meetings, and implement actions domestically to meet the U.S. commitment to the FATF [2].

As a result, the fight against money laundering requires coordinated efforts and cooperation at the international level. Improvement of the regulatory framework, coordination of measures between countries and constant control of financial flows are the main elements that minimize the negative impact of money laundering on the economy and society as much as possible.

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USA EXPERIENCE IN CRIME PREVENTION

The United States has long been at the forefront of crime prevention strategies, employing a wide range of legal, social, and technological methods to reduce criminal activity and improve public safety. In recent years, the U.S.A. criminal justice system has focused on addressing a diverse array of crimes, from violent offenses to cybercrime, reflecting the country's evolving social and technological landscape in crime prevention include legislative frameworks, community policing, technological advancements, and international cooperation, all of which aim to protect society from new and persistent threats.

One of the areas in U.S.A. crime prevention is the enactment of legislation tailored to address specific types of crime. The First Step Act of 2018 is an example of a modern legislative effort aimed at reducing recidivism and improving rehabilitation for nonviolent offenders. This law incentivizes pan in vocational and rehabilitative programs, providing inmates with opportunities for early release based on good behavior. Additionally, laws such as the City Information Sharing Act (CISA) of 2015 reflect the U.S.'s growing focus on cybercrime prevention. CISA enables private companies to share information about cyber threats with the federal government to enhance the country's cybersecurity posture [2, 3].

Community-based crime prevention initiative to play a significant role in reducing crime at the local level. Modern community policing models emphasize cooperation between law enforcement and residents to identify and address the root causes of crime. Programs such as Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) highly effective in building community trust and reducing violent crime by focusing on hotspot areas and engaging local stakeholders. Studies show that this type of policing helps prevent crime ng communication and collaboration between the police and the communities they serve.

Technological innovation is another crucial element in U.S.A. crime. Tools such as body-worn cameras (BWCs) and predictive policing algorithms have transformed how law enforcement officers monitor and deter crime. Body cameras are increasingly used to enhance accountability and transparency CE departments, reducing the likelihood of misconduct while providing critical evidence in criminal cases. Predictive policing technologies, which use data analytics to anticipate where crimes are occur, are being adopted by police departments across the country. However, these tools have raised ethical concerns regarding privacy and potential biases in algorithmic decision-making [6].

The U.S.A. has also been a leader in addressing international crime through collaborative efforts w governments and international organizations. The Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act enables the U.S.A. government to impose sanctions on foreign nationals involved in large-scale drug trafficking. This legislation reflects the importance of cross-border cooperation in combating global drug cartels and organized crime. Additionally, U.S. law enforcement agencies such as the FBI and DEA regularly work with their international counterpart criminal networks and share intelligence.

Despite these advances, the U.S.A. continues to face challenges in crime prevention, particularly in addressing disparities on race, socioeconomic status, and geography. The over-policing of minority communities and the growing number of mass incarcerations have sparked significant debate about the fairness of the criminal justice system. Moreover, as the nature of crime evolves with the increasing reliance on digital technologies, law enforcement agencies must continually adapt them to keep pace with emerging threats such as ransomware and identity theft.

In conclusion, the U.S.A. experience in crime prevention is multifaceted, encompassing legal reforms, community-based programs, technological advancements, and ultimate cooperation. These strategies have proven effective in many areas, although ongoing challenges remain. The evolving landscape of crime, especially cybercrime, requires continuous innovation and reform within the criminal justice system. The U.S.'s ongoing commitment to adapting its crime prevention strategies provides a valuable model for other nations grappling with similar challenges.

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ETHICAL BEHAVIOR OF POLICE OFFICERS DURING MARTIAL LAW

The special tasks of professional ethics are the substantiation of the moral significance of society and man, the professional moral ideal, and the moral regulation of professional relations. The ethics of a police officer is formed on the specific duties and functions of the profession and situations that police officers find themselves while performing their official duties. In order to achieve a high level of professional ethics, a police officer must always improve himself, be courageous, hardworking, humble, friendly and, as a professional, follow the so-called "professional code of ethics" which must be guided not only in his professional activities, but in everyday life. The order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine "Rules of Ethical Behavior of Police Officers" is a generalized collection of professional and ethical requirements regarding the rules of conduct of police officers and is aimed at ensuring the service of the police to society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order on the basis of ethics and universal human values.

Under martial law, almost all state institutions experience changes in their powers, competencies, rights and duties, procedures, and processes. The primary task of law enforcement agencies is to maintain public order and ensure the safety of citizens, but during wartime, these functions expand significantly. The police not only respond to criminal offenses but also undertake tasks that were previously unfamiliar to them. Working under martial law requires police officers not only to demonstrate physical endurance but also a high level of psychological resilience. Constant stress, life-threatening situations, and the need to make quick decisions in difficult circumstances can lead to emotional exhaustion [4, с. 214].

To work effectively under the intense pressure and stress inherent in wartime conditions, officers must have a high level of stress resistance. They

need to manage their emotions, handle stressful situations, and make objective judgments without being influenced by emotional factors. Effective communication with colleagues, teams, and leadership is essential. Proper communication is necessary for coordinating actions and ensuring efficient operations during martial law. In addition, police officers are trained to provide first aid to victims, which becomes a crucial part of their duties during wartime. Law enforcement also receives training on evacuating people from combat zones and cooperating with military units [ibid.].

Public oversight of police activities is also not conducted. At the same time, the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine, approved by the Law of Ukraine "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine," has been amended by the legislator with a new section that regulates the procedure for conducting internal investigations during martial law [5, c. 1].

The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine 'On the National Police' and 'On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine' with the Aim of Optimizing Police Activities, Including During Martial Law" is in effect temporarily, for the period of martial law in Ukraine, the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, to repel and deter armed aggression by the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine, and for 60 days thereafter [1, c. 1].

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has been amended with Article 90^1, according to which, during martial law, public oversight of police activities is not carried out. This means that during martial law, there is no annual report on police activities; no vote of no confidence in police leadership; no meetings with local authorities and the public; and no involvement of the public in reviewing complaints about police actions or inactions [1, c. 2].

Regardless of whether martial law is in place, police officers, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs Order "On Approval of the Rules of Ethical Conduct for Police Officers" Section IV, Article 1, are required to perform their duties in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities, and civil associations on a partnership basis, focusing their activities on meeting their needs [2, c. 3].

Overall, it is important to note that the main activities of the police include a wide range of rights and duties aimed at protecting society and the state from illegal encroachments. It is worth noting that during war or foreign occupation, significant changes occur in social relations, and special legal acts come into force aimed at reducing losses and the destructive force of war. As social relations change, the activities of the police naturally change as well. It is crucial that the state, society, and the international community understand that the effectiveness of this body depends, to some extent, on their understanding of the police's legal status during wartime [3, c. 6].

Under any circumstances and in relation to any person, both during working and non-working hours, a police officer is obliged to observe the norms of professional ethics. When addressing a person, a police officer is prohibited from being bossy, threatening, ironic, or using profanity. A police officer must be correct and must not allow the use of violence or other negative actions against members of society, and must also remain objective despite provocations. In order to reduce the number of cases of the use of coercive police measures, a police officer must show prudence, openness, a sense of justice, possess communication skills (persuasion, negotiation, etc.), and, in necessary cases, have leadership and organizational qualities.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN CANADA

Our country has a number of shortcomings and gaps in the security sphere, the solution of which requires comprehensive theoretical research, in particular, devoted to the study of foreign experience in this sphere. At the same time, it is advisable to study not only the experience of European countries or the USA, the approach of other countries, in particular Canada, is also interesting. Bilateral relations between Ukraine and Canada are a special type of interaction between the two states at the international level in various spheres: political, economic, military-technical, cultural, security, etc. Currently, Canada occupies an important place in Ukrainian foreign policy, because Ukraine is connected to Canada by many factors that

determine the common strategic interests of both countries, primarily in the security sphere. Today, Ukraine is at the stage of building a nation and a democratic state. The most important value for Ukrainian society in strengthening the security sphere, namely in the fight against crime, is Canada's experience.

Canada is known for its criminal justice system, which is based on the principles of fairness, human rights protection and rehabilitation. The main emphasis is on crime prevention through educational, social and economic measures, as well as effective investigation and prosecution of criminals. In Canada, there are a number of law enforcement agencies that are quite successful in performing tasks and functions related to the investigation of various types of crimes. Three key institutions should be singled out [1]:

1. the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
2. Local police services;
3. Canadian Intelligence and Security Service (Canadian Security Intelligence Service - CSIS).

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has a large role in the implementation of law enforcement functions of the state, ensuring the fight against crime and the preservation of public order. It also contributes to the prevention and termination of crimes, carries out preventive measures for the prevention, detection, and disclosure of crimes. In addition, it participates in the development of relevant state programs to fight crime and ensure law and order. On a contractual basis, it performs the functions of the municipal police. These functions are typical of most police agencies around the world. The activities of the Canadian police are aimed at development various relations with a wide range of society through various information sources. The police are an important partner in the community, together with other agencies involved in fighting crime and ensuring respect for human rights. As for local police services in Canada, it should be noted that the police in this country are separate from the government and the military. According to the legislation, police services perform the following tasks: crime prevention; ensuring compliance with laws; assistance to crime victims; maintenance of public order; prompt response to incidents. The police have a code of conduct they follow which includes: honesty and decency; treating people with respect; not to abuse their authority; act in such a way as not to discredit public confidence in the police. If someone feels that the police have done something wrong, they have every right to file a complaint. The activities of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) deserve special attention. CSIS is a federal national security agency that conducts national security investigations and collects information on national security matters [1]. CSIS collects and analyzes intelligence and then advises the Canadian government on issues and activities that may threaten the security of Canada and its citizens. These threats include:

terrorism, espionage and foreign interference in Canadian affairs, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to information security. The agency is also responsible for the security screening program. The Service may collect three types of data: public data set; a data set that belongs to an approved class defined by the Minister and a data set that "primarily relates to Canadians who are outside Canada". It should be noted that CSIS is neither a police agency not part of the military. The RCMP and local (provincial, regional or municipal) police agencies are responsible for investigating criminal activity.

In my opinion, the following Canadian experience is useful for Ukraine, which can be used to improve the security sphere, namely the fight against crime:

– first, to ensure a greater level of freedom in work police and other human rights bodies, as well as strengthen the guarantees of their activities. However, this should be combined with principles of accountability and transparency;

– secondly, to add the principle of not discrediting trust population to police activity, which should be governed by the data the institution in the process of fulfilling the tasks assigned to it and functions;

– thirdly, to introduce the latest methods and techniques investigations used in developed countries for effective detection, investigation and prosecution of responsibility of persons who have committed serious crimes, including corruption, organized crime and financial crimes.

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THE FIGHT AGAINST COLLABORATION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Collaboration with the enemy during war or occupation is one of the most visible and painful topics in the history of many countries. It not only directly harms national interests, but also undermines the unity of society, causing distrust and discord. That is why the fight against collaboration is a critical task for a state that seeks to protect its sovereignty and values.

International experience in this area is extremely valuable, as it allows us to learn from the different approaches and strategies used in other countries to punish traitors, prevent future collaborators from re-committing and heal social wounds. From harsh laws and large-scale purges in postwar

France to the expansion of lustration in post-communist Eastern Europe, each example has its own lessons and warnings.

At the same time, the fight against collaboration is a complex and delicate process that requires prudence, fairness and unwavering commitment to the rule of law. Too often, noble intentions to punish traitors have turned into political reprisals and human rights violations. Therefore, when studying international experience, we should not only look for effective tools to counter collaborationism, but also learn from the mistakes of other countries.

After the start of Russian aggression in 2014, Ukraine faced the problem of collaboration in the occupied territories of Donbas and Crimea. In 2014, Article 111-1 was introduced to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which established liability for collaboration. This provision provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for up to 15 years with or without confiscation of property. Collaborative activity is defined as, inter alia, participation in the illegal authorities of the occupier, propaganda in favour of the enemy, economic cooperation with the occupation administration, etc [1].

Law 'On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine' Article 9 of this law states that Ukrainian citizens who remain in the occupied territory are obliged not to take actions aimed at supporting the occupation authorities and not to obstruct the activities of the lawful authorities of Ukraine. The law also prohibits participation in elections and referendums organised by Russia in the occupied territories [2].

As of February 2023, more than 1,300 criminal proceedings under Art. 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine were registered in Ukraine. Work is underway to collect evidence of collaboration in the de-occupied territories. At the same time, there are certain difficulties in qualifying the actions of persons who held senior positions in the occupation authorities but did not commit war crimes. It is expected that judicial practice in such cases will be developed gradually [3].

International humanitarian law (IHL) does not provide a clear definition of the concept of collaboration. However, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols contain provisions relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflicts. In particular, Article 51 IV of the Geneva Convention prohibits the compulsion of civilians to serve in the armed forces of the occupying power.

Israel has considerable experience in dealing with collaborators due to the long-running Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel has a law on the punishment of crimes against the Jewish people of 1950, which provides for liability for collaboration. In particular, Article 2 of this law establishes the death penalty or life imprisonment for persons who participated in the persecution of Jews or collaborated with the Nazi regime during World War II. Israel also has a 2005 Law on the Prohibition of the Financing of Terrorism,

which criminalises the provision of material support to terrorist organisations, which can be seen as a form of collaboration [4].

The Israeli authorities consider cooperation with Palestinian armed groups such as Hamas or Islamic Jihad to be a form of collaboration. Persons suspected of providing assistance to these organisations are subject to criminal prosecution under Israeli law. In particular, in 2017, the Israeli Military Court sentenced a Palestinian journalist to 18 months in prison for membership in the banned Hamas organisation and using social media to incite violence against Israelis [4].

Georgia also faced the problem of collaboration during the conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The Criminal Code of Georgia provides for liability for high treason (Article 307), espionage (Article 314), calls for violent change of the constitutional order (Article 317), etc. However, there is no special provision on collaboration in Georgian legislation. Attempts to adopt such a law were made in 2008 and 2015, but they were unsuccessful. Critics point out that the lack of a clear definition of collaboration could lead to abuse and selective justice [5].

During the civil war in Syria, which has been going on since 2011, different parties to the conflict have had different attitudes to the issue of collaboration. The Syrian opposition condemned collaboration with Bashar al-Assad's regime and imposed harsh punishments on collaborators, including execution. At the same time, the Syrian government considered those who collaborated with opposition forces to be collaborators. According to human rights organisations, suspected collaborators were often victims of enforced disappearances, torture and extrajudicial executions by pro-government forces [6].

After the defeat of the Islamic State terrorist organisation (ISIS) in Iraq, the problem of punishing those who collaborated with the group arose. In 2016, the Iraqi parliament passed an amnesty law that allowed for the release of ordinary ISIS members who were not directly involved in murders and other serious crimes. Instead, organisers and active participants in terrorist activities were subject to criminal prosecution. According to the UN, as of the end of 2020, there were about 20,000 people in Iraqi prisons convicted of links to ISIS [7].

The problem of collaborationism is relevant not only for countries in a state of war or occupation. Many states face challenges related to the cooperation of their citizens with hostile forces in the context of hybrid threats, cyberattacks, election interference, etc.

British intelligence services are actively countering Russia's attempts to influence political processes in the country. In 2020, Parliament released a report on Russian interference in the Brexit referendum. Although no direct evidence of collusion was found, the fact that Russia used social media and the media to spread disinformation was worrying [8].

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which share a common border with Russia and a significant Russian-speaking minority, are constantly facing hybrid threats. In particular, Russia actively uses pro-Russian organisations and media to spread propaganda and destabilise the situation. In 2007, Estonia suffered a large-scale cyberattack that paralysed the work of state institutions and banks. Suspicion fell on Russia, but it was not possible to prove its involvement. The Baltic states have strengthened their cybersecurity and disinformation countermeasures. They also actively cooperate with NATO and the EU to counter hybrid threats [9].

Thus, current challenges require Ukraine to take a comprehensive approach to countering collaborationism, which must address multiple dimensions of this complex threat. First, Ukraine needs to continue strengthening its legal framework by developing clear definitions of collaboration, establishing graduated punishment systems, and implementing effective mechanisms for asset recovery from convicted collaborators.

Information security plays a crucial role in this struggle. Active countering of enemy propaganda, development of strategic communications, and support for independent media are essential tools in maintaining social unity and resilience.

Social aspects cannot be overlooked in this fight. Ukraine should develop comprehensive programs for the reintegration of persons from occupied territories, provide psychological support for affected communities, and implement educational initiatives to prevent future collaboration.

International cooperation remains vital in this struggle. Ukraine should continue strengthening partnerships with allied countries, sharing intelligence and best practices, and coordinating sanctions policies with international partners.

At the same time, it is crucial to maintain a balanced approach that ensures adherence to human rights standards and due process, prevents arbitrary accusations, and protects vulnerable populations in conflict zones. The implementation of anti-collaboration measures must be transparent and accountable, while preserving social cohesion and democratic values.

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COMBATING DRUG CRIMES IN AUSTRIA: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

Today, drug trafficking and the existence of an illegal drug economy are a common problem. Illicit drug markets are causing more and more harm and scale: the supply and volume of drugs through social networks is growing, and the popularity of synthetic drugs is steadily increasing, which can be produced inexpensively and easily in any part of the world. Drug-related problems make it very difficult to formulate approaches how to deal with the issue, and each country manages it in its own way.We propose to have a precise look on the experience of Austria in combating drug related crimes.

When it comes to illegal narcotic drugs, Austria is a hub of consumption, transit, and trade and as such the seat basis of various offender groups and distribution networks. In general, criminal activities involving narcotic drugs are influenced by five factors:

1. **The Balkan Route.** Austria is strategically located along the Balkan route, which is used for smuggling heroin and opiate products from

Afghanistan to Europe. Additionally, it is used for the transit of drug precursors from Europe to Central Asia [1].

2. **Vienna International Airport.** It is a major point of entry for illegal cocaine from South America. Smugglers commonly use methods such as body packing or hidden compartments in luggage to transport the drug. Once in Austria, cocaine distribution mainly takes place via rail and bus infrastructure. The increase in yearly seizures by Austrian law enforcement coincides with a rise in the availability and consumption of cocaine, as evidenced by the higher levels of cocaine metabolites found in wastewater.

3. **Neighbouring countries and methamphetamine production.** Austria is affected by the production and trafficking of methamphetamine and other synthetic drugs. Amphetamines and MDMA (Ecstasy) mainly originate in the Netherlands and Poland, while methamphetamines are predominantly produced in Slovakia and the Czech Republic. Following a drop in smuggling during the COVID-19 pandemic, drug trafficking has surged again after restrictions were lifted. Nationals from Slovakia, Turkey, the Philippines, and to a smaller extent, Austria and the Czech Republic, are involved in smuggling methamphetamine from the greater Bratislava area, usually into Vienna [2].

4. **The production and smuggling of cannabis products.** Austria is a destination and transit country for the cannabis trade, with a growing drug market and increasing popularity among young adults and students. Foreign and local actors are involved in the market, with small-scale domestic production mainly found indoors and on minor cultivation sites.

5. **Internet and darknet drug trafficking.** The illegal trade in psychoactive substances has increasingly shifted to online platforms, including the darknet, where trafficking thrives and generates significant illicit profits.

Due to Drug-Related Crime Annual Report 2022, cannabis products were the most seized illicit drugs, at 1.8 tons, with herbal cannabis (marijuana) being the dominant product. In addition, roughly 119 kg of cocaine, 102 kg of heroin, 21,000 ecstasy pills, 29 kg of amphetamine, 9.7 kg of methamphetamine and 419 kg of khat were seized. [3, p. 14] Even though cannabis products saw their first decline since 2020, they still occupy the number one spot on the domestic drug market, which is reflected in the Report on the 2022 Drug Situation by the Austrian National Public Health Institute.

If to look at the suspects broken down by age groups and gender, we can see the following: in 2022, the under-18 age group saw a slight 1.8% increase in reported violations, the first rise after three years of decline. Violations among older age groups (18-39) continued to drop. The 25–39 age group remained the most involved in drug-related incidents. Gender distribution was stable, with men (84.3%) reported much more often than

women (15.7%). Domestic suspects fell by 4% to 21,503, while foreign suspects rose by 3% to 11,248, including 1,708 asylum seekers. The share of offences by foreigners increased from 29.6% to 33.1%. Serbian nationals were the most reported foreign group, followed by Afghan nationals, who overtook German suspects [3, p. 17].

In Austria, law enforcement combats drug crime under the Narcotic Drugs Act and the New Psychoactive Substances Act, supported by national security strategies like the "Partial Strategy Domestic Security" and "Sicher.Österreich" from the Ministry of the Interior. These strategies aim to reduce organized and drug-related crime. About 660 officers focus on drug crime, organized at three levels: district (drug investigation teams), provincial (drug divisions at provincial CIDs), and federal (the Sub-Department Drug-Related Crime within the Criminal Intelligence Service Austria).

There are some crucial steps of combating drug crimes in Austria according to their national programme:

1. **National Efforts and Prevention**. At the national level, Austria has developed several initiatives aimed at combating drug-related crime and preventing drug use. The Federal Drug Forum, established in 1997, serves as a platform for coordination between ministries and provinces on drug policy [4, p. 24]. Additionally, Austria's "Look@your.Life" prevention program, launched in 2016, focuses on supporting young people to reduce delinquency by fostering responsibility. The program engages parents and teachers to ensure a comprehensive approach to preventing drug misuse. Other initiatives at the regional level also involve cooperation between the police, addiction prevention services, and educational institutions to address drug-related issues locally [4, p. 28].

2. **Training measures.** Training events are a decisive factor in the fight against drug-related crime. This serves to further increase professionalism and to coordinate the exchange of experience, which in turn helps address new developments. Training sessions and events in the field of drug crime are held each year on different levels, such as expert conferences organised by Criminal Intelligence Service Austria for narcotics officers and officers knowledgeable about precursors for the production of narcotic drugs and explosives.

3. **Intelligence Unit for Drug and Explosive Precursors.** Certain chemicals are misused by both individuals and criminal networks for manufacturing narcotic drugs, for example synthetic drugs like ecstasy (MDMA). Criminal Intelligence Service Austria set up a Precursor-Competence-Centre in 2018, which accepts reports from chemical vendors which are required by law to report any suspected misuse of sold chemicals for illegal drug production [5, p. 7].

4. **Combatting Darknet and Postal Drug Trafficking**. With the rise of the internet, drug trafficking has shifted to the darknet, where

encrypted and anonymous transactions occur. In 2022, Austrian authorities intercepted parcels containing significant amounts of illicit drugs that were destined for Austrian addresses. In response, a special unit within the Sub-Department Drug-Related Crime is aimed against drug trafficking via darknet and postal services. Its activities include in-depth investigation of online drug traders based in Austria, and coordinates police measures across Austria against drug buyers.

5. **Task Force ACHILLES**. Launched in 2021 in one of the Departments of Criminal Intelligence Service Austria with support from the FBI and DEA, it marked a turning point in criminal investigation and the fight against organised crime. The task force, in collaboration with Europol, enhanced the investigation of encrypted communication networks used by criminals. In its first two years, ACHILLES seized hundred kilogrammes of illegal drugs, weapons, and significant sums of money. [2, p. 30]

6. **International Cooperation.** Combatting cross-border drug-related crime requires robust international collaboration. Austria actively participates in global efforts through its involvement in organizations such as Interpol, Europol, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Austria's Criminal Intelligence Service works closely with law enforcement agencies worldwide, attending various national and international committees, including the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. These partnerships facilitate the exchange of critical information and coordination of joint operations against drug trafficking [6].

7. **Project CSI-PP**. From 2019 to 2022, the Combating Suspects Dealing Drugs on the Internet (CSI-PP) project, co-funded by the European Commission, focused on improving methods to detect and prevent drug trafficking via postal services. The project highlighted the growing issue of postal drug shipments and developed new forensic techniques to analyse drug parcels. It also strengthened cooperation among European police agencies and private postal service providers, raising awareness about the issue of mailed drugs [2, p. 25].

In conclusion, the growing challenges of drug trafficking and the illegal drug economy require comprehensive, adaptive strategies that involve coordinated efforts at both the national and international levels. Austria's approach, which combines prevention, law enforcement, intelligence exchange, internet cooperation, and international collaboration, provides a robust framework for addressing the complex issues of drug-related crime. This multifaceted strategy, supported by various national programs and international initiatives, underlines ustria's active focus in struggling drug crimes.

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POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Martial law is an extraordinary legal regime introduced by the state in the context of an armed conflict or an immediate threat of aggression. The last few years have been a test for Ukraine, which found itself in a full-scale armed aggression. The imposition of martial law has dramatically changed the lives of millions of Ukrainians, jeopardizing their security, freedoms and way of life. The events of recent years in Ukraine demonstrate that the threat of armed conflict remains relevant. In such circumstances, the issues of legal regulation of martial law are of particular importance.

The martial law has presented Ukraine with unprecedented security challenges. Ensuring the defense of the state and maintaining public order requires not only high professionalism from the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the National Police, but also close cooperation and adaptation to the new conditions. Introduction of martial law has provoked systemic changes in the activities of the Ukrainian government. The priority of defense and security tasks requires all branches of government to respond promptly to new challenges and coordinate efforts to repel aggression.

Ensuring internal security is only one of many important tasks facing the National Police. Effective work of the National Police is a key to stability and security in the country. A wide range of tasks, from maintaining law and order to fighting organized crime, requires a high level of professionalism from police officers. Interaction with the public,

transparency of activities and public trust are key factors that ensure successful performance of police functions in the current environment.

The specifics of the National Police activities under martial law are determined by the current legislation, primarily the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law". The activities of the National Police under martial law have changed significantly. Having expanded its powers, the police actively cooperates with the military and other law enforcement agencies to ensure the safety of citizens and maintain law and order throughout the country. Police officers perform a wide range of tasks, from street patrols to combating subversive groups, demonstrating a high level of professionalism and dedication to their service.

To perform their tasks effectively during martial law, the National Police need not only a clear organization, but also sufficient resources and modern means. Providing police officers with the necessary equipment, weapons and vehicles, as well as ongoing training and retraining are important aspects of preparing for possible threats. The plans are developed to ensure that the National Police are ready to repel any threats and respond effectively to emergencies. They contain detailed algorithms of actions for each possible scenario, which minimizes risks and ensures the safety of citizens.

A key factor in the effective work of the National Police under martial law is the high level of training of its personnel. Comprehensive training, which includes psychological, physical and professional components, allows police officers to act in extreme conditions while maintaining their composure and making informed decisions. Regular trainings and exercises help police officers to improve their skills and be ready for any challenge. The professional training of police officers includes not only knowledge of legislation and special operations tactics, but also first aid, negotiation and information management skills.

The police play a crucial role in countering military threats during martial law, protecting national interests and protecting citizens and the state, and are tasked with a wide range of activities, from maintaining law and order and fighting terrorism to participating in territorial defense. The effectiveness of the police depends on their ability to quickly adapt to new conditions, close cooperation with other law enforcement agencies and active cooperation with the public.

Martial law poses new challenges for law enforcement agencies. To successfully overcome them, it is necessary to constantly improve the police training system, provide them with the necessary resources and develop new methods of work. In addition, it is important to strengthen public trust in the police and ensure its active participation in ensuring security.

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SOME ASPECTS OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The phrases "trafficking in people", "human trafficking", "live goods" seem to refer to some ancient, wild times. But people's greed knows no bounds at any time. Making money without working, in a dishonest, criminal way is manifested even in our difficult times.

In 2024, states and nations are striving for a better, peaceful, modern life – digitization and full democracy, but human trafficking still exists as a global problem. According to UN experts, human trafficking ranks second in terms of profitability, right after drug and arms trafficking.

Modern slavery is often used in the context of propaganda as a simpler way of referring to human trafficking and is controlled by large criminal organizations. Countries that suffer from wars and other political troubles are vulnerable countries – suppliers of "live goods". Human traffickers take advantage of people's need to flee war and lure them into exploitation, but traffickers are rarely prosecuted. To our Motherland, which defends democracy and its sovereignty, a civilized society can express concern and give a maximum of 1% of weapons from its arsenal to protect democracy and citizens of a European country from inhuman invaders. Neglecting the problem of human trafficking creates modern slavery on a global scale. The International Criminal Court and international organizations are losing respect due to their indecision.

The problem of human trafficking in Ukraine has not undergone positive changes since the beginning of the full-scale war. As a result of hostilities, the process of abducting children and women became much easier for perpetrators to implement due to the localization of the majority of the male informed population on the line of contact with the enemy.

According to the Ministry of Social Policy, since the beginning of 2024, 119 Ukrainians have become victims of human trafficking. Among

them: 44 women, 65 men and 10 children. Most often, the victims were used for sexual (13 people) and labor (8 people) exploitation, as well as involved in begging (7 people). A large part of the victims (70 people) were subjected to other types of exploitation. Most cases of human trafficking took place within the country (72 persons) [1].

The modernization of the Ukrainian executive power requires an analysis of foreign experience. Particularly interesting are the achievements of the former Soviet republics, which, after gaining independence, were able to rebuild their law enforcement agencies according to the European model. The Baltic countries – Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia – demonstrate the most effective approaches to combating human trafficking that can be used in Ukraine.

Currently, about 180 countries have laws aimed at combating human trafficking. However, due to the complexity of this phenomenon, the Criminal Codes of different countries define this criminal act in different ways. Some countries (for example, Austria, Ukraine) distinguish human trafficking as a separate crime, others consider it in the context of other offenses but some countries do not have special laws on human trafficking at all. Latvia and Lithuania, both Baltic states, have legislation that criminalizes human trafficking. These countries provide for severe penalties for this crime, especially if the victims are minors or the crime is committed by organized groups. In addition, their legislation contains provisions on other related crimes such as illegal deprivation of liberty, kidnapping and pimping.

Estonian legislation contains clear provisions prohibiting unlawful deprivation of liberty, including cases where it involves the use of violence. A comparison with Ukrainian legislation shows that we have certain gaps that need to be eliminated.

Unlike many European countries, the United States of America was quite late in incorporating the fight against human trafficking into its legal system. However, in recent decades, American legislation in this area has undergone significant changes and has become one of the most progressive in the world [2].

It is worth noting that European partners help Ukraine in the investigation of crimes related to human trafficking. Our specialists, cadets and law enforcement officers are trained by the method of trainings, briefings, conferences.

For example, in 2022, 26 experts from the RENATE network gathered in Bulgaria to discuss the problem of human trafficking in Europe. Reports from various countries were presented at the meeting, but the situation in Ukraine attracted special attention. The war in Ukraine led to mass migration of the population and created favorable conditions for criminals involved in human trafficking. Ukrainian refugees and internally displaced persons have become easy targets for such criminals [3].

The OSCE also conducts special events aimed at cadets. The event is organized within the framework of the project of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine "Proliferation of the National Mechanism for the Interaction of Entities Carrying Out Actions in the Field of Combating Human Trafficking in Ukraine", which is implemented with the financial support of the governments of Canada and the USA. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the capacity of state authorities in the field of combating human trafficking, as well as to strengthen the capacity of state bodies and public organizations to provide appropriate assistance to victims of human trafficking [4].

All these trends really improve the ability of Ukrainian law enforcement officers to solve crimes aimed at human trafficking. Although the way of our Motherland in the direction of full democracy and the political course towards European countries and the USA is already clearly recognized, still the old methods and approaches of combating crimesis are existed, but the young specialists are increasingly moving away from them.

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ANALYTIC ACTIVITIES OF SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITIES OF THE USA

It is common knowledge that today the United States of America (hereinafter – the USA) has the largest and most effective intelligence a system in which analytical intelligence is preferred. The main analytical activity is closely related to the development of development strategies and programs, waging psychological warfare, maintaining and expanding the system of influence.

Analytical intelligence is a mandatory part of intelligence activity, which consists of detection, assessment, analysis and forecasting various social processes, events, activities based on information obtained mainly from open sources or based on the results of the implementation intelligence activities of other types.

The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States (hereinafter - the CIA) consists of directorates that, in addition to agency intelligence and active operations, have the right to conduct analytical research. One of the directorates is called "Directorate of Analysis" (Directorate of Analysis), the main tasks of which are:

– a warning about the threat of using nuclear weapons or brewing a critical state of affairs that can turn into a massive armed conflict;

– formation of daily intelligence files and weekly reports on the state of affairs for the president of the country, vice prime minister, etc.;

– providing US embassies with intelligence information;

– analysis, assessment and forecast of military, political, scientific and other problems.

The structure of the Analytical Directorate is built in order to fully ensure the execution of the above-mentioned tasks [1].

The approximate structure of the CIA Analytical Directorate known from open sources is as follows:

– CIA Operations Center (round-the-clock structuring and processing of information for the purpose of identifying signs of emerging crisis situations that threaten US national security);

– Management of current products and provision of analytical work (preparation and publication of informational materials for the Directorate and design of maps, schemes and schedules necessary to ensure the conduct of CIA briefings);

– Directorate of scientific research and research in the field of weapons (analysis of technical aspects of weapons and space systems of other countries, as well as information about nuclear weapons, nuclear energy, tactical and strategic weapons, air defense systems, etc.);

– Management of global problems (consideration of economic, geographical and technological problems of an international scale, such as terrorism, epidemics, transnational crime, environmental disasters etc);

– Management of information resources (information and reference functions, processing of large data sets, organization of the archive, provision of access to information, provision of data protection, search and distribution information);

– Department of analysis of information about foreign leaders (study actions of foreign political leaders, their biographies, political views, decision-making style, as well as influencing factors);

– Department for providing leadership and analytical work (administrative support of the Directorate's leadership, coordination of work with other divisions);

– Department for preparation of tasks and assessments (determination of priorities of the Directorate's work, development of information analysis methods);

– Arms Control Department (study and analysis of supplies weapons, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, development of arms control).

The structure of regional offices of the Directorate is also of interest, which consists of the Department of Information Analysis for Russia and Europe; Management of the analysis of information on the Middle East and South Asia; Management of the analysis of information on Iraq; Management of information analysis on countries of Africa and Latin America.

The National Intelligence Council was created and operates in the CIA, which includes both civilian and military specialists. The main strategic task of the National Intelligence Council is to prepare a report under called "Global Trends" (Global Trends) for the future president of the United States every four years. The purpose of the board's work is to prepare and present factual, unvarnished information, regardless of whether the analytical findings are consistent with current US policy. In the light of the pre-election presidential processes, Global Trends reports are very important value.

Special intelligence agencies in the USA carry out round-the-clock monitoring of important intelligence information that comes to the State Department, the Ministry of War and the CIA. Separately assigned officers review the information for discovery any facts of aggravation of the situation. They have a direct duty communication to inform the direct managers who decide who from the top political leadership should be informed - from the president to responsible for the defense of the country.

So, we can draw a conclusion - the activity of state analytical agencies intelligence agencies is important for the national security of the state several reasons: assessment of the current situation and identification of threats to the state; forecasting to make timely and effective decisions for protection of national interests; providing support when making management decisions in the field of defense, foreign policy, economy and other areas of public administration.

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THE FBI'S ROLEIN PROTECTINGTHE 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, c.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

necessitates increased preparedness and response capabilities. Officers must be trained to handle potentially volatile situations while maintaining professional standards. Additionally, logistical challenges, such as resource allocation and communication, can hinder effective policing [3, p. 12]. Addressing these challenges requires strategic planning and coordination with other government agencies [4, p. 78].

Law enforcement officers are working in a coordinated and professional manner to provide all necessary assistance to the victims. Two years of martial law forced the police to format their activities and acquire new knowledge, skills, and abilities that are so necessary during the period of military operations in the country. Law enforcement agencies are called upon to protect the expression of human will, ensure order, guarantee security, and provide necessary assistance within the limits of their authority. Upon arrival at the scene, police officers must take a range of measures to provide the victims with the necessary pre-medical, social, and psychological assistance. In such activities, obstacles may arise in the form of strong and overwhelming emotional distress of victims, which complicates communication and further interaction [5].

Maintaining positive relations with the community is paramount for police effectiveness, particularly during martial law. Increased police presence and the potential for aggressive enforcement actions can lead to tensions between law enforcement and the public. It is essential for police departments to engage with communities, foster trust, and communicate transparently about the reasons for their actions [6, p. 5]. Community policing strategies can play a vital role in mitigating fear and promoting cooperation during this challenging time.

The enforcement of martial law often raises concerns about civil liberties. The potential for abuse of power, arbitrary detention, and discrimination can undermine public trust in law enforcement [7, p. 67]. It is crucial to establish oversight mechanisms to ensure accountability and protect citizens' rights. Police agencies must strike a delicate balance between security needs and the preservation of civil liberties, emphasizing the importance of ethical policing practices [8, p. 100].

In conclusion, the features of police activities under martial law are complex and multifaceted. Understanding the legal frameworks, addressing operational challenges, maintaining community relations, and safeguarding civil liberties are essential components of effective law enforcement during such periods. A proactive approach, grounded in respect for human rights and community engagement, will enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of police actions under martial law.

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CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In the context of the rapid development of digital technologies and the global Internet network, cybercrimes have become a serious threat to society due to their transnational nature, such as cyberattacks, computer fraud, database breaches, and data theft, often affecting entire countries or continents. According to the EU, over 80% of modern crimes have a digital component. This creates new challenges for law enforcement agencies, as investigations often involve interacting with authorities in other countries, sharing information through international networks, and using specialized technical tools to collect evidence.

One of the main characteristics of cybercrime is its ability to quickly adapt to technological changes. For instance, cyberattacks can use remote access systems to spread through global networks within seconds, making it difficult to track criminals. One of the most notable attacks that demonstrated the scale of cyber threats was the 2017 Petya virus attack, which affected numerous Ukrainian enterprises as well as public and private systems, causing hundreds of millions of dollars in damage. Tracking down

perpetrators is challenging due to the anonymity provided by cyberspace and the difficulty in identifying criminals who may be located anywhere in the world [1].

Crucial role in investigating cybercrimes plays international cooperation, since cybercrimes usually do not remain within national borders and often encompass multiple countries. According to Interpol, cybercriminals quickly adapt to new technologies, developing complex schemes that span extensive digital networks. This requires law enforcement agencies to engage in international information exchange, coordinate actions, and apply modern technologies to respond quickly to new threats, such as cyberattacks and computer fraud.

To counter cybercrime, international organizations, including Interpol and Europol, work to create data-sharing platforms. For example, as early as 1991, Interpol introduced its own cybercrime classification, covering crimes from unauthorized access to computer systems to computer sabotage and forgery. Europol, in turn, offers joint investigations and training for representatives of various countries to improve their skills and capacity to effectively counter digital threats. Joint measures and platforms allow countries to share experience and information, which is critically important for the swift identification of cybercriminals and evidence gathering in international cases [2].

One of the main legal agreements in the field of international cooperation is the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention), which sets common legal frameworks for participating countries in combating cybercrime, including offenses involving computer systems, and obliges them to assist each other in investigating such crimes. The convention establishes standards for national legal systems, including obligations for data preservation and rapid provision for investigation, which is necessary in cases of transnational cyberattacks [1].

Access to modern technological solutions, particularly tools for digital forensics and systems for data monitoring and analysis, is a key condition for effective investigation. Developed countries use advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, to detect suspicious patterns in large data volumes. For example, these technologies can detect unusual activities indicating possible cyberattacks or help identify cybercriminals by analyzing their online activity.

Despite the advantages of cooperation, there are significant challenges, particularly legal barriers between different jurisdictions, which can hinder the rapid exchange of information. Data privacy laws and information collection regulations differ greatly among countries, which can complicate investigations, especially if cybercriminals use servers in countries with weak legislation. Many countries have limited resources or access to advanced technologies, making them vulnerable to cyberattacks and complicating their participation in international investigations [1].

Governments and international organizations continue to invest in the development of legal, technical, and organizational tools to combat cybercrime. For instance, the "PRAVO-Police" program, implemented by the UN in cooperation with the European Union, helps Ukraine strengthen cyber defense by training experts and providing modern technologies. Given the growth of global cyber threats, such programs supported by international organizations are becoming increasingly important [2].

To sum up, international cooperation in investigating cybercrimes is critically important for ensuring security in the face of the rapid development of digital technologies, as cybercrime investigations require a comprehensive approach and close international collaboration. The consolidation of efforts among states, information exchange, and the use of advanced technologies are the foundation for effectively countering transnational cyber threats. Despite numerous challenges, the international community continues to work on strengthening cooperation and ensuring security in the digital space, while further standardizing legal norms and improving methods of collecting digital evidence, which will also contribute to the successful fight against cybercrime.

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EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME: INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES OF SELECTED FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Crime is one of the biggest threats to the safety and stability of society. Each country faces its own challenges in this area, so examining the experience of combating criminal activities in foreign countries provides an opportunity to develop effective strategies and policies.

The most effective *method of combating crime* is to prevent it from occurring, which is a strategic approach focused on identifying and addressing the causes of crime before offenses are committed. According to

United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention, there are several fundamental principles underpin successful prevention efforts:

- *Government leadership* is crucial at all levels, requiring active involvement in creating humane and effective crime prevention strategies with strong institutional frameworks for implementation and review.
- Additionally, *socio-economic development and inclusion* are the key; crime prevention should be integrated into broader social and economic policies that address employment, education, health, housing, poverty, marginalization, and exclusion, particularly targeting at-risk communities, families, and youth.
- *Cooperation and partnerships* are also essential. Effective crime prevention necessitates collaboration across ministries, community organizations, NGOs, the business sector, and citizens.
- *Sustainability and accountability*, with adequate resources, clear accountability, and consistent funding, are critical for maintaining crime prevention initiatives, including their implementation and evaluation.
- Prevention strategies should be *knowledge-based*, drawing on multidisciplinary insights into the causes of crime and evidence-based practices.
- Furthermore, respect for *human rights, the rule of law*, and promoting a *culture of lawfulness* are essential to any crime prevention approach.
- Strategies should also acknowledge the *interdependence* between local and international crime issues, as well as the different needs of men, women, and vulnerable groups in society [1].

The United States has intensified its efforts against transnational organized crime by focusing on intelligence sharing, interdictions, targeting enablers, and building international partnerships. The U.S. prioritizes high-risk criminal groups, expands intelligence tools, and fosters a collaborative culture among law enforcement, intelligence agencies, and the private sector. Annual assessments and fusion center data-sharing pilots ensure that efforts align against the top threats posed by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs). Strengthening investigations and prosecutions includes mapping resources, coordinating across agencies, enhancing visa security, increasing sanctions and rewards, and supporting legislation that imposes tougher penalties on TCO actors. Through enhanced cooperation with Europol, Interpol, and embedding U.S. personnel in high-risk areas, the U.S. extends its anti-crime efforts globally.

In targeting corrupt officials and enablers, the U.S. freezes assets and imposes sanctions, streamlining this process while improving the use of FinCEN in investigations. Additionally, the U.S. collaborates with financial and digital experts to curb illicit financing through cryptocurrencies. To further counter TCO threats, the U.S. coordinates messaging on these

issues, enhances information sharing through international data platforms, and trains foreign law enforcement agencies. Collaboration with Five Eyes partners and active engagement in global forums like the UN and G7 reinforces a unified international response against TCOs, with particular focus on cybercrime, synthetic drugs, and asset recovery [2].

The Netherlands is a significant hub in the international drug trade, facing challenges from criminals involved in trafficking cocaine, heroin, MDMA, and cannabis. These criminals generate vast profits, using their wealth to bribe officials and launder money. As both a producer of synthetic drugs and a distribution point for Latin American cocaine, the Netherlands collaborates with other nations to dismantle global criminal networks, intercept drug shipments, and prevent money laundering. This includes targeting drug smuggling at its source, seizing assets from criminals, and increasing inspections at ports and airports.

To combat these criminal activities, the Netherlands works closely with the EU, Europol, and countries such as Belgium, Germany, and the UAE. Partnerships with agencies like the Public Prosecution Service, police, customs, and international organizations like Europol and Eurojust facilitate information sharing, coordinated policy-making, and strengthening of cross-border crime laws [3].

France faces significant organized crime challenges, including human trafficking, arms and drug trafficking, environmental crimes, and cybercrime. Criminal networks exploit vulnerable individuals and smuggle drugs, arms, and endangered wildlife into and through France, impacting both urban and rural areas. To combat these issues, France actively enforces international anti-crime treaties and collaborates with global partners to counter human and drug trafficking. Specialized units target organized crime, cybersecurity, and environmental crime, focusing on criminals operating in mainland France and overseas territories. France also provides legal, psychological, and medical support to victims, though resources are limited.

In addition to tackling organized crime, France is committed to fighting corruption with the help of two independent oversight bodies and anti-money-laundering measures. France's strategy prioritizes international collaboration, legal reform, and community-based programs to enhance security and prevent organized crime [4].

Canada confronts similar challenges, with organized crime involving human trafficking, drug smuggling, arms trafficking, cybercrime, and money laundering. Indigenous women and foreign workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation by organized crime networks engaged in a variety of illicit activities. Smuggling across the U.S.-Canada border, counterfeit goods, and financial crimes related to weak transparency in beneficial ownership are also pressing issues.

In response, Canada has developed a comprehensive legislative framework and maintains partnerships with the U.S. and China to tackle transnational trafficking and smuggling. Canada's government enforces stringent anti-money laundering policies, requiring financial institutions and professionals to report suspicious transactions. Initiatives such as a five-year national awareness program on human trafficking and expanded support for victims underscore Canada's commitment to tackling organized crime. Canada also emphasizes cybersecurity, establishing dedicated cybercrime units to respond to growing online threats.

Joint multi-agency operations in Canada combat organized crime, although funding limitations sometimes restrict the reach of these initiatives. Border security has been enhanced through the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, granting Canadian customs authorities more power to seize counterfeit goods and monitor cross-border trafficking. Canada has integrated civil society efforts, providing victim support services, fostering public-private partnerships, and raising awareness through national campaigns. However, the lack of a unified national strategy on organized crime remains a gap. Despite these challenges, Canada continues to engage internationally to address the expanding scope of organized crime and to reinforce its enforcement and preventive measures [5].

The experiences of various countries in combating crime highlight the importance of international cooperation, preventive strategies, and adaptable frameworks in addressing diverse and evolving criminal threats. Each nation's approach, from intelligence sharing and targeted interventions to legislative measures and public engagement, reflects the complexity of transnational crime. These varied strategies provide valuable insights into crafting comprehensive policies that can be tailored to meet specific national needs, with the overarching goal of fostering safer and more secure societies.

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COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES

Human trafficking is one of the most heinous crimes against humanity. This offense has had its place at all times, both hundreds of years ago and today. In the past, people were sold quite openly in the markets, or one wealthy person sold his subjects to another equally influential person, and so on. Currently, people are no longer sold so openly, as it is prohibited by law. But all the same, human traffickers sell people abroad or elsewhere through kidnapping or deception. And the question of how exactly to fight human trafficking becomes relevant. Therefore, we will try to consider it on the example of the USA.

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked worldwide – including right here in the United States [1].

In the United States, some of the most vulnerable populations include American Indian/Alaska Native communities, lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender-questioning individuals, individuals with disabilities, undocumented immigrants, runaway and homeless youth, and low-income individuals. These victims are deceived by false promises of love, a good job, or a stable life and are lured or forced into situations where they are made to work under deplorable conditions with little or no pay [1].

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 called for the creation of the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons to coordinate anti-trafficking efforts among U.S. federal government agencies [2].

The following federal government agencies are implementing programs to protect and assist victims of human trafficking and to capture and prosecute their traffickers. Such as the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Education, the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Housing and Urban Development [2].

We should consider what measures the US government is implementing to combat human trafficking. Maybe other states will be able to adopt this practice in their legislation.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced the establishment of the HHS Task Force to Prevent Human Trafficking, which will focus on expanding access to services for survivors, preventing forced labor in health care supply chains, and building scientific understanding of the intersections between public health and human trafficking, among other initiatives [3]. The Senior Policy Operating Group, consisting of senior officials from across the U.S. government, established a working group in 2021 that will analyze the rights and protections granted to temporary employment-based visa holders and develop solutions for addressing gaps [3].

Last year, the Department of Commerce (DOC), in collaboration with the Departments of State and Labor, launched a new coordination group to develop innovative approaches to combating forced labor in the seafood industry [3]. In December 2021, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) released its revised policy to counter trafficking in persons (C-TIP). USAID will use this policy to promote trauma-informed and survivor-centered approaches in C-TIP programming to empower survivors [3].

The Department of Defense launched a Student Guide to Preventing Human Trafficking to inform military-connected high school students about human trafficking, with a focus on how human trafficking is occurring in student settings [3]. The Department of Labor (DOL) will provide additional trauma – and survivor-informed awareness and referral training to DOL investigators nationwide in order to combat forced labor and abusive labor practices [3].

The Department of Education will launch a series of webinars to inform the education community about recognizing, understanding, and preventing human trafficking in and around school environments [3].

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, chaired by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), will work to implement the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act by developing a strategy for supporting enforcement of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to prohibit the importation of goods made by forced labor from the People's Republic of China [3].

In summary, we can observe that the prevention of human trafficking does not focus on one area of society, but extends to everyone – children, women and men. Since human trafficking affects the whole society, the fight against this type of crime should also be extended to all people.

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WAYS TO IMPLEMENT THE LAW OF UKRAINE "ON THE USE OF ENGLISH IN UKRAINE"

The theoretical foundations of the Law of Ukraine "On the Use of English in Ukraine" advance the goal of Ukraine's integration into the European and scientific space. The relevance of the study arises from the need to develop effective mechanisms for the implementation of this law and to assess its impact on other spheres of public life [1].

The study of English as a tool for international communication is confirmed by a number of international acts and documents, such as The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which emphasizes the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, as well as the right to education, which provides for access to information in different languages, including English. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages emphasizes the importance of multilingualism and the right of citizens to use their mother tongue. Various UNESCO resolutions, which include the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which has repeatedly emphasized the importance of learning foreign languages, including English, for the development of international cooperation [2].

According to Part 1 of Article 2 of this Law, the purpose is to promote the use of English as one of the languages of international communication throughout the territory of Ukraine in the public spheres of social life defined by this Law. Therefore, according to statistics, the volume of professional fields that require knowledge of the English language has increased. These categories of employees include:

1. Civil service: Civil employees, especially those involved in international cooperation, are required to have a certain level of English.

2. Military: Officers and other categories of military personnel who may participate in international operations or interact with foreign partners must be fluent in English.

3. Law enforcement: Law enforcement officers, particularly those involved in the investigation of international crimes or working with foreign colleagues, must know English.

4. Customs: Customs officers who work with the import and export of goods must be proficient in English to process documents and communicate with foreign partners.

5. Medicine: Medical professionals, especially those working in international clinics or engaged in scientific research, must know English to read scientific literature and communicate with foreign colleagues.

6. Education: Higher education teachers, especially those teaching the humanities and social sciences as well as the natural sciences, must be proficient in English in order to read scientific literature and conduct research.

7. Tourism: Tourism employees, such as guides, hotel managers, must speak English to serve foreign tourists.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine coordinated the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to ensure the implementation of the Law of Ukraine "On the Use of English in Ukraine". It is necessary to determine the requirements for the level of English proficiency of persons applying for the positions defined by the first and second parts of Article 3 of this Law; to approve the procedure for passing an exam to determine the level of English proficiency of persons applying for the positions specified in the first and second parts of Article 3 of this Law; establish a list of documents certifying the level of English proficiency of persons; to approve the procedure for paying the allowance to persons holding the positions specified in the first and second parts of Article 3 of this Law for English proficiency at a level not lower than B2 in accordance with the scale of recommendations of the European Council for Language Education (CEFR). Also, it is necessary to develop and approve a state target program for promoting the study and use of English in Ukraine, which, in particular, provides for the specifics of providing cinematography entities that show films (cinema institutions), showing foreign films in English in compliance with the requirements established by the Law of Ukraine "On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language", on the condition of ensuring the reimbursement of expenses of such subjects of cinematography for showing foreign films in English, not covered by the sale of tickets to the audience for the relevant screenings, from the funds of the state budget in accordance with the budget legislation. The screening of foreign films in English under the specified conditions of reimbursement is carried out by cinematography entities on a voluntary basis, but with the following minimum requirements: each theater in which the cinematography entity shows films must perform at least eight screenings of films in English during the calendar year month, while at least two showings must be performed during the week at any time on a weekend and/or with the start of the show after 6 p.m. on a working day.

In conclusion, the adopted law confirms the European identity of the Ukrainian people, the irreversibility of Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic

course, which imposes on the state the obligation to promote the study of languages of international communication. The issue of the importance of learning English is becoming more acute as we strive to intensify the processes of Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic integration, to strengthen the international image of the state in the globalization processes, to increase its competitiveness, investment and tourist attractiveness.

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INTERPOL TECHNOLOGIES FOR SECURITY

Interpol's mission is to help the police in everything the world to cooperate to prevent and fight crime. They provide a high-tech international infrastructure of international support for solving the growing tasks of combating various types of crimes. At the request of member countries, they can provide specialized teams of experts to assist the national police in security matters. Theses describe some methods of improving security throughout the world, namely Incident Response Teams (IRTs) and Major Event Support Teams (IMESTs) [1].

Interpol Emergency Response Teams are specialized teams that help national law enforcement agencies respond to large-scale problems. They consist of experts from various fields, involved at the request of the country during the crisis. There are two types of such groups: emergency response groups such as natural disasters, security threats, epidemics and other critical circumstances; and groups that specialize in fighting crime and helping countries with serious policing problems.

Response teams can be deployed anywhere in the world within 12-24 hours. They are organized according to the specific nature of the disaster or crime and the requirements of the requesting country, and provide such support as: money laundering expertise, verification of fake passports, access to the database of stolen and lost travel documents, analysis of the fingerprint database or facial recognition, etc.

Interpol Major Event Support Teams are being formed to assist countries in the preparation, coordination and implementation of events security during large high-level events. Events such as high-profile conferences or sporting events attract large crowds and intense media

coverage. As such, they may also attract individuals or groups who intend to disrupt such events with criminal intent purpose The threat of terrorism and disruption forces countries to devote more time and resources to being prepared to deal with any emergency. Increasingly, countries are turning to for help Interpol.

Support teams help national and foreign liaison officers to make the best use of Interpol's databases. They facilitate the real-time exchange of messages and vital police data between countries. This data includes fingerprints, photographs, wanted reports, as well as information on stolen or lost travel documents and stolen cars.

Support groups also have the capacity and resources to act as emergency response teams should they arise during large events.

Modern crimes are becoming more and more international, and it is very important to ensure international coordination of their investigation. Since Interpol is a global organization, it can provide this platform for international cooperation.

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ACTIVITIES OF MOUNTED POLICE IN CANADA

The state of legality and law and order in our country directly depends on how effective the activities of the police will be in protecting and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, that is, the functioning of the appropriate security environment in the country as a whole and in its individual regions. That is, the activity of police bodies today has a socially-oriented (public-service) character, which is confirmed by a number of relevant regulatory and legal acts (the National Strategy in the field of human rights, the Law of Ukraine "On National Police", etc).

In the current realities, the question of ensuring such a state of national security of the state, which will create the necessary prerequisites for the protection of national interests and territorial integrity, comes to the fore. In addition, it should be noted that the existence of an effective state policy in the field of ensuring national security is of crucial importance in preventing and neutralizing threats to the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens.

The police service is essentially a public service, it is characterized by the principles enshrined in the Law of Ukraine "On Public Service". According to Article 4 of the mentioned law, public service is carried out in

compliance with the following principles: 1) the rule of law; 2) legality; 3) professionalism; 4) patriotism; 5) integrity; 6) efficiency; 7) ensuring equal access to public service; 8) political impartiality; 9) transparency; 10) stability [1].

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2] in Chapter II defines seven fundamental principles of police activity: rule of law, observance of human rights and freedoms, legality, openness and transparency within the limits defined by the Constitution, political neutrality, interaction with the population on the basis of partnership, continuous and round-the-clock performance of legally defined tasks.

According to the Declaration of Principles in Canada, police services are provided throughout Ontario in accordance with the following principles: 1) the need to ensure the safety and security of all people and all property in Ontario; 2) the importance of ensuring the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, as well as the Human Rights Code; 3) the need for cooperation between police service providers and the communities they serve; 4) the importance of treating crime victims with respect and understanding their needs; 5) the need for a proper perception of the pluralistic, multiracial and multicultural nature of the Ontario community; 6) the need to make police forces representatives of the communities they serve [3].

The activities of the Canadian police are aimed at the multifaceted development of relations with the largest possible public circle through mass media, consultative meetings with members of the public, relations with various authorities and management bodies, public organizations, and individual citizens. The police are an important partner in the crime-fighting and human rights community [4].

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police plays an important role in the implementation of the law enforcement function of the state, namely: ensures the public policy of combating crime, public order, contributes to the prevention and cessation of offenses; carries out preventive measures in order to prevent, detect, stop and solve crimes; participates in scientific, criminological and sociological research, development of relevant state programs to fight crime and protect law and order; performs the functions of the municipal or provincial police in the respective regions on a contractual basis, responds to the needs of those people who, due to some circumstances, need urgent help. Such are the functions of most police structures in the world.

Only three provinces have their own police. The Ontario Provincial Police, the Quebec Provincial Police and the Newfoundland Provincial Police are the largest police forces. Each province may enter into contractual relations with the CCP or the following police bodies: whose jurisdiction extends to rural areas and regions adjacent to cities; are subordinate to the Prosecutor General of the respective province; operate in

accordance with a separate law on the police. The competence of the provincial police includes the following issues: traffic regulation, conducting investigations, maintaining the provincial register of weapons, ensuring the safety and protection of employees, etc. The provincial police have full jurisdiction over the territory under their jurisdiction [5].

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is both Canada's federal and national law enforcement agency. The competence of the federal police includes the following issues: national security, fight against terrorism, organized crime, economic crimes, illegal drug trade, protection of high-ranking persons, etc. Jurisdiction extends to the entire territory of the country; subordinate to the federal Ministry of Public Security; performs a law enforcement function in Canada: at the federal level; on a contract basis - in three territories, in 8 provinces of Canada, in more than 150 cities, 600 indigenous communities and three international airports [5].

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TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WHITE HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY

Transnational organized crime is unique as a national security threat in that so much of the information is gathered by law enforcement at the unclassified level. In addition, the need to protect intelligence sources and methods can make it difficult to share information collected and analyzed by the intelligence community with law enforcement officers and prosecutors. The large number of departments and agencies with a transnational organized crime mission increases the possibility that

intelligence and information do not get shared with all appropriate partners (such as border security, immigration and visa services, regulatory and credentialing agencies, private sector, and civil society organizations), or does not bridge the divide between law enforcement and the intelligence community. Information and intelligence need to flow more freely, consistent with all appropriate legal authorities. Unclassified information should move from law enforcement and the private sector to the Intelligence Community. Classified information (through tearlines and declassification) should be shared with law enforcement, policy makers, and the private sector. To make effective policy and take decisive action, we need to better understand how transnational criminal organizations operate at a strategic, global level. More sharing is needed at the strategic level, to ensure the U.S. Government is anticipating rather than reacting to threats. Harmonizing our efforts and sharing the information we have on significant targets, facilitators, and other key figures will lead to more TCO disruptions. As globalization has accelerated, TCOs have been increasingly able to hide their illicit goods and money movements within an ever-growing amount of licit commerce. We will leverage advances in data analytics, artificial intelligence, and machine learning to identify transnational organized crime networks and actors, while protecting the civil liberties of American citizens. Additionally, increasing our engagement with the private sector, including the banking, chemical, and tech industries, as well as non-governmental organizations, think tanks and research institutes, could assist in illuminating transnational organized crime trends and patterns. To make progress on enhancing intelligence and information sharing, we will prioritize transnational organized crime issues and actors that pose the greatest threat to national security (Strategic Objective 1.1), ensuring that we are unified in our efforts and our resources are positioned to have the greatest impact. We will enrich our existing tools for sharing intelligence and information and create new ones (Strategic Objective 1.2), sharing classified and unclassified information on platforms with appropriate access controls to create a common understanding of the threat. We will foster a culture of sharing (Strategic Objective 1.3), ensuring that sharing transnational organized crime intelligence and information within the U.S. Government and with trusted partners is the rule not the exception. Finally, we will increase our engagement with non-traditional and external partners, including the private sector (Strategic Objective 1.4), improving their understanding of the transnational organized crime threat and potentially expanding our ability to collect information from multiple sources [1].

LOEs that will advance these strategic objectives include:

– Enhance U.S. collection and analysis of intelligence and law enforcement information on transnational organized crime entities that pose the greatest threat to national security.

– Establish a training program for Intelligence Community and law enforcement personnel to foster a culture of sharing and an understanding of how to safely share transnational organized crime intelligence and information across communities.

– Enhance voluntary public/private partnership programs to strengthen supply chains and enhance border security [1].

In particular, money laundering and criminal economy are to be tackled in the knowledge that the members of a criminal association are inevitably obliged to institute manoeuvres which will conceal the illegal origins of their funds. Thus, the members themselves of a criminal group are the first necessary launderers for their illegal wealth. This is why a central importance must be given to the investigation of assets within any investigation concerning a criminal group, even before investigating the possible existence of external money launderers. As a matter of fact, mafia people and organized criminals in general, after producing dirty money, frequently take care of the first steps of the laundering by themselves, within their own criminal activities, and they apply to external professionals only for further laundering techniques and investments, which creates a strong connection between the laundering activities and the predicate trafficking activities. In Italy, laundering and investment of the proceeds of crime are penalized by Article 648-bis of the Penal Code, which provides a punishment (imprisonment for 4 to 12 years and a fine) for people who did not take part in the source-crimes, but anyway acted knowingly in order either to conceal, or substitute, or transfer, or invest their proceeds (the punishment is increased when the offence is committed in the course of a professional activity). Thus, we can say that money laundering activities can be either internal or external. Internal laundering activities are those which are committed by the same people who produced the illegal funds through the source-crimes and in Italy, these activities are punishable within the framework of the general penal provisions concerning organized crime (mainly the association crime provisions). On the other hand, external laundering activities are those which are committed by other people, and they are punishable through the special legal provision of money laundering. It is fitting to emphasize that, according to Italian law, any intentional criminal offence may be the predicate offence of a crime of money laundering. We can say, then, that the new frontier of investigation on organized crime and mafia crime is a systematic strategy of economic investigation, aiming at searching and tracing the proceeds of crime so as to reconstruct every stage of the money laundering activities, both internal and external, being carried out by, and for the sake of, a criminal group [2].

Therefore, the ultimate goal of all this is the seizure and confiscation of criminal assets of the investigated criminal organizations not only on a national but also on an international scale, which entails criminal liability depending on the severity of the crime.

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ON COMMUNITY POLICING STRATEGY ABOUT ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER

Governments serve as the central authority for maintaining public order and ensuring citizen safety, balancing enforcement with accountability. Public safety involves a multifaceted approach that includes legal enforcement, protection of civil rights, and sustaining public order to prevent societal instability. Particularly in conflict-affected regions like Ukraine, where security challenges are more pronounced, the government's role extends beyond conventional law enforcement. Ukraine's situation illustrates the need for proactive governance that aligns with both national policies and international standards, especially as global frameworks for public safety evolve. By adhering to these standards, the government fosters stability and public trust, reassuring citizens that law enforcement is committed to protecting their rights and safety [1].

Community policing strategy that emphasizes partnerships between law enforcement and the public, has proven effective in enhancing community safety and fostering mutual trust. This approach, supported by the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) in Ukraine, focuses on building constructive relationships between police officers and the communities they serve, particularly in areas affected by conflict. In Ukraine, community policing initiatives have been crucial in post-conflict recovery, as they emphasize transparency, active listening, and responsiveness to community concerns. By establishing open lines of communication, law enforcement agencies are better able to understand and address local issues, prevent escalation, and reduce tensions within communities. This model not only reduces crime but also empowers citizens to feel actively engaged in their own security, reinforcing community cohesion and resilience [2].

Organized crime poses complex risks to public order, given its transnational reach and impact on economic and social stability. Ukraine, as a transit and trade hub, faces specific vulnerabilities to organized crime,

including human trafficking, arms smuggling, and drug trafficking. Addressing these threats requires robust international cooperation and policy alignment. Ukrainian law enforcement, in partnership with global organizations like the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), has developed targeted initiatives to counteract organized crime by sharing intelligence, standardizing procedures, and aligning national laws with international protocols. These collaborative efforts are critical for dismantling criminal networks and fostering regional stability. By strengthening inter-agency cooperation, Ukrainian law enforcement aims to bolster their operational capacity to prevent and disrupt illegal activities, thus safeguarding public order and reducing the social harm caused by organized crime [3, 4].

The adoption of technology in law enforcement is revolutionizing how agencies maintain public order and respond to threats. Technologies such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, and surveillance systems offer police forces enhanced capabilities for crime prediction, real-time monitoring, and rapid response. However, while these tools can significantly boost effectiveness, their use also raises concerns over privacy and ethical standards. In Ukraine, as in other countries, there is a need for clear regulations governing the deployment of technology in law enforcement. Ethical use guidelines and adherence to data protection laws are vital to prevent misuse and maintain public trust. When applied responsibly, these technologies empower police to identify patterns, respond proactively to potential threats, and allocate resources more efficiently. Furthermore, training law enforcement personnel in these technologies ensures they can leverage advancements without compromising citizens' rights or freedoms, thereby promoting a balance between innovation and accountability [5].

Transnational threats such as terrorism, human trafficking, and organized crime necessitate cooperative strategies among nations. In a globalized world, no country can tackle these issues in isolation, as criminal networks operate beyond borders. Ukraine has engaged with international organizations like Interpol and Europol, as well as neighboring countries, to strengthen cross-border crime prevention measures. These partnerships facilitate information sharing, coordinated operations, and harmonized legal frameworks, which are essential in tracking and countering transnational criminal activity. Reports from the EU’s Neighborhood and Enlargement framework highlight the importance of these alliances, which enhance regional security and contribute to a safer global environment. By actively participating in international efforts, Ukraine not only addresses domestic security challenges but also plays a part in the global fight against organized crime, thereby reinforcing both local and global security measures [6].

Ukraine's unique security needs, shaped by ongoing conflict and regional instability, necessitate adaptable strategies for public order.

Recognizing these challenges, the Ukrainian government has undertaken significant reforms to align its law enforcement practices with European standards. These reforms emphasize transparency, accountability, and respect for human rights, which are fundamental to building public trust. Additionally, police training programs now incorporate EU-aligned policies and methodologies that support ethical conduct and improve community relations. In conflict-affected zones, these reforms focus on resilience-building and trust restoration, which are essential for sustainable security. By adapting its strategies to address specific regional issues, Ukraine aims to create a law enforcement system that is both responsive to local challenges and in line with international best practices [2].

Maintaining high ethical standards in law enforcement is critical to ensuring that efforts to uphold public order do not infringe on citizens' rights. International frameworks, such as those developed by the UNODC, offer ethical guidelines to assist police in respecting human rights and providing humane treatment. Ukrainian police training has increasingly integrated these principles, focusing on fair treatment, adherence to the rule of law, and minimizing instances of misconduct. Emphasizing ethics within law enforcement not only improves officer conduct but also strengthens public trust and confidence. These standards act as a safeguard against potential abuses of power, ensuring that law enforcement efforts are both just and effective in promoting a secure and equitable society [4].

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ISRAEL'S "GREEN POLICE" AS AN EXAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The State Environmental Inspectorate of Ukraine was created to monitor the implementation of environmental legislation. And like any controlling institution, it is criticized for the allegedly repressive nature of its activities. But we need to take a cue from countries that take care of their environment through strict discipline and fostering a culture of responsibility before the law. Israel is a good example.

Environmental law in Israel is an important and evolving field, dedicated to protecting the land and its people.

Enforcing environmental law in Israel is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the courts. The Ministry has the power to impose fines and penalties on individuals and companies that violate environmental laws and regulations and to take legal action against those who cause environmental harm.

In addition to administrative enforcement, environmental law can also be enforced through the courts. Private individuals and organizations can bring lawsuits to enforce environmental laws and to seek compensation for environmental harm. For example, a property owner may sue a polluter for damages to their land or a citizen may sue a company for polluting their local river. The courts have the power to award damages, impose penalties, and order the cleanup of contaminated sites [1].

The Green Police is the main enforcement and deterrence arm of the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The Green Police's main role is to enforce environmental laws, regulations, and decrees. The Green Police inspectors perform acts of supervision and enforcement.

It conduct national enforcement operations to deal with environmental violations and work with the MoEP's district offices to maintain environmental protection, with local agencies and entities such as the Israel National Parks Authority, the Israel Lands Authority, the Interior Ministry, environmental units, and local authorities, in order to enforce environmental laws [2].

Main functions:

The Green Police operates four patrol vehicles that test vehicular air pollution, and are operated by designated inspectors and vehicular air pollution testers from the Environmental Protection Section of the Israel Police. Vehicle owners who pollute should expect to receive a use prohibition notice and a fine.

Supervising cleanliness decrees that are implemented.

Conducting enforcement operations including collecting evidence (by means of documenting, photographing and collection information from the field) and accompanying the treatment of environmental criminals until they face trials.

Managing case files . The unit's inspectors are certified to conduct investigations according to the Criminal (testimonial) Procedure Command and accompany treating the case files since discovering the hazard.

Fines – the Green Police inspectors are certified to relay fine payment messages according to several trial decrees at prices between 250 and 8000 shekels [2].

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Israel Police work in cooperation against waste sites and illegal landfill to protect public health and the environment. For Ukraine, the issue of illegal landfills is relevant, so I think it would be good to learn from Israel's experience. The successful fight against this crime is evidenced by the headlines in Israel

Israel: Green Police stop illegal waste dumping

The Green Police of Environmental Protection and the Central Unit of the Israel Police's Coastal District launched a large-scale operation against illegal landfill site in the Jordan Valley

The Green Police of the Ministry of Environmental Protection worked against an illegal waste site in the settlement of Abu Snan [3].

Ukraine's environment is suffering greatly due to the war, so we have to change something to avoid making the situation worse. The only way to prevent environmental crimes is to detect them and punish the perpetrators, following the example of the Green Police of Israel's.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM: THE EXPERIENCE OF NATO AND THE EU

In the modern world, terrorism remains one of the main threats to international security, which requires close cooperation between states and international organizations. The main actors involved in the fight against terrorism in the European context are NATO (North Atlantic Treaty

Organization) and the European Union (EU). Their strategies are based on the protection of democratic values, ensuring stability in Europe and the world, and supporting states in countering terrorist threats. Cooperation between these organizations is of particular importance, as it allows for coordinated efforts at the global and regional levels.

Terrorism is evolving along with the development of technology and globalization, which creates new challenges for national and international security. In response to these challenges, NATO and the EU use a wide range of tools, including military operations, legal measures, humanitarian assistance and programmers to prevent radicalization. This allows them to respond effectively to new threats and minimize the risks posed by terrorism to both member states and the global community.

NATO, as a major political-military alliance, is uniquely positioned to fight terrorism thanks to its military power, rapid deployment capabilities and global network of partnerships. One of the key moments was the adoption of the Action Plan against Terrorism after the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, when kamikaze terrorists hijacked American passenger Boeings, rammed them into buildings, including the World Trade Centre towers in New York and attacked the US military powerhouse, the Pentagon. After that, NATO stepped up its efforts to counter international terrorism, expand operations to combat terrorist organizations and establish cooperation with international partners [1].

The most prominent example of NATO's involvement in the fight against terrorism was the operation in Afghanistan, which was one of the Alliance's longest and largest operations. Through its ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) mission, NATO focused on stabilizing the country, fighting terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda, and training national security forces. Although the operation had some challenges and shortcomings, it demonstrated NATO's ability to coordinate the efforts of many member states and partners in the fight against global terrorism.

In addition to Afghanistan, an important NATO initiative was to strengthen security in the Mediterranean Sea through Operation Active Endeavour, which was aimed at combating terrorist networks using maritime routes for illegal activities. This operation helped to improve maritime control, identify terrorist threats and prevent the illegal transport of weapons and fighters [2].

The European Union, as an interstate association focused on legal and diplomatic methods, also plays an important role in countering terrorism. The basis of the EU's policy in this area is the EU Strategy on Counter-Terrorism, adopted in 2005. It includes four key elements: prevention, protection, prosecution and response. This approach allows us to cover all stages of the fight against terrorism: from eliminating the causes of radicalization to responding directly to terrorist acts.

Preventing radicalization is one of the EU's priorities. Educational programmers, social initiatives and support for NGOs working with young people, vulnerable groups and communities at risk of spreading extremist ideas play an important role. The European Commission has also developed special reintegration programmers for citizens returning from conflict zones such as Syria and Iraq, where they may have been involved in terrorist groups.

Europol is the main EU agency responsible for coordinating the efforts of member states in the fight against terrorist networks. It provides intelligence sharing between countries, supports joint investigation teams and analyses new threats. Additionally, Eurojust is responsible for legal support in terrorism-related criminal investigations and legal assistance between member states.

In the digital age, the fight against cyber terrorism has become an important area for the EU. Terrorist groups are increasingly using the Internet to coordinate their activities, recruit new members and propagate extremist ideas. In response, the EU is developing strategies to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyber threats aimed at undermining national and international security.

Despite their different roles and mandates, NATO and the EU share many common interests in the fight against terrorism, which contributes to their close cooperation. In 2016, a declaration was signed to strengthen cooperation between these organizations in countering hybrid threats, which often combine terrorist activities, cybercrime and information warfare. This has allowed NATO and the EU to better coordinate efforts in areas where their interests overlap, such as cyber security, maritime security, and joint exercises [3].

International cooperation in the fight against terrorism is an important element of the modern security system. The experience of NATO and the EU shows that coordinated efforts at the global level can effectively counter terrorist threats. Cooperation between the two organizations includes both military and civilian aspects, which makes it possible to address the issue of counter-terrorism in a comprehensive manner. In the future, close cooperation between NATO and the EU in this area will remain a key factor in ensuring security both in Europe and globally.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CORRUPTION

Corruption is one of the biggest problems of modern society. It permeates various spheres – from politics and economics to education and medicine – and has serious consequences for society and public administration. Corruption is the abuse of power for personal gain. It can manifest itself in the form of bribery, fraud, conflict of interest or abuse of office. For example, an official may demand a bribe for a quick resolution of the issue or use official information for personal gain. It is a global problem that affects not only developing countries but also highly developed countries. In different countries, it has its own forms and scales, which are determined by the political situation, standard of living and the presence of effective anti-corruption institutions.

The main causes of corruption are:

1. Imperfect legislation – the lack of strict control over the activities of officials.
2. Weak judicial system – low trust in courts and law enforcement agencies leads to impunity.
3. Socio-economic factors - low standard of living and wages can push people to corrupt actions.
4. Lack of transparency – insufficient publicity and control by the public allow to hide corruption schemes.
5. Political instability – frequent changes of power can interfere with the long fight against corruption.

Consequences of corruption:

1. Economic losses – corruption reduces the effectiveness of public spending and hinders economic development.
2. Social injustice – due to corruption, resources are unevenly distributed, which deepens social inequality.
3. Reducing trust in the government – corruption undermines the authority of the state and the trust of citizens in officials and courts.
4. An obstacle to international integration – corruption is a barrier to cooperation with international organizations, in particular the EU.

The great danger of the international level of this socially negative phenomenon leads to the creation of an effective system for combating and combating corruption. However, the effectiveness of attracting foreign experience is largely related to the country in which it is implemented, starting from the level of development of the country and completing the mental level of each citizen. There is the Corruption Acceptance Index, an annual ranking of the world's countries compiled by Transparency

International since 1995. Countries in the ranking are ranked by the level of corruption, which is based on the assessments of entrepreneurs and analysts. The ranking shows the acceptance of corruption in countries on a scale from 100 (no corruption) to 0 (extreme corruption). It is this rating that allows you to receive the top-3 countries from which you can take international experience in combating and reducing corruption. The main principle that can be borrowed from the leader of the ranking of the country with the lowest level of corruption Denmark is a policy of «absolute intolerance» of corruption. Yes, when hiring, it is mandatory to sign a special agreement, which contains the obligation of the signatory parties to refuse to take and provide bribes. The reluctance to sign such a contract can be a serious reason for refusal to hire, and its violation entails dismissal, in the results of special cases and the characteristics of the employee there is a special note about what caused it [1].

Successful examples of foreign countries show the importance of independent bodies that have the powers and resources to fight corruption at different levels of government. The study of such institutions helps to understand how to ensure the independence of anti-corruption bodies and guarantee the effectiveness of their activities in Ukraine. Many countries around the world are actively using digital technologies for transparent public administration. A striking example of a "culture of transparency" is South Korea. So since 1999 Seoul has the OPEN program – a system for monitoring the consideration of citizens' applications by officials of the city administration, which caused a real sensation among national anti-corruption programs. The program is an indicator of the realized political will to fight corruption.

Free access to information about the state of affairs eliminates the need for personal contacts with government officials or offering them bribes in order to speed up the completion of the decision-making process. Thus, "OPEN" by excluding personal communication between government officials and citizens, as a necessary condition for the existence of corruption, performs its main task – the prevention of corruption and the restoration of public confidence in the city administration [2]. Another important example is the ProZorro public procurement system in Ukraine, which is based on international practices of transparency and openness. The study of such technological solutions allows Ukraine not only to increase transparency, but also to simplify the process of interaction between citizens and the state.

International experience shows that in order to successfully combat corruption, it is important to ensure the responsibility of politicians and civil servants for abuse. In countries such as Germany, France and Canada, there are clear mechanisms for bringing to justice for corruption, which increases the confidence of citizens in the authorities. Studying such practices can help Ukraine develop effective accountability mechanisms, including

through the implementation of anti-corruption ethics and stricter requirements for political transparency.

In Singapore, the anti-corruption policy is striking in its success. Its central link is a permanent specialized body to combat corruption - the Bureau for the Investigation of Corruption, which has political and functional independence. This independent body investigates and seeks to prevent cases of corruption in the public and private sector of Singapore's economy. The Bureau verifies cases of abuse among government officials and reports them to the relevant authorities to take the necessary measures. The Bureau examines the working methods of potentially corrupt state bodies in order to identify possible weaknesses in the management system and, if necessary, recommends that appropriate measures be taken by the heads of these departments. The main idea of Singapore's anti-corruption policy is "the desire to minimize or eliminate the conditions that create both the incentive and the possibility of a person committing corrupt actions." This is achieved through a number of anti-corruption principles, in particular: 1) the remuneration of civil servants according to the formula tied to the average salary of persons successfully working in the private sector; 2) controlled annual reporting of public officials on their property, assets and debts; the prosecutor has the right to check any bank, joint-stock and settlement accounts of persons suspected of violating the Corruption Prevention Act; 3) great rigor in corruption cases against high-ranking government officials to maintain the moral authority of incorruptible political leaders; 4) elimination of unnecessary administrative barriers to economic development [2].

In addition, in some states, various public organizations are actively used in the fight against corruption. In particular, in Sweden, independent monitoring of the level of corruption in certain spheres of society is carried out by the created in 1994 public organization "Democratic Audit," which unites leading Swedish political scientists, economists and other scientists. Along with monitoring the development of democratic freedoms in Swedish society, this organization is engaged in the study of specific issues, including those related to the fight against corruption.

A clear and effective system of combating corruption, based on a solid regulatory framework and unequivocal support of society, operates in Finland. It is this country that Transparency International, an international non-governmental organization to combat corruption, along with Denmark and New Zealand, identifies as one of the least corrupt countries among 176 countries in the world. Finland, as a member of the European Union, is a party to all major EU regulatory documents on combating organized crime and corruption. However, the implementation of European laws in the national legal system is carried out by this country quite carefully. The main principle of this process is the organic combination of Finnish national legislation with the pan-European one with the minimum possible changes

of the first one. The Finnish legal system is not characterized by laws using the term "struggle" with the definition of a certain type of crime. The Finnish legislator laid down the principles of preventing and preventing the commission of crimes in each normative legal act that determine a specific field of activity, and not the type of crime. According to the provisions of the Criminal Code of Finland, for committing actions that can be qualified as "corruption," sanctions are provided from a fine to imprisonment for up to four years, depending on the degree of public danger of the crime [3].

The study of international experience in the fight against corruption is an important step for Ukraine towards a transparent and effective management system. Each country has its own unique characteristics, and therefore there are no ready-made solutions. However, the use of successful practices of other states avoids mistakes and speeds up the reform process. Only a systematic and comprehensive fight against corruption based on the best world practices will be able to create an honest and fair society in Ukraine.

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SEARCH AS INVESTIGATIVE ACTION UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The search is carried out in order to identify and record information about the circumstances of the commission of a criminal offense, to find the instrument of a criminal offense or property that was obtained as a result of its commission, as well as to establish the whereabouts of the wanted persons [1].

Consequently, a search is an investigative action consisting in the forced examination of premises, structures, buildings, sections of the terrain and other objects owned by a person in order to identify and seize objects and documents that may be of importance in criminal proceedings, or things that are prohibited in circulation, or finding wanted persons.

If the investigator decides to conduct a search, his duty is to implement the principle of proportionality, that is, it is precisely this investigative-search action that should be necessary to perform the tasks of the criminal process, provided that the goal cannot be achieved by other tolerant means.

According to the object, the search is divided into four groups:

– search of residential premises, for example, residential buildings, cottages, apartments, dormitory rooms, even a tourist tent in nature or castles.

– the search for another person's possession, such as a garage, yacht, plane, or cafe.

– search of office and other premises, such as warehouses or industrial premises, enterprises, institutions, organizations.

– search of the territory, such as land, garden, garden.

– search of a person, for example, a personal search [2].

But the investigator or detective should remember when deciding to conduct a search and its implementation of the legal status of certain persons and premises.

Without the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights cannot be searched. According to Art. 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada for Human Rights," he cannot be prosecuted or searched, as well as personally examined, without the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [2].

Documents related to the execution by a lawyer of the functions of a defender or representative of the interests of individual participants in criminal proceedings are not subject to seizure [2].

Penetration into the dwelling or office of a judge, into his personal or official transport, conducting an inspection, search or seizure of documents, wiretapping of his telephone conversations, personal search of the judge and inspection, seizure of correspondence, things and documents can be carried out only by a motivated decision of the court, or with the voluntary consent of the judge if the chairman of the relevant court decides to take special security measures [2].

The purpose of the search is the search, seizure and procedural consolidation of the means of crime, objects of criminal encroachment, traces of crime, values acquired by criminal means, other material evidence, objects and documents that are important for establishing the objective truth in the case and ensuring compensation for the damage caused by the crime [2].

The peculiarity of the search is the time at which it is allowed to be carried out, namely from 6 to 22 for the slightest harm to a person during the start-up.

The grounds for conducting a search can be divided into two categories, namely, actual and legal.

Factual grounds of search is the presence of sufficient grounds to believe that a criminal offense was committed, the items and documents sought are relevant to the pre-trial investigation and may be evidence in the case, as well as probable data indicating the concealment of objects and documents of importance in the case in a certain place. These data can be obtained: during interrogations, inspection of the scene or in the

implementation of other procedural actions performed by the pre-trial investigation authorities [2].

The legal basis for the search is the ruling of the investigating judge, and urgent cases provided for by Part 3 of Art. 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine by the decision of the investigator or prosecutor.

The investigator, prosecutor during the search must remember and comply with the requirements for conducting investigative actions provided for in the disposition of Article 223 of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely, any search is carried out with the mandatory participation of at least two attesting witnesses, regardless of the use of technical means of fixing the relevant investigative action.

But there is a category of subjects that cannot be attesting witnessesthese, are relatives of the suspect, accused and victim, law enforcement officers, as well as persons interested in the results of criminal proceedings.

The war is an extraordinary event in the legal field, the implementation of which causes the grounds for the use of institutions of extreme necessity both in the field of countering aggression and in the field of legislative regulation of legal proceedings in the territory of an armed conflict. Changes in procedural legislation should ensure a balance of private and public interests [2].

So after the full-scale invasion, changes and additions took place in the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the order of the special regime of criminal proceedings under martial law.

During a search or inspection of a person's home or other property, a search of a person, if the involvement of witnesses is objectively impossible or is associated with a potential danger to their life or health, the relevant investigative (search) actions are carried out without the involvement of witnesses. In this case, the course and results of a search or inspection of a person's home or other property, a search of a person are necessarily recorded by available technical means by continuous video recording in accordance with part 1 of Article 615 of the Criminal Procedure Code [1].

The simplified procedure for conducting investigative actions and fixing their course and results should ensure both the reliability of evidence and compliance with the guarantees of the participants in the process, is carried out without significant violation of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by law, which makes it possible to determine the admissibility of the evidence obtained [2].

It should be concluded that the search refers to the institution of investigative (search) actions, the investigator or detective must prove strong grounds, which are confirmed by the collected evidence regarding the sufficiency and proportionality of the investigative action chosen by him and compliance with the requirements during the search that are enshrined in the Criminal Procedure Code, without violating human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine.

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PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, THEIR ANALOGUES AND PRECURSORS

Drug smuggling is a violation of international law and can lead to severe consequences for those who are engaged in such activity. This phenomenon contributes to the spread of drug addiction, crime and violence, and also negatively affects the economy. Smuggling leads to lost profits for legal sectors and creates additional costs for the state to fight crime, treat drug addicts and rehabilitate them. However, there are various measures that can be taken to combat drug smuggling. This includes strengthening border controls, cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries, development of effective strategies against drug addiction, as well as popularization of information about the harm of drugs.

The definition of smuggling contained in the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides an extended interpretation of this concept and covers all possible ways of committing it. Since narcotic drugs are under strict state control, they pose an increased danger, and their non-medical use causes significant damage to health of the population. Criminal responsibility for smuggling narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors, as well as falsified medical products is provided for in Art. 305 of Chapter XIII of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. This crime is classified as serious, while smuggling is qualified as particularly serious [2].

The social danger of drug smuggling lies in the fact that this crime contributes to filling the domestic market with dangerous substances, which circulation is prohibited within the country. The number of people who use these substances is increasing, as well as the number of crimes, most of which are self-motivated. This leads to an increase in criminal offenses closely related to drug trafficking, drug addiction, as well as international, cross-border and organized crime. Organized criminal groups and gangs are engaged in smuggling and distribution of drugs, international criminal connections are established, officials are bribed, and the moral decay of

state power is taking place. Thus, each of these negative manifestations of smuggling reflects one of the specific features of its social danger. Only a comprehensively established set of these features can create a complete picture of the social danger of drug smuggling [4, p. 227].

The problem of illegal drug trafficking is extremely urgent in Ukraine. Analysis of the situation shows that the spread of drug addiction is one of the most dangerous phenomena threatening the future of the country. There is a constant increase in the number of persons registered with drug addiction, mainly among young people who are the most vulnerable having unstable value orientations. Youth is not only the future, but also a significant production potential of the state, and drug addiction excludes them from production relations and the reproductive process.

Drug abuse leads to the deformation of the spiritual and ethical values of society, degradation of the individual and loss of these individuals for society. Children born from drug-addicted parents often have serious health problems, because drugs used during pregnancy poisons fetus and forms addiction already in the womb. Research by geneticists shows that drug addiction can be inherited, which damages the gene pool. In this regard, ensuring health care and preserving the gene pool of the Ukrainian people is the duty of the state, according to Art. 16 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1].

The social danger of drug smuggling also lies in the fact that their illegal import into Ukraine can contribute to the commission of other more serious crimes. There are rare cases when an "experienced" smuggler is limited to only one crime, because usually other offenses are committed along with smuggling. Some of them become means to finance further smuggling, while others become its inevitable companions. Addicts constantly need money to buy drugs, and it becomes almost impossible to obtain large amounts legally. As practice shows, most drug addicts get money by committing property crimes, including theft, fraud, debt, drug trafficking and prostitution. Today, smuggling is constantly improving, new and more sophisticated methods appear, and criminals accumulate a lot of experience and use modern achievements of science and technology [5, p. 335].

Smuggling is defined as the illegal movement of narcotics across the customs border of Ukraine. This means that smuggling should be understood as illegal actions related to the import or export of drugs to or from the territory of Ukraine, which involves actual crossing of the customs border. According to Art. 305 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the objective side of smuggling is determined only when the movement occurs in violation of customs control, which can be carried out in two main ways:

1. Out of customs control – moving across the customs border without going through customs procedures or in inappropriate places that are not customs control zones.

2. With concealment from customs control – use of special hiding places or other means that make it difficult to detect drugs, or submission of forged documents for movement [3, p. 337].

Preventing the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs is one of the most important tasks for the whole humanity. The main role in the fight against the development of criminal organizations in this area is played by the operational units of the National Police of Ukraine, which carry out operational proceedings. This includes the accumulation, systematization and use of operational and investigative materials for the purpose of preventing criminal offenses, their detection and termination, as well as ensuring drug security by conducting complex operational and investigative activities.

An important aspect of this activity is the search and identification of persons and facts of operational interest. This involves obtaining and checking primary information about the objects of operational attention, proactive search for data on the activities of subjects, recording criminal acts in the field of drug trafficking, as well as conducting operational measures to identify and stop illegal actions of individuals and organized groups.

The situation with smuggling of narcotics in Ukraine remains difficult due to a number of factors. Firstly, the war in Ukraine is in progress, which affects security and the economy. Secondly, it is necessary to improve the legislation to increase the effectiveness of the fight against smuggling and prevent negative consequences for the economy. Thirdly, it is important to create conditions for the interest of enterprises in the legal movement of goods across the border, providing the appropriate legal framework. Fourthly, it is necessary to improve the professional training of customs service employees. Finally, a decisive fight against corruption is vital.

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COMBATING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency is a legal term that describes when minors engage in illegal behavior before they have reached the statutory age of 18. Less serious crimes committed by those under the age of 18 are usually classified as a status offense. There are four main types of juvenile delinquency – individual,group-supported,organized and situational.

Individual delinquency: This refers to delinquency in which only one individual is involved in committing a delinquent act and its cause is located within the individual delinquent. Most of the explanations of this delinquent behaviour come from psychiatrists.

Group-supported delinquency:

In this type, delinquencies are committed in companionship with others and the cause is located not in the personality of the individual or in the delinquent's family but in the culture of the individual's home and neighbourhood.

Organised delinquency:

This type refers to delinquencies that are committed by formally organised groups. These delinquencies were analysed in the United States in the 1950s and the concept of 'delinquent subculture' was developed.

Situational delinquency:

The above-mentioned three types of delinquencies have one thing in common. In all of them, delinquency is viewed as having deep roots. In individual delinquency (according to the psychogenic explanation), the roots of delinquency lie primarily within the individual; in group-supported and organised delinquencies (the sociogenic explanation) [1].

What Risk Factors Are Identified With Juvenile Crime?

- Failure in School. This factor manifests itself at an early age. Failure at school includes poor academic performance, poor attendance, or more likely, expulsion or dropping out of school. This is an important factor for predicting future criminal behavior. Leaving school early reduces the chances that juveniles will develop the "social" skills that are gained in school, such as learning to meet deadlines, following instructions, and being able to deal constructively with their peers.
- Family Problems. This factor includes a history of criminal activity in the family. It also includes juveniles who have been subject to sexual or physical abuse, neglect, or abandonment. It is also manifested by a lack of parental control over the child.

- Substance Abuse. This risk factor includes not just arrests for drug or alcohol possession or sale, but also the effect of substance abuse on juvenile behavior. For example, using alcohol or drugs lowers a person's inhibitions, making it easier to engage in criminal activity. Also, drug abuse can lead to a variety of property offenses to pay for drug habits.
- Pattern Behaviors and "Conduct" Problems. Pattern behaviors include chronic stealing or running away. Juveniles with "conduct" problems can be characterized as those individuals who have not outgrown aggressiveness by early adolescence.
- Gang Membership and Gun Possession. Gang membership and gang-related crime is primarily a juvenile problem. Gang membership, especially at an early age, is strongly associated with future criminal activity. Juvenile gun possession is a factor that "magnifies" juvenile crime by making offenses more likely to result in injury or death [2].

Typical Punishments for Juvenile Offenders

Criminal defendants under the age of 18 are sent to juvenile court. In juvenile court, you will not be tried in front of a jury. Instead, a judge will look at the evidence presented by a prosecutor and reach a decision on whether you have committed the crime.

Juvenile courts offer youth offenders many sentencing options, also known as "disposition orders". These sentencing options fall under two major categories and depend on the severity of the offense and the minor's criminal history:

- Incarceration
- Non-incarceration

Incarceration Options for Juvenile Delinquents

Once a juvenile court judge determines that the minor violated a criminal law, he or she may order incarceration as a penalty. Here are some of the different levels of incarceration you may face as a juvenile delinquent:

- Home confinement or house arrest: The judge orders the minor to remain at home with certain exceptions for places such as school and counseling visits;
- Placement with someone other than a parent or guardian: The judge orders that you live with a relative, or in a group or a foster home;
- Juvenile hall: You are ordered to stay in a juvenile detention center for a short term;
- Probation (after juvenile hall): You may be ordered to stay in a juvenile detention facility for a few months and then be put on probation;
- Secured juvenile facilities: For more serious crimes, you may be sentenced to stay in a secured juvenile facility for a longer period of time;
- Adult jail: In a very serious case, you may be ordered to spend time in an adult county jail or state prison;

• Blended Sentence: In some jurisdictions, the juvenile court can order that you spend time in a juvenile facility until you are 18, then transfer to an adult jail.

Non-Incarceration Punishments for Juvenile Offenders

A juvenile court judge also has the discretion to offer rehabilitation options for you, depending on the crime. Some disposition orders that do not include confinement are:

• Verbal Warning: The judge simply reprimands you verbally;

• Fine: You are ordered to pay a fine to the government or to the victim, if any;

• Counseling;

• Community Service: As your punishment, the court may ask that you complete a certain number of hours in service to your community;

• Electronic Monitoring: You are ordered to wear a wrist or ankle bracelet at all times to verify where you are for a certain period of time;

• Probation: You may be assigned certain conditions that you have to meet, including attending counseling, meeting curfews, avoiding certain individuals (such as gang members) and completing anger management classes. In this case you will be assigned a probation officer who reports back to the court. If you have violated the terms of your probation, you can receive a harsher disposition order such as incarceration [3].

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CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

International terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Since this threat has never been so strong, France is taking action at every level with its international partners to combat terrorist networks in France and abroad.

The goals are many:

• Reduce terrorist groups' regional hold;

• Combat financial, human, logistic and terrorist propaganda networks;

• Prevent radicalization;

• Protect French interests and nationals abroad.

• To achieve these goals, France's international action against terrorism includes:

• Taking determined military action;

• Stabilizing liberated areas and seeking political solutions to conflicts;

• Scaling up action by the European Union;

• Enhancing international cooperation to fight terrorist financing in particular.

• Enhancing international cooperation

Because terrorist groups represent a global threat, France is taking action with its partners to enhance international cooperation when it comes to fighting terrorism in many areas, including:

• Preventing radicalization and curbing terrorist propaganda

France conducts high-level dialogue with its main partners on prevention of radicalization and participates in multilateral discussions on this issue. Efforts to stop the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes remain a key focus of our counterterrorism action. France is conducting high-level dialogue with digital companies to achieve rapid and lasting withdrawal (in one hour maximum) of terrorist content online.

• Working to combat foreign terrorist fighters (FTF)

France is involved in different work aiming to contain the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, in the appropriate international bodies, notably the United Nations, and within the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), which brings together 29 countries and the European Union.

• Building our partners' capacity to combat terrorism

France is implementing training programmes for its partners: law enforcement investigators, magistrates and services working on counterterrorism.

Spearheading the fight against terrorist financing

Terrorist groups need financing and they use all the means at their disposal to attain it, including new technologies to collect and transfer funds. That is why in 2018 France mobilized countries determined to identify and drain all the sources of terrorist financing. At the instigation of President Macron, an international No Money for Terror Conference was held on 25 and 26 April in Paris on combating the financing of Al-Qaeda and Daesh. Representatives from 70 countries and leaders of some 20 international and regional organizations and specialized agencies attended the first No Money for Terror Conference. In their final statement, the participants committed to reinforce their legal frameworks and their intelligence cooperation. Several clear priorities and tangible measures were defined in in a summary document called the Paris Agenda.

A second No Money for Terror Conference was held on 7 and 8 November 2019 in Australia. France is making important efforts to rally the international community's support for implementing the Paris Agenda:

1. For the first time, a resolution on terrorism was adopted in the Security Council on 28 March 2019, enshrining a key political decision on this issue:

By reaffirming the obligations of States, including the criminalization of the financing of terrorists, terrorist organizations and acts.

By calling for increased use and effectiveness of asset freezing tools in counter-terrorism;

By urging States to assess and anticipate terrorist financing risks, create a financial intelligence unit, and strengthen international cooperation:

By increasing the involvement of the UN system in tackling terrorist financing, in addition to the action conducted by the FATF whose central role in determining international standards in this area must be enhanced.

By recalling the need to make sure humanitarian stakeholders' action continues when measures are taken to curb terrorism financing.

2. Fighting terrorist financing was one of the three counter-terrorism priorities promoted by France during its G7 presidency.

3. France, which seeks to set an example in this area, regularly recalls its commitment to implementing the Paris Agenda to its technical and political partners.

4. France actively supports increasing FATF's resources and visibility. In 2018, it made a voluntary contribution of €1 million over three years. It supported prolonging the FATF mandate and increasing its operational budget in April, during a ministerial meeting that was held on the sidelines of the World Banks' and the IMF's spring assemblies.

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CORRUPTION IN GERMANY: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND PREVENTION RULES

Corruption refers to dishonest or unethical behavior involving the misuse of power or authority for personal gain. It can occur in various forms and in different sectors, such as politics, business, government, and even social interactions. Corruption typically involves bribery, fraud, embezzlement, nepotism, or other illicit practices that undermine the integrity, fairness, and efficiency of institutions and processes. Corruption is harmful to societies and economies because it diverts resources away from

their intended purposes, erodes public trust in institutions, undermines the rule of law, and perpetuates inequality and poverty. It can hinder economic development, discourage foreign investment, and distort the allocation of resources. Moreover, corruption can have severe social and political consequences, leading to social unrest, political instability, and the erosion of democratic principles [3].

Corrupt behaviour may occur in many different forms and in different areas of society. Whether it is bribery or corruption in international business transactions or domestically and whether corruptibility can be found in politics or in the administration, corruption undermines the foundation of a society by damaging the citizens' trust in the state and business and it can also cause material damage [5].

In general, German law features a strong anti-corruption framework' and its experience can be useful for Ukraine. Giving, offering or promising, as well as taking, demanding or accepting the promise of bribes all constitute criminal offences. Facilitation payments are also prohibited. Even small-value gifts and hospitality for public officials may constitute a criminal offence depending on the specific circumstances of the case, the benefit's value and the intention of the provider.

German authorities make decisions and set rules, in particular for activities in the private sector. Office holders are exposed to certain risks of corruption in the course of performing their duties. The German Penal Code (StGB), in particular, governs the relevant actions and penalties under criminal law. Accepting and granting undue advantage, corruption and bribery are punishable by law. The sentence ranges from three years (§§ 331, 333 StGB) to 15 years (§ 335 (1) No. 2 StGB). Corruption on the part of judges (§ 332 (2) 2 StGB) and corruption and bribery of elected representatives (§ 108e StGB) are indictable offences and risk a prison sentence of between one and ten years.

Civil servants employed by the federal government are not allowed to ask for, be promised or accept any rewards, gifts or other advantages in relation to their office/their professional duties for themselves or for a third party (§ 71 of the German Federal Civil Service Act (BBG)). The equivalent law for civil servants employed by Federal States or municipalities is § 42 of the Civil Service Status Act (BeamtStG). The prohibition applies to all advantages of an economic and non-economic kind.

At EU level there is the following important requirements: Directive 2017/1371 dated 5 July 2017 of the European Parliament and the Council on applying criminal law to combat fraud directed against the financial interests of the Union and the agreement based on Article K.3 (2) (c) of the European Union's treaty on combating bribery in which officials of the European Union and the EU's member states are involved [5].

The German anti-bribery laws provide for criminal liability of both the giving and the receiving party of a bribe. Other criminal offences that

are regularly associated with corruption, such as embezzlement and tax evasion, are also regularly prosecuted in parallel.

In Germany, there is no central federal investigation authority dealing with bribery matters. The law enforcement authorities and the courts are responsible for enforcing the anti-corruption legislation. In all German states, there are special public prosecutor's offices for white collar crime, in which special departments are set up to combat corruption. In some states, there are also specialised public prosecutor's offices for corruption offences. If corruption is suspected at the outset, the public prosecutor's office is obliged to intervene. If the suspected corruption is confirmed, the public prosecutor's office will file charges. If the culpable offence can be proven, the offender will be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment by the court [1].

Corruption is a crime that is committed covertly and those involved have no interest in it being discovered. In addition to this, the concrete losses for individuals and the general public can generally not be ascertained or only at a later date. Important instruments in the fight against corruption are therefore measures to create transparency. Relevant measures here are regulations to combat money laundering through disclosing "beneficial owners" via the transparency register. Another instrument is the reporting of corruption by employees in companies and authorities (whistleblowers). They are often the first to notice abuses and, through their tips, can ensure that violations of the law are uncovered, investigated, prosecuted and stopped. At government level, offices exist to report corruption, for example the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the Criminal Investigation Authorities of Federal States or in the form of ombudsmen in different Federal States and municipalities [2].

Corruption impedes investment, with consequent effects on growth and jobs. I'm sure, countries capable of confronting corruption use their human and financial resources more efficiently, attract more investment, and grow more rapidly. Germany has strong institutional and legal anti-corruption frameworks. There is a low risk of corruption when dealing with Germany's judiciary. The judiciary is characterized by a high degree of professionalism and independence from political interference. Germany's score suggests a fairly "clean" perception of corruption in its public sector, which covers elected officials, civil servants, and the extent to which laws and enforcement successfully combat corrupt acts like abuse of power, bribery and theft of public resources.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPERIENCE IN COMBATIING ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime has always been and remains a serious problem for many countries. The current state of society's development shows that crime is only growing every year along with the needs of humanity.

During the last 10 years in England and Wales (about 88% of all Britons live on its territory, who commit almost 90% of all crimes), there has been a gradual reduction in both absolute and relative crime rates. In particular, in 2003, the police of this country registered 5.9 million crimes, In 2007 – 5.4 million, in 2011 – 4 million, and in 2012 – 3.7 million crimes. Other data obtained through a national survey of the population differ somewhat from these indicators [1].

According to CSEW data, 12.8 million crimes were committed in 2002, 11 million in 2007, 9.6 million in 2011, and 8.8 million in 2012. This means that there is a significant difference between official UK police data and the more objective data obtained through annual population surveys. On average, this difference exceeds two times [1].

This gives grounds for making an intermediate conclusion that the composition Surveys of crime in England and Wales, the assessment of population victimization in Great Britain can and should be taken into account by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, scientists, the public and all interested parties for the improvement of the national model of criminal law statistics.

At one time, the UK introduced an innovative electronic service called "Crime Map", which became the first in the world. This innovation was aimed at preventing crime and raising awareness among Britons about the crime situation. In particular, the service allows: to determine the level and dynamics of crime in a certain part of London; identify the most common crimes or torts in the relevant district; compare the current crime rate with previous periods; get information about police officers who serve

the relevant district (surname, first name, position, rank, photo, contact numbers, reception hours, etc.). At the same time, different areas of London on this map have their own color (from blue to red), which indicates the corresponding level of crime in the British capital. The crime map turned out to be a very successful experiment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Great Britain, which proves the increased interest in it on the part of the British: over two years (2011–2012), the service was used more than 500 million times [1].

In Great Britain, there is the Most Dangerous Organized Crime Agency (SOCA). Its main areas of activity include: 1) raising public awareness of organized crime; 2) increasing the return of illegally obtained funds and the disclosure of criminal cases; 3) increasing the threat to organized criminal groups through operational and investigative actions, as well as the introduction of new methods of combating this phenomenon.

Despite some stabilization and even a reduction in some crime rates in Great Britain, the leadership and law enforcement agencies are still concerned about the problem of youth and juvenile crime. In order to adequately respond to citizens' concerns about crime in Great Britain, the police create special organizations that aim to reassure the public and reduce the fear of crime. One such organization is the Safer London Foundation, which is supported by the London Police and City Hall. Its funding comes from a variety of sources, including the police, city officials and private charitable contributions. The main tasks of the Foundation are to ensure cooperation between the police and residents of London, in particular in the most disadvantaged areas, to reduce the victimization of minors, to identify cases of family violence, to study the problems of young people and to facilitate the resolution of local community issues through mediation with the city administration.

In European countries, as well as in Ukraine, the fight against the activities of transnational organized criminal groups that harm the economic interests of the state is created through several main institutions. These include: the police, specialized law enforcement agencies, tax services, customs authorities, and financial intelligence services. All these structures work together to effectively counter criminal schemes and protect the country's economy.

As for Great Britain, it refers to the third option of institutional integration, it consists in combining tax and customs services as law enforcement agencies within the framework of one administrative structure. This model is used by Austria, Great Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and outside Europe – South Africa. However, such an organization does not cover all functions. Crimes not related to violations of tax and customs legislation (or in cases where such offenses are not determinative) belong to the competence of the police. In addition, in all of

these countries, except for Spain and South Africa, the police also perform financial intelligence functions.

Organized crime in the UK is a serious problem, covering a range of illegal activities from drug trafficking to financial fraud and cybercrime. The British authorities actively counter this threat through the coordinated work of the police, specialized law enforcement agencies, customs and tax services, as well as through international cooperation with other countries. Special attention is paid to the fight against transnational criminal groups, which often have complex and well-organized structures.

As a result of the application of complex strategies and the introduction of the latest technologies, such as financial intelligence and digital surveillance, it was possible to achieve significant successes in the fight against organized crime. However, given the constant changes in criminal schemes and the globalization of criminal networks, the problem remains relevant and requires further efforts and adaptation of legal and law enforcement mechanisms.

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EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN FOREING COUNTRIES

Juvenile delinquency remains one of the most acute social problems in many countries, including Ukraine. It reflects the overall level of moral culture in society and is an indicator of demoralization. Although Ukraine has seen a certain decline in juvenile delinquency in recent years, the situation in large cities and central regions remains alarming due to the high intensity and activity of juvenile offenders. Studying foreign experience is extremely important, as leading countries effectively implement various models of preventive work with young people. This makes it possible to focus on the study and possible application of successful practices that can be effective in the Ukrainian context.

One of the most humane and education-oriented approaches is German legislation, which is recognized by European scholars as one of the most effective in combating juvenile delinquency. In addition to the Criminal Code, there is a special Law on Juvenile Justice, which provides for educational and correctional measures and the imposition of punishment only when absolutely necessary. In Germany, for a juvenile who has committed theft, the court may limit itself to an educational conversation

instead of imprisonment or a fine, allowing the offender to realize the consequences of his or her actions without severe sanctions. This approach ensures a significant level of rehabilitation, allowing adolescents to avoid further offending. By comparison, the Ukrainian judiciary is more likely to apply punitive sanctions to juveniles, which is one of the possible areas for improvement."[3, p. 279-280]

Another exemplary approach to preventing juvenile delinquency is used in the United States. There are three models of prevention: the community-based model, the individual safety model, and the environmental model. These models are implemented at both local and federal levels, actively involving the public in maintaining law and order. For example, in a number of states, citizen participation helped to reduce the level of robberies by 30% [3, c. 279-280].

The United States also pays considerable attention to addressing the causes of crime and preventing conflicts in the family, which helps to strengthen trust between the police and the community. Innovative technologies, such as laser systems for traffic control, automated fingerprinting systems and the creation of the National Crime Information Centre, are helping to prevent crime more effectively. These tools can also be useful in Ukraine, where the integration of innovations can strengthen the police's capacity to deal with juvenile offenders [2, p. 132-135].

Switzerland provides a compelling example of juvenile crime prevention based on distinct sociocultural factors. The low level of juvenile delinquency in the country is attributed not only to its slow urbanization, which results in fewer densely populated areas prone to youth crime, but also to a society deeply rooted in stability and traditional community structures. The indigenous population forms the majority, with generations often residing in the same areas, creating strong local bonds and natural social oversight. These close-knit communities are characterized by shared values and a strong sense of mutual responsibility, which discourages delinquent behavior among youth.

Furthermore, Switzerland has a high level of legal awareness, which is integrated into the education system, helping young people understand the consequences of criminal behavior from an early age. This foundation of respect for the law is supported by a decentralized police force that operates with a community-oriented approach. Local police maintain close relationships with residents, fostering trust and addressing potential issues before they escalate [1, p. 173-176].

Among the most effective preventive measures in foreign practice, a special place is occupied by employment programs for adolescents, which ensure their involvement in socially useful activities that fill their free time. For example, in the United States, such programs include classes in sports clubs, cultural centers, and clubs, as well as involvement in the Boy Scout movement. An important part of prevention programs is school initiatives

aimed at developing life skills in adolescents, including stress management and communication skills, which helps to reduce crime. Rehabilitation programs that teach critical thinking and modelling behavior in different situations are also popular. This allows young people to master self-control skills and reduces the risk of drug use and offending [1, p. 173-176].

Analysis of international experience shows that the most effective approaches are those that focus on educational and rehabilitation measures aimed at reducing recidivism. For example, the German focus on juvenile education has proven to be effective, while in the United States, programs for socialization and youth engagement in useful activities have shown positive results. At the same time, none of the existing models is perfect, as they all take into account the socio-cultural characteristics of the respective country.

In summary, the analysis of foreign experience in combating juvenile delinquency shows that in order to achieve meaningful results, it is best to apply a comprehensive approach focused on social integration and rehabilitation of young people. The integration of prevention models from the United States and Switzerland, as well as educational measures from Germany, into Ukrainian legislation will help to significantly increase the effectiveness of measures to prevent juvenile delinquency in Ukraine. The introduction of such programs will be an important step towards building a safer society, where preventive measures and rehabilitation of offenders can become an effective alternative to punitive sanctions.

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VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST MINORS

A violent crime against minors is a serious global issue that has devastating consequences for children and adolescents. It encompasses a wide range of harmful behaviors, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse that affects the normal development of the child through child sexual abuse, child pornography, or sex trafficking of minors. These acts of violence can occur in various settings, such as homes, schools, and communities, at night or day.

According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. Children, who by definition need the guardianship and care of adults, are among the most vulnerable and innocent victims of crimes.

Criminal child abuse cases most of ten involve physical abuse. For example, a parent or guardian hits a child, causing bodily harm. If the child is seriously injured, law enforcement is likely to treat the incident as a criminal offense. If the abuser is a parent or guardian who lives with the child, the state may also consider charges of domestic violence. Most of ten, parents deny abusing their children, arguing that they were engaging in reasonable physical discipline of the child. This defense most of ten arises when the charge involves spanking the child in a way that leaves marks.

Child sexual abuse is one of the most serious criminal offenses today, severely punished in the criminal justice system.

Sexual crimes against children have devastating and long-lasting consequences. The causes of these consequences can be diverse: children who have been sexually abused may suffer physical injuries, including sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy and chronic pain. The psychological trauma that occurs in cases of sexual abuse can lead to serious emotional trauma, including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and low self-esteem.

Sexual abuse of a child can interfere with a child's normal development, affecting their ability to form healthy relationships and trust others. Children who have been sexually abused are at higher risk of further abuse or violence in the future.

Victims of violence are more likely to experience a range of problems, including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and substance abuse. Additionally, they may have difficulty forming healthy relationships and may be more likely to engage in criminal activity or become victims of violence themselves in the future.

The causes of violence against minors are complex and multifaceted. They may include factors such as poverty, family dysfunction, substance abuse, mental illness, and societal attitudes that condone violence.

Preventing violence against minors requires a comprehensive approach that can help in the future. It is necessary to start by educating children, parents and citizens about the signs of violence against others, the ability to distinguish it and the importance of reporting violence against minors.

Providing support services to victims of violence, such as counseling, work with a psychologist, post-traumatic therapy and legal assistance, can also affect the investigation of violent crimes, since minors are afraid to talk about it.

In turn, law enforcement agencies must ensure that laws that protect children from violence are implemented and that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions.

Nowadays, it is possible to develop programs that will help promote healthy interpersonal relationships, conflict resolution and positive parenting.

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ENGLISH AS THE LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH: PROSPECTS FOR UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In today's world, English has emerged as the global language of science, technology, and academic research. It serves as the primary medium of communication within the international scientific community, opening up new opportunities for collaboration and knowledge exchange. Given the rapid changes in the global information landscape, the importance of proficiency in English within Ukrainian universities and research institutions is growing. Consequently, the teaching of English as the language of science becomes crucial for enhancing the competitiveness of Ukrainian scholars on the international stage.

Firstly, the dominance of English facilitates international collaboration. Ukrainian universities can establish partnerships with foreign institutions, such as joint research projects and exchange programs,

enabling researchers to work together on global challenges like climate change and public health.

Also, improving English proficiency allows access to a wealth of scientific literature. Universities could create a centralized digital library of English-language journals and resources, offering workshops on navigating databases like PubMed and Scopus. Additionally, universities might consider subscriptions to major English-language journals, making them available to faculty and students.

To attract international students and faculty, universities should offer more programs taught in English. For example, developing a Master's program in Environmental Science that is entirely in English could draw students from around the world. This program could include modules on international environmental law, global warming, and sustainable practices, featuring guest lectures from international experts. Also, encouraging researchers to publish in high-impact English-language journals can increase their work's visibility. Institutions could host regular workshops on academic writing, where experienced researchers mentor their colleagues. An example could be setting up a "Writing Fellowship" program that pairs junior researchers with senior mentors who guide them in writing and submitting articles to international journals.

Establishing English language courses specifically for academic and research purposes is crucial. For instance, universities could create a "Research English" course focusing on technical vocabulary, presentation skills, and academic writing. Additionally, online platforms like Coursera or edX could be leveraged to provide access to high-quality English language courses, integrating them into the academic curriculum.

Institutions can create incentives for faculty to present in English by offering funding for international conference participation. For example, a university might allocate a specific budget for faculty travel to present research at global conferences, thereby encouraging them to present their findings in English.

Utilizing digital tools can enhance language learning and research dissemination. Universities could develop online platforms for virtual collaboration, such as research management systems where researchers can share findings in English. Additionally, implementing tools like Grammarly or Turnitin can aid in improving writing quality and ensuring proper citation practices.

Also, engaging with local and international scientific communities can enhance the reputation of Ukrainian research institutions. Hosting international conferences or workshops can showcase Ukrainian research.

The government can support the integration of English in academia by funding language training programs for faculty and students. Moreover, policies can be introduced that encourage universities to establish

partnerships with foreign institutions, facilitating student and staff exchanges that focus on research collaboration.

No less important are long-term development strategies. Developing a comprehensive strategy for promoting English in Ukrainian academia should include setting specific goals for English proficiency at different academic levels. For example, universities could aim for a percentage of their faculty to publish in English-language journals within a certain timeframe and provide the necessary resources and support to achieve this goal.

Universities can introduce English for Special Purposes (ESP), namely the development of ESP courses tailored to specific fields such as engineering, medicine, law or the social sciences, which can improve professional communication skills.

The integration of English as a medium of instruction and research in Ukrainian universities and scientific institutions is not just a necessity but an opportunity to enhance global collaboration, research visibility, and academic mobility. By prioritizing English language proficiency, institutions can better prepare their faculty and students for participation in the international academic community.

The proposed practical strategies, such as developing tailored English for Specific Purposes (ESP) programs, fostering research visibility through English-language publishing, and creating international partnerships, are crucial for achieving these goals. Furthermore, the adoption of digital tools can facilitate language learning and research dissemination, ensuring that Ukrainian academics remain competitive on the global stage.

In conclusion, embracing English as the language of science and research can significantly impact the academic landscape in Ukraine, promoting innovation, enhancing collaboration, and ultimately contributing to the country's socio-economic development. By investing in English language education and creating supportive academic environments, Ukrainian universities can become key players in the global research community.

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PROBLEMS OF MIGRATION IN UKRAINE DURING THE WAR

The problem of migration in Ukraine touched up several millions of Ukrainian people had to move to safer regions of the country, and a significant share of them (mostly women, children, and elderly people) have left abroad in search of safer living conditions, which has become the worst migration crisis since the World War II.

The open Russian military invasion of Ukraine supported by Belarus launched in February 2022 has changed the usual state of affairs and caused the economic, humanitarian, and migration crises. Lots of Ukrainians have been forced to move to Russia. Poland hosts the largest number of Ukrainian citizens among the EU countries (about 60% of all refugees), much less left for Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, and Germany. Almost every European country helps Ukraine in some way or another, hosting its residents and providing asylum.

The collective protection of displaced persons allows immediate assistance to many people in conditions of emergencies and reduces pressure on the system of asylum provision authorities. This decision provides the right to Ukrainians to live, work, and receive assistance in the EU countries avoiding the lingering process of asylum application submission and long waiting for the respective decision [1].

Nowadays the mass migration triggered by the Russian-instigated war is not just about fleeing Ukraine to the nearest safe country; it has become more complex. This complexity has become particularly evident in recent months as the movement of refugees from countries directly bordering Ukraine has expanded further west, mainly to Germany, but also as far as Canada, where there is a robust Ukrainian diaspora. Many Ukrainians maintain contact with home through short-term moves back and forth, building on pre-existing patterns of seasonal labour migration. Millions of refugees have returned permanently to their homeland but rarely to the areas where they fled.

The distribution of refugees has changed significantly over the past year. While in the spring of 2023, Poland was still the country with the highest number of forcibly displaced persons, Germany is now the leading destination. According to official statistics, about 1.1 million Ukrainian refugees currently reside in Germany [2].

A significant number of Ukrainian refugees find sanctuary overseas. Over 400,000 Ukrainians have migrated to Canada and the US since February 2022. Both of these countries have introduced special visa regimes for Ukrainian refugees. Those interested in staying in Canada can gain

admission through the Canada-Ukraine Authorisation for Emergency Travel (CUAET) programme, through which they can obtain work and study permits, among other things. There is great interest in participating in the programme, with the Canadian authorities registering about 1.2 million applications. Almost two-thirds have already been approved, but the number of people who have taken advantage of the entry permit is significantly lower. According to the latest data, just over 210,000 people have entered Canada under the CUAET program [2].

A significant number of refugees have already returned to their homeland. The UNHCR has registered over 11 million border crossings into Ukraine as of early April 2023. This figure, however, includes repeat crossings. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) estimates the actual number of returnees at around **4.6 million.** Refugees' plans to return have remained constant for a long time: opinion polls of displaced individuals across Europe show that most intend to return to Ukraine. However, leading Ukrainian officials and independent experts agree that a mass return will only be possible if the country can meet three basic conditions: work, housing, and security.[3].

Internal displacement is an often overlooked but integral aspect of the Ukrainian refugee crisis. According to the IOM's most recent report, as of October 2023, the number of internal refugees was approximately **3.7 million**. The Ukrainian authorities estimate that there are around 4.9 million IDPs, including those already displaced before 24 February 2022. Almost half of those displaced come from the Kharkiv and Donetsk regions. The distribution of internal refugees has changed significantly over time: while in the early months of the war, most people sought refuge in the west of the country, more than a third now remain in the war-affected east. Nearly a fifth of IDPs have found temporary homes in Kyiv or the wider Kyiv region [3].

It is obvious that migration will have negative effects on the economy, such as brain drain, and a decrease of high-skilled specialists. Research showed us that the biggest problem is losing the young generation, mostly students, who do not have strong family connections and usually are more open to changes.

Also, Ukrainian migrants are spending their savings abroad. This amount reaches 2 billion USD every month influencing negatively the resources of the National Bank of Ukraine. It is of course important that people return, but if they cannot find work in Ukraine, it can be an option for them to work in Europe, creating value in the host countries and helping their families back at home. We do hope they return home, and that the country will eventually prosper.

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THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE GERMAN POLICE AND THE PUBLIC. MAINTAINING PUBLIC ODER D URING MASS GATHERINGS

European police legislation enshrines the concept of police service to the community, transforming it from a repressive body into a 24/7 service. Justifying its social role, the police must primarily focus on crime prevention. Consequently, the emphasis shifts to the local community level, which acts as both a service consumer and an evaluator of police effectiveness. Deepening the partnership between the police and the public is a powerful factor in building a rule of law state and affirming civil society.

The 1882 "Kreuzberg ruling" represented a fundamental shift in the relationship between the state, the individual, and the police in Europe. By limiting police powers, the ruling established the principle that the state's authority to restrict individual freedoms must be justified by law and serve a legitimate public interest. This concept, which evolved over time, laid the groundwork for the modern understanding of policing as a service that balances the needs of the community with the rights of individuals. Germany, being a federal state, has a corresponding structure of law enforcement agencies. The federal government of Germany shares responsibility for law and order with the governments of the Länder, which, according to the Constitution of 1949, have their own police forces.

The core principle of community policing is the recognition by the police of the need to involve the public in shaping and delivering police services. This involves working in partnership with communities to identify and address local problems, such as crime, fear of crime, and anti-social behavior. German police have a long history of community-oriented policing, with strategies such as «Bürgerorientierte Polizeiarbeit», «Bürgernähe Polizeiarbeit», and «Gemeinwesenbezogene Polizeiarbeit». However, the Community Policing model has gained increasing prominence as a means of promoting democracy, self-governance, and problem-solving at the local level.

The proposed project is centered around a cyclical meeting concept introduced by the commandant, aimed at fostering mutual trust and partnership with local communities. These meetings will serve as a crucial platform for gathering valuable insights into public expectations and identifying local threats to public safety. Key concerns include community disturbances, youth aggression, breaches of public morality, and alcohol consumption in public spaces.

Drawing on the German experience, the project emphasizes a partnership-oriented approach to policing, rooted in the principles of zero tolerance and community-based problem solving. This approach involves a shift towards a service-oriented police model, prioritizing crime prevention and addressing quality-of-life issues such as street prostitution, aggressive begging, and littering [1].

Local police leadership should focus on articulating community needs, collaborating with municipal authorities and non-governmental organizations, and adjusting the responsibilities of specialized units. Additionally, there is a need to implement new performance evaluation methods, and to restructure police units to better address local crime trends.

To effectively implement this approach, police personnel must possess strong communication skills, a high level of general culture, and professional training. This necessitates a review of current training programs [2].

Large-scale events frequently lead to human rights violations, mass disturbances, and property damage. However, in most European Union countries and other developed nations, such events including sporting, cultural, religious, and, crucially for Ukraine, political gatherings – are characterized by a high degree of legal regulation and order, as well as a robust public safety presence. Law enforcement agencies play a pivotal role in ensuring public safety during these events.

While police forces in different countries have distinct characteristics, methods, and operational approaches, studying international best practices can significantly enhance public safety measures in Ukraine.

In Germany, for instance, both federal and state police forces may be deployed during large-scale events. Additionally, specialized units within the Federal Ministry of the Interior are responsible for public safety [3, с. 29]. The Federal Border Police, for example, is often involved in securing public order during demonstrations and national political events. At the local level, public order police and rapid response units are primarily responsible for maintaining public safety. The rapid response units, when necessary, can be placed under direct federal command to assist in large-scale operations.

Typically, the role of rapid response units involves providing support to public order police and criminal investigation units during mass gatherings, primarily through the use of force when required [4].

Additionally, Germany provides a significant case study for Ukraine. German legislation mandates that organizers must inform the police directly about upcoming events. The police, upon reviewing the submitted applications, have the final say in granting or denying permits for these events.

German police at all levels are taking steps to build trust with the community and keep neighborhoods safe. They've created positions in each police district to handle public relations and media. They also hold regular meetings with the public and local government to discuss safety concerns. They track public opinion about the police and analyze crime trends to develop prevention programs. To increase their visibility, they've added more foot and bike patrols. German police officers are highly respected and their training is considered one of the best in Europe.

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IN THE FIELD OF COMBATING ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS

The policy of Ukraine in the field of drug control is an important component of the state policy of building a stable, safe society. This policy is due to the awareness of the special danger of the threats that the existing and potential illegal drug use and related drug crime pose to the society.

First of all, we are talking about the harm to the health of the nation, the threat to national security caused by the escalation of the shadow economy, serious human and material losses. The urgent need to develop and implement a state policy in the field of drug control in Ukraine is due to the need to take decisive, effective measures against the spread of drug addiction and the growth of drug-related crimes, which have already acquired a global dimension and are considered almost the most dangerous for social development.

The term "counteraction" implies a complex understanding.

In the sense of state policy, it is a single complex of political, economic, medical and social, preventive and other measures aimed at overcoming negative trends in the development of the drug situation both now and in the distant future.

In accordance with international treaties of Ukraine in the specified area, there are measures aimed at fulfilling obligations in the level of control over the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, coordination of the activities of competent authorities in the fight against drug crime, further improvement of normative legal acts of Ukraine.

According to the Harm Reduction Strategy, it is a system of political, medical and social approaches to the prevention of negative medical, social, economic and legal problems among injecting drug users who are unable or unwilling to give up drug use. This is a struggle for the return of a drug addict to a normal life (a complex of treatment and prevention, rehabilitation and organizational measures (expanding access to treatment, reducing harm), on the one hand, and on the other - to do everything to reduce the illegal supply of drugs and the corresponding demand for them.

As for the analysis of the statistics of the spread of drug addiction, it is a determined, uncompromising fight against drug-related crimes: terrorism, corruption, organized crime, and laundering of illegally obtained funds. It shows that one of the objective reasons for the epidemic development of this disease is the drug business, that is, the system of illegal production and distribution of drugs with the aim of obtaining excess profits. The drug business causes tangible damage to the economy of Ukraine, leading to the expansion of its shadow sector, the growth of corruption, including in law enforcement agencies, and the deterioration of the criminogenic situation in the country. focus not only on punishment for the committed crime, but also on preventing the repetition (recidivism) of similar crimes in the future, expanding alternative treatment options for drug addiction and, of course, increasing the liability of drug dealers, for whom illegal drug trade is excess profit.

Therefore, the main goal of the anti-narcotics state policy is to concentrate the forces of the state and the public of Ukraine on the implementation of fundamental changes in the field of combating drug addiction and combating drug crime, aimed at creating a safe existence of society, the realization of human rights and freedoms, and the health of the nation. An integrated approach to solving urgent problems in this area is offered here as a radical new feature. It involves a combination of both curative and preventive (rehabilitation) and organizational (expanding access to treatment, reducing harm) factors. At the same time, the implementation of the outlined policy will require an increase in the level of control over the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, coordination of the activities of all public entities in the field of

combating drug addiction. Yes, both the problem of legal drug circulation (creating a system for regulating the circulation of narcotic drugs in health care institutions, a flexible legal mechanism for classifying substances as drugs, creating a model for regulating legal supply and demand), and ensuring proper drug control under the system require an immediate solution legal circulation of drugs, production and sale of drug-containing medicinal products in particular [1].

In order to effectively implement the outlined directions of state policy, the Concept of State Policy Implementation in the Field of Countering the Spread of Drug Addiction, Combating the Illegal Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors introduced an innovative element of the anti-drug policy monitoring of the drug situation. It should be a new technologically modern model of the mechanism for studying, tracking and forecasting the development of the drug situation with an adequate response to its rapid changes, assessment of the impact of measures on the development of the drug situation, as well as qualified expert support of drug policy [2].

What is a drug situation monitoring system? In accordance with the Concept of creating a system for monitoring the situation in the field of countering the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is a set of regulatory, organizational and administrative measures, program and technical and telecommunication means that make it possible to collect, process, accumulate, analyze and store information in the field of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and countering their illegal distribution, by combining the relevant information resources of databases of state bodies by providing DSKN with automated access to information database resources of state bodies or provision and regular updating of relevant information resources of the monitoring system [3].

Currently, in Ukraine, this work is carried out fragmentarily, mainly in the area of offenses and treatment of drug addicts, which does not make it possible to create a complete picture of the processes in this area.

At the same time, in accordance with regulatory requirements, monitoring should ensure:

expanding the scope of monitoring the drug situation; comprehensive representation of the drug situation in its two main constituent parts:

legal and illegal circulation; compliance with the principle of objectivity as comprehensive consideration of all elements of the drug situation;

formation of national indicators as reliable evidence of real processes in the field of drug trafficking;

implementation of innovative monitoring methods and all its components.

The traditional survey (questionnaire) of certain categories of citizens, which is often practiced, is obviously not enough. A meaningful

update of the monitoring methodology, the type of problem research, that is, the disclosure of cause-and-effect relationships, the identification of deep processes, is needed.

The system of monitoring subjects is formed by: central and local bodies of executive power, medical institutions, citizens, religious associations and organizations, sociological services and institutes, law enforcement bodies and special services. The main subject of monitoring is the State Service of Ukraine for Medicinal Products and Drug Control, which ensures: the implementation of state policy in the areas of quality control and safety of medicinal products, medical devices and circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, combating their illegal circulation, as well as making proposals to the Minister of Health on the formation of state policy in the specified areas; licensing of economic activities for the production of medicinal products, import of medicinal products (except for active pharmaceutical ingredients), wholesale and retail trade of medicinal products, circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors; technical regulation in certain areas; implementation of state regulation and control in the spheres of circulation narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and combating their illegal circulation.

Undoubtedly, Ukrainian drug policy should be consistent with European strategic orientations, in particular with regard to reducing harm from drug use, reducing public risks, improving the health of the nation, broad involvement of the public in the creation of a kind of anti-drug alliance of authorities and non-governmental organizations, civil society institutions.

The content of the modern anti-narcotics policy in Ukraine should be the rejection of outdated socio-psychological stereotypes of total drug control and the filling of this policy with a new humanistic content: on the one hand, expanding access to the latest means and technologies for pain relief with the use of controlled substances, which are currently available in Ukraine inaccessible to a considerable number of people, stimulating the development of a new regulatory framework aimed at creating conditions for the effective use of medicinal products containing controlled substances; on the other hand, tracking the drug situation and ensuring legal and technological drug control in the entire sphere of legal drug trafficking.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE USA: LEGAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL MEASURES IN ADDRESSING THIS ISSUE

Domestic violence is a serious social issue that affects millions of people worldwide, including in the United States. While domestic violence occurs across all demographic groups, certain factors can increase the likelihood of its occurrence. Socioeconomic status, alcohol and substance abuse, and cultural and societal influences are some of the factors that create an environment conducive to family violence. This paper aims to examine the key causes of domestic violence, the socio-psychological impact on individuals, and the role of legal and technological measures in addressing this issue.

1. **The Impact of Socioeconomic Status on Domestic Violence.**

Domestic violence is significantly more prevalent in families with low socioeconomic status. Research suggests that poverty and economic instability contribute to heightened stress levels, which can lead to an increased risk of intimate partner violence. Families facing financial hardship often experience additional pressures, such as housing instability and food insecurity, that exacerbate conflicts within the household [1, c. 2].

2. **Alcohol and Substance Abuse as Risk Factors.**

Studies have demonstrated a strong correlation between alcohol abuse and the occurrence of domestic violence. Individuals who consume alcohol excessively are more likely to exhibit aggressive behavior toward their partners. Similarly, drug abuse has been linked to domestic violence, as substance misuse impairs judgment and heightens irritability, often leading to violent outbursts [1, c. 3].

3. **Cultural and Societal Influences.**

Cultural norms and societal attitudes play a critical role in the prevalence of domestic violence. In certain cultures, traditional gender roles and values may tacitly accept or even condone acts of domestic violence. These ingrained beliefs make it challenging for victims to seek help or speak out against abuse, thus perpetuating cycles of violence across generations [1, c. 6].

4. **Women as the Predominant Victims.**

In the United States, women are disproportionately affected by domestic violence. Statistics reveal that women aged 18 to 34 are at the highest risk of being victims of intimate partner violence. Domestic violence is also a leading cause of injury and death for women in this age

group, underlining the urgent need for targeted prevention and intervention programs [2, c. 1].

5. **Psychological Impact on Children.**

Children who witness domestic violence are more likely to develop psychological disorders, such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder. These children are also at a higher risk of exhibiting aggressive behavior themselves, as they may normalize violence as a conflict resolution method. The long-term effects can persist well into adulthood, affecting their future relationships and overall well-being [2, c. 4].

6. **Legal Protections and Their Limitations.**

Despite advancements in legislation aimed at protecting victims of domestic violence, many challenges remain. Victims often face barriers when seeking legal protection, including fear of retaliation and systemic inadequacies in the enforcement of restraining orders. Efforts to improve the criminal justice response to domestic violence continue to be a key focus for policymakers and advocacy groups [3, c. 7].

7. **The Role of Technology in Addressing Domestic Violence.**

Advances in technology have created both challenges and opportunities in the fight against domestic violence. On one hand, abusers may use technology to stalk or control their victims. On the other hand, new digital tools, such as safety apps and encrypted communication platforms, have been developed tohelp victims seek assistance discreetly and securely [3, c. 9].

Domestic violence in the USA remains a complex issue that requires a comprehensive approach. Despite advancements in legislation and legal protections, many victims still face significant challenges in accessing the support and assistance they need. It is essential to continue efforts to reduce barriers to justice and to equip victims with access to modern safety technologies. By understanding the role of social, economic, and cultural factors in fostering violence, we can develop effective prevention programs and support systems aimed at reducing the incidence of domestic violence in society.

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COMBAT TRAINING OF THE UKRAINIAN MILITARY IN THE USA

America often helps Ukraine. Transfers weapons, products and other means that Ukraine needs. But, in my opinion, the most important thing is that America helps in the training of our military.

The administration of US President Joe Biden is considering the possibility of significantly expanding the process of training the Ukrainian military. In particular, the training will touch on battle tactics and coordination of infantry and artillery actions. According to many American officials, the administration of President Biden is currently working on the possibility of seriously increasing the quantitative and qualitative training of the Ukrainian military. It is, in particular, about the possibility of training 2,500 military of the Armed Forces at the US military base in Germany [2].

Why the Americans will train the Ukrainian military?

It is known that the new Ukrainian military training program, if it exists adopted by the United States, no will only increase the number and improve the quality of education. Yes, it is planned to train Ukrainians in various types of warfare. In particular, the new training program will cover more complex combat tactics, including the coordination of infantry maneuvers with artillery support. This training will be "much more intensive and difficult" than the one that representatives of the Armed Forces of Great Britain and Poland have previously undergone, the informed source said [3].

What is teach to our military?

- First aid Construction of a combat position for two fighters.
- Verification of information transfer methods.
- How to properly use a tactical weapon.
- Physical training, which is very important.
- Fire training for the ability to handle weapons.
- Demining and shelter building skills.
- Stress resistance and how to keep calm during battle [1].

Fighters are trained in modern techniques. The Americans are actively training Ukrainian fighters to use Western military equipment, such as air defense systems, artillery and armored vehicles, including Abrams tanks and Stryker armored vehicles. The training takes place at special training grounds in the USA, where the military gets to know the latest technical capabilities and strategies for using equipment [2].

The Ukrainian military participated in joint exercises with units of the US and other NATO countries. This allows not only to improve combat training, but also to establish interaction between different armies, which is important for conducting joint military operations. This cooperation significantly strengthens the defense potential of Ukraine, in particular, in the conditions of hybrid warfare and modern combat technologies.

The training mission for Ukrainian servicemen is the largest military mission of the EU. About 20 countries are expected to take part in it. The headquarters of the mission is located in Poland and Germany, which already conduct large training programs for Ukrainians [3].

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN JAPAN

Historical Development and Structure of Yakuza. The yakuza, Japan’s main organized crime groups, have roots tracing back to the Edo period (1603-1868). Historically, they emerged from gambling and labor contracting groups.

Modern yakuza groups, such as the Yamaguchi-gumi, Sumiyoshi-kai, and Inagawa-kai, operate in a hierarchical structure and engage in various criminal and semi-legitimate activities [1].

Economic Influence and Legitimate Enterprises. Yakuza groups have infiltrated legitimate sectors like construction, finance, and entertainment, using their influence to manipulate businesses and gain financial power.

Through complex relationships with local businesses and politicians, the yakuza maintain influence in Japan's economy and society, sometimes referred to as a "shadow" government [2].

Illegal Activities and International Connections. The yakuza are involved in drug trafficking, money laundering, extortion, and human trafficking. They also have connections with transnational crime organizations in Asia and the U.S.

The yakuza’s influence extends beyond Japan, making them a significant force in the global organized crime network [3].

Impact on Japanese Society and Culture. While often seen as a "necessary evil" by some in Japanese society, the yakuza’s activities have a profound impact, contributing to a culture of fear and undermining legal

economic activities. Yakuza influence is also visible in certain cultural aspects, such as tattoos and codes of conduct, that have permeated parts of Japanese society [4].

Government Efforts and Anti-Yakuza Legislation

Japan has passed several anti-yakuza laws, including the Anti-Boryokudan Act of 1991, which restricts yakuza activities and makes it harder for them to operate legally.

Recent efforts, such as financial sanctions, aim to reduce yakuza influence, but challenges remain due to their deep-rooted networks [5].

Decline and Adaptation of Yakuza Influence. Yakuza membership has been in decline due to police pressure and societal rejection, forcing groups to adapt by shifting to less visible, more sophisticated methods of operation.

Despite a decline in open activity, yakuza continue to influence Japan's economy and politics through covert methods [6].

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN CANADA

Canada, known for its high quality of life and low levels of violence, has a long history of fighting crime. The country has developed and implemented a number of effective strategies that have allowed it to achieve significant success in ensuring the safety of its citizens. However, like any other country, Canada is facing new challenges in the fight against crime, which requires continuous improvement of the law enforcement system.

In recent years, Canada has done "amazing things" in the arena of stronger information sharing between regulators, banks and law enforcement to target some of the most insidious financial crimes of our times.

Spearheaded by banks including BMO, HSBC, CIBC, RBC and Scotiabank, these groups have partnered with the Country's financial intelligence unit to use data and investigator ingenuity to understand, report on and take down illicit networks.

The combined public-private sector might of these institutions and the government have come together under a single banner, to marshal their forces against money laundering, romance scams and other frauds, child exploitation and human trafficking – which became a global model to help other regions ally, align and attack criminals.

But some professionals say the region is still hampered by stringent privacy rules and a lack of formalized compliance safe harbors, similar to those in the United States, enshrined in Patriot Act Sections 314 (a) and 314(b).

Those provisions, created after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C., allow law enforcement to query, and share information with banks, and banks to share information with each other on suspected instances of money laundering and terrorist financing.

Those are just some of the takeaways from the "Canada Focus – FinCrime Trends and Case Studies", session, a panel from ACFCS Fincrime Virtual Week, hosted by the Toronto Chapter.

PPPs – how all the stakeholders in the fight can see the bigger picture. Since 2016, Canada's Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre (Fintrac), the country's financial intelligence unit (FIU), has forged innovative public-private partnerships (PPPs) with many of the largest banking groups in the region. This has helped regulators, investigators and banks better understand the nuanced financial trails of crimes including human trafficking, money laundering, romance scams and other frauds and currently, child sexual exploitation.

The PPPs have been so successful, Fintrac's strategy to counter human trafficking, for instance, has become a "global model", where the regulator has traveled around the world to bolster capacity in this area, a framework that can improve effectiveness and immediate outcomes without the pitfalls or time delays of passing and implementing new regulations.

"Banks decided the subject", of the PPP, which in recent years has included human trafficking, fraud and other crimes, said Michael Boole, the Manager of the Financial Intelligence Sector for AML/ATF at Fintrac, during the panel discussion. The efforts have been extremely successful, domestically and internationally. The PPPs have resulted in a "thousands of percent increase in the volumes of [suspicious transaction reports (STRs)] to this day", he said, adding that Fintrac has "gone around the world to discuss this" model, which can improve reporting, investigations and help take down larger criminal networks with "no legislative changes needed."

But even as these moves have cumulatively resulted in more and better STRs tied to these crimes in Canada, some longtime compliance professionals in the Great White North believe so much more could be done.

Banks have to balance their desire to better use their data and help law enforcement with a very real fear of violating recently-strengthened privacy rules – with failures resulting in penalties of more than $100,000 or more [1].

The Canadian Model of Fighting Crime: A Comprehensive Overview. Canada has long been recognized as a country with a relatively low crime rate compared to many other nations. This success can be attributed to a combination of factors, including a strong legal framework, effective law enforcement agencies, and a focus on crime prevention and community involvement.

Key components of the Canadian model of fighting crime:

- Robust legal framework: Canada has a well-developed legal system based on British common law. This system provides a strong foundation for law enforcement and ensures that all individuals are treated fairly under the law.
- Effective law enforcement agencies: Canadian law enforcement agencies, such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and provincial police forces, are highly trained and well-equipped. They work closely with local police departments to investigate crimes and apprehend criminals.
- Community policing: Canadian law enforcement agencies emphasize community policing, which involves building relationships between police officers and the communities they serve. This approach helps to prevent crime and foster trust between the police and the public.
- Crime prevention programs: Canada has a number of crime prevention programs in place, such as youth programs, after-school activities, and community outreach initiatives. These programs aim to address the root causes of crime and provide opportunities for at-risk youth.
- Focus on rehabilitation: The Canadian justice system emphasizes rehabilitation over punishment. This means that offenders are often given opportunities to reform and become productive members of society.
- Strong gun control laws: Canada has strict gun control laws, which have helped to reduce gun violence.

Challenges and future directions. Despite its successes, the Canadian model of fighting crime faces challenges. Emerging threats such as cybercrime, organized crime, and human trafficking require new approaches and strategies. Additionally, the increasing diversity of Canadian society presents new challenges for law enforcement in terms of understanding and addressing the needs of different communities.

In the future, Canada will likely continue to focus on community policing, crime prevention, and rehabilitation. However, it will also need to adapt to new challenges and technologies to ensure that its law enforcement system remains effective.

In conclusion, the Canadian model of fighting crime is a complex and multifaceted approach that has proven successful in many ways. By combining a strong legal framework, effective law enforcement, community involvement, and a focus on rehabilitation, Canada has been able to maintain a relatively low crime rate.

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EUROPIAN EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING TERRORISM

For most countries of the world the combating terrorism is one of the most important directions of state bodies' activity. This activity includes adoption of laws, which is aimed at mutual assistance of states in the fight against terrorism and exchange of information about terrorist groups and organizations. The main document for the development of national strategies by EU countries is the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which determines such main areas of activity:

1. prevention;
2. protection;
3. pursue;
4. respond.

According to the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the following tasks of combating terrorism are defined as:

– coordination of actions of law enforcement agencies and state security bodies within the country;

– coordination and interaction of domestic state security bodies with the relevant bodies of the European Union;

– cooperation with state security agencies of other states (those that are not part of the European Union; NATO member countries; states that are not part of interstate associations, blocs, associations) [1].

In the European Union for the purpose of coordination actions against terrorism Committee of Experts on Terrorism was created. In 2018, it was transformed into a Council of Europe Committee on Counter-

Terrorism (CDCT). It carries out active cooperation with other countries in order to exchange practice experience [2].

Some countries, such as the Netherlands, are used in national programs conditional the division of all anti-terrorist activities into two directions: "repressive measures" and "preventive measures". At the same time, special attention is paid to precisely preventive measures aimed at the detection of criminal activity in the early stages.

Within the framework of the EU's counter-terrorism policy, an important role is played by Europol, which deal with the problem of terrorism at the transnational level. For example, the mission of Europol is to support and coordinate between the relevant investigative and prosecutorial authorities in relation to a serious crime involving two or more Member States [3, p. 344].

An important role in increasing the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism was called to be played by the EU Intelligence Analysis Center (CRA). The CRA provides research and intelligence analysis of a certain critical situation from the point of view of the internal and external danger of the EU. It is, in particular, responsible for identifying and assessing terrorist threats to the Member States of the European Union. The basis of the center's staff is employees of the analytical units of European special services, as well as highly professional experts from civil research institutions of the EU. The final documents and recommendations of this unit are prepared mainly on the basis of open sources of information coming from foreign representations of EU missions and law enforcement agencies of the Union member states.

For Ukraine, the problematic aspects of the European security policy in the area of counter-terrorism, which are manifested on the modern stage, are relevant given the need to take into account the European experience to improve the mechanism for the implementation of the state anti-terrorist policy, the development of the concept of Counteracting extremism and terrorism. The active Ukrainian participation in the system of ensuring international security, as well as the increase in migration flows from the regions of terrorist activity, the instability of the domestic political situation translate the issue of countering terrorism into the plane of increased attention to taking effective measures to prevent the terrorist threat [4, p. 147–154].

The experience of the European Union in the area of counter-terrorism is extremely relevant for Ukraine, because now our country, being in a state of undeclared war, is always under threat of terrorist acts. Since Ukraine's own experience in the fight against terrorism is extremely small, it is worth turning to the experience of the EU, which has been fighting this phenomenon for more than one decade. This applies to legislative initiatives, preventive measures, and response to a real terrorist threat. Close cooperation of Ukrainian law enforcement officers with foreign colleagues

in the field of counter-terrorism will provide an opportunity to gain both theoretical knowledge and practical skills in countering terrorist actions.

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FIGHTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

Violence against women is rooted in women's unequal status in society, and that status reflects the unbalanced distribution of social, political, and economic power among women and men in society. It is one of the most pervasive human rights violations of our time and a form of discrimination that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women.

Domestic violence against women is an issue influenced by early paternalistic ideals where the concept of female inferiority was reinforced in the public sector as religious and legislative texts afforded women fewer rights. These institutionalized instances of gender inequality throughout the ages supported ideas of gender-based violence by establishing women as inferior to men. Women were consequently given fewer opportunities for independence, and patriarchal laws and customs continued to be practiced worldwide [1].

1. Domestic violence and abuse can happen to anyone; it does not discriminate. Abuse happens within heterosexual relationships and in same-sex partnerships. It occurs within all age ranges, ethnic backgrounds, and economic levels [2].

2. Attitudes of oppression are known to be a predecessor to violence. Over the last century, the United States has worked to confront this social issue by implementing laws to combat gender inequality. In 1920, the passing of the 18th Amendment began to equalize views on gender. Furthermore, as the feminist movement began to grow in the 1960s, a series of laws were made to protect women against sexual harassment in the workplace and eventually domestic violence. However, while lawmakers

continue to pass new legislation intended to protect women in their various roles, domestic violence remains a problem for women across the United States. Researchers have found that some individuals who display aggressive partner tendencies learned this behavior through observing similar actions taken by their parents.

3. Children are highly influenced by their parents' example of conflict resolution and gender-role norms, and negative role models contribute to a generational cycle of abuse. One study found that among people who were currently in an abusive relationship, 42% had witnessed domestic violence in adolescence [1].

4. So as far as help is concerned internet and telephone services provide immediate help to individuals in crises in even the most remote areas. Hotlines including phone calls and instant messaging are used to quickly access help from a trained professional. Hotlines specific to DV/IPV employ trained professionals and volunteers who can direct clients to available resources; in some instances, they may be the first or only point of contact between a survivor and the system. The National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) is an organization that provides 24-hour assistance for victims including directions to shelter or medical care.122 The NDVH received its first call on February 21, 1996 and has answered over 4 million calls since. The nonprofit was established as a facet of the Violence Against Women Act, and the organization provides services to support the family and friends of domestic violence victims [2].

And now about the features of abusers and their methods of violence. Dominance. Abusive individuals need to feel in charge of the relationship. They may make decisions for you and the family, tell you what to do, and expect you to obey without question. Isolation. In order to increase your dependence on them, an abusive partner will cut you off from the outside world. They may keep you from seeing family or friends, or even prevent you from going to work or school. You may have to ask permission to do anything, go anywhere, or see anyone [2].

If you suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up! If you're hesitating - telling yourself that it's none of your business, you might be wrong, or that the person might not want to talk about it - keep in mind that expressing your concern will let the person know that you care and may even save their life. Talk to the person in private and let them know that you're concerned. Point out the signs you've noticed that worry you. Tell the person that you're there for them, whenever they feel ready to talk. Reassure them that you'll keep whatever is said between the two of you, and let them know that you'll help in any way you can [2].

In my opinion, people who have been subjected to violence are extremely strong people. Not everyone can withstand such damage, regardless of whether it is physical or moral. We need to fight crime more thoroughly, everyone deserves a happy and safe life. No violence!

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PERMISSION FOR USING FIREARMS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The aggressive actions of russian military personnel in violation of international humanitarian law have necessitated a re-evaluation of personal and familial safety measures. In light of the tragic events unfolding in Ukraine, a growing number of citizens support the legalization on civilian firearm ownership. Therefore, transforming the permitting system within the context of administrative reform is a paramount legislative task.

A thorough analysis of specialized legal literature reveals that a permit is an official document authorizing specific actions by individuals or legal entities, as sanctioned by authorized executive bodies or officials. This authorization is aimed at ensuring public safety, legality, law and order, and protection of life and property [1, p. 389]. Entities empowered to grant firearm permits possess diverse legal statuses and governmental authorities. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine occupies a central position within this permitting system. In carrying out its permitting activities, the Ministry issues permits to ministries, other central executive authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations, economic associations, and individuals for the acquisition, storage, transportation, and use of firearms and special means of individual protection [2, p. 113].

Among other powers in the realm of permitting, law enforcement agencies are tasked with overseeing compliance by individuals and legal entities with special rules and procedures for the storage and use of firearms, as stipulated by Article 23, Part 1, Clause 21 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" [3]. During martial law, the issue of determining the scope of entities overseeing the circulation of firearms among the civilian population, along with their legal status and powers, is complicated by the absence of specific legislative regulations.

It must be highlighted that the goal of developing the permitting system in Ukraine amidst russia's armed aggression is to ensure the functioning of a mechanism that allows citizens to exercise their

fundamental rights and freedoms. Restrictions beyond those mandated by law during martial law will be considered as exceeding the authority of entities empowered to grant firearm permits. An analysis of a court ruling by the Chernihiv Regional Administrative Court, which deemed unlawful and overturned a decision to revoke a permit for the storage of firearms, pneumatic weapons, cold weapons, and special means, underscores this point. The court found that the police claim of the plaintiff's involvement in a criminal offense, which led to the entry of information into the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations, did not constitute a lawful or justified reason for such a decision [4].

Therefore, mitigating significant losses among the civilian population depends on legislative changes regarding the provision of administrative services in the realm of firearm permits during russia's aggression. The effective work of authorized entities will contribute to ensuring the peaceful life of the Ukrainian people.

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COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

As a result of the globalization process and the spread of technology, significant changes in the nature and extent of organized crime are occurring. A key trend is the diversification of the illicit activities in which organized criminal groups are involved, as well as an increase in the number of countries affected by organized crime. There has also been a rapid expansion of their activities in areas such as trafficking in human beings, firearms, stolen vehicles, natural resources, cultural objects, ozone-depleting substances, hazardous waste, endangered species of wild flora and fauna and even human organs, as well as kidnapping for ransom.

The opening of new markets and new communication technologies has, along with the diversity of activities in which they are involved, also

fueled the growth of organized crime in developing countries. Countries with economies in transition or embroiled in conflict are particularly vulnerable to the growth of organized crime. In such cases, organized crime poses a real threat to development of reformed institutions, such as police, customs and judiciary, which may turn to criminal and corrupt practices, posing a serious obstacle to achieving stable, more prosperous societies.

Organized crime and corruption practices are interrelated; corruption facilitates illicit activities and obstructs interventions from law enforcement. Fighting corruption is thus integral to fighting organized crime. Moreover, a nexus has emerged between organized crime, corruption and terrorism. Some terrorist groups have for example used organized crime to finance their activities. Therefore, promulgating appropriate legislation, building law enforcement capacity and fostering international cooperation to counter organized crime activities and related corrupt practices also strengthens the ability to control terrorism.

Over the years, the problem of combating transnational crime has grown of increasing global importance. Transnational crime is that a problem that causes significant damage and undermines the foundations of national and international security, which leads to significant losses. Therefore, it arises the need to create effective measures to combat transnational crime.

The fight against transnational crime is getting special significance in the conditions of martial law, since such conditions intensify the negative impact of this phenomenon, contribute to its spread both inside the country and outside its borders, which poses a serious threat to national security and defense.

Some conditions are considered for effective fight against transnational crime in the given thesis, namely:

1. Transnational crime exploits martial law, for example through the illegal trade in arms, ammunition, other explosive devices or other resources that pose a threat to human life and health. Joint operations with international partners and control over the supply of weapons increase the effectiveness of the fight against cross-border arms trafficking. Strengthening the system of licensing and registration of manufacturers, exporters and importers of weapons also contributes to the fight against transnational crime. This allows countries to implement arms control and determine the legality and legality of transactions. Strengthening customs controls to detect and stop illegal arms shipments across the border is also working. Implementation of a marking and tracking system to ensure the identification and tracking of weapons from production to the delivery helping detect illegal cargoes and shipments.

2. Effective countermeasures are impossible without international cooperation. Criminal networks across national borders, that's why joint efforts can ensure effective detection and combat of these networks.

3. Transnational criminals may seek to use martial law to attack critical infrastructure such as electricity, transport and telecommunications. To combat this, it is necessary to take measures in terms of cyber security, physical protection and others aspects of protection of critical systems.

Despite the great efforts of law enforcement agencies, transnational organized crime continues to develop new methods criminal activity. Coordinated and comprehensive measures to combat transnational crime in martial law conditions will allow to solve it challenges arising in connection with this phenomenon and will contribute to ensuring national security and defense.

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THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES OF AN EMPLOYEE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

Today, speech is a key indicator that reflects a person's cultural level, and communicative competence is an important aspect of the professionalism of every professional, including law enforcement officers. According to Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", police activities are carried out in close cooperation with the population, territorial communities and public organizations on the basis of partnership and with the aim of meeting their needs. The level of public trust in the police is the main criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of the work of police bodies and units. This confirms that for law enforcement officers, communication is one of the most important tools for the performance and effective implementation of their professional activities [1].

The study of the current legislation regulating the activities of the National Police of Ukraine, as well as scientific research in the fields of linguistics, jurisprudence, psychology, pedagogy and sociology regarding the communicative competence of police officers, is reflected in the works of such scientists as A.H. Bochevar, K.I. Drapalyuk, O.M. Mitina, P.V. Melnyk, D.G. Overchenko, O.M. Sitko, L.B. Tarasenko, E.V. Tyagniryadno, S.A. Tsvilyuk and others, confirms that the professional communicative competence of a law enforcement officer is a specific set of knowledge, abilities and skills necessary to achieve a high level of

communicative culture in the performance of law enforcement and human rights protection functions.

The relevance of this study is due to the fact that in the conditions of Ukraine's modern war with the Russian aggressor, the importance of the communicative competence and culture of the employees of the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter – NPU) as a key element of the security system, as well as maintaining law and order and legality, is growing significantly.

In modern scientific opinion, the issue of understanding the term "communicative culture of a law enforcement officer" is actively considered, with an emphasis on its components: the culture of speech and the personification of the functional activity of preventive communication. In our opinion, the structure of communicative competence of an employee of the National Police of Ukraine should be considered as a set of knowledge in the field of linguistics, which includes language, speech and communication etiquette; the ability to effectively use the communicative architecture of professional communication during the performance of official duties; as well as the skills of maintaining a high level of speech culture in oral and written professional communication [2, c. 123].

The language etiquette of an employee of the National Police of Ukraine is a set of forms of politeness and a functional subsystem of language, which includes compliance with legal terminology, and also performs an educational role in the formation of the general culture of society. In addition, language etiquette performs the following functions: regulatory, which consists in establishing relations between representatives of the executive power and citizens, and contact and support, which ensures the establishment, preservation or strengthening of relations between the addressee and the addressee in order to achieve verbal, non-verbal or activity influence [2 , c. 135].

Secondly, it is necessary to determine the aspects of skills that are needed by the employees of the National Police of Ukraine. It is important to emphasize that the professional communicative competence of the NPU employee is a specific form of interaction with citizens, which is based on strict compliance with normative communication requirements. The presence of authority is exercised under certain conditions, which makes communication forced and time-limited.

As noted by the authors O.M. Tsilmak and D.G. Overchenko, in the system of personalized functional and activity components of police units of preventive communication, the communicative component, which is implemented through oral communication, is an effective tool for resolving conflict situations and preventing group violations of public order and mass riots [2, c. 136].

Given the practical tasks of the National Police of Ukraine during oral communication with citizens, law enforcement officers must adhere to the

following requirements for the nature of communication: content, persuasiveness, expediency, logic, expressiveness, purity of the Ukrainian language, clarity of diction and the correct choice of tone of conversation. In this case, the equivalence of legal interaction is considered to be achieved if the subject of communication adequately perceived the statement and interpreted it in accordance with the intention of the NPU employee [3, c. 123].

Thirdly, it is important to note that in order to determine the basic skills that employees of the National Police of Ukraine should have, three conditionally existing groups of communication should be taken into account: communication during preventive actions to prevent offenses; ensuring confidentiality when drawing up official documentation related to operational and investigative activities regarding persons who have committed a crime; as well as communicating with victims of crimes and drawing up procedural documents to collect the evidence base [4, c. 160].

Since communication is a necessary condition for the professional activity of law enforcement officers, the issue of awareness of the employees of the National Police of Ukraine in the specifics of professional communication, which is directly related to the observance of legality and communicative culture, is important. The communicative culture of an employee of the NPU assumes literacy, informativeness and saturation of the content of the conversation, which contributes to normativeness, as well as a positive emotional coloring of the language to ensure comprehensibility for the interlocutor and the appropriateness of the requirements along with lawful behavior. All these elements of speech culture must be observed by NPU employees both during oral professional communication and during public speeches.

Based on the above, we made the following conclusions: the language etiquette of an employee of the National Police of Ukraine is a unique and universal model of their professional language activity; professional communicative competence is formed throughout life, starting with professional training in institutions of higher education with special conditions of study, as well as during post-graduate professional activities under the guidance of experienced specialists in the field of law enforcement and through self-education in the field of improving communicative culture; increasing the level of communicative competence is one of the conditions for the formation of a positive image of the NPU employee in the context of the European integration of Ukraine.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPSTAT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The current state of the criminogenic situation in our country is characterized by an increase in the number of serious and especially serious crimes against the life and health of people, property interests of citizens and the state, as well as a significant aggravation of the criminogenic situation in certain regions of the country [1].

However, crimes still have their territorial concentration and it is not easy to counteract them without a well-established control system.

Often, when committing crimes, people are guided by the principle of offensiveness: a person who sees an offender who is not punished for his actions and breaks the order himself, being sure that he is not threatened with punishment [2].

Concentrating on serious and especially serious crimes, it is sometimes easy to overlook minor offences, as you know, the participants of which may later commit crimes due to the presence of criminal tendencies.

An example of the fact that modern technologies work for the benefit of people and law enforcement can be called the introduction of the "Compstat" information system in New York. The CompStat model is implemented by holding meetings where local law enforcement leaders report to higher-level leaders on identified issues, threats, and risks. In the online mode, decisions are made on the use of operational personalized tactics to neutralize problems, allocation of personnel and resources. This

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

determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1].

In general, during the period of martial law, three laws of Ukraine were adopted, which related in particular to the National Police:

1) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" for the purpose of optimizing police activities, including during martial law" – is in effect temporarily, for the period of the introduction of martial law in Ukraine state, implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repel and deter armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine and 60 days after that;

2) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Missing Persons" and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the improvement of legal regulation of social relations related to the acquisition of the status of persons missing under special circumstances";

3) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Assignment of Special Police Ranks During Martial Law" [2].

As stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", during martial law certification of police officers is not carried out. In addition, policemen who are of conscription age will have a deferment from conscription for the entire time of their service in the police. Under martial law, the state guarantees policemen free medical care in health care facilities. A new section was added to the "Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine", which is devoted to the specifics of the organization of an official investigation in the police during the period of martial law. It will be appointed and conducted in the form of written proceedings. Under such conditions, an official investigation should be conducted completed within 15 calendar days, although the possibility of extending its terms for another 15 days is not excluded [2].

During martial law, the National Police has the ability to apply a wide range of measures regarding administrative suspension, special purpose. This application refers mostly to the prerogatives of the police, therefore it distinguishes them from coercive measures. Termination of the general purpose applied by subjects of administrative legal protection. In the conditions of martial law, the peculiarities of the activities of the National Police bodies have been determined, which revealed the need for the allocation of special units, groups or individual police officers, who are endowed with increased professional, special, physical training and will be able to successfully perform certain types of administrative activities [6, p. 368]. Such organizational actions are designed to improve the work of the National Police of Ukraine [2].

Police activity under martial law acquires strategic importance for ensuring the safety of citizens, maintaining law and order and stability in

the country. The peculiarities of such conditions lead to a significant expansion of the functional duties of law enforcement officers, which include not only the performance of traditional tasks, but also responding to specific challenges related to curfew, evacuation, prevention of looting and cooperation with military structures.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the police in these conditions, it is important to improve the administrative and legal framework, ensure the proper training of police officers, and also create mechanisms for prosecution for violations of special measures of the legal regime. The introduction of new legislative norms, in particular regarding administrative responsibility for violating the curfew and other restrictions, will contribute to the strengthening of discipline among the civilian population.

Thus, the effective work of the police during martial law is an important factor in maintaining public order, protecting the rights of citizens and ensuring security, which requires a comprehensive approach, constant improvement and adaptation to new challenges.

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THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG CRIME IN THE USA

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is a United States federal law enforcement agency under the U.S. Department of Justice tasked with combating illicit drug trafficking and distribution within the U.S. It is the lead agency for domestic enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act, sharing concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection. However, the DEA has sole responsibility for coordinating and pursuing U.S. drug investigations both domestically and internationally [1].

It was established in 1973 as part of the U.S. government's war on drugs. The DEA has an intelligence unit that is also a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community. While the unit is part of the DEA chain-of-command, it also reports to the Director of National Intelligence. The DEA has been criticized for scheduling drugs that have medical uses, and for

focusing on operations that allow it to seize money rather than those involving drugs that cause more harm [1].

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets [2].

In carrying out its mission as the agency responsible for enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, the DEA's primary responsibilities include:

• Investigation and preparation for the prosecution of major violators of controlled substance laws operating at interstate and international levels.

• Investigation and preparation for prosecution of criminals and drug gangs who perpetrate violence in our communities and terrorize citizens through fear and intimidation.

• Management of a national drug intelligence program in cooperation with federal, state, local, and foreign officials to collect, analyze, and disseminate strategic and operational drug intelligence information.

• Seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking.

• Enforcement of the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as they pertain to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legally produced controlled substances.

• Coordination and cooperation with federal, state and local law enforcement officials on mutual drug enforcement efforts and enhancement of such efforts through exploitation of potential interstate and international investigations beyond local or limited federal jurisdictions and resources.

• Coordination and cooperation with federal, state, and local agencies, and with foreign governments, in programs designed to reduce the availability of illicit abuse-type drugs on the United States market through nonenforcement methods such as crop eradication, crop substitution, and training of foreign officials.

• Responsibility, under the policy guidance of the Secretary of State and U.S. Ambassadors, for all programs associated with drug law enforcement counterparts in foreign countries.

• Liaison with the United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations on matters relating to international drug control programs [2].

All of the resources and people of DEA are dedicated to our mission of enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States. While this includes investigating criminals and drug gangs that traffic in illegal drugs, DEA's mission also includes other important activities such as:

1) Regulating the manufacture and distribution of controlled pharmaceuticals (such as scheduled prescription drugs) and listed chemicals through DEA's Diversion Control Division.

2) Providing and coordinating for DEA and other enforcement organizations the collection, analysis and dissemination of world class drug-related intelligence through DEA's Intelligence Division.

3) Analyzing evidence and providing science-based research that supports drug-related investigations and the U.S. criminal justice system at-large through DEA's Office of Forensic Sciences. This includes chemical analysis of suspected controlled substances, but also encompasses other areas such as digital evidence analysis, crime scene investigations and the disposal of hazardous chemical waste.

4) Support for drug demand reduction and prevention programs through educational and other campaigns and initiatives including the Red Ribbon Campaign, National Takeback Day, Operation Engage and One Pill Can Kill [2].

As of 2024, it maintains 241 domestic offices in 23 divisions, and 93 foreign offices in 69 countries [1].

Summarizing the information above, it is important to note that the DEA is crucial for maintaining public safety by combating drug trafficking and reducing the availability of harmful controlled substances. Through its enforcement, intelligence, and international cooperation, the DEA disrupts criminal networks and prevents the spread of illicit drugs. Additionally, its regulation of controlled pharmaceuticals and public education programs contribute to safer communities and a healthier society. By tackling the drug trade's impact on both local and global scales, the DEA supports the stability and well-being of communities across the United States.

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MANAGING EMOTIONAL LABOUR: THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT FOR MANAGING POLICE OFFICERS

The police profession is globally taken into consideration a high-stress and high-hazard career, affecting police officers` lifestyle, in addition to physical, intellectual and social fitness. Additionally, environmental traits at paintings, including leadership, paintings culture, staffing stages and paintings schedules had been located to have an effect on police officers` fitness. In turn, police paintings might also have an effect on officers` personal life, inclusive of marital relationships and families, in addition to impact the intersection among paintings and personal life. Patrolling police officers` sports at paintings consist of retaining order in quite a few unsafe and emotionally charged contexts and environments inflicting strain in addition to a compromised judgment of right and wrong for police officers. Similarly, depersonalization, emotional exhaustion and faded non-public accomplishment may also arise whilst operating as a police officer. Following worrying events, those intellectual fitness signs have additionally been proven to motive post-worrying strain disorder (PTSD) [2].

Passionate work alludes to the method of disguising genuine feelings while displaying an emotion to the open that's altogether diverse (surface acting). Usually imperative since of how it influences the worker. In specific, the undertaking of passionate work causes passionate disharmony, which happens since of the incongruence between individual sentiments and the anticipated 'official' feelings. Representatives can react by either locks in surface acting, profound acting or an honest to goodness expression of sentiments. When workers lock in surface acting, they smother their genuine sentiments and instep show conduct in line with hierarchical desires. On the other hand, when representatives lock in profound acting, representatives alter their genuine sentiments in line with hierarchical desires. Grandey and Gabriel advance clarified enthusiastic work by clarifying that it includes inside forms of enthusiastic mindfulness and enthusiastic control, and an outside prepare which includes the expression of feeling. In differentiating to profound acting, which creates exceptionally small enthusiastic cacophony, surface acting causes shifting degrees of enthusiastic disharmony which can adversely affect the physical and mental well-being of representatives over time, in turn, expanding the probability of negative job-related demeanors.

Policing is typical of most crisis administrations in that it is to a great extent a open segment try. This implies that the differential execution of

changes over distinctive nations supports the authoritative setting in which policing happens. In specific, core-NPM nations (such as Australia, the USA and UK) were anticipated to encounter much more noteworthy levels of administration change than NPM slow pokes (such as Italy and Malta). On the other hand, Farr-Wharton found there were contrasts within the police officers' results of NPM slow poke nations such as Italian police compared with the results of UK police officers. Particularly, Italian police officers seen higher prosperity and emotional commitment, inducing that they likely had get to more authoritative back assets, in turn giving them with superior asset caravan paths. We, subsequently, anticipate that Italian police officers will have lower push, higher flexibility and engagement.[1]

Employees who receive support are highly effective, while this study shows that employees who receive poor support are less engaged. HRM models suitable for managing emotional labor should be based on principles that inform HRM for the common good, particularly in terms of enhancing employee resilience and well-being

Thus, human resource development (HRD) strategies can be aimed at increasing employee resilience as a means of unlocking untapped productivity potential. Such strategies show promising results.

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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN GERMANY

A vast, diverse, and multifaceted experience in training police personnel has been developed outside the borders of Ukraine, offering valuable insights into international practices.The organization of activities to ensure law and order, public safety, fight against crime in all its manifestations in each country has its own specifics and features.

Germany has developed a unique system of law enforcement that reflects the country’s federal structure, legal traditions, and commitment to upholding citizens' rights and freedoms. As in the United States, Germany’s approach to policing emphasizes public safety, crime prevention, and the protection of individual rights, with distinct characteristics arising from its political and historical context [1].

Key Areas of Police Activity in Germany:

The main areas of German police activity include:

– crime prevention and deterrence;

– ensuring public order and safety;

– law enforcement at multiple jurisdictional levels;

– crime investigation and evidence gathering;

– apprehension and detention of offenders;

– ensuring traffic safety and accident prevention;

– supporting various public services and regulatory functions;

– preparing cases for judicial proceedings [1].

In modern conditions, one of the most structurally complex police systems functions quite successfully in Germany. Germany's police system operates within a federalized framework, with authority divided across national (Bundespolizei), state (Landespolizei), and local levels. Each German state (Bundesland) has its own police force, allowing states to address regional crime patterns and enforce local regulations autonomously [1].

The German police operate in the following main divisions:

1. Federal Level: The Federal Police (Bundespolizei) handles matters of national security, border protection, counter-terrorism, and the safeguarding of critical infrastructure, as well as coordination in cases of inter-state or international crime. In addition, specialized federal agencies like the Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt, or BKA) manage investigations of serious crimes with cross-border dimensions, such as organized crime and terrorism [2].

2. State Level: The state police (Landespolizei) are responsible for maintaining law and order, preventing crime, and responding to emergencies within each state. Each state police force operates relatively independently, though cooperation with federal agencies is common, especially for crimes that cross state lines [1].

3. Local Level: Municipal police forces in larger cities or local police units within smaller communities handle issues that are specific to local jurisdictions, such as minor public order offenses, local traffic enforcement, and assistance with community-based initiatives [5].

Key Features of Police Activity in Germany

1. Federalized Law Enforcement System: The German police system reflects Germany's federal structure, where each state has autonomy in organizing and managing its police force. However, federal and state police agencies often collaborate on major criminal investigations and counter-terrorism efforts to maximize efficiency.

2. Emphasis on the Rule of Law: Germany's legal system places a strong emphasis on upholding the rule of law and protecting citizens' constitutional rights. Law enforcement agencies are required to operate within strict legal guidelines, ensuring that all actions taken by police officers are lawful and justified. Transparency and accountability are

prioritized, and police operations are frequently subject to judicial and public scrutiny [3].

3. Division of Responsibilities and Cooperation: Responsibilities are divided based on jurisdictional authority, with federal agencies addressing nationwide security concerns and state/local agencies handling crimes within their regions. Inter-agency collaboration, particularly in the case of complex criminal cases, is common and often essential for ensuring an effective law enforcement response across state borders.

4. Citizen Rights and Protections: German policing practices are guided by the German Constitution (Grundgesetz), which outlines citizens' rights to privacy, due process, and protection against unlawful searches and detentions. The law provides citizens with robust protections, and law enforcement officers must respect these rights when exercising their authority. Evidence collection, for example, is carefully regulated to protect citizens' rights [3].

Use of Technology and Modern Techniques:

German police make extensive use of modern technologies such as digital surveillance, forensic science, cybersecurity, and data analytics to enhance crime-solving capabilities. Surveillance systems, such as CCTV and data-driven technologies, play a role in ensuring public safety but are subject to stringent legal oversight to balance security needs with privacy rights [4].

Germany's law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in maintaining public safety, upholding the rule of law, and protecting citizens' rights. Their structure reflects the country's federal organization, and a strong emphasis on transparency, legal accountability, and inter-agency cooperation ensures that police actions are both effective and just. By leveraging technology and adhering to rigorous standards, German police forces seek to balance security measures with individual freedoms, creating a model of law enforcement that serves both local and national interests.

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ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS AND HOW TO AVOID ABUSE LIKE THE CRUELTY

Abusive relationship is a common problem in modern world. Having an abusive boyfriend or girlfriend is very unhealthy for your own mental or physical health. That's why you should stay away from it as far as you could possibly stay away from any type of abuse in general. It's not always obvious that you're in an abusive relationship. Learn some of the key signs to look at. It's common for someone who is being abused to believe that it's their own fault and that they somehow 'deserve' the abuse. It's important to know that you're *never* to blame yourself for the way an abusive person treats you.

This can help if: your partner tries to control your behaviour; your partner threatens to harm you, your pets or people you love; you're scared of your partner.

An abusive relationship isn't just limited to physical violence. It can include sexual, emotional and physical abuse, and may involve control of your finances. Here are some signs to look at.

They check on you all the time to see where you are, what you're doing and who you're with and they try to control where you go and who you meet with, and get angry if you don't do what they say.

They accuse you of being unfaithful or of flirting and they can isolate you from family and friends, often by behaving rudely to them.

They put you down, either publicly or privately, by attacking your intelligence, looks, mental health or capabilities, or they constantly compare you unfavourably to others. They blame you for all the problems in your relationship, and for their violent outbursts.

They yell or sulk, and deliberately break things that you value. They also threaten to use violence against you, your family, friends or a pet.

They push, hit or grab you, or make you have sex or do things you don't want to do, or they harm you, your pets or your family members.

Remember, that your violent partner may act loving towards you at other times and may truly feel sorry for his/her horrible behaviour. So, it might be hard to stay angry and upset with him/her. However, there is quite a high chance that their violent behaviour will continue. Abusers can be incredibly charming people, especially if they're trying to make you or others see them in a good light [1].

After a violent episode, it's common for both you and your abuser to try and downplay what happened with excuses, apologies or promises to change. Please, remember, that it's very difficult to eradicate physical abuse

in relationships, and any abusive behaviour, without professional help [2, p. 121]. If you're experiencing abuse, things can feel really confusing, especially if it's your first relationship. You might not be sure what to expect next.

Abusers often try to influence your sense of what's real, to make you feel confused or even that you're going crazy. (This is known as 'gaslighting'.) You may begin to think that you're to blame yourself for your partner's abusive behaviour. An abuser may excuse their behaviour by saying something like, 'It wouldn't have happened if you hadn't…' The truth is that no matter what you do, another person's abusive behaviour is never your fault [2, p. 154].

To conclude all mentioned above, we should say, that if something mentioned above is happining to you, you should know, that it's not unusual to feel afraid of leaving the person who's abusing you. You might feel unsafe, or scared of what the person might do to you or themselves. You might also feel that you aren't capable of making it on your own. It's important to remember that there are people who can help you on every step of the way.

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THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER DURING A STATE OF WAR

The role of the police in keeping public order is very important, especially during times of war. In these situations, police forces help maintain stability and security in society while facing many challenges. This thesis explores the various responsibilities of the police during wartime, the difficulties they encounter, and the strategies they use to maintain public order. By examining historical and current examples, we can better understand how police manage their duties during conflicts.

Historical Context of Police in Wartime

Historically, the role of the police during wartime has been crucial for maintaining social order. During World War I and World War II, police were responsible for enforcing rules such as curfews and rationing while

also preventing looting and civil unrest. They had to balance law enforcement with maintaining community trust (1, p. 20).

In recent conflicts, like those in Iraq and Afghanistan, local police have played a key role in restoring order after conflicts. Their ability to create a sense of security and gain public trust is vital for transitioning from military control to civilian governance (2, p. 77). This history shows that the police have consistently worked to manage public order during wartime.

Core Responsibilities of the Police in Wartime

1. Law Enforcement and Regulation: During a war, the police are responsible for enforcing laws that may change to fit the situation. This includes monitoring curfews, managing public protests, and addressing crimes that often increase during conflict, such as theft and violence. Effective law enforcement is essential for maintaining order during chaotic times (3, p. 32).

2. Community Engagement and Trust-Building: Engaging with the community is critical for the police, as good communication can help reduce tensions and prevent misunderstandings. The police should build relationships with community members to make them feel safe and supported. This engagement is key to reinforcing public confidence, which can decrease during wartime (3, p. 45).

3. Emergency Response and Crisis Management: The police act as first responders during emergencies caused by war, including terrorist attacks and natural disasters. Their training in crisis management allows them to respond quickly and effectively, reducing chaos and protecting the public (3, p. 70). Rapid response is crucial for maintaining a sense of safety.

4. Collaboration with Military Forces: Often, the police work alongside military personnel in conflict areas to improve security. This cooperation can include joint operations, sharing information, and pooling resources. However, it's important to manage this partnership carefully to avoid losing public trust in the police (6, p. 60).

Challenges Faced by the Police in Wartime

Despite their important role, the police face many challenges during wartime:

1. Threats to Officer Safety: The police often work in dangerous conditions, facing threats from combatants and local unrest. The risk of becoming militarized can make it harder for the police to serve their communities effectively (7, p. 15).

2. Resource Constraints: Many police forces struggle with limited resources. In conflict situations, they may face funding shortages, a lack of personnel, and insufficient training, which can affect their ability to maintain order (8, p. 100).

3. Psychological Stress and Morale: Serving in a war zone can take a psychological toll on police officers, leading to burnout and low morale. This stress can impact their performance and their ability to engage

positively with the community. Providing mental health support is essential to ensure that officers can perform their duties well.

4. Political Interference: The police may experience pressure from political leaders, which can affect their independence and effectiveness. Maintaining their autonomy and public trust in such situations is a significant challenge.

Strategies for Effective Policing in Wartime

To overcome these challenges, the police can use several strategies:

1. Training and Resilience Programs: Offering training that includes mental health support and resilience techniques can help officers deal with the stresses of wartime policing (1, p. 35). Focusing on officer well-being can enhance their performance.

2. Community Policing Initiatives: Strengthening community policing efforts can help rebuild trust and cooperation between the police and the public. Engaging community leaders in discussions can foster understanding and collaboration (1, p. 37).

3. Intelligence-Led Policing: Using intelligence-led policing strategies can help the police anticipate and respond to threats effectively. By gathering and analyzing information, the police can make better decisions about how to allocate resources and plan operations (1, p.39).

4. Interagency Cooperation: Promoting cooperation between the police, military, and other government agencies can enhance overall security efforts. Joint training exercises and regular communication can improve effectiveness and public safety outcomes (1, p.41).

In conclusion, the police play a vital role in maintaining public order during states of war. Their responsibilities go beyond traditional law enforcement to include community engagement, emergency response, and collaboration with military forces. Despite the many challenges they face, effective strategies can enhance their ability to uphold public order. Understanding the complexities of policing in wartime is crucial for fostering stability and resilience in communities affected by conflict.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

The issue of foreign language proficiency among police officers is quite relevant, as these skills help expand the communicative abilities of the National Police employees and open up new horizons for their professional competence. A high level of proficiency in a foreign language is now seen as a guarantee of professionalism and career advancement.

Therefore, it is essential to understand the advantages of both learning the Ukrainian language and mastering a foreign language, as every citizen should consciously grasp the opportunities arising for individuals proficient in multiple languages. Studies show that individuals who study foreign languages have more developed cognitive abilities, attention and memory.

Ukraine is a tourist destination, and police officers have the responsibility to protect the rights and freedoms not only of the Ukrainian citizens, but also of foreigners. In cases where a foreigner encounters issues, they should be able to approach a Ukrainian police officer and receive qualified assistance, making proficiency in a foreign language a necessary element. Thus the Ukrainian government and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine are currently developing new methodological approaches to foreign language education for both law enforcement officers and police cadets during their education at higher educational institutions [1, p. 10].

In my opinion, the most effective method of learning English would be the implementation of international communication practices, since a native English speaker can quickly and efficiently convey the information of interest for police officers [3, p. 48].

Law enforcement officers need to adopt the correct approach to creating a systematic method of learning English. The challenge lies in the implementation of the English language within the genesis of the law enforcement system, particularly in educational institutions with specific training conditions within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The *English for Law Enforcement* discipline at this stage requires a high level of initiative and preparation for seminars and practical classes [4, p. 36].

Learning of foreign languages by cadets enhances their abilities in mastering the material and increases their level of cultural awareness and tolerance towards the traditions of other nations, including those within their native country.

Modern police officers and cadets should follow such principles when learning a foreign language as prioritizing self-learning, collaborative activity, relying on the experience of the learner, individualization, systematic approach, contextualization, updating results, teaching efficiency, development of educational needs, and conscious learning. To achieve high level of proficiency in English police officers shall understand that knowledge of foreign languages is not only an opportunity for successful employment or the ability to move freely across Europe and the world, but primarily a change in their worldview. Today, higher professional education is inconceivable without foreign language training of relevant quality [2, p. 57].

The English language plays a crucial role in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine, serving as a vital tool for communication, collaboration, and international cooperation. As Ukraine strives to align its law enforcement practices with global standards, proficiency in English has become increasingly essential for police officers.

One significant aspect of the English language in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine is its role in enhancing communication both within the organization and on the international level. Domestically, English is utilized in various internal communications, training programs, and official documentation. This ensures a standardized and clear mode of communication among police officers across different regions of the country, fostering unity and coherence in their efforts to maintain law and order [3, p. 38].

On the international front, English proficiency is pivotal for the National Police of Ukraine to engage effectively with law enforcement agencies and organizations worldwide. In an era of transnational crime and global security challenges, collaboration between police forces from different countries is essential. English serves as the common language facilitating information exchange, joint operations, and sharing the best practices. Whether participating in multinational task forces, attending international conferences, or collaborating on investigations, Ukrainian police officers equipped with English language skills can seamlessly integrate into the global law enforcement community [1, p. 57].

Training and education also form a critical dimension in the integration of English into the activities of the National Police. English language courses are often included in the training curriculum for police recruits and officers, ensuring that they are well-prepared to be engaged in both national and international contexts. This linguistic proficiency not only assists in effective communication, but also opens up opportunities for

Ukrainian police officers to access a wealth of international resources, research and expertise in the field of law enforcement.

Furthermore, the importance of English language skills possessing extends to the public relations aspect of policing. In an era of digital communication and global media, the National Police of Ukraine utilizes English to disseminate information, updates and official statements to the international community. This ensures transparency and promotes a positive image of the Ukrainian police force on the global stage [3, p. 73].

In conclusion it is worth mentioning that the English language has become an integral part of the day-to-day operations and strategic initiatives of the National Police of Ukraine. Its role in fostering effective communication, enabling international collaboration, and enhancing the professionalism of Ukrainian police underscores its significance in the ever-evolving landscape of law enforcement. As Ukraine continues to strengthen its ties with the international community, the proficiency of the National Police in English will remain a key asset in promoting security and justice both domestically and abroad.

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LES PARTICULARITÉS DE FONCTIONNEMENT DU SYSTÈME JUDICIAIRE PAR JURY EN FRANCE

En France un procès avec jury est une procédure judiciaire au cours de laquelle un jury prend une décision ou établit des constatations de fait. Il se distingue d'un procès devant juge, au cours duquel un juge ou un collège de juges prend toutes les decisions [1]. On fait l'étude des caractéristiques de fonctionnement de la cour d'assises. Nous vous présentons les informations à connaître.

On sait que la cour d'assises juge les personnes accusées de crimes punis de plus de 20 ans de réclusion. Elle juge aussi les procès en appel. La

cour d'assises est composée de juges et de citoyens tirés au sort, appelés les jurés. La cour criminelle juge les personnes majeures accusées de crimes punis entre 15 à 20 ans de réclusion. Elle est composée uniquement de juges professionnels.

Notons que la cour d'assises est une juridiction départementale. Elle est la seule compétente pour juger les crimes (par exemple, viol, meurtre, vol à main armée...) commis par les majeurs et les mineurs de plus de 16 ans. Elle est aussi compétente pour juger les procès en appel. La cour d'assises permet de juger les crimes punis de plus de 20 ans de réclusion [2].

Les personnes présentes sont les suivantes:

• Juges et jurés

• Avocat général. Corps de magistrats représentant les intérêts de la société devant la cour d'appel, la cour d'assises et la cour de cassation représentant le ministère publicCorps de magistrats représentant les intérêts de la société devant les juridictions

• Greffier

• Accusé et son avocat

• Victime partie civile (personne qui demande au juge chargé de la répression d'une infraction la réparation du préjudice que cette infraction lui a causée ou son avocat).

• Commissaire de justice (anciennement huissier de justice).

L'accusé peut être condamné sur les faits criminels (condamnation pénale) et condamné à indemniser les différents préjudices de la victime partie civile [3].

Examinons d'abord le cas de la condamnation pénale:

Immédiatement après les débats à l'audience, la cour d'assises et les jurés délibèrent. Le président, les assesseurs et les jurés se retirent dans une salle appelée chambre des délibéréspour décider, par des votes à bulletin secret, si l'accusé est coupable. Chaque question principale est posée ainsi : « L'accusé est-il coupable d'avoir commis tel fait ? ». Si l'accusé est reconnu coupable, ils votent ensuite sur la peine.

Il est à noter que le délibéré est secret et comporte 2 phases:

• *Délibération sur la culpabilité* : une majorité de 7 voix est nécessaire pour toute décision défavorable à l'accusé. Les bulletins blancs ou nuls sont favorables à l'accusé. Si l'accusé est déclaré non coupable, il est acquitté. S'il est déclaré coupable, la cour décide de la peine.

• *Délibération sur la peine* : la décision est prise à la majorité absolue des votants, mais la peine maximale ne peut être prononcée qu'à la majorité de 7 voix au moins [2].

Ajoutons que la cour d'assises quitte la salle des délibérés seulement lorsque la décision finale est prise : c'est le verdict. La décision peut prendre plusieurs heures, c'est le délibéré. La décision de la cour d'assises est prononcée en audience publique. Elle doit être motivée. Si l'accusé est condamné, le président l'informe de sa possibilité de faire appel de la

décision et lui indique qu'il a 10 jours calendaires pour faire appel à compter du prononcé de la décision. Si l'accusé est acquitté, il est remis en liberté, sauf s'il est en prison pour d'autres faits. Si l'accusé a été acquitté, il pourra faire une demande d'indemnisation pour détention injustifiée dans les 6 mois à compter du prononcé de l`acquittement.

En cas de la condamnation civile, l'audience pénale terminée, une audience civile peut suivre. Elle est destinée à examiner la demande d'indemnisation formulée par la partie civile. Si l'accusé a été reconnu coupable, les juges statuent sur les dommages-intérêts réclamés par la partie civile, sans l'assistance du jury. La cour d'assises peut aussi renvoyer le dossier à une audience sur intérêts civils à une date ultérieure.

Les principales caractéristiques du procès devant jury en France sont les suivantes :

- Composition du tribunal : Se compose de juges et de jurés professionnels. Les jurés sont choisis au hasard parmi les citoyens répondant à certains critères.
- Le rôle du jury : Le jury participe à la discussion des faits de l'affaire et à l'obtention d'un verdict avec les juges. Ils n'ont pas le droit de juger seuls, mais participent uniquement à l'examen collégial de l'affaire.
- Spécialisation: En France, le jury ne connaît que des affaires pénales impliquant les crimes les plus graves.
- Juges professionnels: des juges professionnels sont toujours présents au tribunal, qui gèrent le processus, donnent des évaluations juridiques des preuves et formulent des questions pour le jury.
- Verdict : Le verdict est rendu collégialement, c'est-à-dire conjointement par les juges et le jury. Les jurés décident de la culpabilité ou de l'innocence de l'accusé, et les juges déterminent le type et le montant de la peine.
- Pas d'appel : le verdict d'un jury est généralement définitif et ne peut faire l'objet d'un appel [4].

En conclusion, je crois que le procès devant jury en France est un exemple intéressant de participation citoyenne à l'administration de la justice. Cependant, ce système présente des avantages et des inconvénients. L'introduction de procès avec jury dans d'autres pays nécessite une analyse minutieuse et une prise en compte des caractéristiques nationales.

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WAYS OF IMPLEMENTING THE LAW OF UKRAINE "ON THE USE OF ENGLISH IN UKRAINE"

English is the language of the global means of communication. In today's interconnected world, English serves as a key tool for international cooperation in education, business, science, and culture. The Law of Ukraine on the Use of the English Language aims to establish its role as a critical instrument for Ukraine's integration into the global community.

According to the law, English is recognized as the language of international communication in Ukraine, and the state actively supports its study among citizens. The main purpose of this law is to increase the use of the English language in public spheres of social life and to create favorable conditions for its development by citizens of Ukraine [3].

The law establishes mandatory English proficiency requirements for public officials and individuals in leadership positions in government institutions. Improving the system for assessing English proficiency, creating certification programs and exams to confirm competence.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine develops requirements for English proficiency levels, particularly for positions specified in the law. Creation of a unified list of certificates that confirm English proficiency, including international certificates.

Introduction of English requirements for employees engaged in international cooperation in state institutions and state-owned enterprises. In cases of mobilization or martial law, English proficiency requirements may be temporarily waived for certain positions.

Providing citizens with opportunities for free or partially subsidized English language training.

Creating digital and online resources for independent language learning.

Including English courses in professional development programs for employees in the public sector, law enforcement, educational institutions, and research institutions. Encouraging educational institutions to offer English courses as part of professional training within university programs.

Establishing mechanisms to monitor compliance with the law's requirements for English proficiency for specific positions. Conducting regular reviews and improving law implementation based on feedback from citizens and government agencies.

The state supports citizens in learning English by integrating it into early and preschool education. English becomes a mandatory subject in general, vocational, and higher education institutions, with curricula tailored

to include English as a first or second foreign language. Teacher training and professional development programs are improved, aligning with international standards for teaching English as a foreign language [2].

Digital resources and innovative tools for learning English are developed and promoted for public use.

Educational institutions' websites offer English versions with comprehensive information on programs and staff qualifications.

The state encourages the use of English in the cultural sector, with English translations available alongside Ukrainian for information about cultural and artistic events in public and municipal cultural institutions. Information about museum exhibits and archival materials is provided in both Ukrainian and English, with audiovisual content in museums also available in English. Tourist signs, informational materials, and other cultural resources include English versions for accessibility to international visitors.

Announcements and signage at airports, seaports, river ports, and public transport hubs with high foreign passenger traffic are presented in both Ukrainian and English. Information desks in transportation hubs provide English-language support for foreign visitors upon request.

Foreign citizens and stateless persons can request healthcare services in English, with medical staff providing information and services in either English or another mutually acceptable language. Key information about healthcare facilities, including their names, locations, and services offered, is available in both Ukrainian and English. Funding for English language programs comes from state and local budgets, with additional legal sources supporting educational initiatives and resource development for English language acquisition.

A systematic approach is established to monitor the implementation of English language requirements, especially in areas critical to international communication and service. Regular evaluations are conducted to ensure compliance and to make necessary improvements based on feedback from citizens and institutions [1].

English is the language of international communication, so its study and use will allow Ukrainians to have access to various sources of information, which will contribute to the formation of an objective view of world events. Fluency in English will also allow Ukrainians to take an active part in international organizations, public movements and forums where important global issues are discussed. The English language provides access to a large number of educational materials and resources that are not available in the Ukrainian language. Our students will be able to enter foreign higher education institutions more easily, participate more actively in international scientific conferences and exchange programs, which will raise the level of Ukrainian science and education in general.

In addition, fluency in English among Ukrainian specialists will contribute to the attraction of foreign companies and investors, as

communication and doing business will become easier and more efficient. Also, knowledge of the English language will give Ukrainians access to the international labor market, will allow them to participate in global projects and get high-paying jobs abroad. Increasing the level of English proficiency in the service sector will make Ukraine more attractive to foreign tourists, which will contribute to the development of the tourism industry. Learning a foreign language will contribute to the development of cognitive abilities, improve memory and concentration, and also increase the general level of erudition.

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MANAGING THE RETURN OF FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES: THE MALAYSIAN APPROACH

The issue of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) has gained significant attention over the past decade due to its impact on national security and international peace. The FTF phenomenon refers to individuals who travel abroad to engage in or support terrorist activity. The UN has implemented key resolutions to address the FTF threat, focusing on border security, information-sharing, judicial cooperation, and the prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration of FTFs. In Malaysia, the FTF phenomenon has been a concern since the 1990s, with several waves of citizens joining conflicts abroad. These waves included involvement in the Afghanistan War, the Bosnian conflict, the Mindanao insurgency, and the Maluku sectarian conflict. Many returning fighters established extremist groups, notably Jama'ah Islamiyyah (JI), and contributed to local militant networks. When IS expanded, Malaysian authorities were concerned about the potential formation of local cells by returnees. However, as IS lost territory by 2019, many individuals, including women and children, sought repatriation. Unlike past conflicts, the returnees did not form militant cells due to Malaysia's strict counter-terrorism laws, which led to detentions and prosecutions under the Penal Code. This shift in threat perception led Malaysia to reassess its approach, especially in relation to the repatriation of

women and children. Initially, public opposition to repatriation due to security concerns was strong, but over time, Malaysia's policies evolved to balance national security with humanitarian considerations, ultimately focusing on reintegration and rehabilitation for returnee families.

Several key factors influenced this change:

• Fighters often traveled with families, including wives and children, seeking to settle in the caliphate, marking a departure from earlier conflicts where individuals traveled alone.

• Women began seeking repatriation, especially after their husbands were killed in battle, a situation not seen in past conflicts.

• The anticipated formation of new militant groups did not occur, as returnees were detained and prosecuted under Malaysia's strict anti-terrorism laws, like Penal Code 130J, which allows up to 30 years of imprisonment.

These developments influenced Malaysia's strategies, particularly concerning the welfare of women and children. While there was initially strong public opposition to repatriation, citing security concerns, the government eventually reassessed its position, recognizing the long-term implications for both national security and the affected families. Initially, between 2011 and 2014, only a few Malaysians traveled to Syria. However, after IS declared its caliphate in 2014, more Malaysians, including entire families, joined in response to Abu Bakar al-Baghdadi's call for contributors to IS's "nation-building" efforts. By this time, approximately 122 Malaysians had joined IS, alongside many others from Southeast Asia.

To counter this, the Malaysian police, particularly the Counter-Terrorism Division (CTD), took decisive action. From 2013 to 2020, 558 people were detained for terrorism-related activities, significantly curbing recruitment and migration. Public awareness campaigns and strict enforcement of anti-terrorism laws emphasized severe consequences for any IS affiliation.

The Malaysian Repatriation Policy reflects a nuanced approach. Initially reluctant due to security concerns, the government eventually decided to repatriate citizens detained in Syria's camps and prisons. This operation involves cooperation between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and intelligence services.

The justification for repatriation rests on five key points:

1. Humanitarian Considerations: Many returnees are widows and children, victims of circumstance rather than perpetrators, warranting repatriation on humanitarian grounds.

2. Security Concerns: Repatriation helps prevent further travel to join terrorist groups and reduces the risk of illegal return to Malaysia.

3. Radicalization Risks: Prolonged stay in camps or prisons may lead to further radicalisation, as IS influence persists in these areas.

4. Rehabilitation Capacity: Malaysia has a strong legal framework and established rehabilitation programs to effectively reintegrate returnees into society.

In March 2019, Malaysia began repatriating 23 Malaysians from Syria's al-Hol camp, prioritizing women and children for safety. All returnees undergo detention and investigation, followed by either charges or rehabilitation, depending on their involvement

The post-repatriation phase involves a complex process of investigation, assessment, prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration, managed by the Special Branch's Counter-Terrorism Division (CTD) of the Royal Malaysia Police.

Prosecution and Rehabilitation:

• Female Returnees: Typically recommended for rehabilitation due to less active engagement in militancy, but those involved in recruitment or strong ideological motives may face prosecution.

• Male Returnees: Commonly charged under terrorism laws for joining militant groups abroad, with prosecution under Penal Code 130 for leaving to join terrorist organizations.

Legal Challenges:

Prosecuting returnees is challenging due to difficulties in gathering evidence and establishing involvement. Malaysia's laws, such as POTA, SOSMA, and Penal Code 130, provide broad powers for prosecution, with penalties up to 30 years in prison. Cooperation with foreign intelligence, particularly from Turkey, aids investigations, helping verify travel routes and involvement in terrorist activities.

Below is an overview of the key aspects of this process, as well as the balance between national security and human rights:

Rehabilitation Program

• Purpose: Launched in 2005, Malaysia's program addresses the motivations behind extremist ideologies, focusing on radicalization, psychological factors, and vulnerabilities.

Key Components:

• Tailored curriculum based on psychological, ideological, and security assessments.

• Empathetic professionals, including psychologists and counselors.

• Gender-sensitive support for female returnees.

• Continued post-release support for reintegration.

• Reintegration: Supported by family and community, addressing stigma and providing financial and social support.

• Monitoring: Local authorities, especially police, conduct ongoing checks to ensure safety and assess involvement in society.

• Humanitarian Considerations: Protection of returnees, especially women and children, is prioritized

The conclusion from Malaysia's experience includes the importance of:

1. Speedy Repatriation: A quicker repatriation process reduces the risk of further radicalization.

2. Holistic Assessments: Thorough psychological, ideological, and security assessments are essential, particularly for vulnerable groups like women and children.

3. Rehabilitation over Punishment: Focusing on rehabilitation helps address the root causes of radicalization.

4. Collaboration with Civil Society: Non-governmental organizations can support reintegration, particularly in offering psychological assistance.

5. Education for Long-Term Reintegration: Providing education equips returnees and their families with skills for reintegration and reduces the likelihood of recidivism.

In summary, Malaysia's strategy emphasizes rehabilitation, psychological support, and reintegration, while also ensuring national security. The approach requires further focus on gender-sensitive interventions, faster repatriation, and broader collaboration with civil society and educational systems to enhance long-term counter-terrorism efforts.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN FIGHTING CRIME

Crime at the present stage of development of society poses an extremely serious threat to its further development. Having gone beyond the borders of a particular state, crime has become a dangerous transnational phenomenon. All countries of the world must realize that none of them is immune to transnational crime. That is why, in modern international law, the fight against crime is one of the priority areas of international cooperation of all states and is conditioned by the need for cooperation between states in this important matter.

Ukraine is an active member of international cooperation aimed at promoting peace, human rights and freedoms and combating crime and is a

party to many international legal treaties. Accordingly, Ukraine, in accordance with its obligations in the field of combating crime in general, introduces the provisions of international treaties into national legislation, as well as interacts with other states in this area [1, c. 244].

The main subjects of the law of international cooperation in combating crime are states. It is the states that formulate the principles and norms that constitute the rules of cooperation in this area and are responsible for ensuring their observance. For example, Article 1 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948 states that states undertake to take measures to prevent genocide.

The provision of legal assistance consists, in particular, in carrying out such activities as searching for criminals, providing necessary materials, locating persons and objects, obtaining testimony, fulfilling requests for searches, etc. [2, c. 8]

International cooperation of states in this important area is based on a system of certain criteria, standards, i.e., international principles that determine the essence of the organization and activities of states and international organizations in the field of combating international criminal acts. Attention to the institution of international cooperation in the fight against crime is also due to the intensification of the activities of the International Criminal Court, improvement of the legal framework for its activities and law enforcement practice, development of forms of cooperation within international organizations whose activities are aimed at combating and fighting crime, improvement of domestic criminal procedure legislation of the world's states, legislation on operational search and penitentiary activities, as well as borrowing best practices.

The peculiarity of the principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes is a fairly wide range of means of peaceful settlement of disputes, as the UN Charter provides the parties to the dispute with the freedom to choose such peaceful means as negotiations, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, litigation, recourse to regional bodies, etc. When resolving a dispute in the field of criminal justice, states have the right to choose the method of its peaceful settlement, which is usually contained in the texts of the treaty.

Given the nature of crime, the areas of international cooperation in combating it can be classified as follows:

– cooperation in combating international crimes;

– cooperation in combating crimes of an international nature;

– cooperation in combating common criminal offenses.

In turn, each of these areas can be structured depending on the level of public danger and the spread of a particular crime. According to this criterion, we can distinguish types of international cooperation in combating the following criminal acts: international and domestic terrorism; hostage-taking; illicit trafficking in narcotic, chemical and nuclear substances; illicit

trafficking in arms and ammunition; illegal operations in the field of high technology (primarily computer crimes); international and national corruption; illegal banking operations and counterfeiting; car theft and smuggling; illegal movement of people.

There are numerous known obstacles that still stand in the way of international cooperation in combating crime, including sovereignty issues, differences in the structures and competencies of law and public administration of 248 security agencies, lack of legislation that establishes the relevant powers of law enforcement agencies, lack of communication channels for information exchange, and differences in legal systems, law enforcement approaches and priorities of states in combating crime.

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INTERNATIONAL COMBATING AGAINST WAR CRIMES

International experience in combating war crimes is important aspect of international law and human rights. War crimes, such like killing civilians, supporting terrorist groups, sexual violence and ill-treatment of prisoners of war are serious violations of international humanitarian law.

International cooperation in this field includes joint efforts countries and international organizations for investigation, prosecution and punishment of war criminals. Important elements of this cooperation are creation of international tribunals, conclusion of international agreements on cooperation in criminal cases, exchange of information and extradition criminals.

An example of successful international experience is the creation of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda, which were intended to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of war crimes during conflicts in these regions [1].

1. International cooperation is a key element in combating war crimes, as war crimes often cross international borders and require joint efforts to investigate and prosecute them.

2. The establishment of international tribunals, such as the International Tribunal in The Hague, creates an opportunity for the prosecution of persons who accused of war crimes, regardless of their location.

3. International conventions and agreements, such as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, set standards for determining and qualifications of war crimes, which helps in their prosecution and punishment.

4. International cooperation mechanisms, such as information exchange and extradition of criminals, contribute to the joint efforts of countries to counter war crimes and ensuring justice.

5. The international experience of combating war crimes shows the importance of global cooperation and coordination to ensure accountability for war crimes and the protection of human rights in conflict situations.

"International Strategies for Combating War Crimes: Lessons from Global Experience" examines the international community's multifaceted approaches to solving and preventing war crimes. Based on various world experiences, this analysis delves into the legal, diplomatic and humanitarian aspects of combating atrocities committed during conflicts [1].

The study examines the creation and functioning of international tribunals such as the International Criminal Court (ICC), studying their successes and challenges in prosecuting individuals for war crimes. It delves into the evolving legal framework, which regulate the prosecution of such crimes, taking into account the role of the customary international law and treaties.

In addition, the study focuses on diplomatic initiatives and peacekeeping operations conducted by the international community to prevent and mitigate war crimes. It evaluates the effectiveness of diplomatic interventions, peace negotiations and conflict resolution mechanisms in promoting stability and prevention atrocities.

In addition, the study analyzes the role of humanitarian organizations and institutions in providing assistance to the affected population and advocates protection of the civilian population during armed conflicts. It investigates the challenges these organizations face and identifies the best one’s practices for ensuring the safety and well-being of vulnerable population groups.

Essentially, "International Strategies for Combating War Crimes: lessons from global experience" synthesizes the collective wisdom gained thanks to international efforts, offering valuable ideas for creation a more reliable and effective system for the prevention and resolution of war crimes on a global scale.

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WAYS TO IMPLEMENT THE LAW OF UKRAINE "ON THE USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN UKRAINE"

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, guided by the Constitution of Ukraine, which confirms the European identity of the Ukrainian people, the irreversibility of Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic course, which imposes on the state the duty to promote the study of languages of international communication; striving to activate the processes of European and Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine, the establishment of the international image of the state in world globalization processes, increasing the level of its competitiveness, investment and tourist attractiveness; with the aim of promoting the study of the English language by citizens of Ukraine, adopts this Law [1].

Article 2. `Purpose and scope of the Law` mentions that: 1. The purpose of this Law is to promote the use of the English language as one of the languages of international communication throughout the territory of Ukraine in the public spheres of social life defined by this Law. 2. The effect of this Law does not extend to legal relations in the field of judicial proceedings, criminal proceedings, in cases of administrative offenses, as well as to relations regarding the consideration and resolution of administrative cases, except for cases specified by law. 3. None of the provisions of this Law can be interpreted as aimed at narrowing the sphere of functioning and application of the Ukrainian language as the state language, as well as the use of the languages of indigenous peoples and national minorities (communities) of Ukraine [1].

Article 4. `Requirements regarding the level of English language proficiency` highligts requirements regarding the appropriate level of English language proficiency for persons applying for positions specified in the first and second parts of Article 3 of this Law, the procedure for conducting an exam to determine the level of English language proficiency, as well as a list of documents certifying the level of English language proficiency, in including certificates of international standards, are established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [1].

According to the law, English is recognized as the language of international communication in Ukraine, and the state actively supports its study among citizens. The main purpose of this law is to increase the use of the English language in public spheres of social life and to create favorable conditions for its development by citizens of Ukraine [ibid.].

The law defines the list of positions for which the requirements for the mandatory command of the English language are established. This applies to the highest categories of civil servants, heads of local administrations, officers of the military, the management of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and heads of state enterprises, heads and teachers of higher education institutions, scientific institutions, heads of health care institutions. The law applies to units of emergency assistance to the population, when crossing the state border, in the fields of education, culture, transport, health care, etc. [1].

It is assumed that the level of English language proficiency for them will be set by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. At the same time, an allowance of 10% of the official salary is established for persons who speak English at a level not lower than B2. The law regulates the use of the English language in the activities of state authorities and local self-government. Yes, it is envisaged to accept documents in English without translation, conduct correspondence with foreign addressees in English and create English-language versions of official websites [2].

In the field of education, the new law provides for the compulsory study of the English language at all levels - from preschool to higher education. It is also planned to support English language learning programs for adults and train qualified teachers.

In the transport sector, it is proposed to ensure the availability of information and announcements in English at train stations, airports and ports. In the field of health care, the law provides for the possibility of providing medical services in English at the request of foreigners, as well as the availability of information about medical institutions in English. In the cultural sphere, the law ensures the availability of information in English about cultural events, museum exhibits and archival documents. It also establishes the possibility of showing English-language films in the original language with Ukrainian subtitles. At the same time, the law provides for the development and approval of a state program aimed at supporting the study and use of the English language. It should include showing foreign films in English. The law provides for budgetary support to cinemas for showing English-language films. This means that the state will financially support cinemas that will show films in the original language [2].

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DES MASSACRES COMMIS EN FRANCE

Conformément à l'article 221-1 du code pénal le fait de donner volontairement la mort à autrui constitue un meurtre. Il est puni de trente ans de réclusion criminelle. Egalement l'article 221-2 prévoit que le meurtre qui précède, accompagne ou suit un autre crime est puni de la réclusion criminelle à perpétuité. Le meurtre qui a pour objet soit de préparer ou de faciliter un délit, soit de favoriser la fuite ou d'assurer l'impunité de l'auteur ou du complice d'un délit est puni de la réclusion criminelle à perpétuité. Les deux premiers alinéas de l'article 132-23 relatif à la période de sûreté sont applicables aux infractions prévues par le présent article [1].

On va parler des meurtres commis avec sauvagerie et en masse en France. Cela inclut: massacre de la Glacière, massacre en Guadeloupe, massacre du fort de Côte-Lorette et massacre de la guerre de Vendée.

Le massacre de la Glacière a eu lieu au palais des papes d'Avignon dans la nuit du 16 octobre au 17 octobre 1791. L'assassinat de Lescuyer, le secrétaire-greffier de la commune, par une foule de « papistes » en colère au couvent des Cordeliers pensant avoir été volés par les « patriotes », entraîna des arrestations de suspects douteuses, un jugement bâclé et l'exécution de la sentence par des bourreaux inexpérimentés conduits par le fils de la victime, provoquant ainsi un véritable bain de sang[2].

Préfiguration de ce que va être la Terreur, à partir de 1792, ce massacre ne peut lui être rattaché et doit être considéré comme le dernier épisode marquant d'une lutte entre partisans et adversaires de la réunion des États pontificaux (Avignon et le Comtat Venaissin) à la France. Il s'inscrit dans un enchaînement de rivalités entre partisans et adversaires du rattachement, de privations de la population et de violences exacerbées de part et d'autre[1].

Le 14 février 1952, dans la commune du Moule en Guadeloupe, a été organisée une grève par les ouvriers de l'usine Gardel pour la hausse de leurs salaires. Des barrages avaient été érigés par les grévistes sur le piquet de grève. Les forces de maintien de l'ordre sur place tirèrent sur la foule, le bilan est de 4 morts et 14 blessés. Ces événements sont connus à la Guadeloupe sous le nom de massacre de la Saint-Valentin [2].

Le massacre du fort de Côte-Lorette ou massacre de Saint-Genis-Laval est l'exécution par les occupants allemands d'environ 120 détenus de la prison Montluc au fort de Côte-Lorette à Saint-Genis-Laval le 20 août 1944.

Après le débarquement de Normandie le 6 juin 1944 et celui de Provence le 15 août, la défaite du troisième Reich se précise et les forces

d'occupation nazies intensifient la fréquence et la violence des tueries dont ils se rendent coupables. Selon Henri Amouroux, « Montluc est le vivier où les Allemands puisent, quand bon leur semble, qui bon leur semble, ceux qu'ils veulent tuer ». Dans les mois qui précèdent la libération de Lyon, plusieurs centaines de détenus de la prison sont exécutés arbitrairement, dont une centaine de Juifs entre le 17 et le 21 août à l'aérodrome de Bron [3].

De nombreux massacres sont commis pendant la guerre de Vendée et de la Chouannerie contre des prisonniers de guerre et des civils. L'ensemble des exactions fait plusieurs dizaines de milliers de victimes, principalement entre l'automne 1793 et le printemps 1794, au cours de la Virée de Galerne et des colonnes infernales.

Lorsque la révolte éclate en mars 1793, de nombreuses violences sont commises par certains groupes d'insurgés. Celles-ci tendent cependant à se raréfier à mesure que s'établit de la discipline dans l'Armée catholique et royale. À la suite des succès initiaux, les Vendéens font de nombreux prisonniers. Plusieurs d'entre eux sont utilisés en mars et en avril comme boucliers humains, notamment à la bataille de Jallais et à la bataille de Chemillé. Cette tactique, inefficace car les prisonniers réussissent souvent à s'échapper, est cependant abandonnée par la suite[4].

En résumant les recherches que j'ai menées, nous pouvons arriver à la conclusion qu'un grand nombre de meurtres de masse ont eu lieu en France, mais que tous les auteurs ont été punis et ont subi leur châtiment.

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BODIES FIGHTING CRIME IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Combating crime is one of the key functions of state bodies, which is of great importance for ensuring security and law and order in any society. In the countries of the West, where legal systems developed under conditions of democracy, market economy and respect for human rights, effective structures were created to fight crime Crime-fighting bodies

perform a wide range of functions - from operative and investigative activities to social rehabilitation of offenders. Theses will better explain the main types of law enforcement agencies, their structure, functions, and approaches to crime prevention in Western countries such as the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany.

When considering all structures and divisions, it is worth emphasizing on the USA, where there is a well-differentiated system of combating crime in all its aspects the first of which will be the FBI. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is one of the key law enforcement agencies of the United States, which performs the functions of the National Security and Criminal Investigation Service. Founded in 1908, the FBI reports to the US Department of Justice and operates under the direction of the Attorney General. The main mission of the bureau is to protect the United States from internal and external threats, fight crime and ensure compliance with federal laws. The main functions and tasks are wide-ranging, from countering terrorism to countering cybercrime. The FBI adheres to the principles of professional ethics, legality and protection of civil rights, actively cooperates with international and local law enforcement agencies. The bureau works with the latest technologies and monitors the development of criminal schemes, including the expansion of cyber operations. The FBI is considered one of the most professional and equipped law enforcement agencies in the world. His experience and methods are often used as a model for the creation and modernization of law enforcement structures in other countries [1].

DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) is one more US federal agency that is part of the Ministry of Justice and specializes in the fight against illegal drug trafficking and enforcement of relevant laws. Founded in 1973, the DEA strives to stop criminal schemes related to the production, distribution and smuggling of narcotic substances. The main goal and task is more narrowly focused than that of the FBI, namely combating illegal drug trafficking, data collection, intelligence and analytics, compliance with federal drug laws. DEA builds its activities on several key principles: aggressive suppression, information and use of intelligence, international cooperation, comprehensive law enforcement strategy, transparency and observance of human rights [2].

The basis of activity is internal security in the country, namely: prevention of threats, secrecy and protection of information, cooperation with other special services, legal basis and reporting, use of modern technologies [3]. It is worth emphasizing that Ukraine also has many powerful departments for combating crime, one of which we will consider in detail is the SBU (Security Service of Ukraine).

The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) is the main state security body of Ukraine, responsible for the protection of national security, the fight against terrorism, counterintelligence and other tasks related to the

security of the state. The SBU was created in 1991 after the declaration of independence of Ukraine and is the legal successor of the State Security Committee (KGB) of the Ukrainian SSR. The service reports directly to the President of Ukraine and is coordinated with other law enforcement and military structures. The SBU performs a wide range of functions, in particular Counterintelligence, Fight against terrorism, Cyber security, Fight against organized crime and corruption, Protection of state security [4]. Having considered the main tasks, we can say that this body is on a par with Western structures, but the difference is with the beginning of the war, when the SBU will carry out both in the middle and directly at the front

In the modern world, the law enforcement system of Western countries demonstrates a complex and structured approach to countering crime. The basis of the fight against crime in these states are specialized intelligence services and special agencies. They ensure effective coordination and efficiency in detection, investigation and prevention of offenses. The experience of Western countries can serve as an example for developing countries in the context of improving the legal system and implementing innovative approaches to ensuring law and order. Effective governance, accountability and respect for human rights remain priorities for Western law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime.

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CHALENGES IN MODERN POLICING: ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY WHILE UPHOLDING CIVIL LIBERTIES

Modern law enforcement faces significant challenges as it attempts to strike a delicate balance between maintaining public safety and respecting civil liberties. This balance is critical in a democratic society, where the protection of individual rights is paramount. However, evolving societal expectations, technological advancements, and increasing demands for transparency have complicated this task. This paper explores the key

issues faced by contemporary policing, highlighting the ethical, legal, and operational challenges in ensuring both security and the protection of human rights [1].

Law enforcement agencies are tasked with maintaining public order, preventing crime, and responding to threats. However, the means by which they achieve these objectives can sometimes infringe upon civil liberties. For instance, the use of stop-and-search practices, mass surveillance, and crowd control tactics can lead to violations of privacy rights, racial profiling, and excessive force. A key challenge lies in developing policies that enable effective policing while protecting citizens' freedoms, as enshrined in the constitution and international human rights law [2].

1. The use of aggressive policing tactics during protests can escalate tensions and result in civil rights violations.
2. Controversial surveillance programs, such as those using facial recognition, have sparked debates about privacy infringement and discrimination against minorities.

The adoption of new technologies by law enforcement agencies, such as predictive policing, drones, and body-worn cameras, has revolutionized the field. While these tools can enhance crime prevention and accountability, they also raise significant privacy concerns. For example, predictive policing relies on algorithms that may reflect existing biases, potentially leading to discriminatory practices. Additionally, the widespread use of surveillance technologies can erode public trust if implemented without adequate oversight and transparency.

1. Balancing the use of surveillance technology with the right to privacy as protected by the Fourth Amendment.
2. Ensuring the fairness and accuracy of data-driven tools, avoiding biases that can lead to racial profiling.

One of the most persistent issues in modern policing is the strained relationship between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, particularly marginalized groups. Incidents of police brutality, excessive use of force, and racial bias have damaged public trust. Rebuilding this trust is essential for effective policing, as community cooperation is critical for crime prevention and investigation.

Proposed Solutions:

1. Community policing initiatives that involve collaboration between officers and local residents can help improve relations.
2. Enhanced training in cultural competency and de-escalation techniques can reduce incidents of excessive force and racial bias.

Accountability is a fundamental aspect of policing in a democratic society. Mechanisms such as independent oversight bodies, internal affairs divisions, and the use of body cameras are intended to enhance transparency and reduce incidents of police misconduct. However, the effectiveness of

these measures depends on the willingness of police departments to implement reforms and the clarity of policies governing their use.

Implementing clear guidelines for body camera usage and access to footage for both legal proceedings and public scrutiny.

Establishing independent review boards with the authority to investigate cases of alleged police misconduct [3].

The challenges facing modern policing are complex and multifaceted. As society evolves, law enforcement must adapt by embracing new technologies, fostering community trust, and implementing transparent policies.

Balancing public safety and civil liberties is not an easy task, but it is a necessary one if we are to uphold the values of justice, fairness, and equality. By addressing these challenges through comprehensive reforms and a commitment to human rights, law enforcement agencies can better serve and protect all members of the community [4].

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PERSPECTIVES ON DEVELOPMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE IN UKRAINE CONSIDERING INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Forensic science is an essential component in ensuring law and order and combating crime. In the context of globalization and rapid technological development, national crime investigation systems must adapt to new conditions and challenges. Ukraine, as a state striving to integrate into the international community, needs to consider the best practices of other countries to enhance the effectiveness of its forensic system. Given the current situation in Ukraine, there are issues that require attention and improvement in the field of forensic science.

An analysis of international experience shows that the most effective forensic systems are those that employ innovative approaches and technologies. Countries with high levels of law and order, such as the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Japan, are actively

integrating digital tools into crime investigations, including artificial intelligence, big data, and analytical systems.

In many developed countries, forensic science focuses on close collaboration between scientific institutions, law enforcement agencies, and the private sector. A crucial component is international information exchange, coordination of efforts to combat cross-border crime, and standardization of forensic research methods [1].

In recent years, Ukraine has seen some progress in the development of forensic science; however, certain problems still need attention. Insufficient funding for forensic services remains one of the key issues. The lack of resources leads to the absence of modern equipment and laboratory materials, which limits the potential for conducting effective research.

Another problem is the imperfection of the legislation regulating the activities of forensic services. It is necessary to revise and improve relevant legal acts to meet modern requirements. This includes establishing clear procedures and standards for conducting forensic examinations, ensuring proper rules for the preservation and processing of evidence, and regulating the use of modern technologies in forensic practice.

Regarding the aforementioned issue, developing strategic directions for its improvement is promising, considering changes in criminal and criminal procedural legislation, scientific and technological advancements, and global trends in forensic science.

The successful implementation of modern technologies is another promising direction for the development of forensic science today. The use of the latest scientific achievements, such as DNA analysis, forensic ballistics, and cyber forensics, can significantly improve the effectiveness of crime investigations. Currently, foreign countries are widely implementing innovative, digital, and telecommunications technologies in law enforcement activities. Forensic tools for investigating sound and electronic traces, as well as human DNA, are being improved, and new techniques for technical and forensic support of investigative actions are being applied [3].

An important area in forensic technology is the study and extraction of ideal traces in human memory using technical forensic tools. Such tools and techniques include computer programs like "Photofit," the use of audio and video recording, polygraphs, spectrograph-sonographs, and others. The development of forensic technology involves the creation of information and reference programs, such as Automated Workplaces (AWPs), for Ukraine's pre-trial investigation units and other authorized investigation personnel.

Automated Workplaces are software and technical systems designed to automate specific tasks. Examples of such AWPs include those for forensic experts specializing in different areas (trasology, ballistics, economics, phonoscopies, intellectual property investigations, etc.). The use of GPS devices and laser 3D scanners has proven effective during crime scene investigations.

For instance, during crime scene inspections in open areas without reliable landmarks, GPS devices can be used. These compact electronic devices allow for the rapid recording of the geographic coordinates of any point, the location of objects at the scene, and the distances between them.

In addition, a scientific and technical tool that provides comprehensive documentation of the crime scene, accurately reflecting the appearance, shape, and measurements of objects, along with the ability to study them in detail at any later time, is laser 3D scanners with appropriate software. Examples include the DeltaSphere3D Laser Scanner or the ScanStation by Leica, and the Imager by Z+F, equipped with software specifically developed for crime scene investigations [2].

Thus, the key aspects of the prospects for forensic science development in Ukraine include accelerating the adoption of modern technologies, improving legislation, integrating contemporary forensic knowledge into investigative and judicial practices, and enhancing international cooperation. Deepening collaboration with international organizations and partners in the field of forensic science, sharing experiences, training programs, and information on modern methods and technologies will be essential.

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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE OFFICERS TRAINING IN THE USA

The profession of a police officer is complex and requires extensive training. This training includes stress resilience, physical preparation, psychological training, proficiency in weapon handling, knowledge of laws, and communication skills. Each country in the world has its own approach to police training. I will focus in more detail on the training of police officers in the United States of America.

So, just like in Ukraine, there are cadets in America who are trained in institutions with all the skills necessary for a police officer.

Policing in America is one of the most challenging career paths imaginable. Each day, hundreds of thousands of police officers head out to a job that is stunningly complex, ranging from minor neighborhood disputes to life and death struggles with armed and violent criminals. [1].

U.S. police training is decentralized, meaning standards vary across the nearly 18,000 police departments nationwide [1]. Training includes core elements like legal education, physical conditioning, and scenario-based simulations. However, recent demands for reform have led to an increased focus on de-escalation, cultural sensitivity, and mental health crisis intervention skills, addressing public concerns about police interactions with diverse communities.

Additionally, ongoing in-service training for officers is becoming standard, often covering topics like ethical leadership, anti-bias practices, and specialized fields such as handling domestic terrorism threats and supporting mental health interventions. Leaders in the field argue for a more consistent and standardized approach to training across the country to build public trust and ensure a higher quality of service delivery.

Since training in America is decentralized, there are a lot of methods of training policemen, I want to tell you about two methods.

In America, there are several strategies for training new recruits. One of these is stress-based training, which resembles military preparation and involves intensive physical exercises and significant psychological pressure on cadets. Such training models help future police officers develop resilience to stress, physical endurance, and the ability to respond quickly and accurately in stressful situations that may arise during service [2].

In contrast to the first method, there is a second, stress-free approach that focuses on academic training with additional physical exercise. This model is characterized by calm and trusting relationships between cadets and instructors. The calm approach helps cadets develop communication skills and the ability to analyze people [2].

In my opinion, these two methods should be combined, as the stress-based model teaches police officers important qualities like resilience to stress and physical endurance, while the stress-free model offers many valuable skills, such as communication, understanding people, and more. Therefore, to be an ideal police officer, one needs to possess all these qualities.

Therefore the specifics of police training in the United States are characterized by a decentralized structure, which means that each state has significant differences in police training.

Basic police training includes stress resistance, physical skills, communication skills, legal knowledge, and proficiency with firearms. By examining two different methods, it becomes clear that various institutions utilize different approaches. In my opinion, the optimal training would involve using a unified, structured method that encompasses all the essential skills required for police officers.

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ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WORLDWIDE: DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is a United States federal law enforcement agency under the United States Department of Justice tasked with combating illicit drug trafficking and distribution within the United States. It is the leading agency for domestic enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act, sharing concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection. However, the DEA has sole responsibility for coordinating and pursuing U.S. drug investigations both domestically and internationally.

The DEA is the primary federal agency charged with implementing and enforcing the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). It is responsible for drugs listed in the CSA's five drug Schedules, categories that rank drugs by their potential for harm, and whether they have a medical use. The CSA seeks to ensure legitimate access to controlled pharmaceuticals, while preventing illicit use of controlled drugs.

Since 1973, the year DEA was found, its mission has been to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any competent jurisdiction, organizations and their principal members involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing, in or destined for, illicit traffic in the United States, and recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing availability of illicit controlled substances.

In carrying out its mission as the agency responsible for enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, the DEA's primary responsibilities include: investigation and preparation for the prosecution of major violators of controlled substance laws operating at interstate and international levels, management of a national drug intelligence program in cooperation with federal, state, local, and foreign officials to collect, analyze, and disseminate strategic and operational drug intelligence information, seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from,

traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking, enforcement of the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as they pertain to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legally produced controlled substances, and etcetera.

Every law enforcement agency has a list of firearms that officers are equipped with. DEA agents' primary service weapons are the Glock 17 and Glock 19, Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun, and Rock River Arms LAR-15 semi-automatic carbine in 5.56×45mm NATO. Agents may also qualify to carry a firearm listed on an authorized carry list maintained and updated by the Firearms Training Unit (FTU) stationed in Quantico, Virginia.

In 2005, the DEA seized a reported $1.4 billion in drug trade related assets and $477 million worth of drugs. According to the White House's Office of Drug Control Policy, the total value of all of the drugs sold in the U.S. is as much as $64 billion a year, giving the DEA an efficiency rate of less than 1% at intercepting the flow of drugs into and within the United States [1]. Critics of the DEA point out that demand for illegal drugs is inelastic; the people who are buying drugs will continue to buy them with little regard to price, often turning to crime to support expensive drug habits when the drug prices rise. One recent study by the DEA showed that the price of cocaine and methamphetamine is the highest it has ever been while the quality of both is at its lowest point ever. This is contrary to a collection of data done by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, which states that purity of street drugs has increased, while price has decreased. In contrast to the statistics presented by the DEA, the United States Department of Justice released data in 2003 showing that purity of methamphetamine was on the rise.

DEA values its partnerships with state and local task force officers and their parent agencies. These assets strengthen the work DEA does every day to make a difference in the fight against fentanyl, which remains the deadliest drug threat worldwide. In 2023, DEA seized more than 80 million fentanyl-laced fake pills and nearly 12,000 pounds of fentanyl powder. The 2023 seizures are equivalent to more than 390 million lethal doses of fentanyl. The 2024 fentanyl seizures represent over 292 million deadly doses [1]. The DEA is actively targeting every single aspect of the global fentanyl supply chain to put an end to the most devastating drug crisis that United States has ever seen. Nearly all of the fentanyl in the United States comes from Mexico, and most of it is trafficked by the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels. The unwavering partnerships provided by these task force assets pose as an unparalleled force multiplier in the fight against these cartels.

DEA has 241 Domestic Offices in 23 Divisions throughout the U.S., and 93 Foreign Offices in 69 countries, including Europe. DEA Europe is focused on combating the drug trafficking and money laundering activities of Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) operating in Europe, with

an emphasis on investigations that directly impact the United States. TCOs are the driving force behind the many drug threats facing Europe, including the trafficking of multi-ton quantities of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and cannabis, the production and distribution of synthetic drugs, the diversion of precursor chemicals, and the laundering of illicit drug proceeds. Comprised of 16 offices covering 46 countries, DEA Europe works in close coordination with its European law enforcement partners and DEA offices worldwide to achieve its mission of dismantling TCOs impacting the United States and Europe. In addition to conducting bilateral investigations, DEA Europe engages with its host-nation partners to provide training on a variety of issues related to drug law enforcement. These international partnerships are critical to combating the increasingly complex and sophisticated organizations that threaten the security of the United States and Europe. DEA also has an office in Ukraine, that is located in Kyiv.

DEA's unwavering commitment to combating illicit drug trafficking and distribution extends beyond U.S. borders.

The agency's global network of offices, including a presence in Ukraine, enables it to collaborate with international law enforcement partners to disrupt transnational criminal organizations and dismantle drug trafficking networks. By sharing intelligence, conducting joint investigations, and providing training and technical assistance, DEA plays a crucial role in safeguarding global security and protecting communities from the devastating effects of drug abuse.

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FIGHTING CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN

Crime and the fear of crime destroy human rights. Every crime means individual suffering and a loss to the whole community. Every crime takes something away from its individual victims—their freedom, their peace of mind, their property, their health or even their lives. Crime of any sort also takes something away from society as a whole. We all lose when someone smashes a public telephone, burns or defaces a building or defrauds the Revenue. However, the fear of crime also diminishes both individuals and society.

The latest estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for the year ending December 2023 showed that there were an estimated 8.4 million incidents of CSEW headline crime. Latest estimates

do not show a statistically significant change compared with the year ending December 2022 survey, although they do follow a long-term downward trend. The total number of CSEW headline crime incidents is 25% lower than the year to March 2017 survey. This is the earliest comparable year for CSEW headline crime when questions on fraud and computer misuse were first included on the survey.

Compared with the year ending December 2022 survey, there was some variation for individual crime types:

- fraud decreased by 16%, with reductions in bank and credit account fraud (13%), advance fee fraud (34%), and other fraud (50%)
- computer misuse increased by 29%, mainly because of a 32% rise in unauthorised access to personal information
- criminal damage decreased by 18%, including a 25% fall in criminal damage to a vehicle

The Home Office study on the fear of crime published in 1984 showed that 52 per cent. of inner city dwellers seriously worry about becoming victims of crime. It showed that 41 per cent. of women in the inner cities feel very unsafe walking alone at night in their neighbourhoods. It showed that 12 per cent of all inner city residents never go out at night because of crime. The "British Crime Survey", published by the Home Office last year, showed that 40 per cent. of women under 30 were worried about becoming rape victims. Half the women questioned said that they avoided going out unaccompanied after dark. In high crime areas, 18 per cent. of the elderly said that they never went out after dark, wholly or in part because of fear of crime.

Much of the burden that hinders the police has been imposed by the Government or is the result of Government policy. Public order duties are increasingly distracting police from the priority job of fighting crime. That was made clear by the Comptroller and Auditor General in his report this year on the Metropolitan police. He said: «There were … occasions when external demands (for example, for public order duties elsewhere) left insufficient numbers to maintain essential services.»

The globalized nature of serious and organized crime is arguably the single greatest threat to UK national security, killing more British citizens each year than terrorism and natural disasters.

The international characteristics of organized crime make the role of the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in the United Kingdom fundamental to maintaining national and regional security. The United Kingdom’s INTERPOL NCB is located in Manchester. It plays a central role in protecting the country and surrounding region from the threat of international organized crime.

By providing globally sourced intelligence about regional crime trends, the NCB helps police officers across the country detect and

investigate the flow of illicit goods along trafficking routes in and around the country. The NCB plays a key national role in tackling the serious crime areas which affect the country most, including crimes against children, fugitive investigations, financial crime and trafficking in human beings.

The UK does not have a national police force. Instead, there are 44 geographic forces in England and Wales, and a single force in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland. Specialist police forces that work alongside the geographic forces include the British Transport Police, the Ministry of Defence Police and the Civil Nuclear Constabulary.

NCB Manchester is part of the National Crime Agency (NCA), a body of operational crime fighters leading the UK's fight to cut serious and organized crime. The NCA addresses national security threats, focusing principally on:

- strengthening UK borders
- fighting fraud and cybercrime
- protecting children and young people
- tackling serious and organized crime

INTERPOL Manchester and the NCA help the UK fight international crime through the coordination and provision of specialist support to investigations, using INTERPOL channels to build effective partnerships between the UK police forces and law enforcement agencies worldwide. INTERPOL Manchester helps the UK Government protect its 14 Overseas Territories from the threats of terrorism and organized crime. There are seven INTERPOL Sub Bureaus annexed to NCB Manchester, each with delegated regional authority: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos.

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ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS IN EUROPE: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Reducing corruption to manageable levels in Ukraine can only be achieved by learning from international experiences in combating this detrimental social issue. Examining and adopting foreign anti-corruption programs that have demonstrated real effectiveness offers significant

potential, especially given the lack of a strong domestic anti-corruption framework [1].

For example, Israel has created an environment that discourages corruption through a system of "overlapping monitoring" by government bodies, special police units, the independent Office of the State Comptroller, and civil organizations like the "Office of Government Cleanliness" [2]. These entities investigate corruption allegations, and if any wrongdoing is identified, they refer the matter to investigative bodies. The country's low level of petty corruption is attributed to generous social benefits for officials and severe consequences for those caught engaging in corruption. Notably, less than 5% of corruption-related crimes are prosecuted, and those involved in scandals face significant reputational damage [3].

In Germany, the fight against corruption is centered on dismantling the financial networks that support criminal activities. This is primarily achieved through asset forfeiture and the establishment of a legal framework to prevent money laundering. A key measure is the obligation for banks to report transactions exceeding 20,000 euros to law enforcement, ensuring that such information is used solely for investigative purposes [4]. Moreover, the law requires individuals making deposits greater than 50,000 euros to provide identification, thus enhancing transparency.

One critical measure has been improving transparency in public sectors, such as procurement and political funding. This effort is essential in countries like France and Spain, which have faced high-profile corruption scandals. In France, for example, recent reforms include the establishment of an anti-corruption agency, while Spain has strengthened regulations around public officials' financial disclosures to enhance accountability in public life [6].

A 2023 EU-wide study highlights that many countries have taken steps to protect whistleblowers, who play a crucial role in exposing corruption in both public and private sectors. This move is particularly significant in Germany and Ireland, where new legislation provides robust protections for individuals reporting wrongdoing. These protections align with the EU Whistleblower Directive, which mandates secure reporting channels across member states.

Additionally, countries like Denmark and Finland, consistently ranked among the least corrupt globally, demonstrate the benefits of proactive and transparent governance structures. These countries invest significantly in public sector transparency and judicial independence, ensuring that corrupt practices are promptly addressed. Furthermore, anti-corruption organizations, including Transparency International, continue to advocate for reforms that would further shield EU economies from corruption-related risks.

While considerable progress has been made, challenges remain. Transparency International emphasizes that some EU nations, including

Hungary and Poland, still struggle with issues of judicial independence and political influence over the media, which can obstruct effective anti-corruption enforcement. Continuous monitoring, regional cooperation, and harmonized legislation remain critical for sustaining progress across Europe [7].

In conclusion, Europe's efforts to combat corruption demonstrate a growing recognition of the need for transparency, robust legal frameworks, and support for whistleblowers. These reforms not only enhance governance and economic stability but also rebuild public trust in institutions, which is crucial for democratic societies.

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THE UK CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The UK criminal justice system is an intricate framework of government departments and public agencies that collaborate to enforce the law and maintain societal order. Key government bodies such as the Ministry of Justice and the Home Office work alongside specialized agencies, including the Crown Prosecution Service and the National Crime Agency, to create a structured approach to criminal justice. This structure not only enforces laws and

prosecutes offenders but also ensures a comprehensive approach to crime prevention, investigation, and rehabilitation.

The UK criminal justice system remains highly relevant due to its ongoing role in adapting to modern challenges such as cybercrime, organized crime, and evolving security threats. This system is responsible for safeguarding public safety while upholding justice and fairness, making its efficient functioning crucial to societal well-being. As the UK faces changes in criminal tactics and complexities brought on by globalization, the need for a well-organized and responsive criminal justice system has never been greater.

The UK criminal justice system consists of government departments that work together with several other public agencies to decide on laws and deal with those that commit crimes. Two main government departments work in the area of criminal justice:

1. **Ministry of Justice (MoJ):** the main department that oversees the justice system in the UK.

2. **Home Office:** the department responsible for law and order, including the police service, counter-terrorism, and security issues.

Government departments in the UK work with the following agencies in the area of criminal justice:

1. **Crown Prosecution Service(CPS):** the public agency in charge of conducting criminal prosecutions [1].

Prosecutes criminal cases that have been investigated by the police and other investigative organisations in England and Wales. The CPS is independent, and they make their decisions independently of the police and government.

Their duty is to make sure that the right person is prosecuted for the right offence, and to bring offenders to justice wherever possible [2].

2. **Police Service**: responsible for policing, law and order, and making arrests [1].

Police services in the UK are organised around two legal entities: the 'Office of Constable' and the police force.

Police officers (no matter their rank) each individually hold the Office of Constable. The Office of Constable grants them powers to detect, prevent and investigate crime.

Every police officer is a member of a police force. The police force organises and coordinates their crime fighting. As members of police forces, officers (and other police personnel) are under the "direction and control" of their chief officer. Chief officers are ultimately responsible for the operation of their force.

There are 48 civilian police forces in the UK: 43 territorial police forces in England and Wales, a national police force in both Scotland and Northern Ireland and three specialist police forces (the British Transport Police, the Civil Nuclear Constabulary and the Ministry of Defence Police).

Policing is (by and large) a devolved matter in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Scottish Government and the Northern Ireland Executive are responsible for deciding how most police services are organised and managed in their nations. Policing culture is very similar throughout the UK and Police Scotland and the Police Service Northern Ireland share many of the characteristics of English and Welsh forces [3].

3. **The Courts** (HM Courts and Tribunals Service): consists of criminal, civil, and family courts.

4. **Law Officers**: consists of the Attorney General, who is the chief legal advisor to the government, and the Solicitor General, who provides a supporting role.

5. **His Majesty's Prisons and Probations Service**: carries out court sentencing and is responsible for the punishment and rehabilitation of criminals.

6. **National Crime Agency** (NCA): responsible for dealing with serious and organized crime, including cross-border crime [1].

The NCA is the UK law enforcement agency responsible for leading, supporting and co-ordinating the response to serious and organised crime. This includes human, weapons and drug trafficking; cybercrime; and economic crime that cross regional, national and international borders. It has more than 4,000 officers, some of whom provide an international liaison function across and beyond Europe.

The agency has two functions specified in statute which are crime reduction and criminal intelligence [4]

In summary, the UK criminal justice system is a well-coordinated network that relies on both government oversight and independent agencies to address crime comprehensively. Through the combined efforts of departments, agencies, and specialized roles within law enforcement, prosecution, and rehabilitation, the system strives to uphold the rule of law, bring offenders to justice, and protect the public. This unified approach ensures a consistent and effective response to crime, enhancing public trust and security across the nation.

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POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

Police activity under martial law is a critical element of ensuring public order and security. Martial law, as a special legal regime, imposes special requirements on the work of law enforcement agencies, which needs adaptation of their functions and organizational structures. In this report, we will consider the legal basis, organizational features of police under martial law, as well as the main challenges and prospects that police face.

Legal bases of police activity under martial law. In accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, the introduction of martial law is regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", which provides for the powers of authorities, including police, during emergency situations.

Police must prevent crime, particularly crimes that may increase under martial law, such as looting or terrorism. Law enforcement officers are responsible for monitoring the implementation of the rules introduced under martial law, including checks at checkpoints, control over the trafficking of citizens and transport. Under martial law, police work closely with the military, rescuers and other government agencies to ensure overall security.

Limiting the rights and freedoms of citizens is also an important aspect. Martial law allows for the introduction of certain restrictions, which, however, must be proportionate and justified. Police must act within the law, adhering to the principles of legality and transparency.

Organizational features of police activity. In the period of martial law, police are achieved with the provision of quick adaptation to new conditions. Major organizational changes taking place include:

Specialized units have been created to deal with emerging threats such as terrorism and cybercrime. They require appropriate training and resource provision.

Changes in the management structure must be made in order to increase the efficiency of management and coordination of actions, to provide revision of existing structures, including the introduction of technologies, monitoring systems and new reporting.

Adapting to new challenges, police must be ready to respond to an emergency, which requires constant education and training. This includes both physical and psychological aspects of training [1].

Challenges faced by police, police activities under martial law are accompanied by numerous challenges:

First, the increase in crime. In the conditions of martial law, it is possible to observe an increase in criminal activity, in particular, the conflict of looting, arms and drug trafficking. Police must be ready to respond quickly to such threats.

Secondly, social tension and mistrust. The social and economic hardships associated with war can lead to increased societal tensions, affecting trust in law enforcement. Police must actively work on establishing and maintaining trust on the part of citizens.

Thirdly, limited resources. In wartime, police face a shortage of resources, both material and personnel. This requires optimization of processes and more effective use of available resources [2].

Prospects for the development of police under martial law, that is, despite the difficulties that arise during the period of martial law, sides and prospects for the development of police:

Modernization of the system. After the end of the conflict, it is important to modernize police by introducing new technologies, improving personnel training and organizational processes.

International cooperation, in the conditions of globalization and the growth of international threats, the establishment of cooperation with international law enforcement agencies can significantly increase the effectiveness of police [3].

Increasing transparency, i.e. the implementation of mechanisms of accountability and transparency in police activities can contribute to the formation of public trust and improvement of the image of law enforcement agencies. Police activity under martial law is extremely important to ensure security and law and order. Legal and organizational changes facing police, the challenges that arise and the future prospects require careful analysis and effective action. Only by adequate responding to these challenges police will be able to perform their functions effectively and responsibly, ensuring peace and tranquillity in society.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

The fight against crime is one of the most crucial issues in modern society. It directly impacts citizens' safety, state stability, and economic development. Contemporary criminal phenomena often have a transnational character, making the study of foreign countries' experiences in this area an essential task for nations seeking to improve their law enforcement systems. By learning from effective strategies and programs implemented abroad, Ukraine can enhance its own crime prevention and law enforcement measures.

In recent years, Ukraine has faced significant challenges related to crime, including corruption, organized crime, and corruption within law enforcement. For instance, according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the number of criminal offenses reported in 2023 amounted to over 300,000, with theft and assault making up the largest proportion. By comparing these figures with countries like Japan, the U.S., the UK, the Netherlands, and Sweden, we can better understand the scope of the issue and explore strategies for improvement based on successful international practices [1].

The United States

The criminal justice system in the United States is based on powerful law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local police departments. A significant role is played by crime prevention programs, particularly those aimed at preventing domestic violence, rehabilitating youth who have entered criminal environments, and restoring offenders. For example, the *Operation Peacemaker Fellowship* in Richmond, Virginia, focuses on reducing gun violence by intervening with at-risk individuals through mentorship and community support. Other programs like *Defending Childhood* aim to prevent violence in children's lives and break the cycle of crime in future generations.

The U.S. also has a complex criminal justice system, encompassing a range of strategies from punishment to rehabilitation. One of the key aspects of the fight against crime is the battle against organized crime, including drug trafficking and other criminal activities that have a transnational nature.

The United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, crime prevention strategies involve public policing programs, where not only the police but also local authorities and community organizations play essential roles. One key initiative is the *Community Safety Partnerships* program, which brings together local police

forces, councils, and other organizations to work collaboratively on crime prevention. This program has resulted in a noticeable reduction in crime rates in participating communities, especially in areas with high rates of youth violence and anti-social behavior.

The criminal justice system in the UK is known for its effectiveness due to the application of various forms of punishment, including community service, which helps reduce the burden on penitentiary institutions. Programs like *Restorative Justice* aim to involve offenders in repairing the harm they have caused, fostering rehabilitation rather than punishment alone[2].

Japan

Japan has one of the lowest crime rates, which can be attributed to cultural and social factors, as well as a high level of trust in law enforcement. Preventive measures are actively employed, including early crime prevention programs targeting youth. The Japanese police work closely with communities to prevent crimes and maintain public order. One of the most successful initiatives in Japan is the *Koban* system, where police officers are stationed in small, local police boxes, allowing them to build close relationships with community members and respond quickly to any issues.

Japan's strict social norms, including respect for authority and family values, also contribute to low crime rates. The role of public organizations in supporting social security is crucial, and education plays an important role in maintaining public safety [3].

The Netherlands

The Netherlands is known for its progressive approaches to fighting crime, particularly through rehabilitation and the use of alternative punishments such as community service. Authorities focus on resocializing offenders, which significantly reduces recidivism rates. Programs like *Prison Without Walls* allow certain offenders to serve their sentences within the community, promoting reintegration into society and alleviating overcrowding in prisons. Furthermore, the Dutch government invests in technology to combat cybercrime, focusing on digital forensics and online fraud prevention.

The Netherlands has been successful in addressing issues of both traditional and cybercrime by using a balanced approach that combines rehabilitation with strict legal enforcement. This system aims to create a more equitable and effective criminal justice framework [4].

Sweden

Sweden is another example of a country with an effective crime prevention system. The Swedish model emphasizes rehabilitation over punitive measures. The country's approach focuses on understanding the root causes of criminal behavior, such as social and economic inequalities, and addressing them through education and welfare programs. One of the

most well-known programs is the *Swedish Crime Prevention Council*, which coordinates national efforts to prevent crime, including providing support for victims and focusing on the rehabilitation of offenders. Sweden has also been successful in reducing recidivism by providing offenders with vocational training and psychological support.
Sweden's emphasis on social justice, economic equality, and the well-being of its citizens is integral to its crime prevention strategy, ensuring that crime is treated as a societal issue rather than just an individual one [5].

International Cooperation System

International cooperation in the fight against crime is an essential component of combating global criminal activities in the age of globalization. Countries around the world cooperate through international organizations such as the United Nations, Interpol, and the European Union to tackle transnational crimes like terrorism, drug trafficking, and cybercrime. Joint programs and initiatives implemented at the international level allow countries to exchange experiences and improve strategies to fight crime. Examples include the EU's *European Crime Prevention Network* and Interpol's *International Crime and Terrorism* initiatives.

Comparative Analysis

When comparing the experiences of different countries in the fight against crime, several common trends emerge. All countries place great emphasis on preventive measures such as education, youth crime prevention, and offender rehabilitation. However, differences in approaches are evident: the U.S. and the UK focus heavily on law enforcement and the judicial system, while Japan, the Netherlands, and Sweden place greater emphasis on social and cultural aspects of crime prevention, rehabilitation, and the reintegration of offenders into society. For example, while the U.S. focuses on high levels of incarceration and punishment for drug offenses, Sweden's approach involves rehabilitation and support for individuals to re-enter society successfully.[1]

The experiences of foreign countries demonstrate that the fight against crime is a complex and multifaceted process that requires a comprehensive approach. Important components include law enforcement activities as well as social programs aimed at crime prevention and offender rehabilitation. Ukraine can benefit from the experiences of successful countries, particularly in the areas of crime prevention, rehabilitation, and the fight against transnational crimes. By focusing on integrated approaches that include both preventive measures and rehabilitation, Ukraine can strengthen its criminal justice system and reduce crime rates effectively.

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THE IMPACT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY IN UKRAINE

Effective communication plays a crucial role in a world where global challenges are becoming more complex and borders between states and cultures are becoming less defined. English, which has long been a universal tool for interaction, is key not only in business and science, but also in the field of security. It allows different countries and organizations to quickly share important information, coordinate actions and make informed decisions in unpredictable crises. But is English only a convenient tool, or does its role transcend language barriers? How does its use change the dynamics of international relations and security interactions? To ensure stability in the modern world, it is essential to comprehend the importance of knowing this language through the answers to these questions. In international cooperation, English has become the primary medium of communication, particularly in the areas of security and law enforcement. Its dissemination contributes to effective information exchange and coordination between countries in crisis situations. In international organizations such as NATO, the United Nations, and Europol, English is the working language that allows standardization of procedures and techniques in managing global threats [1, p. 6].

English influences the effectiveness of international security cooperation, in particular in the context of intelligence and coordination of operational activities. English reduces the risks associated with language barriers, which is especially important in the context of rapidly changing information and the need for operational solutions [2, p. 7]. English plays an important role in creating a single lexical space that allows specialists from different countries to quickly exchange data and coordinate actions. It also reduces the risk of errors due to different language interpretations, which can be critical in the context of international security. Studies confirm that the use of English contributes to better understanding and coherence in the work of international coalitions, avoiding inaccuracies in terminology [1, p. 6].

The analysis shows that using English as the common language in international organizations leads to more effective intelligence collection and analysis, which enables countries to respond more rapidly to threats. This includes not only terminological accuracy, but also organizational processes based on a single language base to ensure proper coordination and efficiency [2, p. 7]. Additionally, English is the main tool that allows you to conclude international agreements and formulate diplomatic decisions. It has become not only the language of business and science, but also extremely important for public diplomacy, which contributes to international understanding through a common understanding of terminology and ideologies. This is especially important for international organizations such as the UN and NATO, which actively use English to work together on global security issues [3, p. 15].

Effective coordination and global stability are essential due to the impact of English on international security cooperation. The use of English as a global language helps to remove language barriers, which is essential in crisis situations, where the accuracy and speed of reaction can be decisive. This allows countries to share critical data quickly and efficiently, which is essential during joint operations or investigations relating to global security. However, in my opinion, it is important to note that although English is a universal language for international interaction, it cannot completely replace the meaning of regional linguistic contexts, where the specifics of culture or terminology can be important for deeper understanding. Therefore, although English facilitates operational interaction, in some situations it is necessary to take into account other linguistic aspects in order to achieve maximum effect in the global security context.

The importance of English lies in simplifying coordination and maintaining operational efficiency, but it must also be balanced and supplemented with the ability to interact with other languages and cultural systems to ensure the best results in global security.

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FIGHTING CRIME IN POLICE RANKS: STRATEGIES, CHALLENGES AND ETHICAL IMPERATIVES

Crime within police ranks represents one of the most challenging threats to institutional integrity and public trust in law enforcement. Understanding the underlying causes, identifying patterns of misconduct, and implementing effective prevention and accountability measures are central to maintaining a professional, ethical police force. Instances of corruption, abuse of power, and collusion in crime compromise the police's primary function as protectors of the public and defenders of the law, creating a cycle of mistrust that can spread across communities [1].

Addressing police misconduct requires a multi-layered approach involving rigorous recruitment protocols, continuous ethics training, internal monitoring, and a robust accountability framework that operates independently of influence. Recruitment and vetting serve as the first line of defense against crime in police ranks, ensuring that only candidates with proven ethical integrity and psychological fitness are entrusted with law enforcement responsibilities. Additionally, sustained ethics and integrity training help officers understand their duty to uphold the law impartially, even under pressure. This emphasis on ethical behavior should be reinforced by continuous supervision and a code of conduct that clearly defines acceptable and unacceptable actions, thus establishing standards that all officers are expected to follow [2].

Advanced internal monitoring systems, which may include internal affairs units, use of technology, and whistleblowing mechanisms, play a vital role in detecting and addressing misconduct early. Data analytics and predictive monitoring can help to identify problematic behaviors before they escalate into crimes, allowing for early intervention. However, internal affairs units must operate with full independence to effectively investigate and discipline officers involved in misconduct without succumbing to internal pressures or biases [1].

Legal frameworks, such as "blue wall of silence" policies and whistleblower protection laws, are essential for encouraging police officers to report misconduct without fear of retaliation. Strengthening whistleblower protections within police organizations fosters a culture where ethical behavior is valued over loyalty to individuals who may compromise the integrity of the department. However, this approach must be balanced with careful assessments to avoid false accusations that could unfairly harm reputations or careers [3].

A transparent, independent process for investigating and prosecuting officers involved in crime strengthens accountability and reinforces the ethical standards expected of law enforcement personnel. Such processes often require cooperation with external bodies, such as independent review boards or judicial authorities, to ensure that all cases of misconduct are addressed impartially. In parallel, oversight from non-police entities can provide a necessary layer of transparency, demonstrating to the public that the police are committed to holding themselves accountable [4].

Recent studies emphasize that systemic issues, such as inadequate compensation, overwork, and mental health pressures, can indirectly contribute to misconduct by increasing susceptibility to corruption or poor judgment. Police officers, who work in high-stress environments, are routinely exposed to difficult and traumatic situations, which can accumulate over time and create significant psychological strain. This strain is often compounded by extended work hours and insufficient compensation, leading to burnout and diminished morale among officers. Such circumstances can make some officers more vulnerable to unethical behavior, as the stress and financial challenges may drive them to seek alternative, sometimes illicit, sources of relief or income. When adequate resources to manage these pressures are lacking, the likelihood of impulsive or compromised decision-making increases, creating an environment where misconduct may flourish [2].

Addressing these issues is essential to foster a healthier and more resilient work environment that minimizes the potential for unethical actions. Introducing proactive psychological support and mental health resources within law enforcement agencies can help officers process the psychological impacts of their work, manage stress more effectively, and build coping mechanisms that reduce susceptibility to misconduct. For instance, regular counseling services, peer support programs, and accessible mental health resources create a support system that encourages officers to address challenges constructively. Moreover, normalizing mental health discussions within the police culture can reduce stigma, making it more likely for officers to seek help when needed rather than turning to harmful coping strategies.

Fair and sufficient remuneration is also critical in reducing motivations for unethical behavior. When officers feel adequately compensated for the demands of their roles, their financial security and job satisfaction increase, contributing to a more motivated and ethically grounded workforce. Adequate compensation not only improves morale but also strengthens officers' commitment to maintaining the integrity of their duties. Salary structures should reflect the inherent risks and responsibilities of police work, recognizing the toll it can take on mental and physical health. By ensuring that officers feel fairly rewarded, law enforcement

agencies can reduce the allure of supplementary, potentially illicit income sources that might otherwise compromise ethical standards.

Finally, implementing balanced work schedules and encouraging regular time off can further support officers' well-being. Law enforcement agencies that prioritize manageable workloads and emphasize work-life balance contribute to a sustainable working environment that discourages the risk factors for misconduct. Regular shifts and clear limits on overtime, for example, allow officers the necessary recovery time to perform at their best without the fatigue that often leads to poor judgment. This approach not only benefits the officers but also the quality of policing, as rested and mentally healthy officers are better equipped to make sound decisions, serve the public responsibly, and adhere to ethical practices. So, addressing the systemic issues of compensation, workload, and mental health within police ranks is crucial to reducing the risks of misconduct. Proactive psychological support, mental health resources, and fair remuneration act as preventive measures that support officers, reduce the motivations for unethical behavior, and ultimately contribute to a more professional and reliable police force. By recognizing and mitigating these underlying pressures, law enforcement agencies can create an environment that upholds the integrity of their officers and strengthens public trust in the police.

In sum, fighting crime within police ranks requires a proactive, transparent, and ethical framework encompassing recruitment, training, monitoring, accountability, and mental health support. Effective policing is only achievable through a system that prioritizes integrity and resists internal corruption with as much determination as it resists crime in society. This approach not only strengthens law enforcement agencies but also helps in rebuilding public trust and ensuring that the police fulfill their duty as reliable guardians of public safety.

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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE CHINA

In China, under the ruling Chinese Communist Party (CCP), mass line ideology is generally believed to be the ideological basis underlying police practice. The mass line ideology plays a leading role in guiding the operation of policing in China (Wong, 2009; Zhong, 2009). The Chinese police, under the orthodox Marxist ideology since the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC), believed that policing would be fruitless without mass involvement; therefore, emphasis has been put on mass participation at the grassroots level. Crime and social service problems were matters to be tackled by the police as well as the senior officials in the community and the public (Luo, 1994). The Chinese police force has always upheld the Communist ideology of "serving the people wholeheartedly." It has upheld "service to citizens" as a maxim and has taken a series of measures to provide better social services to the community in the course of police reform [1].

The concrete work of police social service includes specifically dispute resolution, information provision, lost and found, human assistance for the dependent persons and emergency aid [1].

Diferent kinds of police in China:

The main national police force in China is the People's Armed Police (PAP). While the People's Army has been reduced in size in recent years the People's Armed Police has been expanded, in many cases with former PLA soldiers, many of them trained in riot control. The rise of the PAP illustrates that the Chinese leadership in many ways is more concerned about domestic security than foreign threats [2].

The Public Security Service (PSB) is both a local police and the Chinese equivalent of the KGB. There are also paramilitary armed police and more than 1 million security guards in China. Police on the mainland and in Hong Kong have worked together to track down kidnap victims and break up a multi-million dollar loan sharking racket [2].

Quasi parapolice – known as "cheng guan" – operate in many places. Often little more than thugs, they are often hired by officials to help them carry out some unpopular actions such as collecting taxes and fines and ousting peasants from seized land. See Police Abuse Below [2].

The 700,000-member People's Armed Police is a paramilitary force whose duties include guarding embassies and putting down riots. It is commanded jointly by the Defense and Public Security ministries in close coordination with Communist Party leaders, in particular the leader in charge of security in the Politburo Standing Committee [2].

In December 2008, the Chinese government announced the creation of a new special unit aimed at cracking down on gun-related crimes and organized crime such as organized prostitution, gambling, drug production and trafficking [2].

The chengguan (City Urban Administrative and Law Enforcement Bureau, also known as City Urban Administrative Enforcement Bureau in Chinese) have a notorious reputation, with many regarding them as little more than thugs. They are feared and despised for their capricious crackdowns and penchant for violence. They employed to deal with low-level crime and disorder and responsible for cracking down the street vendors, hawkers, and even the shoe shiners in the streets and are known harassing migrant workers, minorities and people they deem as suspicious, and detaining them is they lack the right residency permits [2].

The top corruption fighter in China the Communist Party's Central Commission for Disciplinary Inspection (CCDI). In each province, city and county, CCDI at staff at different levels are empowered to investigate corruption cases. For example, a provincial commission can investigate prefecture-level officials, and so on. The CCDI are referred to as jiwei in Putonghua [2].

The topic of policing in China is significant in light of several global and national trends affecting global politics, economics, security, and human rights. Thus, the study of Chinese policing is important for understanding the future world order, as China not only experiments with new methods of control, but also sets a precedent for how modern technology can be used to maintain internal stability. This knowledge is important for the international community, as it allows to assess how the latest technologies and political decisions affect human rights, democratic values and global security.

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FEATURES OF POLICE WORK UNDER MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

During martial law, the police play a key role in ensuring public order, security and stability. In connection with the war in Ukraine, the functions of law enforcement agencies have expanded significantly and include not only the fight against crime, but also the coordination of defense measures, the evacuation of civilians and the provision of humanitarian assistance. Particular attention is paid to maintaining security and countering the enemy's sabotage and reconnaissance groups.

The changing socio-political situation requires the police to adapt, use new methods of work and respond quickly to threats. The study of these aspects is important for understanding the role of the police in crisis situations and improving the legal mechanisms for the functioning of the police in wartime.

The conditions of martial law require special training and readiness of the police to perform new and complex tasks. In Ukraine, the police have undergone a significant transformation since 2014 and especially after the complete Russian invasion in 2022. Its functions have expanded from traditional security and crime-fighting tasks to defense, evacuation, humanitarian aid and military cooperation.

The position of scientists Kovaliv M. and Ivakha V. that for the successful fulfillment of tasks set before law enforcement agencies in the conditions of martial law, their duties and rights must comply with the basic principle – new duties correspond with new rights, it is quite appropriate. It is extremely important that the expansion of the competence of the police in the introduction of martial law is in the system of measures of coercion. The police cannot cross the limits permitted in the methods and means of their activities to ensure security. Their circle in these conditions, in their opinion, should be expanded, because their application is not always associated with offenses, but may be the result of an assessment of the situation [1].

Despite the expansion of the powers of law enforcement agencies, any coercive measures should be carried out within the limits of legal norms in order to avoid abuse of power. This is especially important in conditions where the police receive new tasks, such as monitoring compliance with the curfew, checking documents at checkpoints, detention of persons suspected of having links with the enemy or subversive activities.

Also, the National Police gets the right to escort persons who have been convicted of committing a criminal offense, taken under guard,

accused or sentenced to imprisonment, and also protects them in the courtroom. The police officers are authorized for operational demining, detection, neutralization and destruction of explosives, which are means, objects, instruments of administrative or criminal offenses; technical and criminalistics provision of the inspection of the place of the event; Organization of works on the provision, deprivation and confirmation of admission of police officers to special explosive works, as written in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

No less important is international cooperation, in particular in the context of countering transnational threats that have intensified in the context of war. Law enforcement officers expand cooperation with the European Police Office and act as a National Contact point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol, carry out representation and ensure the fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol and acts as the National Central Bureau of Interpol, as well as collect biometric data of persons [3]. In addition, it provides opportunities for the exchange of experience and application of best practices already used by law enforcement agencies of other countries with experience in military conditions. Such international support is important for ensuring the integration of the Ukrainian law enforcement system into the global security network, which helps to respond more quickly and effectively to threats.

As a result, the importance of the police in wartime is changing, and this requires significant structural and functional transformations from law enforcement agencies. The police are moving from the usual tasks of maintaining law and order to the implementation of a wide range of new responsibilities, in particular of a defensive nature, coordination with military structures and providing humanitarian assistance. These changes highlight the need to adapt both the legislative framework and the training of personnel to ensure the effectiveness of the police in the new environment.

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SPECIFICS OF PROVIDING POLICE SERVICES UNDER MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

The National Police of Ukraine is primarily a civilian institution, although there are special ranks, features regarding the right to use firearms, etc., nevertheless, in conditions of active hostilities it performs tasks that are more inherent in paramilitary formations. These include, for example, demining the territory, combating sabotage and reconnaissance groups of the enemy (who are mostly professional Russian military personnel, accordingly armed as military personnel). It should be noted that in general, the powers of police officers under martial law have increased significantly, including regarding the procedure for applying coercion. Granting additional powers to executive bodies is in harmony with the main goal of martial law, namely, eliminating the threat to the state independence of Ukraine, etc. Thus, according to the Law "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" "Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in certain localities in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack, a danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the provision of the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies with the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restrictions on the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions" [4].

There is a set of measures that are organized and implemented in order to promote the defense of Ukraine by involving citizens of Ukraine as widely as possible in actions aimed at ensuring military security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, deterring and repelling aggression and inflicting unacceptable losses on the enemy, in view of which he will be forced to stop armed aggression against Ukraine, voluntary formations of territorial communities have been actively created [3]. Among the tasks of such formations in cooperation with the National Police:

- to participate in the implementation of measures regarding the temporary ban or restriction of the movement of vehicles and pedestrians near and within the zones/areas of emergency situations and/or the conduct of military (combat) operations together with the National Police;
- to participate in ensuring public security and order in settlements together with the National Police [2].

This example shows the peculiarities of the interaction of the National Police in issues of ensuring public safety and order, work at checkpoints, etc., together with paramilitary units under conditions of national resistance, resistance movement and martial law. Thus, under the conditions of the introduction of martial law, police officers participate in ensuring public safety and order under special conditions of service - this is activity during curfew hours, when active combat operations are taking place (within the framework of the process of de-occupation of territories); search for the already mentioned sabotage groups, etc. And all this takes place in interaction with units, for example, the National Guard of Ukraine, volunteer formations of territorial communities, etc. [1, p. 226].

The police currently also represent and fulfill Ukraine's obligations to Interpol and Europol and organize interaction with other law enforcement agencies and the aforementioned institutions (clauses 42–44 of part 1 of article 23 of the Law "On the National Police"). In addition, during martial law, the police collect biometric data of individuals, including by fingerprinting, in cases provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [3].

Based on the research conducted, we can indicate a number of important theses regarding the features of the provision of police services under martial law:

– as a result of the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation, the National Police of Ukraine faced significant difficulties in carrying out its tasks, therefore, in order to increase the effectiveness of its activities in wartime, on March 15, 2022, the Law "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" in order to optimize police activities, including during martial law" significantly expanded the powers of the National Police of Ukraine;

– within the framework of the implementation of the tasks set for the National Police, the areas of activity of police officers are not typical of the police in peacetime. Thus, in the deoccupied territories, front-line areas, police officers, in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies or legal paramilitary formations (interaction with which is also not typical in police activities in peacetime), counteract enemy sabotage groups (which are professional military personnel); are engaged in recording war crimes committed by Russians; demining; technical and forensic support for the inspection of the scene of the incident, including those related to fires, and special explosives work in response to explosions, reports of suspicious explosive objects, and the threat of an explosion. At the same time, in the territory that is a theater of active hostilities, in front-line areas, police officers evacuate the population and deliver humanitarian aid.

In addition, among the priority tasks in the newly deoccupied territories and front-line areas is the prevention of looting, etc. Where

implemented the legal regime of martial law, police officers are at equipped checkpoints and, together with other authorities, ensure compliance with the legal regime of martial law.

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FEATURES OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE USA

At the moment, corruption is one of the most urgent problems of the modern world, which undermines the trust of citizens in state institutions, distorts economic processes and threatens social justice. In the conditions of globalization, the fight against corruption is becoming a priority for many countries. The United States has become one of those countries that has been able to achieve significant success in the fight against corruption, and often ranks high in global rankings of transparency and integrity. I decided to choose this topic because today the topic of corruption is global and has a significant impact on the socio-economic development of the country. Before that, as a law student, I have a personal interest in how different legal systems implement their anti-corruption strategies. The US experience is an interesting example to study because it combines both legislative and administrative mechanisms to fight corruption.

The United States of America has created an effective system of measures of administrative and legal influence aimed at combating corruption, but not only within the borders of the state. The Federal Law on

Combating Corrupt and Racketeering-Influenced Organizations (RICO Law) of 1970 has a historic role in combating corruption. The leading role in anti-corruption activities is played by the US Department of Justice, which develops a national strategy and methodical guidance for fighting crime in the state. The main division of the Ministry of Justice, which directly fights organized crime, is the FBI.

The bodies that carry out anti-corruption activities in the United States are:

– the National Council to Fight Organized Crime;

– the Central Financial Control Office;

– the Special Senate Committee on Ethics;

– the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives;

– the Office of Ethics in the US Government [1].

In different American states there are such forms of corruption as legal and illegal. Illegal corruption usually refers to private benefits in the form of money or gifts to a government official in exchange for providing specific benefits to private individuals or groups. A second form of corruption is becoming increasingly common in the US in the form of legislative corruption. We define such corruption as political benefits in the form of company contributions or favors from a government official in exchange for specific benefits to individuals or groups. Such agreements, in turn, are one aspect of the broader issue of institutional corruption, which, according to Lessig, occurs when there is a systemic and strategic influence that is legal or even ethical that undermines the effectiveness of a public institution by diverting it from its purpose or weakening it. its ability to achieve the ultimate goal, including to achieve the goals of weakening public trust in this body or undermining the legitimacy of its existence.[2]

In the USA, anti-corruption legislation is extremely strict. Yes, for various types of corruption – bribery, kickbacking (payment of part of illegal money to a party to a deal) and other forms of corruption – fines in the triple amount of the bribe or imprisonment from 15 years or more are provided, and in aggravating circumstances imprisonment for up to 20 years [2].

In the USA, punishment is provided for giving and receiving remuneration for services that are part of the duties of a public servant. A civil servant has the right to receive various privileges and rewards only from the government. Liability for violation of this norm shall be imposed in the form of a fine or imprisonment for up to two years, or a combination of punishments. Corruption crimes also include agreements between any persons requesting employment in the federal public service, demanding money, property benefits or receiving them to facilitate employment in the public service [2].

The person guilty of such crimes shall be punished by imprisonment for one year, or by a fine in the amount required or received, or by a

combination of both types of punishment. An exception is the activity of special recruitment agencies that have permission to participate in the recruitment of employees for public service [2].

So, taking into account all the above, it can be said that the United States has created a comprehensive and effective system of combating corruption, using both legislative and administrative mechanisms. Despite severe penalties, including significant fines and long prison terms, corruption remains a difficult challenge in the United States, especially in forms such as legislative corruption. These challenges highlight the evolution of corruption, which can include legal but ethically questionable practices that affect public institutions.

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FEATURES OF DECODING AND USING NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The Nonverbal communication is conveying of emotions, feelings, and messages through actions and expressions rather than words. In our daily life the Nonverbal communication and the verbal communication go hand in hand. In fact sometimes it's our expressions and body language that expresses our emotions better than words. Facial expressions are the most common way of nonverbal communication. Nonverbal communication is the process of communication through sending and receiving wordless (mostly visual) cues between people. It is sometimes mistakenly referred to as body language (kinesics), but nonverbal communication encompasses much more, such as of touch (haptic) and distance (proxemics). Nonverbal communication includes those important but unspoken signals that individuals exhibit, specifically: body language (encompassing carriage/posture, appearance, listening, and eye contact), hand gestures, and facial expressions [1, p. 47].

There is a proverb "Actions speak louder than words". In essence, this underscores the importance of nonverbal communication. Researches in communication suggest that many more feelings and intentions are sent and received nonverbally than verbally. Scientists suggest that only 7% of messages are sent using words, and the remaining 93% are nonverbal expressions [1, p. 50].

Communication in law enforcement is the relaying of useful information whether it is nonverbal or verbal. Both of these forms of communication can be effective throughout the criminal justice system from police situations, courtroom settings, juvenile facilities and correction facilities. Also, nonverbal communication scholars have long agreed that many types of nonverbal behavior are communicative, and hence what criminals do not say to law enforcement officials really does matter, even more than their spoken words. Nonverbal communication typically occurs not in isolation but as part of behavioral composites whose meaning becomes evidence to law enforcement officials. Nonverbal behavior consists of body motion–kinetic behavior–and the non-content aspect of speech–paralinguistic behavior [2, p. 2].

Every communication involves the process of encoding and decoding. Decoding nonverbal communication in law enforcement suggests that interactive models are best suited for this occupation. Lies can be betrayed in verbal and nonverbal leakage independently. According to scientists Matsumoto, Hwang, Skinner and Frank, Liars are more likely to produce significantly more nonverbal behaviors in consistent with the context or content of their words than truth tellers. For example, a person may deny stealing something, but showed fear or distress while making that claim. Conversely, the nonverbal behaviors (e.g. nodding their heads up and down while saying "yes") of truth tellers remained much more consistent with their verbal statements. Besides, the nonverbal behavior by themselves are not as indicative of truth telling or lying; instead it is their level of consistency with the verbal statements or context that determined truthfulness at a high degree. Depending on the expertise of the decoder (police officer) of nonverbal communication, this can be a useful tool for extracting the truth or falsehood of a statement by a suspect. There are varieties of theories developed for the study of nonverbal communication [2, p. 5, 6].

Kinesics

- The word kinesics comes from the root word kinesis, which means "movement" [1, p. 47].
- This mainly deals with body language, including posture, facial expression, gestures, the way a suspect walks or sits, etc., which all can communicate meaning to a law enforcement officer. It is common knowledge that different cultures interpret gestures differently. If a suspect gestures a great deal while answering questions from an officer, it could be interpreted that the suspect is being overly emotional or even hysterical. Also, a suspect's posture could be a cue to the officer. For example, a tall and straight posture indicates that a person is confident, happy, and proud, while a slumped posture could indicate disappointment, sickness, or sadness. A suspect's face is a very powerful vehicle for communication with law enforcement officials. For example, frowns, partial smiles or complete smiles can give an indication of what a suspect is thinking at the time. A suspect who smiles with wide eyes and perked eyebrows portrays confidence and happiness, while frowns, narrowed

eyebrows, and flared nostrils communicates anger or sadness. Suspects who are nervous, anxious, or seem scared are obviously going to avoid eye contact with the police [2, p. 6, 7].

Semiotics

- The key concept, which is also the hub of this paper is semiotic analysis. What then is semiotic analysis? Semiotic analysis is a critical study of the meaning of signs and symbols in any non-verbal communication domain. In everyday communication situations, people's gestures, postures or gesticulations, facial expressions and spatial distance play a remarkable role in the conveyance of meaning. Hybels and Weaver in their holistic definition see communication as involving not only the spoken and written words but also body language, personal mannerism and style, the physical environment, and indeed anything that adds meaning to a message [3, p. 88, 89].
- In law enforcement, a suspect's crossing of arms may indicate resistance, protecting his or her space, or defensiveness. Suspects who feel comfortable, safe, and free will always sit in a relaxed, open manner, while suspects who feel hostile, aggressive, or nervous will sit in a closed manner, with arms and legs crossed [2, p. 6].

When police interact with suspects, both parties continuously give and receive nonverbal signals that include, but are not limited to, gestures, sitting, posture, eye contact, loud or low tone of voice, and distance between individuals, and all of these have meanings. Everything people do can have meaning to a law enforcement officer, including the way they listen, react, look, and move, which can tell the officer whether or not someone is being truthful. If a person's nonverbal signal does not coincide with the statement they are saying, then it arouses distrust, confusion, and tension. Even if a suspect stops talking, it should still be a meaningful nonverbal communication to a criminal justice official [2, p. 3].

Nonverbal communication is an integral aspect of the work of human rights defenders that complements verbal interaction. By honing their skills in decoding nonverbal cues, officers can improve their ability to assess veracity, build rapport, and effectively navigate complex social interactions. As research in this area continues to evolve, integrating this knowledge into law enforcement training will be critical to improving investigative outcomes and public relations.

These findings underscore the fact that an awareness of nonverbal behavior will allow a law enforcement officer to become better receiver of suspects' messages. Hence, majority of the meaning officers attribute to words comes not from words themselves, but from nonverbal factors such as gesture, facial expression, tone, body language, etc. This is because nonverbal behaviors provide cues, clarify situations and create culture for law enforcement officers [2, p. 8].

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LEGAL REGULATION OF NATIONAL POLICE ACTIVITIES DURING MARTIAL LAW

Under martial law, the legal regulation of police activities is of particular importance, as this structure plays a key role in maintaining law and order and protecting citizens. The police are obliged not only to ensure the implementation of laws, but also to adapt their activities to new challenges, such as massive violations of public order, an increase in the number of crimes against the background of hostilities and ensuring security in the temporarily occupied territories. In such circumstances, there is a need for clear legal regulation of the actions of the police in order to ensure both the effectiveness of their work and the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Ukraine has its own legal framework for regulating police activities under martial law, in particular through the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law". Analysing the specifics of police work under these conditions will provide a deeper understanding of their role and the recommendations for improving effectiveness. In accordance with Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" we can understand that: Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in its individual areas in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, and provides for the provision of the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies with the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security. elimination of the threat to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, indicating the duration of these restrictions [1].

According to paragraph 3 of the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Conduct of Martial Law in Ukraine" dated 24.02.2022, the following constitutional human rights may be restricted in Ukraine for the period of martial law: Article 30 - Everyone is guaranteed the inviolability of their home; article 31 – Everyone shall be guaranteed the secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraph and other correspondence; article 32 – No one shall be subjected to interference in his/her personal and family life, except in cases envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine; article 33 – Everyone who is legally present on the territory of Ukraine is guaranteed freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, and the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine, with the exception of restrictions established by law; article 34 – Everyone is guaranteed the right to freedom of thought and speech, to the free expression of their views and beliefs; article 38 – Citizens have the right to participate in the management of state affairs, in all-Ukrainian and local referendums, to freely elect and be elected to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government; article 39 – Citizens shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, and to hold meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations, the holding of which shall be notified in advance by bodies of executive power or bodies of local self-government; article 41 – Everyone has the right to own, use and dispose of their property, the results of their intellectual and creative activity; article 42 – Everyone has the right to entrepreneurial activity, which is not prohibited by law; article 43 - Everyone has the right to work, which includes the opportunity to earn his/her living by work which he/she freely chooses or accepts; article 44 – Those who work have the right to strike to protect their economic and social interests; article 53 – Everyone has the right to education [2].

It is important that any restrictions on rights and freedoms are limited in time and place, comply with international human rights standards, and are necessary and proportionate to achieve the specific goals of martial law. It is also necessary to provide mechanisms for monitoring and seeking legal assistance to protect the rights and interests of citizens during martial law. National Police of Ukraine are the main law enforcement agency that protects human rights and freedoms. In accordance with paragraph 2 of part 1 of Art. 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Police", one of the main tasks of the police is to provide police services in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state [3].

During martial law, law enforcement agencies received expanded powers and competencies to ensure public order and national security. However, it is important to maintain a balance between the need to protect citizens and ensure their rights and freedoms. A number of main aspects of the competence and powers of law enforcement agencies during martial law were added to Art. 32 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Police" for the period of martial law in Ukraine: Paragraph 37 – escort persons detained on

suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, and also guard them in the courtroom; paragraph 38 – in cases envisaged by law, hold in temporary detention facilities persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offences, persons in respect of whom detention has been applied as a measure of restraint, persons subjected to administrative arrest, as well as accused and convicted persons [3].

The expansion of the powers of National Police of Ukraine, which includes escorting and guarding persons detained, accused or convicted in the courtroom, as well as their detention in temporary detention facilities, indicates an important step in improving law and order and ensuring the safety of citizens. This helps to ensure effective control over persons in custody or in prisons and to prevent possible cases of escape or other negative consequences. Also in Part 4 of Art. 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Police", the legislator added a new provision, namely: "During martial law, 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 legitimate interests of legal entities, which are determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1].

During martial law, police have specific duties and restrictions arising from the legislation on the legal regime of martial law. The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" establishes a clear framework for the activities of law enforcement agencies during such a state. An important aspect is that martial law gives the state the right to impose a number of restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities in order to ensure national security and public order. During martial law, police perform their duties taking into account these restrictions and in accordance with the defined purpose and tasks. During martial law, police have the right to apply special security measures, monitor compliance with the imposed restrictions, as well as carry out operational and search activities to prevent and suppress crimes that threaten national security.

An important component of police activities during martial law is to ensure the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens within the established restrictions, as well as to perform their functions with minimizing possible negative consequences for the population and ensuring a balanced approach to the implementation of assigned tasks. In the context of martial law, law enforcement agencies face a number of complex challenges that require careful analysis and effective solutions. Such problems as human rights violations, lack of coordination between bodies, and the risk of corruption and abuse pose serious obstacles to public order and national security. However, it must be recognized that with the use of modern technologies, strengthening control and interaction with the public,

there are prospects for further development and improvement of the work of law enforcement agencies. Ensuring their effectiveness and accountability requires a systematic approach, as well as active cooperation with all stakeholders. The activities of police during martial law require clear legal regulation based on national and international norms. Ukrainian legislation can be improved taking into account international standards, which will increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and protection of human rights in armed conflicts.

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ADDRESSING DRUG-RELATED CRIMES IN SCOTLAND: LAW ENFORCEMENT APPROACHES

The issue of drug-related crimes has become a significant concern in Scotland, particularly in recent years, as the country faces increasing challenges related to substance abuse and drug trafficking. According to the Scottish Government, "tackling drug misuse remains one of the key priorities, aiming to reduce the harm caused by drugs to individuals, families, and communities".

The number of drug-related deaths in the country has been on the rise, with an alarming increase in polydrug use, which contributes significantly to overdose deaths. 1,172 people died due to drug misuse in 2023, according to latest statistics published by National Records of Scotland. This is an increase of 121 deaths compared with 2022 [1]. This trend reflects a broader shift in drug markets and consumption patterns, with substances like synthetic opioids, benzodiazepines, and gabapentinoids increasingly involved in fatalities.

The Scottish government set up a drugs deaths taskforce in response to the crisis, which met for the first time in September 2019.It has spent time gathering evidence and proposing changes that it says could quickly save lives.The main focus of this has been the distribution of Naloxone, a

medication that can reverse the effects of an opiate-related overdose.Users often die because they are unable to breathe and, if used in time, Naloxone can restore breathing and save their lives [2].

The roots of this issue are deeply intertwined with social and economic factors, including poverty, deprivation, and lack of access to adequate healthcare. The Scottish Government has identified that people living in the most deprived areas are 15 times more likely to die from drug misuse than those in wealthier regions. These figures highlight the complex nature of the problem, which cannot be solved through law enforcement alone but requires coordinated action from health services, social workers, and community organizations.

The Scottish government has identified that tackling drug misuse requires a multi-faceted approach, where law enforcement plays a crucial role in controlling the distribution and illegal trade of drugs. Police Scotland, in collaboration with national agencies, focus on disrupting drug trafficking networks, especially those operating at an international level. Scottish Government national drugs strategy focuses on recovery but also looks at prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, education, enforcement and protection of children [3].

Additionally, in their efforts to prevent drug misuse, Police Scotland employs intelligence-led policing strategies, where local knowledge and data are crucial in identifying hotspots for drug dealing and abuse. By focusing on these high-risk areas, law enforcement aims to dismantle criminal organizations at the street level and reduce the supply of illegal drugs.

InitiativeshavebeendevelopedinScotlandatdifferentstagesofthecrimin aljusticeprocesstoencourageoffenderswithsubstancemisuseproblemstoseektr eatmentandsupport. The criminal justice system has evolved as a gateway to drug treatment, reflecting stated government policy commitment to simultaneously promote recovery while reducing drug-relatedcrime.

The fight against drug-related crime in Scotland demands a multifaceted approach, combining law enforcement with social support systems. While Police Scotland’s efforts to disrupt drug trafficking and target high-risk areas are essential, the ongoing increase in drug-related deaths highlights the need for expanded access to treatment and rehabilitation. Addressing the underlying social and economic factors, such as poverty and healthcare inequality, is crucial for long-term success. A comprehensive strategy that includes both enforcement and support services is key to tackling the drug crisis effectively, promoting recovery, and reducing crime.

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LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PROFESSIONAL AND ETHICAL RULES OF POLICE OFFICERS CONDUCT

As in any other profession, a police officer encounters the concept of deontology in his activities. Moral values form the main principles enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine", the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine "On the Approval of the Rules of Ethical Behavior of Police Officers", other legal acts. They form a general idea about the profession of a police officer and the tasks he faithfully performs. In most cases, we observe professionalism in the work of police officers, but unfortunately there are always exceptions. The human factor has played a cruel joke on a noble profession. Different people, by their nature, violate general norms of morality in their activities. Why is this happening?

It seems, in our democratic society, the phenomenon of violating the rules of morality, that is, ethics, should disappear long ago. But every year it influences the police in their work. Order No. 1179 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated November 9, 2016 "On Approval of the Rules of Ethical Behavior of Police Officers" was issued to settle this issue. These Rules are a generalized collection of professional and ethical requirements for the rules of conduct of police officers and are aimed at ensuring the service of the police to society by protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order on the basis of ethics and universal human values. These Rules apply to all police officers serving in the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter - the police). Compliance with the requirements of these Rules is an obligation for every police officer, regardless of the position, special rank and location [1]. In this way, the main principles of police activity are clearly outlined, namely:

Rule of law;

Observance of human rights and freedoms;

Legitimacy;
Openness and transparency;
Political neutrality;
Interaction with the population on the basis of partnership;
Continuities;
Justice, impartiality and equality [2].

All this obliges police officers to perform their official duties, to act only on the basis, within the limits of authority and in the manner determined by the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine and other normative legal acts for the successful performance of the tasks assigned to the National Police of Ukraine by the legislator. Successful performance of one's duties shows true professionalism acquired over years of fruitful work. Police culture has always played an important role, as it was the main resource for gaining reputation among ordinary citizens. The implementation of ethical principles in life increases not only the reputation, but the level of public trust, which is the highest result of the work performed.

Evading the fulfillment of their tasks and functions causes great damage to police activity. In order to understand why this happens, one should turn to the very psychology of committing certain actions by a person. The main factor causing such unpleasant phenomena as arrogance in communication with citizens, ignoring, use of threats, irony, profanity is the feeling of the police that they have uncontrolled power, which always tempts them to abuse it [2].

Control over the observance of police ethics is entrusted to the heads of the police body (unit), who are obliged to prevent unethical behavior of their subordinates by organizing work on the development of professional ethics [1]. In order to make it easier to understand, the head of the police body (subdivision) conducts various trainings and information-explanatory activities. Such small inoculations begin to be done during the training of cadets in higher educational institutions with specific conditions of training in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs by holding educational hours, the Day of Discipline, various activities aimed at cultivating the highest moral qualities of a police officer.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the fact that a person has a certain type of temperament. Since choleric people are known to be more prone to show aggression and cause conflict, in turn, this increased emotional reactivity leads to various incidents that negatively affect the image of the police.

In summary, we can say that professional ethics play an important role in creating the reputation and image of the police, which in turn obligates police officers to comply with the rules of ethical behavior and moral norms.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME PREVENTION

Environmental crime is a growing threat to the environment, biodiversity and public health but also to international security. It contributes to tensions in societies and is often linked to other types of crime that it fuels (criminal or terrorist financing, corruption and money laundering, murders).

In conflict zones, armed criminal organizations and terrorists are increasingly involved in these types of trafficking, as highlighted in INTERPOL's recent reports (according to the 2018 World Atlas of Illicit Flows report, 38% of illicit resources of these groups are linked to such activities).

All countries in the world are affected, including countries of origin, transit and destination. Yet, environmental crime is still not very present in national legislation. Moreover, law enforcement officers rarely have got specific training. That is why police cooperation and legislation harmonization mechanisms have been introduced to identify and punish environmental criminals more effectively.The expression "environmental crime" means all the illegal activities that harm the environment and benefit certain individuals,groups and/or companies.

Although legal definitions vary according to the countries, five categories of environmental crime have been identified and are recognized by the United Nations Environment Assembly:

– illegal trade in wildlife,

– illegal logging,

– illegal fishing,

– dumping and illegal trade of dangerous and toxic substances and waste,

– mining and illegal trade of minerals.

OCLAESP is a leading organization in international cooperation and the French point of contact with Europol, Interpol and third countries. It

helps to improve international and national systems for developing standards and best practices. Since January 2018, it has ensured the leadership of the European platform EMPACT devoted to fighting environmental crime within Europol and on behalf of France. [1]

"Crime prevention" refers to the "efforts to prevent crime or criminal offending in the first instance – before the act has been committed". Most commentators agree on classifying crime prevention approaches into five categories: (1) "deterrence through law enforcement and adjudication", which relies on "the threat of apprehension, prosecution, and punishment"; (2) welfare crime prevention, which "seeks to address underlying social problems associated with crime, such as lack of job opportunities"; (3) developmental crime prevention that "postulates that criminal offending in adolescence and adulthood is influenced by 'behavioral and attitudinal patterns that have been learned during an individual's development'; (4) community crime prevention, which builds on "the community capacity to address crime and crime-related problems" and (5) environmental-situational crime prevention, which "seeks to reduce criminal opportunities though target hardening, surveillance, and environmental management" [2].

Green criminology has focused mainly on suggesting the application of environmental-situational crime prevention strategies. For instance, proposes the use of computer modeling to predict the behaviors of poachers and wildlife with the aim of being able to modify a scene in order to disrupt poacher activity. The related field of conservation criminology proposes relying on "natural resource management, and risk and decision sciences" to prevent environmental crimes. Green criminologists, however, have devoted far less attention to the cultural aspects of developmental and community-based crime and harm prevention approaches that could be drawn from the narratives of members of communities whose lives and experiences are entwined with nature [3].

Crimes that affect the environment are among the most profitable crimes with manifold negative impacts. Addressing such crimes is an integral element to achieving Agenda 2030 and addressing the biodiversity and climate crises.

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METHODS OF COMBATING MOBBING IN THE SYSTEM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Mobbing (harassment) – systematic (repeated) long-term intentional actions or inaction of an employer, individual employees or a group of employees of a labor team, which are aimed at humiliating the honor and dignity of an employee, his business reputation, including for the purpose of acquiring, changing or terminating his labor rights and duties manifested in the form of psychological and/or economic pressure in particular, with the use of electronic communications, creating a tense, hostile, offensive atmosphere for the employee, including one that makes him underestimate his professional suitability [1].

Heinz Leyman (Leymann Heinz), K. Hirnyak, N. Zamyatina, O. Kachmar, O. Korablyova, O. Krasiuk, O. Kravchenko, O. Marisyuk, K. Overchuk, S. Simakova, O. Strelchenko investigated the issue of countering mobbing in labor groups in their scientific works. and others. In the works of these scientists, the general theoretical issues of mobbing, the impact of mobbing on the formation of the personnel management system, the socio-psychological impact of mobbing on labor relations, etc., are revealed. At the same time, the issue of mobbing in the National Police of Ukraine and measures to prevent it have not been investigated in detail.

If we talk about the prevention of mobbing in the system of law enforcement agencies, namely in the National Police, this topic was highlighted in his scientific works by Doctor of Law Oleksandr Oleksandrovych Voroniatnikov.

In order to cover this topic, you must first clarify the concept of "mobbing". Therefore, this concept is specified in the current legislation, namely in Article 2^{-2} of the Code of Labor Laws. New forms and methods of harassment and persecution of individuals in certain groups or collectives began to be studied at the beginning of the 21st century.

Taking into account the significant number of personnel in the system of law enforcement agencies, the difference in age, level of training, status and category of personnel, the possibility of conflict situations in the team cannot be excluded, and signs of bullying may be revealed upon closer analysis.

There are two types of mobbing – horizontal and vertical. Horizontal mobbing occurs between work colleagues. This can manifest itself in the form of offensive words, obscene jokes and comments, reluctance to share information, ridicule in front of the entire team, denunciations, gossip, etc. In addition to verbal harassment, there may also be cases of deliberate

damage to personal belongings, damage to official documents or equipment, or cyber mobbing. Any person can become a victim of mobbing, both young professionals (newly hired persons, graduates of educational institutions with specific training conditions that train police officers), and employees of pre-retirement/retirement age. In the case when the initiator of mobbing is boss – this type of bullying is vertical, and is sometimes called bossing (from the English Boss - leader, boss) [2].

In the structures of law enforcement agencies, the activities of the collective are often built according to the rule, a remnant of Soviet times, "I am the boss, you are a fool."

In addition to vertical and horizontal mobbing, there are several other types of mobbing:

– bossing (from the English boss) – a type of psychological harassment, which is caused by the manager's abuse of his powers, the implementation of constant unfair criticism of employees with a hint of official inadequacy;

– bullying (from the English bully – bully, bully) – a type of psychological harassment, which consists in humiliating one employee of the work team by another;

– "sandwich-mobbing" – a type of psychological harassment, which consists in putting pressure on one of the employees both from the side of colleagues and from the side of the manager [3].

The emergence of bullying in the law enforcement system can be caused primarily by negative group attitudes and competition. The prevalence of bullying depends on the personal and psychological qualities of the offender and the victim, as well as the personal and psychological qualities of the head of the department.

The international community and Ukraine, in particular, have clearly indicated in their national legislation that violence and harassment in the field of work are unacceptable and must be stopped. Recently, laws were adopted in the labor legislation of Ukraine, and amendments were made to the existing normative legal acts, which define the relevant illegal phenomenon, provide a legal protection mechanism, and establish the types and extent of legal responsibility for committing or allowing illegal actions [4].

Mobbing is a fairly common phenomenon in the law enforcement system and in other work-related areas. The concept of mobbing has the same meaning as bullying, but it applies to the already working population. To prevent the occurrence of this rather unpleasant phenomenon, which can lead to negative consequences, it is necessary to create a culture of mutual respect and tolerance.

In addition to administrative and civil liability, criminal liability may also be provided for mobbing. The real need to respect your colleagues in the law enforcement system, because you are in the same system and

together you should make efforts to fight violations of the law, and not create and carry out illegal activities yourself.

In some cases, mobbing can be classified as a criminal offense, in particular, if it leads to serious psychological trauma or suicide of the victim. In this case, the culprits may be held criminally liable in accordance with the Criminal Code of Ukraine. This can include fines, correctional work or even imprisonment [5].

Today, the judicial practice in Ukraine contains positive examples of the application of the norms of the Law "On Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Discrimination in Ukraine", for example, by resolution of October 19, 2020 in case No. 297/377/18, the Transcarpathian Court of Appeal decided to recognize the fact of discrimination of the plaintiff in the actions of the defendant a protected sign of appeal or intention to appeal to the court or other authorities for the protection of one's rights.

Undoubtedly, establishing the facts of any oppression or discrimination, taking into account the specifics of the subject of proof, requires not only the presence of relevant evidence, but also confirmation, and therefore there are significantly more decisions to refuse to establish such a fact.

In the certain measures should be taken to prevent mobbing in the law enforcement system. For example, at the legislative level, clearly define the concept of "mobbing", strengthen responsibility for teaching it, create a new department or even a pre-trial investigation body that will investigate this crime, introduce an electronic notification system, create mobbing prevention centers. As for prevention, various trainings for ethical behavior of police officers can be introduced.

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CHANGES IN LEGISLATION REGARDING THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL POLICE DURING MARTIAL LAW

Martial law, introduced in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, in response to the full-scale invasion by the russian federation, significantly impacted the functioning of government institutions, including the National Police. Faced with new threats and challenges, the police were tasked with urgent adjustments to their powers and an expansion of their responsibilities. These changes form the basis for ensuring the effective operation of the police under extraordinary conditions, as outlined in Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1, p. 5].

Key Changes and New Powers of the National Police are the following:

1. Rapid Response to Emergency Calls**.** The police now respond quickly to calls made via the emergency number 102, which is critical during combat situations and numerous emergencies. This swift response is aimed at ensuring citizens' safety and providing timely intervention in cases of emergencies [2, p. 3].

2. Organization of Explosive Ordnance Disposal**.** The police have been granted additional authority to organize the approval, revocation, and confirmation of permits for carrying out specialized explosive ordnance disposal tasks. This includes disarming explosive devices and dealing with the aftermath of shelling or attacks by occupying forces [3, p. 7].

3. International Cooperation. The police serve as the national contact point for coordinating with Europol and other international law enforcement agencies. This cooperation is crucial in countering international threats, such as terrorist acts, and in exchanging information with law enforcement agencies in other countries [4, p. 2].

4. Administrative Oversight. The National Police also enhances administrative supervision over certain groups and ensures compliance with legislative requirements during the war, which helps maintain public order in critical situations [2, p. 4].

5. Collection of Biometric Data. The police have been empowered to collect biometric data, which allows for more accurate identification of citizens and potential criminals, particularly in the context of large-scale displacement due to evacuation efforts or when conducting checks at roadblocks [6, p. 3].

6. Coordination with Interpol and Other International Bodies. In line with expanded international ties, the National Police play a key role in

maintaining international law and order. This includes combating transnational crime, human trafficking, and other crimes of global nature [5, p. 6].

In response to new threats, the National Police created several new specialized units with enhanced training levels. These include:

- *The Assault Brigade "Liut`"* – a unit focused on carrying out assault operations and neutralizing terrorist groups [6, p. 2].
- *KORD* – an elite special unit that conducts operations to neutralize criminal groups and saboteurs [6, p. 2].
- *Units for Responding to Chemical Threats* – units that respond to potential or actual chemical attacks, aiming to protect the population and mitigate consequences [7, p. 5].

Additionally, specialized video documentation units have been created to document war crimes for further prosecution at both national and international levels [8, p. 3]. The police employ a combination of various methods to maintain law and order during martial law. These include preventive measures, persuasion, and coercion to ensure that citizens adhere to legal norms. This model is aimed at maintaining public trust in law enforcement and minimizing conflict situations [2, p. 5].

Changes under martial law have also affected personnel matters. Notably, police certification has been suspended, as stipulated in Part 6 of Article 57 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1, p. 8]. This decision allows the police to focus on urgent security-related tasks and avoid additional administrative procedures during active hostilities.

One of the important functions of the police during martial law is close cooperation with military command. Police officers often participate in clearing territories after liberation from occupation, help restore order in liberated areas, and provide protection for critical infrastructure [6, p. 4].

After the war, the National Police will face new challenges. One of them will be restoring law and order in liberated areas and reintegrating the civilian population into new conditions. The police will continue to play a crucial role in ensuring stability and will also be responsible for preparing personnel to work in post-war Ukraine [7, p. 2].

To support police officers working in high-risk environments, special social programs have been introduced. Officers who perform duties in active combat zones or areas of increased danger receive additional social guarantees and compensation, including financial support for their families [8, p. 4].

Thus, the National Police of Ukraine has effectively adapted to the new challenges posed by martial law. Changes in legislation and the expansion of its powers have enabled the police to act more swiftly and effectively, ensuring public order, the safety of citizens, and the rule of law throughout Ukraine.

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COUNTERING AND FIGHTING CYBERCRIME IN EUROPE

Today, the world is more digitally connected than ever before. Criminals take advantage of this online transformation to target weaknesses in online systems, networks and infrastructure. Europe, as a leading region in digital technology and innovation, faces an increasing number of cyber-attacks aimed at disrupting critical infrastructure, stealing confidential information, and causing financial damage. There is a massive economic and social impact on governments, businesses and individuals worldwide. Phishing, ransomware and data breaches are just a few examples of current cyberthreats, while new types of cybercrime are emerging all the time. Cybercriminals are increasingly agile and organized – exploiting new technologies, tailoring their attacks and cooperating in new ways. Combating this threat is becoming more challenging due to the continuous evolution of techniques and methods employed by criminals. Cybercrimes

know no national borders. Criminals, victims and technical infrastructure span multiple jurisdictions, bringing many challenges to investigations and prosecutions.

Cybercrime is a broad term that encompasses many malicious activities exploiting digital technologies, affecting individuals, businesses and governments worldwide. Cybercrime involves unlawful actions executed using computers or the internet, focusing on attacking networks, stealing data, or committing fraud. This encompasses activities like unauthorized system access, identity theft, and online scams [1].

Understanding the most common types of cybercrime is key to fighting it. Consider some of the most common:

1) A DDoS attack targets websites and servers by disrupting network services in an attempt to exhaust an application's resources. The perpetrators behind these attacks flood a site with errant traffic, resulting in poor website functionality or knocking it offline altogether. DDoS attacks are wide-reaching, targeting all sorts of industries and company sizes worldwide. Certain industries, such as gaming, ecommerce, and telecommunications, are targeted more than others. DDoS attacks are some of the most common cyberthreats, and they can potentially compromise your business, online security, sales, and reputation [2].

2) Ransomware is a type of malicious software, or malware, that threatens a victim by destroying or blocking access to critical data or systems until a ransom is paid. Historically, most ransomware targeted individuals, but more recently, human-operated ransomware, which targets organizations, has become the larger and more difficult threat to prevent and reverse. With human-operated ransomware, a group of attackers use their collective intelligence to gain access to an organization's enterprise network. Some attacks of this kind are so sophisticated that the attackers use internal financial documents they've uncovered to set the ransom price [3].

3) Identity theft, as it states, is when someone steals another person's identity, i.e. personal information such as a social security number, with the intent to commit fraud, usually for economic gain. Obviously aware that they have stolen another person's identity, the offender's intention is to use it to create new accounts or tamper with existing accounts under the stolen identity. All sensitive personal information is at risk, as the person committing the crime will have access to a list of resources connected to the stolen identity. These resources can then be used to create accounts in industries such as medical, financial, insurance and so on [4].

4) Phishing is a type of online scam that targets consumers by sending them an e-mail that appears to be from a well-known source – an internet service provider, a bank, or a mortgage company, for example. It asks the consumer to provide personal identifying information. Then a scammer uses the information to open new accounts, or invade the consumer's existing accounts [5].

Cybercrime is one of the most prolific forms of transnational crime. Highly complex cyber threats such as Malware, Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) and Ransomware bring new challenges to law enforcement – including large volumes of data, cross-border investigations, and new areas of technical knowledge.

Given the constant evolution of the cybercrime landscape, police agencies need to share information and knowledge with their counterparts around the world to develop a timely, intelligence-based response.

To achieve this, the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) was established in 2004. It cooperates with EU countries and institutions and helps to make the EU more resilient against cyber-attacks, in particular by contributing to cyber policy, operational cooperation and capacity building. Current key topics include fostering cloud computing security, ensuring the robustness of critical infrastructure against attacks as well as providing resources regarding the cybersecurity [6]. Additionally, the European Union's law enforcement agency Europol established the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) in 2013, to 'help protect European citizens, businesses and governments from online crime'. It has since been involved in high-profile operations as well as on-the-spot operational support, and also made cybercrime one of its priority areas.

Given this increase in the frequency of cybercrime and the growing digital connectedness of the EU, a 2019 Regulation on cybersecurity (replacing the 2013 Cybersecurity Act) aims at ensuring the proper functioning of the internal market and a high level of cybersecurity, cyber resilience and trust within the Union. In the course of adopting the regulation, the European Parliament highlighted the importance of a common response to cyber-attacks, helped by expertise provided through the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity. This is also meant to facilitate operational cooperation between EU countries. The European Parliament had previously adopted a resolution on the fight against cybercrime in October 2017, where it underlined that fighting cybercrime should be first and foremost about safeguarding and hardening critical infrastructures and other networked devices and not only pursuing repressive measures [7].

The Commission presented a new cybersecurity strategy. The strategy aims to bolster Europe's collective resilience against cyber threats. Specifically, the Commission put forward legislative proposals on the security of network and information systems and on the protection of critical infrastructure. Both proposals aim to address both cyber and physical resilience of critical entities and networks: the European Parliament and EU countries are working on these proposals.

In conclusion, the ongoing digital transformation has made the world more interconnected, but it has also created new vulnerabilities that cybercriminals exploit. Europe, as a leader in digital innovation, faces

significant challenges from cyber-attacks targeting critical infrastructure and sensitive information. The economic and social impacts of cybercrime are profound, affecting governments, businesses, and individuals worldwide. With the continuous evolution of cyber threats and the increasing sophistication of cybercriminals, combating cybercrime requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. To enhance cybersecurity, it is essential to implement innovative technologies, strengthen critical infrastructure, and foster resilience against cyber threats. Legislative efforts, such as the EU's new cybersecurity strategy, aim to bolster the collective defense against cyber-attacks and ensure a high level of cybersecurity within the Union. As the cybercrime landscape continues to evolve, ongoing research, cooperation, and proactive measures will be vital in safeguarding the digital future of Europe and the world.

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TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN COUNTER-TERRORISM: THE EXPERIENCE OF ISRAEL

Israel’s counter-terrorism strategies are renowned for their use of cutting-edge technologies to detect, prevent, and respond to terrorist threats. Due to its unique geopolitical position, Israel has been at the forefront of developing and implementing technological innovations in national security. This thesis will explore the technological tools Israel has pioneered to combat terrorism, focusing on intelligence gathering, cybersecurity, and advanced monitoring systems.

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analytics plays a key role in Israel's intelligence-gathering efforts. Israel uses these technologies to analyze vast amounts of data, enabling the identification of patterns and threats [1, p. 114–118]. Israel's Unit 8200, a top-tier cybersecurity unit, is integral to the nation's ability to thwart cyber threats posed by terrorist organizations. Its operations are crucial in preemptively stopping attacks before they happen [2, p. 76–80].

Advanced border surveillance technologies such as smart fences and integrated monitoring systems help Israel secure its borders from both conventional and unconventional terrorist threats. These systems rely on automated detection and AI for real-time analysis [3, p. 145–150].

Israel has developed advanced counter-drone systems, including Drone Dome, which allows the detection and neutralization of drones used by terrorist groups [4, p. 101–106]. The use of biometric systems and facial recognition technology at strategic points like checkpoints has enhanced Israel's ability to monitor and prevent terrorist movements [2, p. 102–108].

Israel uses virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) to simulate real-world counter-terrorism scenarios, training security personnel to respond to complex situations effectively [3, p. 162–165].

Predictive policing using AI is increasingly integrated into Israel's counter-terrorism framework. By analyzing patterns in data from social media and communications, it enables early detection of threats [2, p. 89–93]. Israel fosters public-private partnerships to accelerate technological advancements in counter-terrorism, allowing for rapid deployment of new security tools [4, p. 75–80].

Israel's technological innovations in counter-terrorism demonstrate the country's commitment to leveraging advanced tools and strategies to protect its citizens from the evolving threat of terrorism. The integration of AI, cybersecurity, drone technology, and biometric systems has set a global standard for counter-terrorism practices.

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LEGAL SYSTEM REFORMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Many countries undertake reforms in criminal legislation to enhance the efficiency of the justice system and combat crime. These reforms are carried out in the following areas:

– strengthening the rights of crime victims;
– improving the investigation process;
– reducing the duration of court proceedings;
– expanding the powers of the police and prosecutors;
– introducing new types of punishments and measures of influence;
– shifting towards alternative forms of punishment and rehabilitation programs.

In 2016, Germany implemented a large-scale reform of its criminal legislation aimed at strengthening the rights of crime victims, improving the investigation process, and reducing the duration of court proceedings.

Over the past decade, the UK has passed a series of laws expanding the powers of the police and prosecutors, introducing new forms of punishment and measures to deal with offenders.

Many U.S. states are carrying out reforms aimed at reducing prison populations, moving toward alternative punishments, and introducing rehabilitation programs.

The judicial system plays a key role in ensuring effective crime control. Many countries are implementing mechanisms to accelerate the processing of criminal cases, including:

– creation of specialized courts for specific categories of cases
– plea agreements between prosecutors and defendants
– implementation of mediation, arbitration, and other alternative dispute resolution methods
– use of information technology to speed up judicial processes

The review conducted indicates that there form of the legal system is an important area of focus for many countries in the fight against crime and in improving the efficiency of justice.

The key aspects of such reforms are:

1. **Modernization of criminal legislation**. Countries are strengthening the rights of victims, improving the investigation process, reducing the duration of court proceedings, expanding the powers of law enforcement, and introducing alternative forms of punishment.

2. **Enhancement of the judicial system's role.** The creation of specialized courts, the introduction of plea agreements, the use of

alternative dispute resolution methods, and the implementation of electronic justice systems all help to expedite case processing.

3. **Expected outcomes of the reforms**. These include increasing the efficiency of justice, ensuring its fairness and accessibility, reducing the prison population in favor of rehabilitative approaches, and strengthening the protection of victims' rights.

This experience in legal system reform may also be useful for Ukraine in the context of improving domestic legislation and judicial processes. The key is a comprehensive approach that combines changes in legislation, the organization of the judicial system, and practices of law enforcement.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

The English language has become international due to historical events. Great Britain, located on a separate island in the north-west of Europe, turned into a leading maritime empire. The British Empire went down in history as the largest state, owning a fifth of the world's landmass. This contributed to the spread of English culture and language in general across the North America, India, China, Australia, New Zealand and Africa. Today, international relations are conducted in the language chosen by the participants, but if there are many countries, English is usually used.

The question of the importance of language for the work of a police officer in Ukraine is quite broad, as each situation must be considered individually. In our opinion, due to certain reforms, Ukraine is taking the right steps, which are regulated by the Constitution. The national language of Ukraine is Ukrainian, and the state ensures its comprehensive development and functioning in all spheres of life throughout the country. Development, application and protection of the national minorities' languages are also guaranteed. In addition, the state promotes the study of international languages. The use of languages in Ukraine is guaranteed by

the Constitution and determined by law, that is, this legal norm is fixed at the legislative level [2, p. 126].

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", international cooperation of the police is carried out through interaction in the spheres of police activity with relevant bodies of other countries and international organizations, which is based on international treaties and founding documents of organizations, where Ukraine is a member. Police officers can be directed to international organizations or other countries to coordinate cooperation on issues within the competence of the police or can participate in international operations to maintain peace and security in other states [4].

In our opinion, knowledge of a foreign language is especially important for the patrol police, since it is the patrol officers, who most of all in their activities interact with the population, including foreigners who visit our country. In Europe, patrol officers help people in any situation, and as an associate member of the European Union, Ukraine must meet these standards. Germans or French, when addressing a Ukrainian police officer, will most likely communicate in English, which is more common.

It is also important for law enforcement officers to know English, because when working with foreigners, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, an investigator is obliged to explain to the participant in criminal proceedings his/her rights and obligations, especially if he/she is a suspect or a detainee. Calling an interpreter in such situations is often difficult, so investigators must speak English. If we consider the special purpose police performing highly specialized tasks, knowledge of a foreign language may not be necessary for them [1, p. 47].

The English language should be paid attention to, because Ukraine is a member of many international organizations, including Interpol and Europol, and English will be used to communicate with their agents. If we look at this issue more broadly, it becomes clear that learning English is necessary for police officers around the world to effectively fight international crime [3, p. 92].

When learning foreign languages, it is important to pay special attention to vocabulary, which is usually presented in the form of word combinations and fixed expressions used to form the oral and written speech of a specialist. When developing lexical exercises, one should focus on concepts and expressions that are included in the professional vocabulary of a specific specialty and aim at developing those types of communication that are necessary in the work of law enforcement officers.

The development of speech competence is a complex process that must be continuous, active, purposeful and correspond to a specific communication situation. The success of this process depends on the correct choice of teaching and methodical materials, as well as on the use of appropriate forms, methods and work modes.

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LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE ACTIVITIES DURING MARTIAL LAW

National security and defense in the conditions of countering military aggression are based on a complex of legal norms and mechanisms that ensure protection of sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the state. Ukraine, like many other countries, has a complex system of national security and defense, which includes not only the military sector, but also other sectors, such as law enforcement and human rights protection. The national police of Ukraine plays a key role in ensuring national security security and affects various aspects of this system.

According to Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" the tasks of the police are to provide police services in the following areas: 1) ensuring public safety and order; 2) protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state; 3) combating crime; 4) providing, within the limits defined by law, assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergency situations, need such assistance.

According to Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the legal basis of police activities are: the Constitution of Ukraine, international treaties of Ukraine, the binding consent of which was given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, this and other laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine and resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine,

adopted in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, as well as acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine issued in accordance with them, other normative and legal Acts.

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the aggressor country on the territory of Ukraine, a number of changes have been made in the daily activities of the National Police units, defined in the current legislation, which have had a direct impact on every police officer of our country.

On February 24, 2022, the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 24, 2022 No. 64 "On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine" was issued. He was there approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by Law of Ukraine No. 2102-IX "On approval of the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the introduction of military state in Ukraine" dated February 24, 2022. According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law" martial law is a special legal regime that provides for the provision of appropriate authorities state power, military command, military administration and local self-government bodies, the powers necessary for averting the threat, repelling armed aggression and ensuring national security, eliminating the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity [1].

In the conditions of combating military aggression, the powers of the National Police of Ukraine have significantly expanded. In particular, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" in order to optimize activities of the police, including during the period of martial law", an amendment was made to Article 23, according to which, the police [2]: 4) within the limits of the competence defined by the legislation, carries out demining, which is of an operational nature, in terms of detection , neutralization and destruction of explosive objects for which there are reasons to believe that they are objects, tools or means of committing administrative or criminal offenses; 5) organizes work on provision, deprivation and confirmation of the admission of police officers to carry out special explosive technical works; 6) carries out technical and forensic inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires, and special explosive technical work based on the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the discovery of suspicious explosive objects, the threat of an explosion.

In addition, employees of the National Police of Ukraine continue to perform their functions directly on the contact line, assisting in evacuation, rescuing people from shelling and delivering humanitarian aid to the local population.

Therefore, the legal principles of the National Police of Ukraine in the conditions for countering military aggression are crucial for ensuring security

and stability in the country. The National Police is a key link in the national security system, ensuring law and order, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, fighting terrorism and other security threats. In the event of military aggression, the National Police performs important tasks of mobilization and coordination of actions to protect national interests, cooperating with other military and law enforcement agencies. The legal basis of the activity of the National Police of Ukraine in terms of countering military aggression is based on legislation and international norms aimed at ensuring security, protecting human rights and countering threats to national security. Close cooperation between the National Police and other military and law enforcement agencies is an important component of a successful strategies for countering military aggression and ensuring the country's security.

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CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES AND THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN PROTECTION

The problem of crimes against women is relevant not only in Ukraine but also around the world. However, in the context of Ukraine, this problem is particularly acute due to a combination of social, economic and cultural factors, as well as the duration of the armed conflict in the country. Violence, discrimination and sexual exploitation are just some of the manifestations of a systemic problem. To discuss the protection of women's rights, it is necessary to refer to international standards, in particular the Geneva Conventions governing the rules of war and the protection of civilians.

The international legal protection of women's rights during and after armed conflicts is ensured both under international human rights law and international humanitarian law. The main international legal acts regulating this issue are aimed at guaranteeing comprehensive protection of women's rights during armed conflicts, ensuring consistency of these rights in legislative acts and defining legally sound mechanisms for their implementation. Ukraine, having ratified all key international agreements on human rights and the law of armed conflict, has assumed the relevant legal obligations related to the protection of women's rights in war, and

responsibly integrates these norms into national legislation, applying them throughout the country during the wartime period [1, p. 109].

In general, the system of norms, principles and requirements that ensure the protection of women's rights and freedoms in armed conflicts is a set of legal and organisational instruments. This system is aimed at ensuring the social and legal protection of an individual and creating conditions for the exercise of human rights guaranteed by the Constitution in times of war. In this context, it is advisable to pay attention to the international normative acts regulating the status of women during armed conflicts. The main international documents that ensure women's security include: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949), the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), the UN Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict (1974), the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979), the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), the Platform for Action for Equality, Development and Peace (1995) together with the Beijing Declaration (1995), the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW (1999) and others [2, p. 55].

The Geneva Convention is a key international instrument that ensures the protection of human rights during armed conflicts. It was adopted in 1949 and consists of four parts that regulate the protection of civilians, wounded and prisoners of war [3]. In particular, the articles of the Convention pay attention to the rights of women, ensuring their protection from all forms of violence, including sexual violence, in the context of hostilities. The Additional Protocols to the Geneva Convention, adopted in 1977, further strengthened the protection of women and defined sexual violence in time of war as a serious violation of international humanitarian law.

The armed conflicts in Ukraine, in particular in the context of the full-scale war that began in 2022, have created new challenges for the protection of women. According to the Geneva Conventions, civilian women are entitled to special protection during hostilities, but the real situation demonstrates numerous cases of violations of these rights. In this context, it is extremely important not only to strengthen international control over the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, but also to improve the national system of protection of women's rights in Ukraine [4, p. 296].

Women who are mothers of minor children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of armed conflict. Often, their state of pregnancy or the presence of a child is used by parties to conflicts as an instrument of blackmail or threat, forcing them to take undesirable actions. Among the international legal norms aimed at supporting such women is the Fourth Geneva Convention. It guarantees that pregnant

women and mothers of young children have the right to additional nutrition in accordance with their physiological needs.

Among the victims of armed conflict, it is important not to forget the category of prisoners of war. The protection of women prisoners of war requires special attention. If this specific category is provided with appropriate protection in a timely manner, it may reduce the need for assistance in the future in the context of 'post-conflict recovery'. However, as practice shows, the mere existence of legal acts is not sufficient for effective impact; the ability of states to comply with these acts is key. A feature of armed conflicts of the 21st century is the active participation of women as combatants, which leads to the emergence of women prisoners of war. The greatest efforts to protect women soldiers are made by NATO forces, which have a significant number of women serving in them. NATO was one of the first to adopt regulations governing gender issues in the military service of women. In 1976, the Committee on Women in the NATO Armed Forces was established, which in 2009 received a new name – the NATO Committee on Gender Issues [5, p. 302].

The Criminal Executive and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine provide specific mechanisms for the protection of women and families in peacetime, but these provisions were not intended to be applied in times of conflict. Nevertheless, they remain relevant as they can be used to implement international humanitarian law and provide guidance on appropriate approaches. The ideal way forward is to develop comprehensive methods for monitoring Ukraine's compliance with international humanitarian law, including through the involvement of women in data collection and interpretation, as research on women's experiences in conflict is often conducted by men, who do not take into account important violations of women's rights other than violence. In addition, law enforcement and prosecutors are not always familiar with the principles and standards of working with victims. Therefore, it is important that the relevant Ukrainian authorities systematically collect information on cases of conflict-related violence, in particular for submission to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court [6, p. 62].

In our opinion, the protection of women's rights in Ukraine requires a comprehensive approach, including changes at the legislative level, as well as intensification of social programmes and international cooperation. First and foremost, national laws need to be improved to meet international standards. In addition, the law enforcement and judicial systems need to be strengthened to effectively combat violence and discrimination against women. It is particularly important to develop effective mechanisms to support victims of violence. This could include the establishment of crisis centres, counselling centres, hotlines and psychological and legal support programmes for women victims of crime.

Thus, the problem of protecting women's rights during wartime is complex, requiring specific international legislation for effective implementation. Despite the fact that legislation on the protection of women in armed conflict is well developed, there are difficulties with its implementation by states parties to the conflict due to the uncertainties that accompany these situations. The Geneva Convention and other international instruments provide a legal framework for the protection of women in armed conflict, but their effectiveness depends on proper implementation at the national level. Ukraine faces numerous challenges in protecting women's rights, including in the context of domestic and sexual violence. Strengthening the protection of women requires not only legislative changes, but also social initiatives and international cooperation aimed at supporting victims and preventing crimes.

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COMBATING CYBERCRIME IN UK

For the past twenty years or so, crime in the UK has been falling. This is partly due to technological developments that have made certain types of offence harder both to commit and to get away with [1].

Over the last five years, the government has spent more than £195 million to prevent cyber-crime in the UK by establishing a law enforcement network specialised to deal with online breaches. Last year, it launched the National Cyber Security Centre, which has stopped 50,000 scams since it began, as well as having removed 100,000 websites. However, it hopes the centre can do more by improving its understanding of how fraudsters operate [2].

The House of Lords Science & Technology Committee report on "Personal Internet Security" 22 recommended that there should be a classification scheme for recording cyber crime. We recognise that there is a need to ensure that we can accurately measure crimes committed through the internet, to ensure that our response can be tailored to prevent it [3, c. 7].

The UK needs to have a law enforcement response that is capable of dealing with these issues, and has access to the right level of tools and support. The Home Office has recognised this, and has created the Police Central e-crime Unit (PCeU) to lead the police response within the UK, and the e-crime unit of the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) to work internationally. The ACPO e-crime strategy, published in 2009 set out the work of the PCeU in delivering an operationa response to the most serious of e-crime incidents, the engagement with industry through the virtual task force and the establishment of the ACPO committee which consists of 9 strands of activity focused on improving law enforcements response to cyber crime [3, c. 23].

The best way to stop cyber crime is to prevent it happening in the first place, and as part of that the public and business needs to be provided with accurate, relevant information on how to keep themselves safe online and to secure their devices and data. The Government is strongly supportive of growing the use of the internet, and recognises the need to provide adequate and accurate information on the risks to consumers should they decide to use internet services. The primary purpose of any of our safety information is to ensure that the public and business has accurate information to help them protect themselves. This applies whether the issues are relating to fraud, to protecting children, or to using standard services on the internet [3, c. 27].

UKCCIS has recently launched the first UK child internet safety strategy "Click Clever, Click Safe" which sets out what the Government, industry and charities are collectively doing to keep children safe online. This is the first strategy of this kind produced anywhere in the world [3, c. 31].

The Government and business set up the Get Safe Online website in 2005, to provide information to the public and businesses on how to protect themselves online. The Get Safe Online websites provide information to the public on how to implement antivirus software, content filtering and firewalls. This is written in plain language, and is aimed at providing practical and independent advice for the public and businesses [3, c. 29].

The UK is actively combating cybercrime through a combination of policy, legislation, and enhanced resilience measures. The National Cyber Strategy 2022 and the Government Cyber Security Strategy 2022–2030 set out broad frameworks to safeguard critical infrastructure and respond to increasing threats, including those from hostile state actors. The UK ranks among the most frequently targeted countries globally, making such measures urgent [4].

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LE RÔLE DU PROCUREUR DANS LA PROCÉDURE PÉNALE FRANÇAISE

Actuellement dans tout État, le parquet est un système d'organes étatiques qui, au nom de l'État, exercent un contrôle suprême sur le respect de la législation, des droits de l'homme et du citoyen, des libertés, ainsi que sur l'exercice d'autres fonctions définies par la législation nationale. Pour étudier et présenter le rôle du procureur dans le système d'ordre juridique, ses principales fonctions et pouvoirs, ainsi que la nouveauté de l'institution du parquet pour protéger les droits des citoyens et garantir l'État de droit, on peut se tourner vers le pays d'origine de cette institution en tant que telle. Le parquet a été créé pour la première fois en France en 1302 précisément comme organe représentant les intérêts du monarque.

En France moderne lorsqu'une infraction est commise, le procureur de la République peut poursuivre son auteur devant un tribunal ou une cour d'assises. Il déclenche alors l'action publique.

Conformément à l'article 41 du Code de procédure pénale française, le procureur de la République procède ou fait procéder à tous les actes nécessaires à la recherche et à la poursuite des infractions à la loi pénale. A cette fin, il dirige l'activité des officiers et agents de la police judiciaire dans le ressort de son tribunal [1].

Le parquet, appelé Ministère public, désigne le corps des magistrats intervenant pour demander l'application de la loi et pour conduire l'action pénale au nom de l'intérêt de la société.

Les magistrats du parquet ont pour fonction de :

- exercer l'action pénale en application de la politique pénale définie par le gouvernement,
- participer aux politiques publiques locales en matière de sécurité et de prévention de la délinquance,
- exécuter les décisions pénales définitives,
- protéger les mineurs en danger,
- intervenir dans certaines procédures civiles et commerciales pour défendre l'ordre public.

Notons que le magistrat du parquet ne rend pas de jugement. Le président de la République nomme les magistrats du parquet, sur proposition du ministère de la Justice après avis du Conseil supérieur de la magistrature. Les magistrats du parquet, sous l'autorité du ministre de la Justice, sont soumis à un principe hiérarchique. Ils reçoivent des instructions générales du ministre de la Justice mais en aucun cas dans les dossiers judiciaires. Leur liberté de parole à l'audience est entière. Les magistrats du parquet ne bénéficient pas de la garantie d'inamovibilité. Ils peuvent donc recevoir une nouvelle affectation sans avoir donné leur consentement [2].

On sait que dans chaque tribunal judiciaire, le parquet est dirigé par un procureur de la République assisté de procureurs adjoints, de vice-procureurs et de substituts. Ils sont chargés de la représentation du ministère public auprès du tribunal correctionnel, des juridictions pour mineurs, du juge d'instruction et des formations civiles. Dans chaque cour d'appel, chaque cour d'assises et au sein de la Cour de cassation, le parquet dit «général» est dirigé par un procureur général, assisté d'avocats généraux et de substituts généraux. L'ensemble des magistrats d'un même parquet est indivisible et substituable, c'est-à-dire que chaque membre peut représenter indifféremment le ministère public à n'importe quel stade de la procédure [2].

Rappelons que pour devenir procureur de la République, il est nécessaire de posséder un diplôme de niveau bac + 4 minimum, en droit pénal, en droit des affaires, en droit du travail ou dans une autre branche du droit. Le candidat doit ensuite suivre une formation spécialisée au sein de l'Ecole nationale de la magistrature qui se situe à Bordeaux. Cette école est

accessible sur concours : celui-ci est très sélectif. L'ENM propose également un 2e concours qui est accessible sans condition de diplôme aux fonctionnaires justifiant de 4 années de service public. La formation rémunérée à l'ENM dure 31 mois. A l'issue de celle-ci, les diplômés choisissent leur affectation en fonction des résultats obtenus. Ils occupent ensuite le poste de substitut pour acquérir de l'expérience et pouvoir prétendre ensuite au poste de procureur de la République [3].

Défenseur des intérêts de la société, le procureur de la République doit posséder des connaissances sans faille en matière de lois et de réglementations en vigueur. A ce titre, il est contraint de se mettre régulièrement à jour concernant la législation. En tant que chef des substituts et des avocats généraux, il dispose de qualités d'organisation, d'autorité et d'écoute, pour mener à bien un travail d'équipe. Habilité à plaider au tribunal, il est un excellent orateur. Chargé de juger des dossiers transmis par la police ou la gendarmerie, le procureur de la République fait preuve de qualités d'analyse et d'un esprit de synthèse parfait. Il doit être passionné par son métier qui demande beaucoup de disponibilité. En effet, des permanences doivent être assurées 24 h/24 h pour permettre à la police ou à la gendarmerie d'avoir un interlocuteur à tout moment [4].

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FIGHTING CRIMES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Experience in fighting crime around the world shows that effective strategies include comprehensive approaches that take into account social, economic and cultural factors. Let's look at the main practices used by states with low crime rates.

Japan: Focus on prevention and cultural considerations.

1) Community Policing: Japanese police are active in community policing, maintaining close ties with citizens.

2) Small police stations, called koban, are located in residential areas and help improve citizens' trust in the rule of law.

3) Strong cultural norms: Japanese society has an ingrained commitment to social norms and mutual support, which deters people from crime.

4) Focus on Prevention: Instead of increasing punishment, Japan focuses on crime prevention, which has proven to be effective.

Netherlands: liberalization and orientation towards rehabilitation

1) Legalization of soft drugs: The Netherlands has become known for its liberal soft drug policies, which have reduced drug crime rates.

2) Reducing the prison population: The country favors rehabilitation programs that help former prisoners integrate into society. As a result, the prison population in the Netherlands has decreased significantly.

3) Effective rehabilitation programs: These include employment, housing assistance and psychological support to minimize relapse.

Singapore: strict laws and high level of control

1) Strict Laws: Singapore has strict laws, including the death penalty for some types of crimes. This creates a powerful deterrent effect.

2) Effective Judicial System: The country has an extremely low level of corruption among law enforcement agencies, which contributes to speedy and fair justice.

3) Clean and tidy: Singapore actively monitors minor crimes, which the authorities believe creates an enabling environment and discourages more serious crimes from developing.

Germany: investments in education and social programs

1) Focus on social justice: Germany is developing programs for disadvantaged youth to help prevent crime.

2) Rehabilitation instead of punishment: Germany has a system of resocialization of criminals. Prisoners are given access to educational programs and employment opportunities.

3) Preventing extremism: Germany places significant emphasis on preventing radicalization, especially among young people, through educational programs and social initiatives.

Norway: humane conditions of detention and emphasis on human rights

1) "Open" prisons: Open prisons are common in Norway, where prisoners can work and study. The goal is to help them return to normal life.

2) Relapse Prevention: The country has a low recidivism rate due to its focus on rehabilitation and education of prisoners.

3) Emphasis on human rights: The Norwegian system is built on the principles of respect for the rights of prisoners, which increases the effectiveness of resocialization.

4) These examples show that a successful fight against crime includes not only strict compliance with laws, but also support and rehabilitation programs, prevention, and instilling public trust in the rule of law. Investments in education and creating equal opportunities for young people also play an important role.

Evidence from the fight against crime in foreign countries shows that comprehensive approaches, including preventive interventions, rehabilitation and social support, are the most effective. Suvori laws and a high level of control (like in Singapore) can promote malignancy, but at the same time the edge of humane systems such asNorway and the Netherlands demonstrate that successful fight against violence is possible through integration and social support. This approach not only reduces the level of malice, but also encourages trusting relationships between citizens and law enforcement agencies, which ensures a stable and safe marriage.Evidence from other countries may be instrumental in strengthening comprehensive approaches to combating scourges, including strengthening prevention, investing in public health, and developing resocialization programs. This allows for the creation of a comprehensive strategy that addresses both the needs of marriage and the importance of individual support for potential offenders.

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EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING TERRORISM IN THE USA

The definition of terrorism is controversial. There is debate as to whether terrorist incidents must be random, cause fear in the public, or be committed by an organization, among other issues. Despite these differences, many definitions of terrorism require that perpetrators plan and commit a violent ideologically motivated crime (Schmid & Jongman 1988) [1].

On June 12, 2016, Omar Mateen carried out a terrorist attack at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, killing 49 people and injuring 53. After the first shots were fired, police responded quickly, with officers taking up

positions around the club and SWAT teams entering the building to evacuate the victims. Mateen barricaded himself in the bathroom with hostages and threatened to blow himself up, declaring his allegiance to the Islamic State. Law enforcement officers negotiated with him while organizing the evacuation. When the threat to the hostages increased, the police decided to storm the premises: armored vehicles broke through the walls of the club, which allowed them to free the people. After a shootout, the attacker was eliminated. In Orlando, law enforcement officers acted professionally and selflessly, confronting terrorists and saving lives. They quickly formed teams to localize and neutralize the threat, risking themselves for the safety of others. Thanks to their thorough training, their actions helped prevent further violence and save lives [2].

On December 2, 2015, in San Bernardino, terrorists Syed Farook and Tashfeen Malik opened fire on their colleagues, killing 14 people and wounding 22. Police arrived within minutes of the call. The first officers quickly formed contact teams, entered the building, and began searching for the attackers, overcoming numerous obstacles such as a blood-filled floor and loud noise. They worked under pressure to rescue victims and ensure safety despite limited resources. After a grueling pursuit, the terrorists were neutralized and the threat was eliminated [2].

In Orlando and San Bernardino, law enforcement officers acted professionally and selflessly to confront the terrorists and save lives. They quickly formed teams to localize and neutralize the threat, putting themselves at risk for the safety of others. Thanks to their thorough training, their actions helped prevent further violence and rescue victims [2].

In summary, the US police have been highly effective in the fight against terrorism due to their rapid response, emergency preparedness, and teamwork. U.S. law enforcement officers have demonstrated a willingness to risk their own lives to save citizens, acting on well-developed tactics and adapting them to the situation. However, the experience of dealing with terrorist threats also reveals the need for improved equipment and better coordination of resources between agencies. In general, the work of the US police demonstrates a significant level of professionalism, but requires constant development to maintain public safety in the face of new challenges.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CYBERCRIME: LESSONS FOR UKRAINE

In today's world, digital technologies have become an integral part of our lives. From the moment we wake up and check our smartphones to working days spent in front of the computer, technology accompanies us everywhere. Gadgets are no longer just a means of communication or entertainment, they have become our personal assistants, facilitating everyday life, work, study and even interaction with government structures. People cannot imagine life without technologies that provide convenience and speed in everything. But is this comfort safe? In recent years, the world has witnessed how technological advances have created not only conveniences, but also new threats. Every day, countries are subjected to powerful cyberattacks, from attempts to steal personal data to hacking strategic facilities. In recent years, Ukraine has strengthened its cyber security, but international experience in this area will be an important source for improving the cyber security system.

The US was one of the first countries to realize the importance of cyberspace defense at a strategic level. It is this country that can become an example to follow, because it has shown that effective legislation is the basis of the fight against cybercrime. The Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA) allows prosecution for hacker attacks and other crimes related to computer systems. The Electronic Communications Protection Act (ECPA), which provides protections for communications in storage and in transit. The strategy, adopted on March 2, 2023, has improved the state of national cybersecurity in the United States, as it speaks of the importance and need for strong cooperation, especially between the public and private sectors, as it is essential for the security of cyberspace. The strategy also provided for the expansion of investments in research and development in the field of cyber security, which contributed to increasing the resistance of the national information infrastructure to attacks.

It is this key experience that Ukraine can gain from such a progressive country in this field – the USA. Cooperation between the state and the private sector, the development of a modern legislative framework, investment in innovative technologies and a proactive approach to identifying threats are all critical components for creating a sustainable cyber defense system. In the conditions of constant cyberattacks that Ukraine is experiencing, this US experience can be an important step towards strengthening national security in the digital space.

In addition to the United States, many new approaches and methods of ensuring cyber protection can be borrowed from such a progressive country as Israel. Israel is famous for its advanced cyber security infrastructure and innovative technologies in the field of cyber defense. Since its inception as a nation facing constant threats of war, Israel has created its own unique challenges and opportunities to become a global leader in cyber security.

The need to defend itself against hostile neighbors has pushed Israel to develop superior military capabilities, with a particular focus on cyber defense. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) has established specialized units, such as Unit 8200, dedicated to intelligence gathering and cybersecurity [3]. By merging the National Cyber Staff and the National Cyber Defense Directorate into a single National Cyber Defense System, Israel has achieved collaboration between government, business and universities that encourages innovation and knowledge sharing. A good example of the success that is currently developing in Ukraine is investment in human capital, because cyber security education starts at an early age thanks to specialized programs in schools.

European countries actively use the Budapest Convention, which is a key international treaty aimed at combating cybercrime. Adopted in 2001, this convention establishes general rules for the participating countries regarding the criminalization of cybercrimes, the implementation of procedural measures for their investigation, and also ensures effective international cooperation. Any country may make use of the Budapest Convention as a guideline, check list or model law. Today, it plays an important role in strengthening global cyber security and harmonizing legislation in the field of protection against the latest cyber threats. Ukraine is also among the countries that use and support the convention, currently there are 76 such participating countries.

Obviously, our country is at the initial stage of implementing institutions and mechanisms in the field of cyber security, but Ukraine meets new challenges almost every day and works to prevent such crimes. Given the best European and American experience, Ukraine can significantly strengthen its defense against cyber threats. This requires complex efforts of both government bodies, the IT sector and civil society. Thus, on January 16, 2024, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted in the first reading as a basis the project of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine on Establishing Criminal Liability for Unauthorized Interference, Sale or Distribution of Information Processed in Public Electronic Registers and Strengthening Criminal Liability under during the period of martial law for criminal offenses in the field of use of information and communication systems", this draft law contributes to combating the factors of cybercrime and ensures legality in the information field [5].

It is worth hoping that the current state authorities will not stop there, will borrow the experience of other European countries and the USA and participate in international cooperation on cyber security issues.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC SAFETY MEASURES IN WARTIME: UKRAINE AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The comparative analysis of public safety measures during wartime reveals diverse approaches that different nations take to maintain order, protect civilians, and support national security. In Ukraine, the Russian invasion has prompted a rapid escalation of public safety initiatives designed to respond to both traditional military threats and modern hybrid warfare tactics, which include cyberattacks, disinformation, and targeted disruptions of civilian infrastructure. Ukraine's response combines traditional defense with innovative strategies, drawing lessons from international practices and developing new frameworks suited to its unique situation.

Ukraine's public safety measures have intensified through coordinated efforts between military, police, and local defense forces. One of the primary initiatives includes territorial defense units that consist of civilian volunteers and reservists, enabling rapid responses to emergencies and bolstering the national army's capacity to counter aggression. These units operate alongside regular military forces, providing local intelligence and assisting in securing infrastructure. In comparison, countries like Israel have longstanding frameworks for citizen involvement in public safety, where civilian preparedness and rapid mobilization are institutionalized through organized defense networks. Israel's system includes community-

based emergency drills and advanced warning mechanisms, which Ukraine has begun to emulate in its own context to safeguard urban centers and critical infrastructure.

A vital component of public safety in wartime is maintaining functional infrastructure and ensuring civilian access to essential services. In Ukraine, attacks on power grids, water systems, and communication networks have necessitated the implementation of emergency protocols, including the deployment of mobile generators, temporary water supplies, and alternative communication channels [1, p. 660–665]. Countries with extensive experience in conflict zones, such as South Korea, have well-established contingency plans for infrastructure protection and emergency service continuity, particularly in areas prone to potential attacks from neighboring adversaries. Ukraine has adapted similar strategies by establishing redundancy systems for electricity and emergency shelters, which not only enhance resilience but also underscore the importance of preparedness in maintaining public morale during sustained attacks.

Another core aspect of Ukraine's public safety efforts involves counteracting disinformation and cyber threats. The information warfare that accompanies physical aggression can exacerbate public fear and disorganization. Ukrainian authorities have prioritized cybersecurity and information security by implementing strict regulations on digital communications, cooperating with private tech companies, and educating the public on identifying disinformation. By contrast, NATO member states have developed collective defense protocols that prioritize cybersecurity and intelligence sharing to mitigate similar threats. For example, Estonia's experience in resisting Russian cyber aggression in 2007 has informed NATO's strategies, which emphasize both preventive and responsive measures to cyberattacks. Inspired by these models, Ukraine has created information-sharing networks and rapid response teams that work with international partners to counteract misinformation and protect critical digital infrastructure [2, p. 14–18].

International experience has also demonstrated the value of a coordinated response between government entities and civil society in managing public safety during wartime. In Ukraine, civil society organizations have mobilized to assist with evacuations, provide medical supplies, and support internally displaced persons. This aligns with the example set by the United Kingdom during WWII, where extensive volunteer networks were established to support public safety and coordinate with the government on initiatives such as shelter provision and resource distribution. Similarly, Ukraine's coordination with non-governmental organizations and international humanitarian groups has allowed it to address shortages in public safety resources and efficiently distribute aid to vulnerable populations. This collaboration not only strengthens public

resilience but also underscores the critical role of civilian efforts in enhancing national safety during times of crisis.

Legislative adaptations have been another essential factor in reinforcing Ukraine's public safety measures. In response to the invasion, Ukraine has enacted temporary laws to streamline public safety procedures and grant emergency powers to authorities, allowing for rapid decision-making in security and public welfare. Many countries facing prolonged conflict have also expanded governmental powers for safety purposes, although these expansions often include strict oversight mechanisms to protect democratic values. For instance, the United States' approach to national security during wartime has evolved to balance public safety and individual freedoms, as seen in the implementation of measures like the Patriot Act. Ukraine's legal adjustments, such as restrictions on curfews and limits on information sharing, are similar in scope but tailored to the current context, ensuring that safety measures do not overly compromise civil liberties [1, p. 664–667].

Finally, the psychological aspects of public safety measures during wartime play a crucial role in maintaining public morale and social cohesion. Ukraine has invested in mental health resources for civilians and soldiers alike, acknowledging that the strain of war impacts not only physical safety but also mental well-being. Comparative studies with conflict-experienced nations like South Sudan highlight the importance of providing psychological support to counter trauma and bolster resilience within affected populations. Ukraine has incorporated such insights by establishing hotlines, mobile psychological support units, and community-based mental health initiatives that address both individual and collective trauma.

In conclusion, Ukraine's public safety measures reflect an integrated approach to wartime challenges, combining national defense with a multi-layered strategy that includes citizen engagement, infrastructure protection, cyber resilience, civil society coordination, legislative flexibility, and mental health support. By drawing on international examples, Ukraine has tailored global public safety practices to its unique circumstances, creating a robust framework that not only strengthens national defense but also preserves the stability and well-being of its citizens amid ongoing conflict.

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ACTIVITIES OF PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION AGENCIES AND FORENSIC EXPERT INSTITUTIONS: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The activities of pre-trial investigation agencies and forensic expert institutions are key elements of the criminal process, which ensure the investigation of offenses, the establishment of the truth and the administration of justice. In the conditions of globalization and European integration, Ukraine's faced with challenges that necessitate the reform of the legal system, in particular, the adaptation of international experience to increase the effectiveness of pre-trial investigation and forensic expert activity. Studying global approaches to the organization of this activity allows not only to borrow the best practices, but also to improve national procedures taking into account the specifics of the Ukrainian legal system. In international practice, pretrial investigation is recognized as an important stage of criminal proceedings, and many countries, such as Italy, Great Britain, and Germany, have established uniform standards for the investigation of crimes. These standards include requirements for the investigation to be thorough, independent, impartial and subject to public scrutiny [1, p. 99].

At the international level, the pre-trial investigation process must meet high standards that ensure the rights and legitimate interests of the persons participating in the process. As stated in the European documents, the police have a key role in the investigation of crimes, and no other state structure should interfere in their activities. An important condition is the independence of the bodies conducting the investigation, which guarantees the objectivity and impartiality of the process.

The practice of pre-trial investigation bodies in the USA is characterized by a high level of organization and effective coordination between federal and local law enforcement agencies. The country has a two-tier law enforcement system that includes federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as state and local police. Federal authorities investigate crimes that have a cross-border nature or threaten national security, while local authorities are responsible for crimes that occur at the state or county level [2, p. 51].

International experience shows that the interaction of pretrial investigation agencies with forensic expert institutions is a critical factor affecting the objectivity and completeness of the investigation. In many countries, such as the USA, Germany, Great Britain, standards for the use of

forensic examinations as a key tool for establishing facts and evidence in criminal proceedings have long been established. At the same time, Ukrainian practice needs improvement, especially in the spheres of integration of expert activity into procedural norms and ensuring proper training of personnel.

The relevance of the study is due to the need to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement in Ukraine, especially in the context of ensuring the objectivity of pre-trial investigations and the observance of human rights. Taking into account international experience, Ukrainian authorities can introduce a number of innovative approaches that will contribute to increasing the efficiency and quality of investigations, as well as strengthening procedural guarantees.

One of the main characteristics of the US system is that investigations often involve joint investigative teams made up of different agencies. This makes it possible to effectively combine the resources and expertise of each body to investigate complex and high-profile cases. For example, when investigating terrorist acts or organized criminal activity, the FBI, state police, customs services, and other federal agencies actively cooperate.

Investigators in the US have significant powers, such as the right to search, detain and interrogate suspects. However, their actions are governed by strict rules, including the US Constitution and the Penal Code, which ensure the rights of suspects and due process of law. In addition, private detective agencies can participate in investigations at the request of clients, and their employees often act as witnesses in court [3, p. 228].

Coordination between federal and local authorities is critical because it allows for efficient allocation of tasks and collection of evidence. Interaction between different departments contributes to the optimization of the investigation process, information exchange and collective resolution of the most complex cases.

In Great Britain, the pre-trial investigation is carried out by the police, in particular by constables, under the general direction of the Home Secretary. The police discover, collect and hand over evidence to lawyers who represent it in court. The role of the courts, which control the collection of evidence and determine its admissibility, is important. However, the responsibility for prosecution rests with an independent body, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS). The CPS deals with prosecutions, assists the police with investigations and represents cases in court. Its independence is of fundamental constitutional importance, ensuring impartiality and fairness in decision-making. Interaction between central and local law enforcement agencies is ensured by joint investigators and coordination groups, as well

as information exchange. Such mechanisms contribute to the effective investigation of crimes and maintenance of law and order [4, p. 133].

Thus, the study of the international experience of the organization of pre-trial investigation and forensic expert activity shows that the integration of best practices and standards can significantly improve the process of investigating criminal offenses and contribute to the provision of justice. For Ukraine, the adaptation of international standards of pre-trial investigation is not only of practical importance for increasing the efficiency of law enforcement agencies, but also of strategic importance in the context of harmonization of national legislation with the legal standards of the European Union and international obligations of Ukraine within the framework of European integration. The need to reform the pretrial investigation process is also conditioned by the task of ensuring the impartiality and transparency of law enforcement activities, which is an important element in the process of restoring public trust in state institutions.

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CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Different countries have different concepts of fighting terrorism. Everyone has their own approach, which they consider to be correct, which helps to maintain order and fulfills all the necessary functions, but I want to examine in detail the concept of America because it is the most loyal one. The United States of America has a long and difficult history of combating terrorism, especially since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The US counterterrorism strategy is multifaceted and includes a combination of domestic and international efforts, intelligence gathering, law enforcement, military action, and diplomatic initiatives [1, p. 10].

Great attention is paid to intelligence and surveillance sectors, as well as extensive intelligence gathering by agencies such as the CIA and NSA, surveillance programs which monitor potential threats. Data analysis is used to identify patterns and trends. It has a highly centralized intelligence system with several key agencies (CIA, NSA, FBI, etc.) coordinating their activities through the Director of National Intelligence. In turns, Ukraine's intelligence system is decentralized, with several agencies responsible for various aspects of intelligence. Coordination between them may be less effective than in the USA. Domestic law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI, investigate and prosecute terrorist activity within the United States. International cooperation with law enforcement agencies helps to track and detain terrorists. It should also be understood that it has significantly greater financial resources, which allow it to invest in the development and use of advanced technologies, such as satellites, listening systems, big data analysis. Limited financial resources force Ukrainian intelligence to rely on more traditional methods of information gathering and use outdated equipment which also worsens the state of our country's resources and technologies [1, p. 10–22].

The USA focuses on global intelligence, tracking international terrorist threats, nuclear weapons development, and other global issues. Ukraine focuses on the security of the state, countering russian aggression, gathering intelligence about the enemy's military forces, his plans and intentions.

The United States of America has been building and maintaining an extensive network of intelligence partnerships around the world for decades. This network allows the US to quickly collect information from different parts of the planet, track global trends and effectively counter international

threats. Cooperation is carried out both on a bilateral basis (for example, with the "Five Eyes" countries: Great Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand), and within the framework of international organizations, such as NATO and the United Nations. In addition to the exchange of intelligence, the US actively shares advanced technologies in the field of cyber security and other innovative solutions with partners [2, p. 3–11].

Ukraine, in its turn, although it has a much smaller scale of cooperation, is actively working on expanding its intelligence ties. NATO integration is a strategic goal of Ukraine, and intelligence cooperation is an integral part of this process. In addition, Ukraine is actively developing bilateral relations with EU and NATO countries, particularly in the field of intelligence.

I believe that we are moving towards the NATO standard and doing the right thing, because the main challenge is russian aggression, which requires constant adaptation of intelligence structures to new threats.

Prospects for development are related to receiving Western aid, modernization of equipment and improvement of professional training of scouts. Balancing Security and Civil Liberties This use of surveillance and other counterterrorism measures has raised concerns about privacy and civil liberties [3, p. 3–14].

The United States has established a robust and comprehensive counterterrorism strategy that has significantly impacted global security. Its multifaceted approach, encompassing intelligence, law enforcement, military action, and diplomacy, has proven effective in disrupting terrorist networks and preventing attacks. While Ukraine's intelligence system faces challenges due to limited resources and the ongoing conflict with russia, it has been making strides towards modernization and international cooperation. By adopting advanced technologies and best practices from Western partners, Ukraine aims to enhance its capabilities and protect its national security. We believe in victory, glory to Ukraine!

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN THE USA

Today, the analysis of foreign experience in combating crime shows that, under modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a real threat to democratic development and national security of most countries of the world. Criminal elements, having close interregional and international ties, increasingly direct their efforts to establish control over the most profitable spheres of economic relations [1, p. 699].

The United States has seventy years of experience in fighting organized crime. This activity gained particular strength after the Second World War, when almost 10 laws were adopted. The first was the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Act of 1946, followed by the Landrem-Griffin Anti-Racketeering Act of 1959. In 1968, the comprehensive Crime Control and Street Safety Act was approved. However, the most important, effective and valid to currently there is the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. A prominent place in this law belongs to the 9th chapter, known as RICO [2, p. 96].

In the complex multi-subject system of US law enforcement agencies, several main ministries can be identified that play an important role in the fight against organized crime in the country:

1) Federal Bureau of Investigation (in the activities of the modern FBI, the priority is the fight against organized crime);

2) State attorney's office (prosecutor's office);

3) Grand Jury. The Grand Jury consists of 23 jurors and is a pre-trial investigation and sentencing body, it does not consider criminal cases and does not issue guilty verdicts [1, p. 699].

According to the legislation in force in the USA, responsibility for the fight against organized crime is assigned to law enforcement agencies at all levels: federal, state and local. But the main department for combating organized crime should be considered the FBI, whose organizational structure includes the Headquarters (Washington) and 59 regional agencies and branches. Regional offices include several local offices. Local offices consist of several agents or groups of special agents, depending on the size of the population and the number of investigations conducted. [1, p. 699].

Investigative and forensic agencies of the USA have extensive experience in combating crime. For example :

• One of the measures to combat organized crime; there is a confiscation. There are two main types of forfeiture in the US: civil and criminal. Property used in criminal activity is subject to confiscation in civil proceedings. It can be a vehicle on which contraband was transported,

equipment used for the production of drugs, money received from illegal transactions, property acquired as a result of the commission of a crime. No court verdict on a person's guilt is required in civil proceedings. Criminal forfeiture applies to those accused of racketeering or drug dealing. The object of confiscation in the criminal procedure is property. [3, p. 100]

• The American police and other law enforcement agencies use "proactive investigation" tactics to achieve their goal, that is, to solve a crime. The essence of this approach is that the American law enforcement system does not have such a deterrent element as "pre-trial investigation" and all the additional elements of information verification provided by it. All proper and lawfully collected data shall be deemed sufficient to be presented in court [3, p. 203]

• A characteristic feature of the fight against crime in the United States in recent decades is the desire for centralized planning and coordination of this field of activity, the creation of special bodies for this purpose and the endowment of them with fairly broad powers [4, p. 6].

It is important to note that the legislation on the fight against organized crime provides for increased punishment, special means of investigation, various standards, and evidence aimed specifically at such an investigation. These measures are mainly procedural and concern the confiscation of property, funds and profits, supervision of the movement of persons and other measures of personal control, rules for gathering witness statements, methods of investigation and administration of justice.

Necessary means of investigating the criminal activities of organized groups and associations are the use of informants or secret agents in groups; prompting member of the group to provide information or information about the group or its members; wiretapping and recording of telephone conversations; use of listening devices; gaining access to bank accounts or documents of corporations and exchanges information between law enforcement agencies. [2, p. 101].

Studying the activities of investigative review groups of the American police, you can learn that the main principles for collecting evidence and, as a result, successfully solving a crime are:

• the thoroughness of the search and its implementation in strict accordance with the law

• quick procedure without compromises

• proper documentation of the scene

• proper methods and technologies of evidence extraction; correct use and knowledge of means and equipment

• removal of all evidence relevant to the case

• proper handling of evidence and its packaging

• availability of own capabilities for researching evidence

• observance of appropriate safety measures [5, p. 234].

According to the legislation in force in the USA, responsibility for the fight against organized crime is assigned to law enforcement agencies at all levels: federal, state and local. But the main department for combating organized crime should be considered the FBI, whose organizational structure includes the Headquarters (Washington) and 59 regional agencies and branches. Regional offices include several local offices. Local offices consist of several agents or groups of special agents, depending on the size of the population and the number of investigations conducted.

In accordance with the norms of law and legal customs, the right to investigate crimes in the USA is vested in the police, the attorney's office (on such as the Ukrainian Prosecutor's Office), investigators and government commissions (in Ukraine, such functions are performed by investigative-operational groups and investigative teams), juries, judicial officials and coroners. In this system, the police occupy an important place because they investigate most crimes. It is recognized that the American police system is one of the least centralized in the world, and its organization is characterized by a high degree of complexity (in the USA there are about 40,000 police units that do not have strict subordination) [5, p. 235].

So, we can conclude that investigative and forensic agencies of the USA have considerable experience and resources to fight crime and ensure the safety of citizens. They play an important role in the country's law enforcement system and promote justice and bringing criminals to justice.

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EFFECTIVE CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES: INTERNATIONAL CASE STUDIES

Today, crime knows no borders, creating complex challenges for law enforcement agencies and politicians. Together with the development of crime, strategies to combat it must also develop. By studying international crime-fighting efforts, we can gain valuable insights into effective practices and adapt these lessons to improve crime prevention and public safety around the world.An analysis of international crime-fighting experiences indicates that in modern conditions, criminal activities pose a real threat to democratic development and national security in most countries worldwide. Criminal elements, with close interregional and international connections, are increasingly directing their efforts towards establishing control over the most profitable areas of economic relations.

1. Case Study 1 (Community Crime Prevention): Stay Alive Program (Brazil)

The end of the 20 th century saw a steep rise in homicide rates in the city of Belo Horizonte, Brazil and other Brazilian state capitals. Most of these homicides occurred in the slum areas of the cities, and involved young males under the age of 24. Various community partners were brought together in the development and implementation of the crime prevention interventions. Such partners included; the Belo Horizonte City Office, State Social Defence Office, local and federal police, business organisations, NGOs and local communities.Many of the interventions targeted youth, and included components relating to social support, education and recreation. Numerous workshops were also run, addressing issues such as violence, drugs, and sexually transmitted diseases, through programs that focused on sports, arts performance, job training, and computer skills. Additionally, crime and violence prevention training was provided to local police officers, community members, social workers, health care workers and educational staff. Thirty months after the implementation of the program, there was a decrease in violent crimes in the piloted areas. Homicides decreased by 47%, attempted homicides decreased by 65% and bakery robberies decreased by 46% [1].

2. Case Study 2 (The impact of information systems and technology on police investigate effectiveness in Norway).

Investigation is the police activity concerned with the apprehension of criminals by the gathering of evidence leading to their arrest and the collection and presentation of evidence and testimony for the purpose of obtaining convictions.The performance of police investigation units is

subject to considerable variability. One potential explanation for such variation is the extent to which detectives have access to information technology and electronic information sources.Knowledge work in police investigations is based on a variety of information sources such as incident reports, crime scene investigator reports, witness statements, suspect statements, tip lines, crime scene photographs and drawings, fingerprints, DNA, physical evidence (e.g., ballistics, tool marks, and blood spatters), informants, and property tracking.Four examples of IT in police work can be examined. These systems have functionality that typically covers more than one stage in the stages of knowledge management technolofy model. Therefore, these examples of policing systems suggest that the stages are overlapping. However, as we shall see at the functional and user level, stage perspectives might determine system perceptions. The first example is COPLINK, it is an application for information and knowledge sharing in law enforcement. The system uses a three-tiered architecture. The user accesses the system through a Web browser. The middle tier connects the user interface and the backend databases and implements the work logic. COPLINK Detect is targeted for detectives and crime analysts.In COPLINK Detect, detailed criminal case reports are the underlying information space, and concepts are meaningful terms occurring in each case. These case reports contain both structured (e.g., database fields for incidents containing the case number, names of people involved, address and date) and unstructured data (narratives written by officers commenting on an incident, c.g, witness A said he saw suspect A run away in a white truck) [2, c.28]

3. Case Study 3 (Rehabilitation and social reintegration programs in Sweden, Norway and Germany).

Several countries have shifted their focus from solely punitive measures to rehabilitation and reintegration. Sweden, Norway, and Germany have developed comprehensive rehabilitation programs aimed at reducing recidivism rates by addressing the underlying social and psychological factors that lead individuals to criminal behavior. These programs often include education, job training, and psychological support, helping former offenders reintegrate into society. Research has shown that countries with strong rehabilitation programs experience lower crime rates and better long-term outcomes for individuals and communities alike [3].

4. Case Study 4 (Legislative reforms and strengthened legal frameworks in Japan and Australia)

Effective crime control often depends on robust legal frameworks that allow for quick, decisive action. Japan, for instance, has implemented stringent anti-gang legislation, resulting in a significant reduction in organized crime activities. Other countries, like Australia, have introduced strict anti-corruption laws to curb financial crimes, creating greater transparency and reducing the influence of criminal elements in both the public and private sectors. Legislative reforms that address specific forms of

crime, such as human trafficking and cybercrime, are critical to keeping up with the changing tactics of criminal organizations.

Given the interconnected nature of criminal networks, international cooperation is crucial too. Cross-border collaboration has proven effective in combating transnational crime, such as human trafficking, drug smuggling, and cybercrime. Organizations like INTERPOL and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) facilitate information sharing and joint operations among countries. A successful example of this cooperation can be seen in the European Union, where member states work closely to address organized crime and terrorism. By sharing intelligence, conducting joint investigations, and harmonizing laws, European countries have been able to disrupt criminal networks that operate across borders.

The examination of international crime reduction strategies demonstrates that effective crime control requires a multifaceted approach. From community-based interventions to advanced technology use, rehabilitation programs, and legislative reforms, countries around the world are employing diverse and innovative methods to combat crime. Each case study highlights the value of tailoring crime-fighting efforts to address the specific social, economic, and cultural contexts in which crime occurs.Ultimately, by learning from these international experiences, policymakers and law enforcement agencies can develop more effective, comprehensive strategies that not only deter crime but also foster safer, more resilient communities. The global fight against crime requires ongoing adaptation, collaboration, and a commitment to understanding the factors that drive criminal behavior across diverse regions. Through these efforts, nations can strengthen their capacities to protect public safety and uphold democratic values in an interconnected world.

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POLICE UNIT "WHITE ANGEL"

Pursuant to clause 34 of the Procedure for Evacuation in the Event of a Threat or Occurrence of Emergency Situations [1] and the Methodology for Planning Evacuation Measures approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine [2], the National Police units organize and conduct measures to evacuate the population from combat zones in connection with a full-scale armed invasion of russia on the territory of Ukraine.

It should be noted that for the purpose of protecting children who are in the zone of hostilities and armed conflicts, in conditions of martial law, regional military administrations, in agreement with the military command bodies in the relevant territory and the Coordination Headquarters for mandatory evacuation of the population in conditions of martial law may make a decision to carry out compulsory evacuation of children with their parents, persons who replace them, or other legal representatives from a separate settlement in the area where hostilities are taking place [1].

The leadership of the police, the State Emergency Service, the regional military administration, and the Armed Forces united to carry out the rescue operation. Evacuation groups were formed, which included police officers from the "White Angel" unit, paramedics and special forces, who provided cover. Escort was carried out by the patrol police [3].

The first evacuation group "White Angel" began its work in Mariinka after the full-scale invasion of russia into the territory of Ukraine. As a result, it was possible to evacuate 100 percent of the civilian population from the completely destroyed city. In general, risking their lives, the police saved more than 3,000 people. The crew traveled in a white ambulance - hence the name given to their rescuers by local residents [4].

22 police groups of "white angels" go to places where volunteers no longer go due to constant shelling of the enemy, bring food and medicine to people. Police officers who have the skills of paramedics provide first aid to injured local residents and take them out of the shelling. At the same time, the police have to face the problem when people do not want to leave the frontline areas. Currently, there are 81 policemen in "White Angels", namely in Kherson, Donetsk, Kharkiv and Luhansk regions. Most are involved in the Donetsk direction. Since the beginning of the war, they have evacuated almost 9 thousand people. Of course, there are cases when people do not want to evacuate. They explain in different ways, most often they say that there is nowhere to go, they ask - where will we live? Therefore, before the evacuation of specific families, they are recognized with the local authorities. They organize places in sanatoriums and dormitories. Some

people say – I grew up here, I will not go anywhere, I will be fine. But, unfortunately, there are also cases when the police came several times in a day or two, persuaded to go, but the person refused. The next day a shell arrived, the house burned down and people died. For the police, every evacuation is a risk to life [5].

During 2023, White Angels groups in Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Luhansk, Kharkiv and Kherson regions evacuated 8,834 people, including 2,057 children, provided first aid to 293 people, transported 358 to medical institutions, delivered 649.7 kg of medicines, more than 610 tons of food products, 49.4 thousand liters of drinking water, more than 212.5 tons of other humanitarian products [6].

Summing up, it should be noted that currently one of the most important duties of the National Police is the evacuation of the civilian population, particularly children; providing humanitarian aid to people and providing emergency medical aid. With a threat to their own lives, the policemen from the "White Angel" crew in the zone of active hostilities continue to perform their duties at a high level, saving the civilian population from the enemy onslaught.

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EXPERIENCES OF CRIME PREVENTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Crime prevention strategies vary widely across the world, influenced by each country's unique legal, social, and cultural context. This article examines the diverse approaches taken by different nations in their fight against crime, focusing on policies that have proven effective and highlighting lessons that can be learned from these experiences. The comparative study aims to identify best practices that may be applicable in other contexts, contributing to more effective crime reduction globally.

Crime affects societies in multifaceted ways, threatening public safety, economic development, and overall social stability. Although the scale and type of criminal activity differ from country to country, all governments face the challenge of addressing it effectively. Here we will explore the experiences of foreign countries in combating crime, focusing on their various methods, policies, and technological innovations. It will also be examined how these countries balance law enforcement, prevention, and rehabilitation, and what lessons can be drawn for other regions.

Crime Prevention Models in Developed Countries

The United States employs a mix of community-based policing and advanced technological tools to address crime. While the country faces high rates of violent crime in certain regions, it has made significant progress through data-driven approaches such as predictive policing and increased public-private partnerships. However, challenges such as mass incarceration and racial disparities in the justice system continue to impact its crime-fighting efforts. The U.S. experience emphasizes the importance of transparency and accountability in policing, as well as the role of social services in crime prevention.

The UK has taken a different approach by focusing heavily on community policing and the use of CCTV surveillance, becoming one of the most surveilled nations in the world. This focus on visible deterrence, combined with neighborhood policing, has helped reduce street crime, particularly in urban areas. Additionally, the UK has invested in rehabilitation programs for offenders, aiming to reintegrate them into society and reduce recidivism rates. The British model shows that a balance between enforcement and rehabilitation can contribute to long-term reductions in crime.

Japan's low crime rates are often attributed to its cultural emphasis on social harmony and collective responsibility, but its formal crime prevention strategies also play a significant role. The country has a strong

neighborhood watch system and focuses on proactive measures to maintain public order. Japanese police officers are highly integrated into local communities, often serving as both enforcers of law and community advisors. This blend of social cohesion and preventative law enforcement underscores the importance of community trust in crime control efforts.

Crime Prevention Models in Developing Countries

South Africa faces high levels of violent crime, largely as a result of social inequality and historical legacies of apartheid. The government has implemented community policing initiatives and public safety campaigns to combat crime, but the country continues to struggle with widespread violence and corruption. Nevertheless, innovative programs, such as crime mapping and victim support services, are slowly contributing to a more focused approach to crime reduction. South Africa's experience highlights the importance of addressing root causes like poverty and inequality in crime prevention efforts.

In Brazil, high crime rates, particularly in urban areas, have led to the development of specialized police units and partnerships with local communities to combat organized crime and drug trafficking. The "pacification" strategy, which involved reclaiming neighborhoods controlled by criminal gangs, has shown mixed results but provides insights into the role of militarized policing and social outreach. Brazil's case emphasizes that long-term success in crime prevention requires not only policing but also significant investments in social development and education.

India has adopted a range of modern crime prevention techniques, including digitization of records, the introduction of women-led police stations, and awareness campaigns aimed at preventing violence against women. However, challenges such as overcrowded prisons and delayed judicial processes hamper its crime-fighting efforts. Despite these difficulties, India's use of technology in law enforcement, such as biometric systems and surveillance, is a growing area of success. The Indian model demonstrates how technological advancements can enhance law enforcement capabilities in resource-constrained environments.

Thus, from the experiences of these diverse countries, several key lessons emerge. First, community involvement and trust in law enforcement are critical components of successful crime prevention strategies. Countries like Japan and the UK have demonstrated the importance of integrating police into the fabric of local communities to foster cooperation and prevent crime before it escalates. Second, technology plays a vital role in modern crime prevention, with countries such as the U.S. and India leveraging surveillance, data analysis, and predictive tools to enhance public safety. Another major lesson is the importance of addressing the root causes of crime, particularly in developing countries where poverty, inequality, and social dislocation contribute to high crime rates. The experiences of Brazil and South Africa suggest that policing alone is insufficient to curb crime

without parallel investments in education, economic opportunity, and social services. Finally, the balance between punitive measures and rehabilitation is crucial. The UK's emphasis on offender rehabilitation and Japan's focus on social cohesion both point to the value of reintegrating former offenders into society, reducing the likelihood of repeat offenses.

Conclusion. The fight against crime requires a multifaceted approach that combines effective law enforcement, social services, and community engagement. While no single country has a perfect solution, the experiences of various nations offer valuable insights into what works and what doesn't. By learning from these diverse approaches, countries can develop more comprehensive, tailored strategies that address the specific challenges they face in preventing crime. Through international collaboration and the sharing of best practices, the global community can make strides toward safer, more secure societies for all.

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FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Fighting crime is one of the most pressing issues in modern society today. In a rapidly evolving world, crime is taking on new forms and scales, posing new challenges. Each of us is aware of the importance of ensuring security at both the national and international levels. That is why it is our shared responsibility to find effective solutions, improve countermeasures and strengthen cooperation to make the world safer for everyone.

Today, I would like to focus on one of the most disturbing types of crime in the modern world, and that is human trafficking. Unfortunately, human trafficking is a crime that affects every country in the world. This is a crime that violates fundamental human rights and freedoms, causing irreparable harm to victims, who often find themselves in difficult conditions of exploitation, violence and disempowerment. According to statistics, millions of people fall victim to this heinous crime every year,

many of them women and children who are particularly vulnerable to such threats.

Human trafficking is the illegal sale of persons for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labour [1]. It is a global problem that is prevalent in many countries around the world, especially in regions with high levels of poverty, conflict or weak institutions. The main supplier countries are Thailand, China, Nigeria, Albania, Bulgaria, and Cambodia [1]. Human trafficking includes various types of exploitation, the most common of which are sexual exploitation, forced labour, illegal adoption, forced marriage and the use of people for begging. At the same time, there are other, lesser-known forms, such as the removal of organs or the use of people for armed conflict. Victims often face physical and psychological abuse, isolation and interference with their rights and freedoms.

The tasks in the field of combating human trafficking include:

– identifying the causes and preconditions that facilitate human trafficking and taking measures to eliminate them;

– Ensuring the safety of persons recognised as victims of human trafficking, witnesses and other persons involved in criminal proceedings in cases of human trafficking;

– detection and investigation of crimes related to trafficking in human beings

– detection and investigation of crimes related to human trafficking;

– bringing to justice, including criminal liability, persons involved in human trafficking;

– ensuring the restoration of the rights of victims of human trafficking;

– informing the actors involved in combating human trafficking and the public about the results of anti-trafficking activities [2].

One of the key problems in the fight against human trafficking is the low efficiency of law enforcement agencies and corruption. Often, criminal groups have extensive networks and contacts that allow them to avoid punishment. In addition, victims are often afraid to seek help because of threats from their exploiters or fear of law enforcement.

In my opinion, it is first and foremost important to strengthen the legislation on punishment for this crime, ensure protection of victims and create rehabilitation programmes for survivors. It is also worth investing in education and economic opportunities so that people have an alternative and do not seek risky ways to improve their lives.

International organisations, such as the UN, UNICEF and the International Organisation for Migration, are actively working to address the problem of human trafficking, but without the cooperation of national governments and NGOs, the fight will remain ineffective.

Thus, it can be concluded that human trafficking is a profound social and moral problem that threatens the safety and dignity of millions of

people around the world. It not only violates human rights, but also undermines the foundations of society, leaving victims in physical and emotional isolation. To overcome this crisis, it is necessary to strengthen international cooperation, fight corruption, maintain an effective legal system and create conditions for social and economic stability. The main task of modern society is to ensure that everyone has the right to a decent life and never becomes a victim of exploitation.

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THE WORK OF INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC BODIES: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The law enforcement department of any state is a separate mechanism, each element of which performs a clearly defined function and role, ensuring the protection, security of the population and the territorial integrity of the state. These factors explain the importance of state activity in the field of law enforcement or human rights. Therefore, it can be said that law enforcement agencies are state institutions whose activities are aimed at protecting national security, ensuring law and order, protecting the rights, freedoms and interests of citizens, society and the state, and implementing other legislative functions of the state.

When carrying out law enforcement activities, authorized entities are not always able to solve complex issues that require specific professional knowledge, skills and abilities. To make their solution progressive, law enforcement agencies interact with special entities whose powers include conducting forensic examinations (in particular, we are talking about forensic institutions). In this context, it is worth emphasizing that ensuring effective interaction between forensic institutions and law enforcement agencies is virtually impossible without the creation of appropriate administrative and legal principles for the implementation of provocations in this direction. In modern conditions, forensic support for the investigation of criminal offenses in the activities of forensic units is becoming increasingly important, which requires comprehensive research. Of particular importance are scientific progress, updating legislation and law enforcement practice. Taking into account the experience of foreign countries, which, thanks to innovations in the fight against crime, are

gradually moving away from conservative methods and methods of detecting, collecting and fixing traces of criminal offenses. Law enforcement agencies have been working with this terrible system for more than half a century.

Experience is, first of all, the totality of everything that happens to the state in its reality, that is, now and from the beginning of its existence. A person can have experience about himself, about his abilities, about his strengths and weaknesses, and the state can also use internal research of pre-trial investigation based on the acquired experience, thoughts, ideas, knowledge (internal conviction) of foreign countries.

At the present stage, Ukraine faces international experience in all spheres of life every day. According to many, international experience is always the first, best and most popular. Why is there such an opinion? International crime cannot do without an effective system of international cooperation, which will ensure prompt, complete and impartial pre-trial investigation and court proceedings, as well as the fulfillment of other tasks in criminal proceedings. Currently, Ukrainian criminal procedural practice is in a state of final adaptation to the changes.

Taking into account the rule of law in accordance with Art. 8 The Constitution of Ukraine has the highest legal force, its norms have direct effect. Persons may apply to the court for the protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen directly on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine [1]. Abroad, pre-trial investigation is recognized as a criminal offense by the main countries that have defined, approved uniform international standards for the investigation of a crime Italy, Great Britain, Germany and others. In the UK, pre-trial investigations are carried out on a private basis by lawyers and later by the state (the Royal Prosecution and Prosecution Service). Until the case is considered in court, the main functions of the state are to control the collection of evidence by the police and information on the crime committed . Criminal proceedings in the light of international standards are carried out on the basis of the activities of authorized bodies represented by the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge, court and is a procedural guarantee of ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of a person in the proceedings. The reality of ensuring human rights should be considered as a criterion for evaluating the actions of legislative and executive authorities, an indicator of the morality of society and the integrity of the state. The direct inconsistency of the legislation with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and normative legal acts follows from the content of the activities of the organization of pre-trial investigation and the prosecutor's office. Ukraine's cooperation with the members of the European Union necessitates the creation of a mechanism for investigating crimes in cooperation with the "international community", it is necessary to develop a mechanism for interaction between

pre-trial investigation bodies and international actors, taking into account the circumstances [2].

Thus, the work of investigative and forensic authorities is a complex and multifaceted component in Ukraine. The fight against crime is one of the priority areas of international cooperation. International experience ensures complete, prompt and professional pre-trial investigation and court proceedings, as well as the performance of other tasks in criminal proceedings. The conditions of pre-trial investigation are regulated by many normative legal acts that determine the functions, role and place in the legal system.

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POLICE TRAINING IN THE USA

Under modern conditions, one of the most structurally complex police system operates quite successfully in the United States of America (USA). It is characterized by a variety of organizational and legal forms, which is determined by the peculiarities of historical development, the legal system of the Anglo-American type, as well as the federal state system. Police forces operate at the federal (FBI), state, and local (in cities, counties, and other municipal units) levels. There are police bodies in individual ministries and departments: Ministry of Finance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, federal banking supervisory authorities and others, as well as private police.

All this imposes its specificity on the police personnel training, which is carried out in educational institutions traditionally called police academies. In particular, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has its own training system – from a number of academies and university faculties and colleges to short-term courses. Law enforcement (police) personnel are preparing to act under conditions of strict control by special agencies responsible for legality and transparency in the work of law enforcement agencies, executive bodies, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and jury bureaus. This requires special professionalism, as well as high personal moral qualities.

The US police, as a rule, does not have its own personnel training base, and primarily tries to recruit specialists who received the appropriate

education in colleges or universities. A wide network of police academies cannot be considered as such a base, since structurally they are not part of the police department, they are organizationally and financially independent, being only a kind of centers for the initial training of civilian specialists so that they can obtain a license for the right to carry out police activities.

The initial training of future police officers in the United States of America presents standards with minimum requirements which are mandatory for implementation. Training standards depend on a mandatory minimum number of hours of initial training.

In different states, training varies from 320 hours (South Dakota, Tennessee, Kansas) to 690 hours (Wisconsin) and up to 1040 hours (Hawaii). In connection with such differences in standards between states, problems arise related to the procedures for mutual recognition of police training completed by police officers in one state, in case of transfer to work in another state. In the absence of agreements between states, police officers sometimes have to repeat the initial training course.

Currently, one of the most complex structures of the police system is successfully operating in the United States. Police forces operate at the federal (FBI), state, local (city) and local (municipal units) levels. There are also police bodies in separate departments: Ministry of Finance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and federal bank control authorities.

In the USA, police educational institutions exist as independent (FBI Academy, Training Center in Glinko) or on the basis of civilian universities. In general, the first police schools arose precisely on the basis of civilian universities.

The main problem of training management in the USA is the decentralized system and the existence of many jurisdictions: municipal; district; state; federal. In this regard, educational institutions are under the management of relevant bodies focused on serving certain territories.

A significant feature of the police training system in the USA is the presence of numerous private and public training centers. One of the largest federal law enforcement training centers is located in Georgia (County of Glinko). Back in 1970, the US government decided to create one powerful training center instead of numerous small training institutions for various government agencies. Currently, it is one of the largest educational institutions in the USA, which trains specialists from more than 70 law enforcement agencies on short-term courses (up to 18 months).

Up to 2.3 thousand people can study here at the same time. Entrants to the Training Center must already have a certain level of education, as some federal services hire individuals with bachelor's or even master's degrees. The center is managed by a board of directors. Representatives of the US law enforcement agencies (customers) are constantly present there, who communicate between the educational institution and the relevant

department, participate in the improvement of educational programs and the conduct of assessments. The Center is funded by the US Congress.

Training at the Center is maximally focused on preparing specialists for future professional activities. In general, the Center provides basic knowledge, so after its completion, many graduates undergo additional training at the place of service.

As a positive experience in the system of professional education, it is possible to note the release in the USA of a special bulletin on the training and retraining of law enforcement officers. The bulletin informs about changes in legislation, novelties in work methods, analyzes various concepts of police development, etc.

The selection of personnel in municipal police bodies and state police is carried out in accordance with the selection criteria and requirements for candidates of a certain state.

For example, the selection of personnel for police departments in the state of Louisiana is carried out according to the following scheme.

General requirements for the candidate:

1) citizenship of the United States;

2) age - from 20 years (as a rule, when recruiting to the municipal police, there is no upper age bar or it is set by the retirement age minus five years);

3) education not lower than high school level or equivalent to it;

4) having a driver's license, good driving skills;

5) normal physical training and psychological stability.

A candidate is considered ineligible for police service if he is of legal age (over 17 under Louisiana law) has been convicted of any crime; has been convicted of offenses against the person or sexual offenses; was found guilty of violating the civil rights of any person; used or kept prohibited substances (drugs); used marijuana within three years before submitting the application; illegally evaded any military service; was dismissed from any law enforcement agency for disciplinary reasons; refused to pass a lie detector test or similar; has three or more malicious traffic violations within the last five years, drove a vehicle after license suspension.

The selection procedure itself consists of the following stages:

1) application submission;

2) a written test, including a written exercise;

3) physical fitness test;

4) special verification of the candidate's identity;

5) drug test.

After these stages of selection, the candidate undergoes an interview at the police department and, if successful, is sent to a medical and psychological-psychiatric examination.

A candidate who has successfully passed the selection is sent to the police academy for professional training and after its completion is enrolled in the staff.

Most police agencies in the United States hire applicants who have a high school or college degree. Few police departments have higher education requirements for employees (in particular, according to the US Department of Justice, only 1% of departments require a four-year college degree upon hiring, 7% of agencies require a two-year college degree, 4% require college education, and 86% have a certificate of secondary education). Moreover, candidates for police work are required to complete courses in any of the following disciplines: law enforcement; administration of justice; psychology; advocacy; American history; public administration; English; legal relations; sociology; commercial law. In a number of large cities in the United States, young people who have finished school and wish to enter the police service after reaching the age of 21 are trained in the police. With this category, classes are usually conducted by experienced instructors. Training includes classes on the Constitution and civil rights, state laws and municipal ordinances, accident investigation regulations, and more. Patrolling, traffic regulation, firearms training, personal safety techniques, rules of behavior in extreme situations are practiced.

Taking into account the above material, it should be noted that police officers training in the USA has a high material and technical component, a high level of organization of the educational process and its own scientific achievements, the development of skills and abilities that have been brought to automatism.

Thus, using the experience of US police training, the law enforcement system of Ukraine has every opportunity to use it for the police officers training in Ukraine.

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THE IMPACT OF MARTIAL LAW ON CRIME RATES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFICIENCY IN UKRAINE

The implementation of martial law has a profound impact on crime rates and law enforcement efficiency, as it creates an environment of heightened security, altered public behavior, and new priorities for law enforcement agencies. In Ukraine, martial law introduced during wartime has significantly transformed the daily operations of police forces, criminal investigation departments, and other security agencies, while also affecting the crime landscape in both predictable and unexpected ways. This examination focuses on the ways in which martial law impacts crime rates, shifts in the nature of criminal activity, and the changes in law enforcement priorities and methods.

One immediate effect of martial law on crime rates is the change in the types of crimes that are most prevalent. For example, during wartime, there tends to be a decrease in non-violent property crimes, such as burglary or theft, due to increased law enforcement presence and heightened vigilance among citizens. However, certain types of crimes, such as looting, fraud, and violent offenses, can increase as criminal elements exploit the instability caused by martial law. In Ukraine, the initial phases of martial law saw a rise in cases of fraud and looting as some individuals attempted to take advantage of the chaotic situation and the public's vulnerability. This shift in crime types requires law enforcement agencies to adapt their strategies and reallocate resources to address new crime patterns effectively [1, p. 13–17].

The presence of martial law also affects organized crime and corruption within Ukraine. Due to increased military presence and stricter security measures, organized crime groups may reduce their activity in certain areas or shift their operations to evade law enforcement scrutiny. At the same time, however, martial law can create new opportunities for corruption among officials or those in power, as emergency measures can sometimes be abused for personal or financial gain. For instance, illegal profiteering through black-market activities, price gouging, or unauthorized reselling of goods becomes more common during wartime when there are shortages of essential items. Law enforcement agencies thus face additional challenges in monitoring and addressing corruption within their own ranks and preventing profiteering schemes that harm civilians and exploit the circumstances created by martial law.

In terms of law enforcement efficiency, martial law typically grants security forces expanded powers to maintain order and prevent crime. In Ukraine, police forces and security agencies have been given greater

authority to conduct searches, detain suspects without traditional procedural requirements, and impose curfews in certain areas [2, p. 39–41]. These enhanced powers, while intended to improve law enforcement efficiency, also raise significant concerns about the potential for misuse and abuse of authority. In a martial law context, law enforcement agencies must operate with greater accountability to ensure that the expanded powers are used appropriately, protecting both public safety and citizens' rights. For instance, while the ability to detain suspects more freely can help prevent sabotage or attacks, it can also lead to wrongful detentions or abuses of power if not properly regulated.

The effectiveness of law enforcement under martial law is also closely tied to the morale and physical well-being of officers and other personnel. Martial law places unique stresses on law enforcement officers, who may experience fatigue, mental health challenges, and physical exhaustion due to extended shifts, increased risk of harm, and heightened emotional pressure. In Ukraine, officers have been required to work in extremely challenging conditions, facing threats not only from criminal elements but also from military aggression [1, p. 16–19]. These circumstances demand robust support systems within law enforcement agencies, including access to mental health services, adequate rest periods, and specialized training for operating under prolonged high-stress conditions. If these support systems are lacking, the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement may deteriorate over time, potentially leading to higher error rates, burnout, and a decrease in public trust.

Furthermore, martial law can impact the relationship between law enforcement and the public. In Ukraine, police and security agencies have had to strike a delicate balance between maintaining order and respecting the rights and needs of citizens, many of whom have experienced severe trauma and loss due to the ongoing conflict. On one hand, martial law requires stricter enforcement of rules and restrictions, such as curfews and movement controls, which can lead to friction with civilians who may feel that their freedoms are being unduly restricted. On the other hand, maintaining public trust is crucial for law enforcement agencies, as a cooperative relationship with the community is essential for effective policing, intelligence gathering, and crime prevention. Building trust under martial law conditions can be challenging, but clear communication, transparency in enforcement practices, and community outreach efforts can help alleviate public concerns and foster a positive relationship.

Lastly, the imposition of martial law introduces new priorities for law enforcement in Ukraine, shifting focus from conventional crime prevention to broader security concerns such as countering espionage, preventing sabotage, and ensuring critical infrastructure protection. These new priorities require law enforcement agencies to work closely with military and intelligence organizations, as well as to develop new skills and knowledge bases relevant

to counter-terrorism and security-focused operations. The coordination between military and police units, while essential, can sometimes lead to overlapping responsibilities or conflicts in jurisdiction, which must be managed to prevent inefficiency and ensure coherent, unified action. For instance, in situations where both police and military personnel are tasked with protecting a strategic location, clear guidelines and communication channels are essential to avoid misunderstandings and ensure that all security measures are conducted effectively.

In conclusion, martial law in Ukraine has a profound and multifaceted impact on crime rates, types of crime, and law enforcement operations. The shift in criminal activity, emergence of new priorities, and expanded powers of law enforcement agencies all require careful management and oversight to ensure that martial law achieves its intended purpose of enhancing national security while respecting citizens' rights. Moving forward, law enforcement agencies in Ukraine must continue to adapt to the evolving demands of martial law, balancing increased efficiency and security with accountability and transparency. This balance is essential not only for immediate crisis management but also for maintaining public trust and ensuring long-term resilience in Ukraine's law enforcement institutions.

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ENSURING PUBLIC ORDERAND PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS BY THE POLICEUNDER MARTIALLAW

Martial law is a special legal regime introduced under the conditions of threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. During this period, the role of law enforcement agencies, in particular the police, becomes even more significant, as the need to maintain public order and safety as well as protect the rights of citizens grows. The police face additional challenges, such as an increase in the level of public tension, the risks of public order violations, peculiarities of operation in the conditions of restrictions of rights and freedoms imposed on citizens under martial

law.Within this period the police have to balance security requirements with respect of human rights avoiding excessive use of force while effectively countering potential threats. This forms the relevance of the topic, emphasizing the need for effective police work and protection of citizens' rights under specific conditions.

Martial law is introduced across the entire territory of the state or in it's particular parts in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack posing a danger to Ukraine's state independence and territorial integrity. It involves granting relevant authorities of state power, military command, military administrations, and local self-government authorities the necessary powers to prevent threats, repel armed aggression, ensure national security and eliminate threats to Ukraine's state independence and territorial integrity. Martial law also entails temporary restrictions on constitutional rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities for a specified period, determined in connection with these restrictions [3].

Since the introduction of martial law throughout the country, law enforcement officers began to be guided in their activities not only by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police"[5], departmental and non-departmental regulatory legal acts, but also by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law"[4]. During this period, the activities of the police become not only law-enforcement, but also protective. Accordingly, the question of interaction between the patrol police and other units designed to protect the citizens of the country from illegal invasion and their subordination in the event of such interaction, is gaining relevance. Issues of this aspect remain debatable. M. Pendiura and M. Brazaluk (2023) established that the interaction of the patrol police with the National Guard of Ukraine or with the State Emergency Service of Ukraine is coordinated and normatively regulated, whileits interaction with the Security Service of Ukraine or the Armed Forces of Ukraine requires clearer regulation. H. Muliar (2023) speaks of the need to establish at the state level the legal norms for the organization of police interaction with territorial communities aimed at the prevention of offences related to ensuring security and order in the state. O. Bezpalova (2022) in her turn determined the protective function of patrol policeensuring public order during martial law, including what their activities are aimed at. The following points are highlighted: (i) recording of war crimes; (ii) provision of primary medical and psychological assistance to victims; (iii) protection from explosives, etc. Such activity requires careful, methodical training of personnel and clear organization of the performance of their official powers. The research carried out by the author confirms that, according to patrol police, modern training meets these requirements, since the greatest attention is focused on improving tactical and fire skills and, to lesser extent, psychological stability[1].

These additional powers granted to the National Police contribute to stabilizing the operational situation, especially in the context of performing duties under specific legal regimes. While most actions taken by the police within these additional powers are operational, some also have a preventive and proactive nature. All these measures aim to ensure public order and protect citizens' rights [2, p. 348]. The introduction of martial law changes the legal landscape and establishes special conditions for police activity. In such conditions, there is a growing need for clearly defined rules and regulations to regulate not only the general activity of law enforcement officers, but also their interaction with other state structures acting in the interests of national security. In addition to coordination with other agencies, communication between the police and local communities remains important. Trusting relationships between law enforcement and the population are particularly significant, as citizens expect the protection of their rights even under restricted conditions. Properly organized interaction with the public helps reduce social tension and contributes to stabilizing the situation, preventing abuses of power and a decline in trust toward law enforcement agencies.

Thus, ensuring public order during martial law requires the police to serve as both an enforcer of law and a protector of citizens' rights. This necessitates adherence to high ethical standards to avoid cases of excessive use of force, even in high-risk situations. Addressing these issues is achievable through enhanced professional training, regulatory frameworks for interagency cooperation, and organized collaboration between law enforcement and local communities.

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PRINCIPLES OF MEDIA INTERACTION WITH AUTHORITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE DURING THE PERIOD OF ACTION OF THE LEGAL MARTIAL STATE REGIME

Topicality: During martial law, media freedom may be limited, but it is still important. The main principles of interaction include finding a balance between the right to freedom of speech and the need to uphold the interests of national security.

Purpose: Determine how legislative and legal norms regulate the work of the mass media and the police under martial law, in particular, how the principles of transparency and openness are applied in their activities. Explore how the state ensures freedom of speech and access to information for journalists and the public, while protecting national security and public order under a limited legal regime.

Main body: Police reform has been one of the priorities of state policy for the past ten years. The overall goal of the police reform was to create a professional, depoliticized, responsible for the protection and protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime and providing services. One of the most frequently used words were "transparency". Most often, the term "transparency" is used in the context of the principle of activity of the National Police.

The principle of "transparency" alongside "openness" enshrined in Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1]. It should be noted that this is the only principle of police activity and interaction with the mass media that has limitations. Restrictions relate to the limits of openness and transparency, but they should be defined in the Constitution of Ukraine and in laws. Yes, the Constitution of Ukraine established cases when restrictions are set on the openness of providing information, this happens: in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public order in order to prevent riots or crimes, to protect public health, to protect the reputation or rights of other people, to prevent the disclosure of information received confidentially, to maintain the authority and impartiality of justice [2]. And it is carried out in the way of adopting a law or issuing a court decision.

As for the principles of the mass media, it should be noted that the European Court of Human Rights has made a lot of efforts to establish the framework for the degree of expression of freedom of speech in accordance with Article 10 (2). The court recognized that this right is "one of the main prerequisites for the creation of a democratic society" and that journalistic freedom of speech allows the use of "degrees of exaggeration or even

provocation," even if it may "offend, shock, or cause concern among the public." In Ukraine, Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees every citizen of Ukraine, regardless of his profession, the right to freedom of thought and speech, to freely express one's views and beliefs. Everyone has the right to freely collect, store, use and distribute the information orally, in writing or in any other way of your choice. Also, part three of Article 15 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that censorship is prohibited in Ukraine [2]. The Law of Ukraine plays an important role in ensuring the activities of journalists at the current stage dated January 13, 2011 No. 2938 "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Information", which entered into force on May 10, 2011, which sets forth the new version of the Law of Ukraine "On Information". In accordance with Article 24 of the specified Law, censorship is prohibited, that is, any demand directed, in particular, to a journalist, mass media, its founder (co-founder), publisher, manager, distributor, which involves agreeing on information about its distribution or imposing a ban or obstruction in any other in the form of replication or dissemination of information [2–5]. So, the main principle of the interaction of the authorities with the mass media can be called the principle of absence of censorship.

Censorship and self-censorship have come to be discussed in connection with the tensions that can arise between the security sector and the media, especially during the coverage of hostilities and conflict situations. Self-censorship has many supporters among the media, who emphasized that professional journalists know what information to keep secret and when to make it public. Although such a level of professionalism can be achieved through training, strengthening cooperation (communication) between media representatives and law enforcement agencies, the risk of self-censorship out of fear is a serious problem, because in the case of censorship and self-censorship, there is a fine line between informing and treason. Acting responsibly, journalists should not be sued for disclosures information they were not supposed to have and share. Therefore, the development of journalistic organizations and the development of norms of behavior are important for this [6].

Let's add that media representatives and journalists as well adhere to the following principles in their activities: 1) the right of people to receive truthful information; 2) the journalist's loyalty to objective reality; 3) social responsibility of the journalist; 4) professional honesty of the journalist; 5) public access to mass media and public participation in their work; 6) respect for private life; 7) respect for public interests; 8) respect for universal human values and cultural diversity; 9) elimination of wars and other evils against humanity; 10) promotion of a new international order in the field of information [7].

It is clear that free, independent and pluralistic mass media, with the right to free dissemination of information and expression of opinion, is one

of the main elements of any functioning democracy. Therefore, another key issue often raised by free speech activists is the importance of media pluralism. Media pluralism differs from the concept of "balance" in the media, which can sometimes conflict with rights of a person [8].

In order to protect freedom of speech and other human rights and principles in the new media environment, the Council of Europe works together with other stakeholders to manage Internet. The Committee of Ministers adopted 10 principles for Internet governance [9] and proposed a new vision for the media [10], according to which social networking sites, online games or information sites received media freedom and responsibilities, and proposed a cooperation framework for member states with with the aim of maintaining a global, stable and open Internet as a means of protecting freedom of expression and access to information [11]. The importance of media freedom of speech for the establishment of democracy was confirmed i "Declarations on the Protection and Freedom of Assembly and Association on Issues management of private internet platforms and by Internet service providers" [8; 12].

In particular, we are talking about such principles as: 1) protection of all fundamental rights and freedoms and affirmation of their universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interconnection; 2) ensuring comprehensive participation of governments, representatives of the private sector, civil society, technical community and users; 3) confirmation of the obligations of states in accordance with international issues of public policy related to the Internet; 4) expansion of rights and the possibilities of Internet users in order to realize basic rights and freedoms and ensure participation in Internet management activities; 5) the universality of the Internet, recognized by the global character of the Internet and the possibility of general access; 6) the integrity of the Internet by ensuring its security, stability, reliability and sustainability; 7) preservation of the decentralized nature of responsibility for the daily management of the Internet; 8) preservation of open standards and interoperability the Internet, as well as its completed nature; 9) ensuring the maximum possible access to Internet content, programs and services; 10) preserving the cultural and linguistic diversity of the Internet [8].

We should add that on April 28, 2022, the European Union, the United States and 32 other states adopted the Declaration on the Future of the Internet [13], the goal of which is a free, secure, neutral Internet as a single decentralized network. The signatories declare their intention to protect human rights online, to refrain from measures that reduce access to it, to ensure the legitimate use of digital technologies and fair competition in business, and to support the existing system of Internet governance. Ukraine too participated in its signing. To implement the goals of the Declaration, it refers to the principles outlined in the similar Declaration of Digital Rights and Principles [14], adopted at the level of the European Union in January

2022: solidarity and inclusiveness, ensuring freedom of choice on the Internet, increased online security, promoting the sustainability of digital of the future, etc..

Thus, the world community takes very seriously the regulation of relations in the media and Internet space.

Conclusions: The conducted research provides an opportunity generalize that for the successful interaction of the mass media with the National Police bodies in the conditions of the introduction of the legal regime of martial law, it is necessary to establish rules at the legislative level, to approve ideological guidelines so that all parties to the interaction can, on the one hand, adhere to the democratic principles of activity, and on the other hand, do no harm defense and security of the country.

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FEATURES OF HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLEMENTATION IN DAMAGE COMPENSATION

Damage compensation serves as a fundamental mechanism for addressing wrongs and restoring balance in society. However, the process of determining and awarding compensation must be conducted in a manner that respects and promotes human rights. This includes ensuring equal access to justice, fair treatment, and adequate remedies for victims of human rights violations [1]. The implementation of human rights in damage compensation cases requires a nuanced approach that balances the needs of individuals with broader societal interests.

The implementation of human rights in the context of damage compensation is a critical aspect of modern legal systems. This thesis explores the unique features and challenges associated with ensuring that human rights principles are upheld during the process of compensating individuals for various forms of harm. The intersection of human rights law and damage compensation involves complex legal, ethical, and practical considerations that warrant careful examination.

One of the primary features of human rights implementation in damage compensation is ensuring access to justice for all individuals, regardless of their social, economic, or political status. This principle is enshrined in various international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [2]. Access to justice in the context of damage compensation involves:

– Removing barriers to legal representation
– Providing legal aid for those who cannot afford it
– Ensuring transparent and accessible legal processes
– Addressing language and cultural barriers in legal proceedings

The principle of non-discrimination is fundamental to human rights law and plays a crucial role in damage compensation cases. Implementing this principle requires that all individuals be treated equally before the law, without distinction based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status [3]. In the context of damage compensation, this means:

– Applying consistent standards in assessing damages

– Ensuring that compensation awards are not influenced by discriminatory factors

– Addressing systemic biases that may affect the compensation process

Human rights implementation in damage compensation requires that remedies be proportional to the harm suffered and adequate to provide meaningful redress. This principle is derived from the right to an effective remedy, as recognized in international human rights law [4]. Key aspects of this feature include:

– Conducting thorough assessments of both material and non-material damages

– Considering long-term impacts and future consequences of the harm

– Providing comprehensive remedies that go beyond monetary compensation when appropriate

– Ensuring that compensation is sufficient to restore the victim's dignity and well-being

The timely resolution of damage compensation cases is essential for upholding human rights principles. Excessive delays in legal proceedings can themselves constitute a violation of human rights, as recognized by various international courts and tribunals [5]. Implementing human rights in this context involves:

– Establishing and adhering to reasonable timeframes for processing claims

– Utilizing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where appropriate

– Streamlining administrative procedures without compromising fairness

– Providing interim measures or provisional remedies in cases of urgent need

Challenges in Implementing Human Rights in Damage Compensation

One of the significant challenges in implementing human rights in damage compensation cases is striking a balance between individual rights and collective interests. This is particularly evident in cases involving mass

torts, environmental damage, or state-sponsored human rights violations [6]. Addressing this challenge requires:

– Developing mechanisms for collective redress that respect individual rights

– Considering the broader societal impact of compensation decisions

– Balancing the need for individual justice with resource constraints and economic realities.

Quantifying damages for non-material harm, such as emotional distress or loss of dignity, presents a unique challenge in human rights-based compensation cases. The difficulty lies in assigning monetary value to intangible losses while ensuring that the compensation adequately reflects the severity of the violation [7]. Approaches to address this challenge include:

– Developing standardized guidelines for assessing non-material damages

– Incorporating expert testimony and psychological evaluations

– Considering comparative jurisprudence from international human rights bodies

Implementing human rights in damage compensation also involves ensuring that awarded compensation is actually received by the victims. This is particularly challenging in cases involving state actors or in situations where the responsible party lacks the means to pay [8]. Strategies to address this challenge include:

– Establishing enforcement mechanisms with real consequences for non-compliance

– Creating compensation funds for cases where direct payment is not feasible

– Exploring innovative financing solutions, such as bonds or insurance schemes

International examples:

1. Urgenda Foundation v. State of the Netherlands (2019):

The Supreme Court of the Netherlands ruled that the government must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by the end of 2020 compared to 1990 levels. This decision was based on the right to life and family life guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights. Although not direct compensation for damages, it set a precedent for similar climate change lawsuits.

2. Nevsun Resources Ltd. v. Araya (2020):

The Supreme Court of Canada allowed three Eritrean workers to sue a Canadian mining company for violations of international human rights law, including forced labor. This decision paved the way for compensation for victims of human rights violations by Canadian corporations abroad.

Ukrainian examples:

1. Law of Ukraine "On the Peculiarities of State Policy to Ensure State Sovereignty of Ukraine in the Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions" (2018):

This law provides mechanisms for compensation of material and moral damage caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.

2. European Court of Human Rights decision in the case "Ukraine v. Russia (regarding Crimea)" (2021):

Although this decision does not directly address compensation for damages, it recognized Russia's human rights violations in Crimea, which could form the basis for future compensation claims.

3. Creation of an International Mechanism for Compensation of Damages Caused by Russian Aggression (2022–2023):

Ukraine is working on creating an international mechanism to compensate for damages caused by Russian aggression. This includes freezing Russian assets and establishing a special fund for compensation.

These examples demonstrate how human rights principles influence compensation processes at the international level and in Ukraine, creating new mechanisms to protect the rights of victims and ensure fair compensation.

The implementation of human rights in damage compensation cases is a complex and evolving field that requires ongoing attention from legal scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. By focusing on key features such as access to justice, non-discrimination, proportionality of remedies, and timeliness, legal systems can better ensure that damage compensation processes uphold and promote human rights principles.

Addressing the challenges inherent in this field, including balancing individual and collective rights, quantifying non-material damages, and enforcing awards, will be crucial for the continued development of human rights-based approaches to damage compensation. As societies continue to grapple with new forms of harm and evolving conceptions of rights, the intersection of human rights and damage compensation will remain a critical area for legal innovation and reform.

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FEATURES OF GENDER EQUALITY AMONG POLICE OFFICERS

Gender equality in law enforcement agencies is an urgent issue that requires compre hensive research. Police officers play an important role in society and ensuring equal opportunities for women and men in this profession is a key aspect of building a just and democratic society.

The process of establishing gender equality as an integral part of state policy revealed an urgent need for a comprehensive analysis of the situation of women in law enforcement agencies. This is due to the need to develop effective measures to prevent the violation of their rights. Particular attention is paid to the identification of universal problems faced by female police officers in different countries. Studies initiated in the USA and Western European countries as early as the 1980s indicate that the main focus was initially on increasing the number of women in the police force and their adaptation to a specific male environment. Subsequently, the studies became more detailed and covered the issue of selecting women for various positions and overcoming barriers in their career growth [1].

In male-dominated police organisations, women often face difficulties in finding support networks and mentors to help them advance in their careers. Issues such as equal pay, reproductive rights, sexual violence, child care issues and the underrepresentation of women in STEM fields are examples of gender policy areas that reflect societal barriers that affect women's opportunities in various professions, including law enforcement. The lack of atmosphere can slow the advancement of women in law enforcement, they lack the mentoring and guidance that is critical to

navigating their roles. Female officers may face obstacles in advancing their careers if they do not have access to mentoring. Discrimination can result in them losing out on information, networking opportunities and career development resources that their male counterparts take for granted. Additionally, the lack of role models and mentors in law enforcement can contribute to feelings of isolation among female officers [2].

Overall, the culture of police organizations continues to silence, demean and marginalize women and "women" and creates gendered realities such as difficulties in recruiting, promoting and retaining women; difficulties in establishing systems and procedures to safely and fairly address sexual discrimination and harassment, and gender segregation and expectations of policing, where men tend to be associated with more prestigious policing, and are expected to be able to work unencumbered by parental/family responsibilities, while women are associated with less prestigious caring and "soft" roles and are expected to burdened with parental/family responsibilities. Not only were these gendered expectations a major obstacle to women's advancement to leadership positions, but when they were included, they were often positioned as moral guardians, with the hope that their presence would mitigate some of the problematic aspects of masculinization [3].

Achieving gender equality in law enforcement agencies of Ukraine is a difficult but achievable task. It is important to understand that this is a process that requires long-term and systematic efforts on the part of the state, law enforcement agencies and civil society.

Our country adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), joined the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (PDPA) at the 4th World Conference on Women (1995) and ratified key human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1980), and its Optional Protocol. The Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, signed in 2014, obliges to guarantee equal opportunities for women and men in the fields of employment, education, training, economy, society and decision-making. Gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine [8]. The legislative framework of Ukraine regarding gender equality also includes the Strategy and Action Plan in the field of human rights, adopted in 2015, the purpose of which is to guarantee equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres of life. The Government's adoption of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2016 and 2018 – updated version) is an important step towards the implementation of the "Women, Peace, Security" agenda in Ukraine [6].

Finally, in 2017, Ukraine amended the legislation on the prevention of domestic violence, criminalizing this crime, which is in line with the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and

combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), which has not yet been ratified [5].

It is important to understand that gender equality is not only a question of justice, but also a question of the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies. Research shows that police units with more women are more effective in investigating violent crimes and have better relations with the public.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

This abstract examines foreign experience of law enforcement agencies. It focuses on practices from the United States, Germany, Japan, and Canada. The aim is to identify strategies that can improve law enforcement in Ukraine. These improvements are necessary as Ukraine works on reforms to increase public trust and operational efficiency.

In the United States, community policing is an important strategy. This approach builds strong ties between police and the communities they serve. Officers cooperate with residents to identify and solve local problems. This proactive engagement enhances public safety and trust in

law enforcement [1, p. 34]. Research shows that community policing has reduced crime rates and improved how people view police effectiveness [2, p. 45]. If Ukrainian law enforcement adopts similar strategies, it can help rebuild trust, especially in areas with strained police-community relations.

Germany's policing model offers valuable insights. It emphasizes procedural justice and accountability. The decentralized structure allows local agencies to tailor their responses to community needs. This flexibility helps to improve public confidence, as citizens feel their concerns are acknowledged and addressed [3, p. 56]. Implementing similar decentralized strategies in Ukraine could enhance local law enforcement's responsiveness and effectiveness, fostering better relationships with the public.

Japan has a unique system called "koban". These are small police boxes located throughout communities. They provide easy access for citizens to interact with officers. The koban system emphasizes visibility and approachability [4, p. 12]. The high level of public trust in Japanese law enforcement can be attributed to this proactive model. It encourages collaboration between officers and community members [5, p. 20]. Adopting elements of the koban system could help Ukrainian police strengthen community ties and improve overall public satisfaction.

In Canada, technology plays a key role in law enforcement. Canadian agencies use advanced tools like data analytics, predictive policing, and body-worn cameras. These innovations enhance operational efficiency and transparency [6, p. 67]. They assist in crime prevention and promote accountability by documenting police interactions with the public [7, p. 90]. For Ukraine, leveraging technology is essential for modernizing law enforcement practices. It can ensure that police actions align with community expectations.

This research highlights the importance of adapting foreign models to fit the local context in Ukraine. While international examples provide valuable insights, it is crucial to consider local cultural, historical, and socio-political factors when implementing these strategies. Adapting successful practices to meet the unique challenges faced by Ukrainian law enforcement can lead to improved outcomes and public perceptions.

Moreover, fostering international cooperation and knowledge exchange among law enforcement agencies is vital. By participating in international training programs, workshops, and collaborative projects, Ukrainian agencies can learn from their foreign counterparts. This knowledge exchange can enhance their operational capabilities [8, p. 45]. A collaborative approach is essential for creating a more effective and trusted police force in Ukraine.

In conclusion, the foreign experience of law enforcement agencies provide important lessons for Ukraine. By adopting successful strategies from the United States, Germany, Japan, and Canada, Ukrainian law enforcement can enhance its effectiveness, accountability, and community

relations. This study advocates for a comprehensive approach to law enforcement reform. It emphasizes community engagement, procedural justice, and the use of technology to foster a more responsive and trusted police force.

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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Under martial law, almost all government institutions undergo changes in authority, competence, rights and responsibilities, order and discipline.

The National Police was no exception: a significant number of changes were made to the legal acts regulating the activities of this body during martial law.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was supplemented by the fourth part, which defines 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 that govern them. citizens, as well as the rights and legal interests of legal entities determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law".

In general, during the period of martial law in Ukraine, three laws were adopted, which, in particular, concern the National Policeю

1. Uniformity of police officers.

Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has undergone changes concerning the wearing of a special badge (before the changes were made, it was a breast badge).

As a general rule, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is required to carry a special badge. Accordingly, during the period of martial law, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is not required to carry a special badge. Also, during martial law on the territory of Ukraine, it is not mandatory to place identification numbers or special tokens on individual protective equipment of police officers in the event that they perform their duties using such equipment[4].

2. Powers of the police.

The largest number of changes were added to Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", as a result, the range of powers of police officers has significantly expanded.

3. Police measures.

Chapter 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has also undergone some changes related to the period of martial law.

1. The police was given the opportunity to check documents and record the data contained in the documents (clause 1, part 1, article 32).

2. The police have the right to stop vehicles if there is information that indicates that the driver or passenger of the vehicle is a person who voluntarily left a place for keeping prisoners of war.

3. According to the new wording of Art. 40 the police will be able to use such technical means as unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means of countering their use in their activities.

4. If it is necessary to repel an attack that threatens the life or health of a police officer or another person, and to eliminate danger in a state of extreme necessity or when detaining a person who has committed an offense and/or is resisting, a police officer has the right to use any improvised means, and not only those special means provided for in Art. 45 of the Law (Part 5 of Article 42).

5. During martial law, a police officer has the right to apply coercive measures provided for in Art. 42, regarding persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine, without taking into account the requirements and prohibitions related to the procedure for applying coercive measures, the procedure for using special means, and the procedure for using firearms (Part 9 of Article 42)[5].

4. Certification of police officers.

According to the new wording of Art. 57 of the Law, certification of police officers can be carried out to determine compliance with the position held.

5. Public control.

During martial law, the role of the police becomes especially important in protecting citizens and maintaining public order, as the threat from sabotage groups and criminal elements increases. The police must quickly adapt to new challenges arising from military actions and use modern methods to respond effectively to threats. Cooperation between the police and other security agencies, such as the army and the security service, plays a key role in information exchange and action coordination.

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PECULIARITIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Topicality: Peculiarities of Administrative Liability of Servicemen in Ukraine under Martial Law is extremely relevant, as it directly concerns the protection of the rights of servicemen, maintenance of military discipline and general law and order in the country

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to ensure a fairer, effective and humane application of administrative liability to military personnel under martial law.

Main body: In accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine, protection sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, ensuring it economic and information security are the most important functions of the state. Defense of Ukraine, protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity

and inviolability rely on Armed Forces of Ukraine. Ensuring state security and protection of the state border of Ukraine rely on the relevant military formation and law enforcement agencies of the state.

In view of this, military personnel are established increased liability requirements.

The main feature of administrative responsibility military in accordance with the provisions of part 2 of Art. 45 Disciplinary statute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for committing servicemen bear administrative offenses disciplinary responsibility under this statute, with the exception of cases provided for by the Administrative Code of Ukraine offense. For committing offenses related to corruption, military personnel are liable according to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses [2].

Among the coercive measures aimed at strengthening legality and of law and order in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and in other military unit's formations provided for by the legislation of Ukraine administrative responsibility for military administrative offense. Yes, according to Part 5 of Article 15 of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses provides that under committing military administrative offenses military personnel, as well as conscripts and reservists under during the meeting bear the responsibility provided for Chapter 13-B of this Code, provided that these offenses are not entail criminal liability. In particular, responsibility for refusing to comply with an order has been introduced or other legitimate requirements of the commander (chief), arbitrary leaving a military unit or place of service, careless destruction or damage of military property, abuse a military official, the government or an official position, excess of power by a military official or official powers, careless attitude to the military services, inaction of the military authorities, violation of the rules of carrying combat duty, violation of the rules of carrying a border guard services, violations of the rules of handling weapons, as well as substances and objects that pose an increased danger to surroundings, drinking alcoholic, low-alcohol drinks or use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or their substances analogues.

The peculiarity of prosecution of military personnel administrative offenses are what in this case the case is handled by the local court, not the commander. According to with the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 24, 2022 No. 64/2022 – About introduction of martial law in Ukraine‖ from 05:00 30 min. 24.02.2022 in Martial law was introduced in Ukraine for a period of 30 days, which in in the future, it was repeatedly continued and continues to this day time.

It should also be noted that part of the administrative offenses committed by military personnel not in conditions of martial law or not in a combat situation, pull for administrative responsibility. For the same actions committed in conditions of martial law or in combat situation military personnel are subject to criminal liability [4].

Yes, part 4 of Article 172-11 of the Code of Ukraine on administrative the offense is subject to liability for arbitrary leaving of a military unit or place of service as a military serviceman, an also his failure to appear on time without valid reasons for military service in case appointment or transfer, failure to appear from a business trip, vacation or with medical institution were committed in the conditions of a special period. And part 5 of Article 407 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine responsibility for voluntarily leaving military service is provided for parts or places of service, as well as failure to appear on time for service without valid reasons, committed in the conditions of martial law or in combat situation [3].

The special legal regime that was introduced in Ukraine in connection with armed aggression and the existing disagreement in the practice of applying legislation by courts regarding liability of servicemen in Ukraine for violations rules of military service and other illegal actions in the conditions martial law or in a combat situation, forced the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to make certain adjustments. In order to harmonize the current legislation between. The Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses in matters of responsibility for offenses that military personnel may commit under time of military service under martial law conditions or combat situation, the Law of Ukraine "On introduction of amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the features of military service in the conditions martial law or in a combat situation" dated December 13, 2022 No. 2839-IX, which entered into force on January 27, 2023 [4].

Conclusions: Thus, from the analysis of the specified norms, it follows that arbitrary leaving a military unit or place by a serviceman service performed under martial law or a combat situation, regardless of the term of continuity of such actions, contains composition of the criminal offense provided for in part 5 of Article 407 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and excludes the administrative responsibility provided by Article 172-11 of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses.

So the main features of responsibility servicemen under martial law is strengthened administrative responsibility, and in case of their committing certain actions in the conditions of martial law or a combat situation, regardless from the term of continuity of their commission, excludes administrative responsibility and involves criminal responsibility.

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CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING: U.S. EXPERIENCE

The level of terrorist threat worldwide remains high. It affects both countries with active armed conflicts. Countering this threat is becoming increasingly challenging. International terrorism has no geographical boundaries, posing a danger not only to individual states but also undermining the stability of international law and questioning the ability of the international community to confront challenges from terrorist organizations and self-proclaimed entities that seek an independent role in the international relations system.

An example of long-term cooperation in countering terrorism is the collaboration between the U.S. and the EU (notably with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom), which intensified from 2001 onwards. The agreement signed with Europol allowed for the exchange of information regarding the fight against terrorism, money laundering, illicit trade, and other threats. Since 2002, an additional agreement has facilitated data exchange on suspects and introduced liaison officers. U.S.-EU cooperation now covers areas such as terrorist financing, illegal migration, extradition, and joint investigations [1].

The United States of America is undoubtedly one of the most developed countries in the modern world. Amid numerous global terrorist threats, the U.S. remains a leading force in preventing and countering terrorist attacks. The country has extensive experience in combating terrorism, trains highly qualified specialists to address such threats, and actively collaborates with other nations. The U.S. engages and supports its allies and partners in fighting this dangerous phenomenon, making a significant contribution to global security.

The use of U.S. experience in preventing terrorist attacks will contribute to enhancing public safety in Ukraine. Implementing this experience will help effectively prevent terrorist acts, ensure coordinated efforts among relevant agencies, prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction, halt support and financing of terrorism, strengthen public intolerance toward terrorism, and reinforce partnerships with countries [2].

Additionally, a new counter-terrorism strategy has been developed in the U.S. to date. Preventing domestic terrorism in the U.S. and reducing the factors that contribute to it requires a comprehensive approach from the federal government. The new Strategy has shifted the focus of counter-terrorism policy towards preventing manifestations of domestic terrorism. The preventive aspect of this Strategy aims to eliminate the causes and conditions of terrorism within U.S. borders. The coordination of efforts to achieve this strategic goal is effectively carried out by the U.S. National Counterterrorism Center, the Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of State, which includes the Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism. Partners from the private sector play an important role in this effort, actively cooperating with law enforcement agencies to prevent terrorism [3].

In the U.S. and many other countries, significant attention is given to the legal regulation of countering international terrorism. However, it's important to recognize that many provisions in international regulations on combating terrorism remain loosely defined, making it challenging for U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies to apply them effectively for specific practical purposes.

The U.S. lacks a comprehensive federal law that specifically addresses domestic terrorism. Acts such as attempting or committing bombings, armed robberies, arson, murder, assaults, missile attacks, hijacking of vehicles, buildings, or embassies, and taking hostages can be classified as terrorist acts. All these actions are punishable under federal or state laws and may be recognized as terrorism depending on the underlying motives.

In combating modern international terrorism, American experts believe that a fundamental shift in approach is needed. Forceful, punitive measures alone are no longer sufficient. When militants and members of illegal groups are eliminated, others quickly replace them. Meanwhile, the "ideological supporters" - those who carry extremist ideas—often remain untouched. A major preventive effort is required to create a socio-economic and tolerant environment that naturally rejects terrorism. An open dialogue among politicians, human rights advocates, and representatives of non-governmental organizations is essential to address the issues and contradictions hindering the fight against terrorism [4].

Thus, the national system for preventing terrorist acts in major U.S. cities has shown positive results. It is based on active partnership, flexibility, and readiness to act. The system has a strong legislative foundation, a wide range of involved entities, and active participation from citizens and organizations. Key measures include border and critical infrastructure protection, countering recruitment and terrorist propaganda, international cooperation, and building societal resilience to terrorist threats [2].

In summary, the above indicates that the U.S. has accumulated valuable experience in organizing and implementing counter-terrorism policies, which

could be effectively applied in other countries. Significant resources are dedicated in the U.S. to developing new approaches and methods aimed at ensuring comprehensive protection against terrorism threats.

American leadership is also fostering cooperation with other nations in this field, leading to the creation of new international legal mechanisms for countering terrorism. However, numerous unresolved issues and challenges remain in combating terrorism in the 21st century. In many areas, counter-terrorism efforts, both in the U.S. and globally, have yet to yield substantial results. If the effectiveness of these efforts does not improve, the scale of terrorism is likely to increase rather than decrease in the coming years [4].

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EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN ITALY

Italy has been home to many organized crime structures, such as the Cosa Nostra, Ndrangheta and Camorra, which have a strong influence on the economy, politics and social life, especially in the south of the country. Historically, these organizations emerged in response to the need for alternative protection structures when state institutions were weak or corrupt. Over time, the mafia was able to deeply penetrate state structures, becoming a systemic threat to law and order [4].

Efforts to combat organized crime in Italy have achieved significant results through the development of an effective legal framework, the creation of specialized bodies (such as anti-mafia prosecutors) and cooperation between law enforcement agencies. One of the key elements has been the strengthening of legislation, which has enabled the state to more actively fight criminal groups, arrest their leaders, confiscate property

and conduct joint operations with other countries. The testimony of former mafia members also plays an important role, as witness protection programs help to reveal the structure and methods of organizations.

To combat organized crime and terrorism, the country has adopted so-called «emergency legislation». Among the main regulatory acts on the basis of which organized crime is combated are the following: Law of 2 December 1956 No. 1423 «On Preventive Measures against Persons Dangerous to Security and Public Morality», Law of 31 May 1965 No. 575 «On Measures against the Mafia», Law of 13 September 1982 No. 646 «On Measures of Property Seizure. Establishment of a Parliamentary Commission to Combat the Mafia» (Law of Ronjoni-La Torre), Law of 7 March 1996 No. 109 «Regulations on the Management of Seized and Confiscated Property» [3]. Such cases are accountable to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The police have been particularly active in the last decade. As an example, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of confiscations carried out by law enforcement agencies under a court order. For example, in Sicily alone, mafia property worth €300 million was confiscated. In recent years, the Italian authorities have confiscated nearly 10,000 properties from the mafia. Confiscated buildings are usually transferred to public and state organizations that provide social support to low-income families. The Italian justice system imposes severe sentences on members of criminal associations [2].

The system of anti-corruption mechanisms in Italy is extremely effective, as the process of solving this problem involves close cooperation between government agencies and NGOs. The Parliament of this country has established a special General Council for Combating Organized Crime. The system of anti-corruption mechanisms in Italy is extremely effective, as the process of solving this problem involves close cooperation between government agencies and NGOs. The Parliament of this country has established a special General Council for the fight against organized crime. All activities are open to political parties, citizens' associations and the media. In Italy, of the three branches of government, the judiciary is the most important in the system of anti-corruption mechanisms. The Italian Constitution grants the Supreme Council of Judges exclusive rights to reward and punish judges. Two-thirds of the Council's members are elected by judges, and one-third by political parties. This country refuses to recognize the need for discretion in investigations and has established mandatory proceedings in all cases. Failure to investigate a crime is also a crime. Politicians cannot block judicial investigations, even when they involve senior government officials. An example is the trial of a large number of senior Italian officials: Prime Ministers Andreotti, Craxi, and Berlusconi [1].

Italy's experience in the fight against organized crime can be an important reference point for Ukraine. Italy, which has successfully

countered mafia groups, has demonstrated that a comprehensive approach involving specialized law enforcement agencies, judicial reform, witness protection and public control are key elements of an effective fight. For Ukraine, Italian methods can serve as an example of how to combine strict law enforcement with public support measures that create the conditions for building a safe society. Using this experience can help reduce crime, increase trust in law enforcement agencies and engage the public in countering criminal networks, strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law in Ukraine.

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DIFFERENCES IN POLICE TRAINING FOR THE USE OF FIREARMS IN UKRAINE AND THE UNITED STATES

It is a well-known fact that the circumstances under which, for example, an American police officer can use firearms against an offender are insufficient to use them in Ukraine.

According to current legislation, the use of rearms is one of the most severe coercive measures, and may be used in exceptional cases, which is specified in the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”. The law ensures, first of all, the personal safety of the police officer. In order to use a firearm, a police officer must complete not only tactical training and knowledge of the use of firearms, but also have psychological stability and preparedness, which has a direct impact on the policemen’s performance of their functional duties. It should be noted that an equally important criterion for the use of firearms is knowledge of the current

legislation, according to which a police officer has the right to use weapon. In our opinion, there are several main problems as for the use of firearms, namely: lack of training and accountability, i.e., insufficient training in the proper use of firearms and a lack of rigorous evaluation or inspections can lead to accidental shootings, abuse of force and a general lack of professionalism in the handling of firearms.

Article 46-th of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" contains a clear list of cases in which a police officer is authorized to use firearms and incidents when firearms are allowed to be used without warning. It should be understood that the use of firearms by police officers is extremely rare, as even if formally right, a police officer can be accused of unlawful use of weapons.[2] The ambiguity of the assessment of police officers' actions when they use firearms indicates that there are contradictions between the legal provisions, which result in unjustified prosecution of police officers, not only disciplinary but also criminal liability. The primary task is to assess the situation for criticality, and to determine whether the situation is included in the list of grounds for the use of weapons defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". In cases where it is not possible to act without the use of firearms, the police officer's task is to determine the course of further actions as soon as possible, while keeping in mind the intention to minimize possible damage, since an incorrect decision can have quite serious consequences. If the offender ignores and fails to comply with the instructions, the police officer has the right to use firearms personally or as part of a group. It should be noted that in some cases, police officers do not have a sufficient level of training that will allow them to confront the offender. Thus, the actions of police officers are conditioned by considerations of their own safety and the safety of society. In all cases of firearms using, police officers are subject to investigation and verification of the legality of the use of firearms, and if it is established that a violation of the rules was committed, the police officer is not exempt from liability. Hence, we see that many police officers try to avoid the use of firearms and replace it with physical force or the use of special weapons, even in cases where its use is appropriate. It should not be forgotten that mistakes in police activities can also serve to undermine the authority of both the police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in general. After all, each fact of unjustified use of physical force, special means or firearms is negatively reflected in all media, which affects the attitude of the entire population (society as a whole) to the activities of law enforcement agencies in general.[1]

‘Shoot first’ is a non-public principle widely used by law enforcement in the United States, where citizens are constitutionally entitled to keep, bear and use arms to protect themselves and their property. The use of force and weapons by law enforcement is a subject of ongoing and heated public debate in the United States. Over the past few years, harsh actions by law

enforcement against citizens have led to a number of riots and mass disorders.The main principle of law enforcement training is the principle of personal safety. During their training, future police officers are taught that every person they may meet on the street could pose a danger. This principle is usually known as the 'first law of law enforcement': every working day for an officer should end with him returning home to his family, not ending up in a hospital or morgue. During training, future law enforcement officers are often shown situations where, after a routine traffic stop, a suspect suddenly pulls out a weapon and shoots a police officer. Or a passerby whom a patrol meets on the street suddenly turns around and opens fire. A society in which children are brought up without any restrictions, without knowledge and without care about civil society and personal responsibility. If you want to protect your children, first, teach them to be respectful. When an officer says 'raise your hands', it means 'raise your hands'. Do not look for anything in your pockets, lap or seat. When police officers encounter different people in different situations – whether it is during a traffic stop, street conflicts or detention – it is important to understand that all citizens, regardless of their status or position, are directly responsible for preventing the situation from getting out of hand [3].

Thus, we can say that the approaches to training police officers to use firearms are radically different, and in my opinion, the competent authorities need to review the legislation to protect law enforcement officers better.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The activities of the police during martial law have specific characteristics, as in such conditions, law enforcement agencies must adapt their work to increased threats to public order, security, and state sovereignty. Martial law requires operational, legal, and tactical changes in police activities aimed at ensuring national security, maintaining public

order, and upholding the rule of law in crisis situations. This adaptation often involves reshaping daily operations to meet unique challenges posed by heightened security needs, providing both a defensive and proactive approach to potential threats [1].

In addition to their regular duties, the police may participate in counterintelligence measures, assist military formations, and enforce martial law regulations. This expanded role requires close coordination with military and intelligence agencies to streamline efforts and avoid overlapping responsibilities. By working alongside military units, the police can address threats more effectively and ensure a synchronized response to incidents that may escalate into national security issues [1].

One of the key aspects of police activity during martial law is ensuring public order. The police must respond swiftly to any attempts to destabilize the situation in society, especially during mass events, protests, or acts of vandalism. A swift and visible response can be critical in preventing public fear or unrest from spiraling, as it reinforces the sense of safety and security. During martial law, additional security measures, such as curfews, restrictions on gatherings, or movement, may be introduced, requiring the police to exercise additional control and enforce these limitations. This level of enforcement demands a larger police presence and more resources, as officers must be available to patrol and monitor public spaces actively [1].

Martial law involves close cooperation between the police and military, as well as other special services, such as the Security Service of Ukraine and the State Border Guard Service. An important aspect of this cooperation is the exchange of information and joint planning of measures to ensure public safety and combat sabotage groups. With increased levels of threat, collaboration is critical to managing complex situations effectively. The police may also participate in military operations by performing special tasks, such as guarding important facilities or escorting humanitarian convoys. This expanded role helps ensure that essential services continue, even in areas of heightened threat, providing a foundation for resilience during martial law conditions [2].

During martial law, the police may be granted greater authority to conduct operational activities, such as detaining individuals without a prior court order, conducting searches, and other measures to prevent sabotage and threats to national security. Such expanded powers come with the responsibility to act within legal boundaries to protect citizen rights. It is essential that police officers receive ongoing training to exercise their authority appropriately, recognizing the balance between necessary enforcement and citizens' constitutional rights [1].

One of the important functions of the police under martial law is gathering and analyzing information on potential threats to national security. This includes monitoring public sentiments and identifying

potentially dangerous individuals or groups that may be associated with hostile forces or terrorist organizations. Such intelligence gathering is crucial for early detection of threats and minimizes the risk of escalation. The police must ensure effective information exchange with other law enforcement and intelligence agencies for a rapid response to possible threats. This collaboration strengthens the ability to respond to national security threats comprehensively [3].

Martial law conditions imply some changes in the legal approaches to police activity. For example, temporary restrictions on certain civil rights, such as freedom of speech or freedom of movement, may be introduced. However, such restrictions must be proportional to the existing threats and based on Ukrainian legislation. Balancing security measures with citizens' rights is a delicate and crucial part of police work, requiring clear communication to the public to foster understanding and compliance. The police must ensure that these measures do not violate fundamental human rights and are not used for abuse of power. Monitoring and accountability mechanisms are essential in preventing abuses and maintaining public trust during martial law conditions [1].

Conclusion. The activities of the police under martial law become significantly more complex and require adaptation to new challenges, such as increased threats of terrorism, destabilization of public order, and national security. Close cooperation with other security structures, rapid response to threats, and adherence to the legal framework are crucial. Despite the challenging situation, the police must remain the guarantor of law and order, ensuring the protection of citizens while maintaining a balance between security and respect for human rights. The dedication and resilience shown by law enforcement officers under such conditions are a testament to their role as protectors of public safety and order.

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PUBLIC SAFETY IN UKRAINE

Currently, security issues, important for the life of human and civil interests, society and the state, which ensure sustainable development of society, early detection, prevention and neutralization of real and potential threats to national interests in various areas, are one of the priorities of the Ukrainian state, society and citizens. Of course, taking into account events that take place in our country, constitutional rights and the freedoms of man and citizen, religious, moral, ethical, cultural, historical, intellectual and material values, information and the natural environment and natural wealth of Ukrainian society, and also the constitutional regime, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine are endangered [1].

In the news there is more and more information about the explosion of grenades in residential houses, restaurants, cafes, or shooting on the streets. Because of these events, people are now afraid to leave their homes because many have illegally obtained weapons. All this is a consequence of the war and, as a result, the spread of weapons beyond the reach of the front-line zone.

In today's globalized society, the issue of public security, which is provided by relevant public authorities, mainly executive bodies, with special powers, is particularly acute. In particular, in Ukraine, such a body is the National Police of Ukraine, whose main tasks include ensuring public security and order. To accomplish this task, innovative tools and techniques are created to counteract the violation of the procedure established by law. That is why law enforcement officers, according to the requirements of the time, develop a method of counteracting the attempts of public disorder [2].

The Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" are aimed at protecting: people and citizens - their lives and dignity, constitutional rights and freedoms, safe living conditions; society - its democratic values, well-being and conditions for sustainable development; of the state - its constitutional system, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability; territory, natural environment - from emergency situations. According to these legal acts, our executive power provides public protection of citizens.

The opinion of O. M. Bandurka, who claims that "public safety depends on the implementation of special organizational rules established by the state in order to prevent serious consequences that may occur as a result of the actions of natural forces or the activities of individuals and legal entities related to with increased danger to life and health of people". It is appropriate to define public safety as a set of social relations related to the

prevention or elimination of threats to the life and health of persons and their property, which may arise as a result of human actions or the manifestation of negative properties of sources of increased danger. Also, researchers interpret public safety as a system of connections and relations established in accordance with technical and legal norms, during the use of objects that pose an increased danger to the life and health of people, the property of state and public organizations, citizens, provided occurrence of special conditions in connection with a natural disaster or other extraordinary circumstances. Public safety is also called a regulated system of social relations aimed at preventing negative manifestations of natural forces (floods, earthquakes, epidemics, fires, etc.), as well as sources of increased danger [4].

The most established point of view is the definition of public order as a state of orderliness of social relations, which are in the sphere of ensuring the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, during which state authorities, local self-government bodies and each separately defined person must comply with generally accepted norms of normal coexistence. The concept of "public safety" is broader in meaning than "public order". Some scholars use the term "public security" in relation to the definition of "state security" [5, ст. 28].

Enshrining in the legislation the concept of "public safety and order" creates significant problems, both for the further formation of a qualitative regulatory and legal framework, and for the practical work of subjects of law enforcement activities, that is, police officers. It should also be noted that any changes in legislation, especially regarding such global changes as reforming the law enforcement system, require significant financial costs. Therefore, the adoption and implementation of normative legal acts should be preceded by their scientific research with the involvement of practical workers. The replacement of the conceptual apparatus in the legislation is a complex and time-consuming process, which must be carried out carefully, based on specific grounds for making a decision on such a replacement. But such a change will provide more reliable security support from law enforcement agencies in the future.

In foreign countries, profiling technology is widespread, which is used during the search and detention of criminals who commit any crimes of a violent nature, as well as to prevent the commission of crimes. In the context of preventing illegal actions, profiling is used to guarantee safety during air travel (customs control, document verification, etc.). It is also used to prevent illegal actions due to non-verbal manifestations of the criminal's behavior.

If Ukraine uses profiling technology, as in foreign countries, then our country can reach a new level of security for citizens and increase the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies.

Therefore, the issue of the safety of Ukrainian citizens is currently one of the priorities, because during the war, the illegal actions of individuals increased and people are afraid to leave their homes once again, because many illegal weapons fall into the hands of ordinary citizens, and many people have a disturbed psyche, and law enforcement officers in most cases are unable to take measures. For Ukraine, the best solution for strengthening public security will be the reformation of law enforcement agencies. One of the ways is the introduction of profiling technology, which shows a positive result in foreign countries.

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THE ROLE OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATION UNITS IN WAR CONDITIONS: INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND UKRAINIAN IMPLEMENTATION

The role of forensic investigation units in war conditions is critical for ensuring accountability, documenting violations, and providing legal and evidentiary support for potential war crime prosecutions. Forensic teams, including experts in crime scene analysis, pathology, ballistics, and digital forensics, operate under significant challenges in war zones. However, adherence to international standards ensures that investigations are conducted thoroughly, ethically, and impartially. Ukraine’s implementation of forensic practices amid the current war highlights both the benefits and challenges of applying these standards under extreme conditions.

International standards for forensic investigations in conflict zones are largely derived from protocols developed by international bodies like the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (ICC). These

standards prioritize impartiality, accuracy, and proper handling of evidence to ensure that findings are legally admissible. Forensic units are responsible for documenting evidence of war crimes, including attacks on civilians, torture, and sexual violence. The use of standardized protocols such as the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death and the Istanbul Protocol for documenting torture provides investigators with a framework for conducting investigations that are thorough and respect human rights [1, p. 660–665]. These standards call for meticulous collection, storage, and handling of evidence to avoid contamination, which is essential for upholding the credibility of the findings in legal proceedings.

In Ukraine, the demand for forensic investigation units has increased with the war. Ukrainian authorities, in collaboration with international organizations, have mobilized forensic teams to investigate alleged war crimes across the country. The approach includes cooperation with agencies such as the ICC and non-governmental organizations that provide both expertise and resources. Ukrainian forensic investigators are trained to follow international protocols and work closely with local and international experts, fostering a collaborative environment where international experience can support national efforts. This collaboration helps ensure that evidence gathered in Ukraine can contribute to both national and international trials, providing a pathway to justice for victims [2, p. 39–41].

Despite adherence to international standards, forensic investigation in war conditions poses unique challenges. Access to crime scenes can be restricted due to ongoing combat or safety risks, impacting the timeliness and completeness of evidence collection. Additionally, resources such as advanced forensic equipment or technology may be limited, complicating the ability to conduct in-depth analyses. For instance, the lack of mobile forensic labs in conflict zones delays critical findings, which may result in degradation or contamination of evidence. Ukraine has addressed some of these challenges by utilizing mobile investigative units and by receiving international support to establish temporary forensic labs. Nonetheless, logistical and safety constraints continue to limit the full scope of forensic operations.

A major component of Ukraine's forensic efforts is the focus on digital forensics and open-source intelligence. Investigators increasingly rely on digital evidence from satellite images, social media, and mobile devices to corroborate on-the-ground findings. This integration of digital evidence supports traditional forensic techniques by offering an additional layer of verification and context, especially in cases where physical access to sites is impossible. International standards support the use of digital evidence, as long as it is authenticated and preserved according to specific protocols. In Ukraine, the use of digital forensics has proved invaluable for investigating remote or dangerous sites, allowing for the continuous gathering of evidence that might otherwise be unattainable.

Ethical considerations are also paramount in forensic investigations within war conditions. International standards mandate that forensic teams operate with respect for victims and avoid practices that could further traumatize survivors. Investigators in Ukraine are trained to approach witnesses and survivors sensitively, providing them with psychological support and information about their rights. These practices align with the principles established in international standards, which emphasize the dignity and well-being of victims throughout the investigative process. Ukraine has also incorporated psychological support for its investigators, acknowledging the emotional toll that war-related forensic work can have on professionals.

In terms of future perspectives, Ukraine's implementation of international forensic standards could serve as a model for other countries in conflict. The ongoing refinement of mobile forensic capabilities, the integration of digital forensics, and collaboration with international organizations all contribute to a robust framework that can be adapted and applied in other regions experiencing conflict [1, p. 664–667]. Furthermore, the experience gained by Ukrainian forensic units during this war could contribute to the development of more resilient and adaptable investigative protocols that address the specific demands of forensic work in war zones.

In conclusion, the role of forensic investigation units in war conditions is vital for upholding justice and accountability. By adhering to international standards, Ukraine's forensic teams are not only addressing immediate needs for evidence collection and analysis but also building a foundation for potential future prosecutions. The international community's support and the collaborative nature of Ukraine’s approach highlight the importance of a global commitment to standards that ensure credibility and respect for human rights in forensic investigations. These practices reinforce the long-term goals of peace, accountability, and justice in war-torn regions.

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ЕТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИХ МЕТОДІВ У ПРАВООХОРОННИХ ОРГАНАХ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

Застосування лінгвістичних методів у правоохоронній діяльності стає все більш поширеним, оскільки ці методи допомагають ефективніше розслідувати злочини. Лінгвістичний аналіз текстів, аудіозаписів, листування та інших матеріалів дозволяє ідентифікувати авторів, виявляти емоційні відтінки або навіть створювати психологічний портрет підозрюваного. Проте використання таких методів викликає низку етичних питань, які потребують особливої уваги з огляду на захист прав людини. Міжнародний досвід показує різні підходи до розв'язання цих питань та встановлення етичних стандартів, які могли б бути корисними для України.

Основні етичні питання:

Конфіденційність і право на приватність. Лінгвістичний аналіз особистого листування чи аудіозаписів може порушувати право на приватність, тому важливо враховувати законодавчі норми, які регулюють захист персональних даних. Наприклад, **Загальний регламент захисту даних (GDPR)** Європейського Союзу [1] вимагає отримання згоди особи на використання її особистих даних, що є основою для застосування лінгвістичних методів у межах розслідувань. Дотримання цих положень допомагає мінімізувати ризик порушення приватності, а також забезпечує етичність застосування лінгвістичних методів у Європейських країнах.

Ризик упередженості та суб'єктивності. Для запобігання суб'єктивним оцінкам при використанні лінгвістичного аналізу в кримінальних справах важливо забезпечити стандартизацію методів та процедур. У Великобританії, наприклад, існує **Кодекс поведінки судових експертів (Forensic Science Regulator's Code)** [2], що зобов'язує експертів дотримуватися наукових стандартів і уникати упередженості. Такий підхід дозволяє забезпечити неупередженість і об'єктивність лінгвістичного аналізу, зокрема в розслідуваннях, де лінгвістичні дані можуть мати значний вплив на судові рішення.

Права підозрюваних та правомірність збору доказів. Міжнародні документи, як-от **Європейська конвенція з прав людини** (стаття 6, право на справедливий судовий розгляд) [3], підкреслюють необхідність правомірності збирання доказів. Це означає, що будь-які

лінгвістичні докази повинні бути отримані з дотриманням прав підозрюваних на справедливий судовий процес. У США такі вимоги регламентуються **Четвертою поправкою до Конституції США** [4], яка захищає громадян від необґрунтованих обшуків і вилучень. Правозастосовна практика вимагає отримання ордера для доступу до приватної інформації, що є необхідним для легітимності отриманих лінгвістичних доказів.

Прозорість та право на інформацію. Правоохоронні органи багатьох країн забезпечують право особи на інформацію про процедуру збирання лінгвістичних доказів. Наприклад, у Німеччині **Закон про доступ до інформації** [5] зобов'язує державні установи інформувати громадян про методи, що використовуються при обробці їхніх даних. Це підвищує прозорість і дозволяє забезпечити контроль за етичністю та відповідністю застосування лінгвістичних методів, водночас зменшуючи ризик зловживань.

Застосування лінгвістичних методів у правоохоронній діяльності базується на міжнародних стандартах і зарубіжному досвіді, що спрямовані на захист прав і свобод громадян. Іноземні практики показують, що дотримання етичних норм і прав людини сприяє ефективному використанню лінгвістичних методів без порушення приватності чи упередженості.

1. **Захист персональних даних GDPR (ЄС)** є ключовим прикладом міжнародного регламенту, що забезпечує дотримання права на конфіденційність. Цей регламент вимагає чітких умов для обробки особистих даних, обмежуючи доступ і використання даних без інформування та згоди особи. Подібні стандарти використовуються і в інших країнах, забезпечуючи належну правову базу для захисту персональних даних громадян.

2. **Судові стандарти у сфері криміналістики.** Кодекс поведінки судових експертів у Великобританії встановлює критерії об'єктивності та відповідності доказів. Подібні кодекси регулюють діяльність експертів і в інших країнах, забезпечуючи неупередженість та прозорість розслідувань, де застосовуються лінгвістичні методи.

3. **Права підозрюваних.** Міжнародні договори, як-от Європейська конвенція з прав людини, гарантують дотримання прав підозрюваних на справедливий судовий розгляд і законність збирання доказів. Це забезпечує збереження прав людини навіть у розслідуваннях, де застосовуються інноваційні методи аналізу, як-от лінгвістичний.

Отже, аналіз етичних аспектів використання лінгвістичних методів у правоохоронній діяльності на основі зарубіжного досвіду та міжнародних стандартів показує необхідність забезпечення конфіденційності, неупередженості, дотримання прав підозрюваних і прозорості. Іноземний досвід у цій сфері може стати корисним

прикладом для розробки національних стандартів, що регулюють етичне використання лінгвістичних методів. Для України це є важливим кроком, який сприятиме адаптації міжнародних етичних принципів та стандартів у національне законодавство, підвищуючи рівень правової захищеності громадян.

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СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ КРИМІНАЛІСТИКИ

Криміналістика відіграє важливу роль у боротьбі зі злочинністю, забезпеченні правопорядку, що стає все більш актуальним в сучасних умовах нестабільності. На цьому етапі розвитку українського суспільства, особливо в умовах воєнного стану, криміналістична наука змушена зазнавати значних змін та адаптацій. Виклики, що постали перед правоохоронними органами сьогодні, вимагають розробки нових підходів та інструментів для розслідування кримінальних правопорушень, у тому числі воєнних злочинів та інших порушень міжнародного гуманітарного права.

Тему розвитку криміналістики досліджували такі вчені: В.М. Шевчук, В.В. Сокуренко, В.П. Корж, К.Ю. Симонович.

Кримінальні розслідування, особливо в умовах воєнного стану, стикаються з безпрецедентними викликами. Зростання кількості кримінальних правопорушень, пов'язаних з військовими діями, масштабними руйнуваннями, переміщенням людей, вторгненням та окупацією, змусило переглянути традиційні методи збору доказів, документування злочинів та ідентифікації жертв і правопорушників. Особливого значення набуває питання фіксації злочинів, які відбулися внаслідок бойових дій, що призвело до зміни напрямку злочинності та

появи небаченої кількості кримінальних правопорушень проти миру, безпеки людства та міжнародного правопорядку, прикладом можуть бути статті 436, 437, 478 ККУ [1]. Варто наголосити про збільшення злочинів проти основ національної безпеки України зазначених статтями 111, 111-1, 111-2 ККУ [2, с. 41]. При розслідуванні даних правопорушень варто враховувати ризики знищення доказової бази та збереження її автентичності у складних умовах.

Одним із перспективних напрямків розвитку сучасної криміналістики є впровадження штучного інтелекту, який стає важливим інструментом для аналізу великих масивів даних, автоматичного збору та інтерпретації інформації, що значно підвищує ефективність слідчих дій. Використання таких технологій дозволяє оптимізувати слідчі процеси, швидко знаходити ключові докази, аналізувати матеріали відеоспостереження та опрацьовувати цифрові сліди. Зокрема, алгоритми машинного навчання допомагають виявляти моделі злочинної поведінки, прогнозувати потенційні злочини та виявляти фальсифікацію доказів. Водночас використання ШІ у криміналістиці актуалізує питання дотримання прав людини [3, с. 175].

В епоху цифровізації та глобалізації, змінюється характер злочинності, збільшується кількість правопорушень у цифровій сфері, розмиваються кордони протиправних дій, збільшується рівень загроз від транснаціональної злочинності, що змушує змінювати підходи до розслідування подібних кримінальних правопорушень. Використання штучного інтелекту в криміналістиці є логічним впровадженням новітніх технологій для актуалізації криміналістики як ефективного інструменту створення доказової бази для розслідування сучасних цифрових кримінальних правопорушень. Впровадження штучного інтелекту та новітніх технологій мають відбуватися на основі європейського досвіду з особливою увагою до забезпечення верховенства права та основних прав людини. Цифровізація криміналістики має на меті не тільки покращення створення доказової бази кримінальних правопорушень в цифровій сфері, а й у більш загальному понятті навчання та підвищення обізнаності працівників правоохоронних органів в сфері використання та оперування новітніми технологіями.

Ще одним важливим елементом розвитку криміналістики в Україні є впровадження міжнародного досвіду. В умовах глобалізації злочинності та посилення міжнародного співробітництва адаптація передових методів і методик, що використовуються в інших країнах, стає необхідною умовою для підвищення ефективності криміналістичних засобів та технологій в Україні. Зокрема, досвід міжнародних щодо розслідування порушень прав людини є корисними для України в контексті збору доказів та судового переслідування винних. Впровадження кращих міжнародних практик у сфері судової експертизи та їх адаптація до українських реалій сприятиме

модернізації кримінального судочинства та вдосконаленню вітчизняної системи правосуддя [4, с. 589].

Важливими векторами розвитку української криміналістики є імплементації європейських практик розслідування та збирання доказової бази міжнародних та воєнних злочинів, задля здійснення ефективного правосуддя. Співробітництво з міжнародними організаціями протидії корупції, прикладом може бути GRECO [5], допоможе покращити відповідність національного антикорупційного законодавства, але варто пристосовувати європейський досвід протидії корупції до українських реалій, у зв'язку з особливостями характеру корупційних правопорушень в Україні.

Сучасний розвиток криміналістики в Україні відображає складне поєднання змін у зв'язку з глобальними технологічним розвитком, впровадження воєнного стану та євроатлантичного курсу України. Важливо дотримуватися поваги до честі і гідності, принципів рівності перед законом та змагальності сторін, неупередженості та справедливості. Основними завданнями сьогодні є впровадження новітніх технологій задля покращення боротьби з сучасними видами технологічної злочинності, розробляти криміналістичні техніки задля створення доказової бази воєнних злочинів пов'язаних з повномасштабним вторгненням, при цьому підлаштовувати національне законодавство під європейські норми. Варто акцентувати на тому, що слід переймати міжнародний досвід, підлаштовуючи його під національно-правові особливості, для ефективнішого його використання в Україні.

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ДОСВІД БОРОТЬБИ ЗІ ЗЛОЧИННІСТЮ В ЗАРУБІЖНИХ КРАЇНАХ

Боротьба зі злочинністю – одне з ключових завдань правової системи будь-якої країни. Вивчення міжнародного досвіду в цій галузі має величезне значення для вдосконалення методів боротьби зі злочинністю у власній країні.

В цій доповіді хочу звернути Вашу увагу на 2 країни США та Німеччину, ми розберемо їхній досвід боротьби більш детальніше та підведемо підсумки.

Перша країна, на яку хочу звернути Вашу увагу – це США.

США мають сімдесятилітній досвід боротьби з організованою злочинністю. Особливо активізувалась ця діяльність після Другої світової війни, коли було прийнято майже 10 законів [1, с. 96].

Першим з них був закон Гоббса про боротьбу з рекетом (Hobbs Antiracketeering Act) 1946 року… Однак найбільш важливим, ефективним та чинним до цього часу є Закон про контроль над організованою злочинністю 1970 року. Центральне місце в цьому законі належить 9-му розділу, відомому під назвою РІКО [1, с. 96].

Успіх у боротьбі з організованою злочинністю неможливий без державної стратегії її попередження [1, с. 98].

Для ефективної протидії організованій злочинності необхідно було криміналізувати саму діяльність по організації та керівництву злочинною організацією та членству в ній. Як було зазначено, у США перші кроки в цьому напрямку були зроблені в 1970 році з прийняттям Закону про контроль над організованою злочинністю [1, с. 99].

Одним із заходів боротьби з організованою злочинністю; є конфіскація. У США є два основні різновиди конфіскації: цивільна та кримінальна [1, с. 100].

Необхідними засобами розслідування злочинної діяльяності організованих груп, об'єднань, синдикатів є використання у групах інформаторів чи секретних агентів; спонукання члена групи надавати інформацію чи відомості про гаку групу чи її членів; підслуховування та запис телефонних розмов; використання підслуховуючих приладів; одержання доступу до банківських рахунків чи документів корпорацій та обмін інформацією між правоохоронними органами [1, с. 101].

Наступне, що ми будемо розглядати, це досвід боротьби із злочинністю у Німеччині.

Особливе місце серед цих органів, як у ФРН, так і в інших демократичних країнах займає поліція. Правовою основою діяльності

поліції ФРН є норми Конституції ФРН від 23 травня 1949 року, положення яких розвиваються і конкретизуються у 524 федеральних законах «Про поліцію» і «Про співробітництво», інших законодавчих актах держави [2, с. 523–524]. Найважливішою ланкою Федеральної поліції є Федеральна прикордонна поліція, підпорядкована безпосередньо федеральному МВС. Її основне завдання – контролювання державного кордону, боротьба з організованою злочинністю, нелегальною еміграцією, контрабандою наркотиків, охорона найбільш важливих установ, розслідування правопорушень у сфері екології, підтримка громадської безпеки на залізничному й авіаційному транспорті [3, с. 63–64].

До органів розслідування злочинів Федеративної республіки Німеччина входять поліція, прокуратура і слідчий суддя. Основна роль належить прокуратурі, яка наділена функцією дізнання[4].

Конституція Німеччини поряд з органами загальнофедеральної поліції, надає правом утворювати власну поліцейську систему кожній федеральній землі. За обсягом повноважень поліція федеральних земель поділяється на: державну (земельну) окружну, повітову і міську (муніципальну). Поліція земель також підпорядкована Міністерству внутрішніх справ, за винятком міської (муніципальної) поліції, що перебуває у віданні органів міського самоврядування і утримується за рахунок міського бюджету. Структурно земельна поліція включає в себе: патрульну службу, або поліцію громадської безпеки, до обов'язків якої входить розслідування дрібних і середньої важкості злочинів, порушень громадського порядку, правове переслідування порушників дорожнього руху; дорожню поліцію, яка забезпечує безпеку дорожнього руху; спецпідрозділи, або поліцію оперативного втручання, що надає допомогу патрульній службі та кримінальній поліції під час проведення масових заходів; кримінальну поліцію землі, до обов'язків якої входить розслідування значних злочинів [5, с. 17–18].

В Німеччині існує дворівнева система поліції, є федеральна поліція і поліція земель, проте, під час проведення масових заходів можуть використовуватись як підрозділи місцевої поліції, так і федеральної [6, с. 360].

З прочитаного ми можемо винести, досвід боротьби зі злочинністю в США та Німеччині демонструє різні підходи та стратегії, зумовлені специфікою правових систем і соціально-політичними умовами цих країн.

У США боротьба з організованою злочинністю набула значного розвитку після Другої світової війни, зокрема завдяки прийняттю ряду законів, зокрема Закону про контроль над організованою злочинністю 1970 року, який криміналізує участь у злочинних організаціях.

У Німеччині боротьба з організованою злочинністю координується через систему поліції, яка складається з федеральної

поліції та поліції земель. Правова база діяльності поліції закріплена Конституцією ФРН та рядом спеціалізованих законів. Загалом, у обох країнах відзначається комплексний підхід до боротьби з організованою злочинністю, що включає законодавчі ініціативи, ефективні правоохоронні стратегії та використання сучасних технологій.

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РОЛЬ ЕФЕКТИВНОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ ТА ПСИХОЛОГІЧНА ГОТОВНІСТЬ ЮРИСТІВ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

В умовах воєнного стану роль ефективної комунікації у юридичній діяльності стає надзвичайно важливою. Юристи та правозахисники повинні адаптувати свої стратегії спілкування для забезпечення захисту прав і свобод громадян, підтримки правопорядку та здійснення правосуддя. В умовах кризових ситуацій та нестабільності важливо не лише вміти правильно формулювати інформацію, але й забезпечувати її швидкий та зрозумілий обмін між усіма учасниками правового процесу.

Ефективна комунікація у юридичній діяльності включає в себе передачу інформації, аргументацію позицій, взаємодію з клієнтами, судовими органами та іншими учасниками процесу. Під час воєнного

стану існує ряд специфічних викликів, які ускладнюють комунікаційні процеси:

– в умовах воєнних дій можуть виникати труднощі з отриманням необхідних документів та даних, що впливає на підготовку справ;

– ситуація війни може спричинити емоційний дискомфорт у клієнтів та юристів, що може заважати ефективному спілкуванню;

– відсутність зв'язку або збої у роботі комунікаційних засобів можуть ускладнити передачу інформації [1, с. 8].

Для подолання викликів, що виникають в умовах воєнного стану, юристам необхідно впроваджувати ефективні стратегії комунікації:

– інформацію слід формулювати просто і зрозуміло, щоб забезпечити її сприйняття навіть у стресових умовах;

– у разі технічних проблем варто розглянути альтернативні канали комунікації, такі як соціальні мережі, месенджери або телефонні дзвінки;

– забезпечення можливості для клієнтів ставити запитання та отримувати відповіді сприяє підвищенню рівня довіри та зменшенню стресу.

Ефективна комунікація відіграє ключову роль у забезпеченні справедливого правосуддя. В умовах воєнного стану важливо:

– громадяни повинні мати можливість отримувати актуальну інформацію про свої права та можливості їх захисту;

– комунікація між правозахисними організаціями, юристами та громадами дозволяє більш ефективно реагувати на порушення прав людини [2, с. 45].

Для досягнення поставлених цілей необхідно впроваджувати зміни у фізичній та вогневій підготовці правоохоронців. Це включає відпрацювання тактики в групах, врахування щільного вогневого контакту та можливості застосування важкого озброєння. Крім того, важливо організовувати спеціальні тренування за допомогою психологічних тренінгів та імітацій операційно-службової діяльності, спрямованих на розвиток емоційно-вольової стійкості. Наприклад, може бути корисним відпрацювання алгоритмів дій у ситуаціях з масовими жертвами та загрозою подальших бойових дій.

Паралельно з оперативно-тактичними завданнями, психологічна готовність поліцейських в умовах війни вимагає врахування ряду характеристик, таких як обачливість, врівноважена поведінка та безпомилкове виконання наказів. Для забезпечення нормального та стійкого психоемоційного стану під час та після виконання завдань необхідно організувати постситуаційне психологічне відновлення, яке передбачає використання консультування, методів кризової інтервенції та інших психологічних послуг [3, с. 47].

З огляду на специфіку службово-оперативної діяльності поліцейських під час війни, де вони постійно перебувають у екстремальних умовах, є нагальна потреба в оновленні алгоритмів психологічної підготовки та відновлення психоемоційного стану. Це може бути досягнуто шляхом практичного відпрацювання типових ситуацій оперативної обстановки, характерних для воєнного часу. Отже, підготовка поліцейських в умовах воєнного стану є надзвичайно важливим і складним завданням, що вимагає специфічних навичок, стратегій та психологічної стійкості від правоохоронців. Проблематика цього процесу охоплює низку аспектів, які визначають ефективність та безпеку діяльності поліції в умовах збройного конфлікту.

У період війни поліцейські повинні мати високий рівень фізичної підготовки та вміння ефективно користуватися вогнепальною зброєю в умовах близького контакту. Однак проблеми виникають у забезпеченні достатньої кількості тренувань та відпрацюванні тактичних прийомів, що враховують особливості ведення бойових дій у міському середовищі.

В умовах воєнного стану правоохоронці повинні бути психологічно стійкими та здатними ефективно діяти в стресових ситуаціях. Важливо постійно досліджувати та вдосконалювати методи психологічної підтримки, а також організовувати тренінги на випадок виникнення екстремальних обставин. Поліцейські повинні бути готові до виконання специфічних завдань, таких як реагування на диверсійні групи противника, забезпечення безпеки населених пунктів і проведення дій у густо населених місцях, де загроза значна. Забезпечення ефективної комунікації та співпраці між різними силами правопорядку та військовими частинами є актуальною проблемою в умовах воєнного стану. Наявність чіткої системи командування та взаємодії визначає успішність операцій. Забезпечення підтримки та консультування для поліцейських після завершення бойових дій є критично важливим для їхнього психологічного відновлення та адаптації до цивільного життя [2, с. 46].

Ефективна комунікація та психологічна готовність є необхідною умовою для успішної юридичної діяльності в умовах воєнного стану. Адаптація стратегій спілкування, використання альтернативних каналів комунікації та забезпечення зворотного зв’язку є важливими для забезпечення правосуддя та захисту прав громадян та психологічної готовності юристів. У ці складні часи юристи повинні виступати і як правозахисники, і як комунікатори, готові швидко реагувати на зміни та виклики, що постають перед суспільством.

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ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФОРМУВАННЯ ОСОБИСТОСТІ ТА ПОВЕДІНКИ НЕПОВНОЛІТНЬОГО КОРИСЛИВОГО ЗЛОЧИНЦЯ

Злочинність – це складне соціально-психологічне явище, яке турбує суспільство протягом століть. Розуміння причин та механізмів злочинної поведінки є ключем до ефективної профілактики та боротьби з нею. Психологічний аспект цього питання дозволяє зазирнути в глибину особистості злочинця, зрозуміти мотиви його вчинків та ідентифікувати характерні риси.

Проблема неповнолітньої злочинності є однією з найгостріших у сучасному суспільстві. Корисливі злочини, вчинені неповнолітніми, становлять особливу загрозу, оскільки свідчать про глибокі деформації особистості та соціального середовища. Розкриття психологічних механізмів, що лежать в основі такої поведінки, є необхідним для розробки ефективних програм профілактики та корекції.

Формування корисливої поведінки у неповнолітніх – це складний процес, який відбувається під впливом багатьох факторів. Одним з ключових механізмів є соціальне навчання. Діти наслідують поведінку своїх оточуючих, особливо якщо вона підкріплюється позитивними наслідками. Якщо в оточенні підлітка домінують девіантні цінності і норми, він з більшою ймовірністю прийме їх і почне діяти відповідно. Іншим важливим механізмом є компенсація. Діти, які відчувають себе неповноцінними або відкинутими, можуть намагатися компенсувати ці почуття за рахунок матеріальних благ або соціального статусу.

Науковці підкреслюють, що підлітковий вік - це період інтенсивного розвитку особистості, коли формуються не лише зовнішні прояви поведінки, а й внутрішній світ людини: її світогляд,

цінності, емоції. Оскільки підлітки ще не мають достатнього життєвого досвіду, вони особливо схильні до наслідування авторитетних для них фігур, що може як позитивно, так і негативно впливати на їхнє формування.

Важливе значення в генезисі формування злочинної поведінки дітей має така психологічна особливість, як тривожність (неспокій). Її розуміють як відчуття загрози з боку оточення, підсвідому невпевненість індивіда у своєму праві на існування. Витоки виникнення тривожності (неспокою) – стосунки в сім'ї. Тривожність як риса психічного складу особи виникає на ґрунті емоційного нехтування дитини батьками, особливо матір'ю. Відсутність батьківської (насамперед, материнської) любові чи її недостатність призводить до затримки психічного розвитку дитини, ускладнює її соціальну адаптацію. Відсутність тепла в сімейних стосунках, емоційної підтримки, взаєморозуміння з батьками призводить до того, що «місток» між маленькою людиною та суспільством/сім'єю стає зруйнованим[1].

Аналіз дитячої корисливої злочинності вказує на наявність як об'єктивних, так і суб'єктивних факторів, які підвищують ризик девіантної поведінки серед неповнолітніх. До об'єктивних факторів належать соціально-демографічні характеристики, зокрема, вік (молодший віковий період пов'язаний з вищим рівнем вразливості) та соціальне середовище (міське середовище містить більше соціокультурних ризиків порівняно із сільським). Крім того, функціональна неспроможність сім'ї є вагомим предиктором девіантної поведінки неповнолітніх[2, с. 207].

Отже, проблема неповнолітньої злочинності є комплексною і вимагає спільних зусиль сім'ї, школи, суспільства. Для ефективної профілактики та корекції девіантної поведінки необхідно:

1. Створити сприятливі умови для розвитку підлітків: забезпечити доступ до якісної освіти, організувати дозвілля, створити умови для самореалізації.
2. Зміцнювати сім'ї: надавати психологічну допомогу батькам, проводити профілактичні заходи серед сімей, які перебувають у складній життєвій ситуації.
3. Розвивати соціальні навички у підлітків: вчити їх спілкуватися, вирішувати конфлікти, брати на себе відповідальність.
4. Співпрацювати з освітніми закладами: проводити профілактичні бесіди, тренінги, залучати психологів до роботи зі школярами.
5. Забезпечити ранню діагностику та втручання: виявляти підлітків, які перебувають у групі ризику, і надавати їм необхідну допомогу.

Розуміння психологічних особливостей формування особистості та поведінки неповнолітнього корисливого злочинця є необхідною умовою для розробки ефективних програм профілактики та корекції девіантної поведінки.

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ПСИХОЛОГІЯ СУДОВОГО ПРОЦЕСУ: ЕМОЦІЇ, СТРЕС І ПРИЙНЯТТЯ РІШЕНЬ

У сучасному світі правосуддя важливість психологічних аспектів судового процесу важко переоцінити. Судові слухання – це не лише формальна процедура, але й складний соціально-психологічний феномен, у якому емоції та стрес відіграють ключову роль у прийнятті рішень. Учасники процесу – судді, адвокати, свідки та підсудні – всі вони піддаються впливу емоційних станів, що може суттєво змінювати результати судових розглядів.

Дослідження показують, що емоційний фон судового процесу може впливати на об'єктивність суддівських рішень, на сприйняття свідчень, а також на ставлення учасників до процесу. Вивчення цих аспектів дозволяє не лише зрозуміти механізми прийняття рішень, але й розробити рекомендації для покращення ефективності правосуддя. У цьому контексті важливо розглянути, як стрес і емоції впливають на психіку учасників, а також які психологічні стратегії можуть бути використані для зниження негативних впливів.

Метою цієї тези є аналіз впливу емоційних і стресових факторів на процес прийняття рішень у суді, а також вивчення можливостей для покращення психологічного клімату під час судових розглядів.

Судовий процес можна визначити як складний соціальний феномен, який включає в себе не лише правові норми та процедури, але й соціальні, психологічні та культурні аспекти. Він є системою взаємодій між різними учасниками – суддями, адвокатами, свідками, підсудними та суспільством в цілому.

Центральною стадією кримінального процесу є стадія судового розгляду. У плані психології важливе значення має така частина судового розгляду, як судове слідство, в якій суд за участю підсудного, захисника, потерпілого й обвинувача безпосередньо досліджує докази, зібрані на стадії досудового слідства і пред'явлені суду учасниками судового розгляду або повідомлені самим судом. Під час судового слідства головуючий, обвинувач, захисник, суддя допитують підсудних, свідків, заслуховують висновок експерта, оглядають речові докази, оголошують протоколи та інші документи [1, с. 82].

Психологія відіграє ключову роль у розумінні поведінки учасників судового процесу, оскільки вона допомагає розкрити емоційні, когнітивні та соціальні фактори, які впливають на їх дії та рішення.

На емоційний стан учасників процесу по-перше впливає стрес та тривога. Учасники судового процесу, включаючи суддів, адвокатів, свідків і підсудних, можуть переживати значний стрес, що впливає на їхню здатність ухвалювати рішення. Наприклад, страх свідків може призводити до ухилення від правди, тоді як впевненість адвоката може позитивно впливати на переконливість його аргументів.

Прийняття рішень у судовому процесі – це складний процес, що включає в себе взаємодію різних психологічних механізмів. В контексті нормативного підходу рішення ухвалюються на основі врахування всієї необхідної інформації та раціональної оцінки всіх альтернативних варіантів досягнення цілі. Але у межах даного підходу недостатньо враховуються некеровані чинники, що можуть впливати на ситуацію та процес досягнення цілі, отже, прийняття рішень відбувається на основі стандартизованих норм та правил, які чітко регламентують можливі тактики та стратегії діяльності. У межах дескриптивного підходу рішення ухвалюються на основі інтуїтивного мислення – суб'єктивного відчуття правильності того або іншого варіанту. Прескриптивний підхід намагається об'єднати логічні та інтуїтивні напрями у подоланні проблемних ситуацій та одночасно застосовувати як раціональне, так і інтуїтивне мислення в процесі прийняття рішення [2].

Зниження стресу та створення позитивного емоційного клімату під час судового процесу є важливими для забезпечення об'єктивності

та справедливості. Психологічна підготовка учасників процесу може включати проведення семінарів та тренінгів, спрямованих на розвиток навичок управління стресом, емоційним інтелектом і комунікацією. Доступ до психологічних консультацій для суддів, адвокатів та інших учасників може суттєво допомогти їм справлятися з емоційними навантаженнями.

Створення підтримуючого середовища також відіграє важливу роль. Забезпечення комфортних умов у залі суду, таких як зручні сидіння, хороше освітлення та адекватна температура, може знизити рівень стресу. Важливо також забезпечити конфіденційність під час свідчень або обговорення важливих питань, щоб учасники почувалися більш вільно.

Чітка комунікація між учасниками процесу є ще одним важливим аспектом. Прозорість щодо процедури та можливих результатів може зменшити невизначеність і, відповідно, стрес. Регулярне надання зворотного зв'язку може допомогти учасникам почуватися більш впевнено і знизити тривогу.

Управління часом також впливає на емоційний клімат. Оптимізація розкладу слухань, щоб уникати затримок, зменшує стрес для всіх учасників. Надання можливості робити перерви під час тривалих слухань допомагає зняти напругу.

Обізнаність учасників процесу є важливим елементом у зниженні стресу. Інформування про їхні права, процедури та можливі наслідки може зменшити тривогу, пов'язану з невизначеністю. Доступ до матеріалів, що стосуються управління стресом та емоцій, також може допомогти учасникам краще підготуватися до процесу.

Управління стресом і покращення емоційного клімату в судовому процесі є критично важливими для забезпечення справедливості і об'єктивності правосуддя. Розуміння психологічних механізмів, які впливають на поведінку учасників, дозволяє розробити ефективні стратегії для зниження стресу та підвищення комфорту в судовій обстановці. Впровадження психологічних тренінгів, створення підтримуючого середовища та чітка комунікація між учасниками допоможуть не лише зменшити емоційні навантаження, але й підвищити якість судових рішень.

Забезпечення емоційної підтримки, а також обізнаність учасників про їхні права та процедури є важливими елементами для створення більш позитивного досвіду судового процесу. У цілому, зосередження на психологічних аспектах судочинства не тільки покращить якість правосуддя, але й сприятиме довірі суспільства до судової системи. Тому важливо, щоб всі учасники судового процесу мали доступ до ресурсів і стратегій, які допоможуть їм краще впоратися зі стресом і емоціями, забезпечуючи тим самим більш справедливий і ефективний процес правосуддя.

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ВИКОРИСТАННЯ БЕЗПІЛОТНИХ ЛІТАЛЬНИХ АПАРАТІВ У ДОСУДОВОМУ РОЗСЛІДУВАННІ, ЇХ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ В ДОСЛІДЖЕННІ ВОЄННИХ ЗЛОЧИНІВ В УКРАЇНІ

Невпинний розвиток технологій дає можливість розширити арсенал методів для слідчого задля ефективного виконання поставлених перед ним задач. Зважаючи на це, використання науково-технологічних надбань у досудовому розслідуванні є невід'ємною частиною слідчої тактики. Безпілотні літальні апарати (далі-БПЛА) є одним з сучасних засобів у криміналістиці, які вже протягом тривалого часу показали результати у розслідуванні злочинів, а в реаліях воєнного часу є щоненайнадійнішим джерелом доказів воєнних злочинів збройних сил РФ.

Згідно з наказом Міністерства внутрішніх справ України «Про затвердження Інструкції із застосування військовослужбовцями Національної гвардії України технічних приладів і технічних засобів, що мають функції фото- і кінозйомки, відеозапису, засобів фото- і кінозйомки, відеозапису» БПЛА - повітряне судно, призначене для виконання польоту без пілота на борту, керування польотом якого і контроль за яким здійснюються відповідною програмою або за допомогою спеціальної станції керування, що знаходиться поза повітряним судном [1].

Ефективність використання БПЛА у досудовому розслідуванні пов'язана з багатим функціоналом та модифікацією нових апаратів. По-перше, БПЛА можуть скоротити час та ресурси, які використовуються для дослідження певної території завдяки огляду з висоти і передачі зображення у реальному часі на станцію керування. Таким чином, захоплюється більший радіус місцевості і сліди, які є важливими для розслідування залишаються недоторканими. Використання БПЛА може мінімізувати «забруднення» сторонніми слідами самого місця події, а також скласти карту і вивчити конкретне місце перед його відвідуванням [2, с. 293].

Також, це корисно при дослідженні важкодоступних місцевостей (гір, водоймищ, лісів і т.д.). Вбудована камера БПЛА здійснює як фото- так і відеозйомку, деякі апарати також оснащені сисетемами нічного бачення, сканерами і тепловізорами, ретрансляторами радіо-телесигналів, лазерними далекомірами, мультиспекторними і гіперспекторними камерами, тощо [3, с. 27]. Також, важливо зазначити, що зйомка з повітря та саме використання БПЛА у повітряному просторі України регулюються згідно з «Правил використання повітряного простору України», затверджених наказом Державної авіаційної служби України, Міністерства оборони України від 11.05.2018 р. [4].

По-друге, використання БПЛА дає можливість зберегти людский ресурс правоохоронних органів. Часто поставлені задачі несуть небезпеку для правоохорнців і в деяких випадках БПЛА можуть забезпечити їх виконання без ризику для життя та здоров'я людей. Наприклад, БПЛА є менш помітними і тому їх використання дуже корисне при виконанні завдання, яке потребує конспірації.

У сукупності це дає слідчим можливості для пришвидшення процесу огляду місця для збирання доказів, розроблення слідчих версій та найголовніше збереження людських життів. На жаль, незважаючи на те, що використання БПЛА є корисним та ефективним методом у кримінальному розслідуванні є низка проблем, які ускладнюють використання такого методу у правоохоронній діяльності:

– недостатньої оснащеності правоохоронних органів БПЛА для оперативних цілей;

– недостатньої кількості спеціалістів-операторів БПЛА та відтік кваліфікованих кадрів за кордон;

– відсутність централізованої системи управління та належного нормативноправового регулювання з використання цивільних БПЛА [3, с. 26].

До цього переліку не можна не додати труднощі, які з'явилися через повномасштабне вторгнення РФ в Україну. Незважаючи на те, що БПЛА з самого початку були створені як засіб атаки на ворога, наразі вони ще ефективно досліджують територію для виявлення позицій противника. Велика кількість спеціалістів-операторів БПЛА були залучені до воєнних дій для оборони нашої держави і, на жаль, деякі з них гинуть під час виконання бойових завдань. Також, на період воєного часу запуски БПЛА обмежені, що створює труднощі для навчання та практики майбутніх спеціалістів.

Варто зазначити, що використання БПЛА є дуже важливим інструментом у збиранні доказів щодо воєнних злочинів російських військовослужбовців в Україні. Відеозйомка та фотознімки з БПЛА засвідчує як збройні сили Росії вчиняють звіртсва, які заборонені міжнародними договорами, такі як вбивство, страти, катування військовополонених або цивільного населення, що стає беззаперечними

доказами провини російських військовослужбовців у вчиненні тяжких міжнародних злочинів. Наприклад, нещодавний випадок розстрілу українських військовополонених у Нью-Йорку на Торецькому напрямку фронту, який зафіксував БПЛА [5].

Отже, підсумовуючи вищезазначене, можна зробити висновок, що використання БПЛА у досудовому розслідуванні, зокрема при дослідженні воєнних злочинів в Україні, є важливим інструментом для збирання доказів та забезпечення належної фіксації злочинів. БПЛА дозволяють ефективно проводити моніторинг великих територій, збирати відео- та фотодокази в реальному часі, а також сприяють точній картографії місць злочинів. Це має ключове значення у процесі збору даних, документування воєнних злочинів та подальшого притягнення винних до відповідальності. Окрім того, застосування дронів підвищує безпеку та оперативність слідчих дій, зменшуючи ризики для працівників правоохоронних органів.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ КРИМІНАЛІСТИКИ В УМОВАХ СУЧАСНОЇ ПРАКТИКИ

В умовах сучасних викликів та змін у криміногенній ситуації, розвиток криміналістики набуває особливої актуальності. Сучасна практика вимагає від криміналістів не лише глибоких знань у традиційних методах розслідування, але й здатності адаптуватися до нових технологій та інновацій. Розширення можливостей для збору та аналізу доказів, використання сучасних інформаційних технологій, а також міждисциплінарний підхід, який об'єднує криміналістику з психологією, соціологією та комп'ютерними науками, відкриває нові горизонти для ефективності слідства.

В. А. Журавель та В. Ю. Шепітько вказують на важливість створення ефективної системи криміналістичних засобів, прийомів і технологій, які допомагають вирішувати складні практичні завдання. Особливу увагу слід приділити застосуванню криміналістичних знань у боротьбі зі злочинністю в умовах військових викликів, а також інтеграції в єдиний криміналістичний простір Європи [1, с. 632]. Слід додати зауваження В. М. Шевчука, який зазначає, що сучасний стан злочинності в Україні та її динаміка під час війни значно вплинули на зміну пріоритетів завдань криміналістики та особливості формування і застосування криміналістичних знань [2, с. 334].

Оголошення рекомендації щодо надання Україні статусу кандидата в ЄС підтвердило, що українці чітко висловили своє прагнення до європейських цінностей і стандартів. Проте для досягнення євроінтеграційних цілей Україні необхідно провести ряд важливих реформ. Інтеграція в світову та європейську спільноту також вимагає адаптації національного законодавства до міжнародних стандартів і зобов'язань. Так, варто врахувати думку П. П. Богуцького, який вважає, що досить актуальним сьогодні є створення системи військової юстиції, зокрема, це питання формування військової поліції, військової прокуратури та військових судів із врахуванням передового зарубіжного досвіду, європейських та міжнародних стандартів щодо протидії злочинності [3, с. 22]. Цю точку зору підтримує В. М. Шевчук, який зазначає, що створення органів військової юстиції в умовах сучасної війни є необхідним кроком для забезпечення якісного та ефективного запобігання, протидії, виявлення, фіксації, розкриття та розслідування воєнних злочинів, вчинених російськими військовими на території України. Для вирішення цього питання потрібне відповідне законодавче регулювання та розробка концепції криміналістичного забезпечення

діяльності органів військової юстиції, що стане новим науковим напрямком у криміналістиці, зокрема у формуванні та розвитку воєнної криміналістики [4, с. 321].

У сучасних умовах воєнного стану в Україні важливим є забезпечення дотримання міжнародних принципів і стандартів у боротьбі з корупцією, враховуючи досвід європейських та світових практик, а також традиції, звичаї та менталітет українських громадян, оскільки характер корупції в Україні має свої особливості. Україна відіграє важливу роль у міжвідомчій координації міжнародного співробітництва в цій сфері. Водночас В. М. Шевчук підкреслює необхідність усунення дублювання функцій та налагодження взаємодії між органами, що має бути чітко регламентовано чинними нормативно-правовими актами відповідно до європейських міжнародних принципів і стандартів [4, с. 322]. Слід погодитись із зазначеною думкою. У сучасних умовах воєнного стану в Україні дотримання міжнародних принципів і стандартів у боротьбі з корупцією є критично важливим. Врахування європейського та світового досвіду, а також традицій і менталітету українського населення, дозволить адаптувати підходи до вирішення корупційних проблем, які мають свої специфічні прояви в Україні.

Слід також відзначити думку вище окресленого автора, що Європейський Союз і Україна спільно працюють над забезпеченням інформаційної безпеки в нашій країні, зокрема щодо доступного транскордонного зв'язку з початку повномасштабної війни. Єврокомісія прийняла рішення, яке надає національному регуляторному органу України, відповідальному за електронні комунікації, можливість брати участь у регулюючому агентстві телекомунікацій ЄС (BEREC). Це є ще одним важливим кроком на шляху євроінтеграції України [4, с. 322; 5].

Можна стверджувати, що одним із пріоритетних завдань для України є адаптація законодавства до європейських стандартів, зокрема у сфері боротьби зі злочинністю, судочинства та формування системи органів військової юстиції. Як зазначає В. Ю. Шепітько, у сучасних умовах спостерігається зміна напрямку криміналістичних досліджень в Україні, яка наближається до єдиного європейського простору [6, с. 11].

Особливого значення набуває використання штучного інтелекту в аналізі великих обсягів даних, який може виявляти закономірності, невидимі для людського ока. Розвиток біометричних технологій, таких як розпізнавання обличчя та голосу, полегшив ідентифікацію злочинців. Крім того, використання дронів, 3D-сканування та інших інноваційних технологій дозволяє швидко та ефективно оглядати місця злочинів.

Отже, у контексті глобалізації та транснаціонального характеру багатьох правопорушень, криміналістика виступає ключовим інструментом для забезпечення справедливості та розкриття злочинів.

Важливість розвитку криміналістики полягає не лише в сучасних методах розслідування, але й у вдосконаленні підготовки кадрів та використанні інноваційних технологій. Здатність криміналістики адаптуватися до нових викликів і інновацій сприяє підвищенню рівня ефективності правоохоронних органів та сприяє зміцненню правопорядку як на національному, так і на міжнародному рівнях. Враховуючи європейський вектор, розвиток криміналістики стає стратегічним інструментом для забезпечення безпеки та правопорядку в умовах сучасного світу.

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ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ТА ВИКЛИКИ ШТУЧНОГО ІНТЕЛЕКТУ ДЛЯ ЦИФРОВОЇ КРИМІНАЛІСТИКИ НА МІЖНАРОДНІЙ АРЕНІ

Штучний інтелект (ШІ) – це технологія, що стрімко розвивається, і має багато потенційних можливостей та застосувань у різних сферах, і цифрова криміналістика – одна з таких областей. Тут штучний інтелект має потенціал, щоб дозволити персоналу з кібербезпеки та слідчим органам збирати й аналізувати докази способами у таких масштабах, які було б важко або практично нереально, зробити за допомогою поточних комп'ютерних технологій, не пов'язаних зі штучним інтелектом, людських спостережень і дій. Однак застосування штучного інтелекту в сфері цифрової криміналістики пов'язане зі своїми унікальними труднощами та міркуваннями безпеки, так як ШІ потенційно може бути засобом атаки від суб'єктів, що несуть загрозу діяльності правоохоронних органів та органів безпеки держави, тобто злочинців. Тому метою цієї статті є розгляд потенційних можливостей використання штучного інтелекту в процесі цифрової криміналістики та проблем, пов'язаних з використанням штучного інтелекту в цифровій криміналістиці.

Криміналістика та штучний інтелект все більше перетинаються між собою та мають величезний потенціал у розв'язанні складних кримінальних розслідувань. В останнє десятиліття відбувся сплеск інтересу навколо сфери штучного інтелекту через доступність різноманітних пакетів модулів з відкритим кодом, таких як TensorFlow, Keras і PyTorch тощо [1, с. 283–284].

Особливо актуальним стає те, що під час воєнного стану в Україні, спричиненого збройною агресією з боку рф, змінюються пріоритети судової влади та системи кримінальної юстиції. Виникає потреба у нових підходах до протидії сучасним загрозам, модернізації правоохоронних і судових інституцій. Зокрема, важливо вдосконалювати способи протидії воєнним і кіберзлочинам, а також створювати ефективну систему безпеки в умовах воєнного стану.

Потенційна цінність ШІ в цифровій криміналістиці полягає в його здатності виконувати аналітичні та спостережні завдання (наприклад, розпізнавання образів, збір даних тощо) або таким чином, що розширює можливості людини у виконанні цих завдань, або шляхом виконання подібних завдань, які не можуть бути ефективно виконані людиною вручну через їхню складність, тривалість або трудомісткість. Зі збільшенням кількості кіберзлочинів зростає

кількість, різноманітність і швидкість генерації даних, а отже, і потенційних цифрових доказів, пов'язаних з цими злочинами, тому в даному випадку ШІ представляє велику цінність щодо даних, пов’язаних з розслідуванням кіберзлочинів. Система розслідування з використанням ШІ може значно скоротити час і зусилля, пов'язаних з аналізом і програмним забезпеченням, швидко відфільтровуючи нерелевантні дані і мінімізуючи помилки при зборі та аналізі, якщо вона налаштована належним чином.

ШІ також може допомогти в автоматизації слідчої роботи. Значна частина часу і зусиль, що витрачаються нинішнім штатом цифрових криміналістів, які відчувають нестачу кадрів, присвячена індексації текстів, пошуку артефактів та іншими завданнями, пов'язаних з щораз більшою кількістю доказів, з якими їм доводиться працювати. Автоматизація цих завдань за допомогою штучного інтелекту дозволила б слідчим зосередитися на інших практичних завданнях, що вимагають людського розуміння і зусиль, потенційно зменшивши кількість досвідченого і/або обізнаного персоналу, необхідного для роботи над одним розслідуванням, і дозволила б їм працювати над іншими [2, с. 93–95].

На нашу думку, можливості штучного інтелекту (ШІ) у цифровій криміналістиці є надзвичайно перспективними, оскільки ШІ здатен значно вдосконалити процеси аналізу цифрових доказів. ШІ може автоматизувати рутинні завдання, такі як сортування великої кількості даних, ідентифікація аномалій або підозрілої поведінки в кіберпросторі. Важливою перевагою є також здатність ШІ виявляти складні закономірності, що залишаються непоміченими для людського ока, особливо у великих обсягах цифрових даних.

З практичної точки зору ШІ може прискорити процес судово-медичного розслідування, допомагаючи судовим генетикам і правоохоронним органам ефективніше ідентифікувати відбитки, що залишили відомі та/або невідомі особи. Це особливо актуально у випадках зниклих безвісти або масових катастроф, коли процес ідентифікації може бути складним, враховуючи великий обсяг даних особливо на період воєнного стану [3, с. 554].

Наразі ШІ можна використовувати для створення експертної системи зчитування. Великий прогрес був досягнутий і в областях судової медицини, таких як судова одонтологія. Одне з перших застосувань була створена стоматологічна біометрична система для ідентифікації людини за допомогою рентгенограм зубів. Описана система базується на двох основних етапах: виділення ознак і зіставлення. Встановлюється відповідність зубів між посмертними та передсмертними рентгенограмами, а відстань на основі відповідних зубів вимірює подібність. Потенційне застосування технології штучного інтелекту в судовій одонтології можна розділити на чотири

області: аналіз слідів укусів людини, ідентифікація визначення статі, оцінка віку та порівняння зубів.

Дослідники проаналізували алгоритм застосування системи відбитків пальців, які визначаються комбінацією генетичних та екологічних факторів, для визначення статі та вікової групи, а також для прогнозування групи крові та класифікації поширених клінічних захворювань, які мають генетичну основу, включаючи гіпертонію, діабет та артрит. Зрештою, електронне розпізнавання відбитків пальців було комерційно застосовано з метою ідентифікації і може бути перенесено в судово-медичну сферу. Дійсно, на сьогоднішній день використання відбитків пальців для цілей ідентифікації в криміналістиці є одним з найбільш доступних методів, хоча розпізнавання фрагментованих відбитків пальців є складним завданням для криміналістів [4, с. 218].

Штучний інтелект і криміналістика стали двома галузями, що швидко розвиваються та революціонізують спосіб проведення розслідувань у різних сферах, особливо у сфері кримінального правосуддя. Враховуючи недостатність досліджень, для покращення застосування штучного інтелекту в криміналістиці існує потреба в міждисциплінарній співпраці між дослідниками штучного інтелекту, криміналістами та експертами з права для забезпечення відповідального та етичного впровадження цих технологій у систему кримінального правосуддя. ШІ може підвищити точність профілювання ДНК, прогнозувати фізичні риси та походження за зразками ДНК, а також ідентифікувати потенційні родинні стосунки між людьми. [3, с. 558].

Однак, попри очевидні переваги, існують і проблемні питання, пов'язані з використанням ШІ у цифровій криміналістиці. Однією з ключових проблем є точність і надійність алгоритмів, які можуть мати упередженість або давати помилкові результати через неправильне навчання. Це може призвести до хибних висновків у кримінальних справах. Іншою проблемою є питання приватності та етичності використання ШІ, особливо при аналізі конфіденційної інформації. Також залишається актуальним виклик забезпечення безпеки та захисту самих алгоритмів ШІ від зловмисного втручання, що може вплинути на результати розслідування.

Алгоритми штучного інтелекту відіграють вирішальну роль у революційних криміналістичних дослідженнях у глобальному масштабі. Сфери ШІ та криміналістики швидко розвиваються, особливо у сфері правосуддя. Основна проблема полягає в комунікаційному розриві між судовими експертами, слідчими та адвокатами, що призводить до неправильного розуміння та інтерпретації статистичних даних у суді, що призводить до прийняття помилкових рішень. Таким чином, існує нагальна потреба в розробці методів, які сприятимуть ефективній комунікації та слугуватимуть мостом для вирішення цих проблем. Оскільки ШІ продовжує

розвиватися, співпраця між криміналістикою та ШІ має величезний потенціал для трансформації слідчих практик, дозволяючи швидше і точніше вирішувати справи.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РОБОТИ ПОЛІЦІЇ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

В умовах воєнного стану поліція відіграє ключову роль у забезпеченні стабільності та безпеки суспільства. Воєнний стан вимагає від правоохоронних органів підвищеної готовності та оперативності у виконанні своїх обов'язків, адаптації до нових викликів та умов роботи. Діяльність поліції в цей період регулюється спеціальними нормативно-правовими актами, які визначають її повноваження, завдання та обов'язки. Основними завданнями поліції є забезпечення громадського порядку, захист цивільного населення, попередження та розкриття злочинів, а також співпраця з військовими формуваннями та іншими правоохоронними органами. Особливі умови роботи під час воєнного стану вимагають від поліцейських не тільки професійних знань і навичок, але й високої моральної стійкості, готовності до негайного реагування на надзвичайні ситуації та захисту прав і свобод громадян.

В законодавстві України визначено, що воєнний стан – це особливий правовий режим, що вводиться в Україні або в окремих її

місцевостях у разі збройної агресії чи загрози нападу, небезпеки державній незалежності України, її територіальній цілісності та передбачає надання відповідним органам державної влади, військовому командуванню, військовим адміністраціям та органам місцевого самоврядування повноважень, необхідних для відвернення загрози, відсічі збройної агресії та забезпечення національної безпеки, усунення загрози небезпеки державній незалежності України, її територіальній цілісності, а також тимчасове, зумовлене загрозою, обмеження конституційних прав і свобод людини і громадянина та прав і законних інтересів юридичних осіб із зазначенням строку дії цих обмежень [1].

На нашу думку, воєнний стан – це особливий правовий режим, який вводиться в Україні або в окремих її місцевостях у разі збройної агресії, загрози нападу, небезпеки державній незалежності України або її територіальній цілісності. Він передбачає тимчасові обмеження конституційних прав і свобод громадян, а також прав і законних інтересів юридичних осіб з метою забезпечення національної безпеки, порядку та захисту країни. Введення воєнного стану регулюється Конституцією України [2] та Законом України "Про правовий режим воєнного стану", який визначає порядок його введення, умови та наслідки, права і обов’язки державних органів, військових формувань та громадян [1]. Воєнний стан може вводитися указом Президента України, який затверджується Верховною Радою України, і має на меті мобілізацію усіх ресурсів країни для відсічі агресії та відновлення стабільності і безпеки держави.

В умовах воєнного стану поліція відіграє ключову роль у забезпеченні стабільності та безпеки суспільства. Воєнний стан вимагає від правоохоронних органів підвищеної готовності та оперативності у виконанні своїх обов'язків, адаптації до нових викликів та умов роботи. Діяльність поліції в цей період регулюється спеціальними нормативно-правовими актами, які визначають її повноваження, завдання та обов'язки. Основними завданнями поліції є забезпечення громадського порядку, захист цивільного населення, попередження та розкриття злочинів, а також співпраця з військовими формуваннями та іншими правоохоронними органами. Особливі умови роботи під час воєнного стану вимагають від поліцейських не тільки професійних знань і навичок, але й високої моральної стійкості, готовності до негайного реагування на надзвичайні ситуації та захисту прав і свобод громадян.

В умовах воєнного стану поліція відіграє критичну роль у підтриманні стабільності та безпеки суспільства. Цей період вимагає від правоохоронних органів підвищеної готовності, швидкої реакції на виклики та адаптації до змінених умов роботи. Діяльність поліції

регулюється спеціальними нормативно-правовими актами, які визначають її повноваження, обов'язки та завдання.

Під час воєнного стану в Україні робота поліції регулюється кількома основними нормативно-правовими актами:

1. Конституція України - визначає основні права і свободи громадян, які можуть бути обмежені в умовах воєнного стану для забезпечення національної безпеки і порядку[2].

2. Закон України "Про правовий режим воєнного стану" – встановлює правові та організаційні основи введення воєнного стану, включаючи порядок і умови його запровадження, а також обов'язки і повноваження державних органів, зокрема поліції, в цей період [1].

3. Кримінальний кодекс України – регулює питання кримінальної відповідальності за правопорушення, що можуть бути скоєні під час воєнного стану, та особливості розгляду таких справ[3].

4. Закон України "Про Національну поліцію" – визначає основні завдання, функції та повноваження поліції, включаючи її діяльність в умовах надзвичайних ситуацій, таких як воєнний стан [4].

5. Адміністративний кодекс України – регулює порядок адміністративного провадження та відповідальність за адміністративні правопорушення, зокрема у період воєнного стану [5].

6. Закон України "Про мобілізаційну підготовку та мобілізацію" – визначає правові, організаційні та економічні засади мобілізаційної підготовки і мобілізації, включаючи залучення поліції до заходів мобілізації[6].

Ці нормативно-правові акти забезпечують комплексне регулювання діяльності поліції під час воєнного стану, визначаючи її обов'язки, повноваження та відповідальність у цей складний період.

Під час воєнного стану поліція має численні обов'язки, розширені повноваження та підвищену відповідальність, які спрямовані на забезпечення громадського порядку, безпеки і стабільності в суспільстві. Основними обов'язками поліції є підтримання правопорядку, запобігання та розслідування злочинів, охорона стратегічних об'єктів, забезпечення безпеки цивільного населення, а також контроль за дотриманням правил воєнного стану, таких як комендантська година та обмеження свободи пересування. Поліція також відповідальна за координацію дій з іншими правоохоронними органами та військовими формуваннями, сприяючи ефективній взаємодії та оперативному реагуванню на надзвичайні ситуації. Повноваження поліції під час воєнного стану значно розширюються. Поліцейські мають право здійснювати обшуки, затримувати підозрюваних без попереднього дозволу суду, встановлювати контроль за комунікаціями, регулювати транспортний рух та впроваджувати інші заходи для забезпечення безпеки. Це також включає можливість запровадження обмежень на пересування

громадян, введення комендантської години та контроль за масовими зібраннями для попередження можливих загроз. Відповідальність поліції в цей період полягає в неухильному дотриманні законодавства і прав громадян, забезпеченні захисту прав і свобод особи, а також у попередженні зловживання своїми повноваженнями.

Підводячи підсумок, особливості роботи поліції в умовах воєнного стану полягають у виконанні критичної ролі щодо підтримання стабільності та безпеки суспільства. Воєнний стан вимагає від поліції підвищеної готовності, оперативності та адаптації до нових викликів і умов роботи. Діяльність поліції в цей період регулюється спеціальними нормативно-правовими актами, які визначають її повноваження, обов'язки та завдання, включаючи забезпечення громадського порядку, захист цивільного населення, попередження та розслідування злочинів, а також співпрацю з військовими формуваннями та іншими правоохоронними органами. Особливі умови роботи під час воєнного стану вимагають від поліцейських не лише професійних знань і навичок, але й високої моральної стійкості, готовності до негайного реагування на надзвичайні ситуації та захисту прав і свобод громадян. Загалом, ефективна діяльність поліції в умовах воєнного стану є запорукою збереження правопорядку і національної безпеки, що є вкрай важливим для суспільства.

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ВАЖЛИВІСТЬ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ СПІЛКУВАННЯ З ІНОЗЕМНИМИ ПАРТНЕРАМИ У СФЕРІ ОБОРОНИ

Розширення міжнародних зв'язків, доступ до світових наукових ідей та потреба в пошуку інформації в зарубіжних джерелах і в Інтернеті є факторами, що заохочують студентів активно вивчати іноземні мови. Мотивація відіграє важливу роль у цьому процесі, особливо щодо англійської мови, яка сьогодні є мовою міжнародного спілкування, найбільш поширеною в Європі та світі. Щороку вона все більше інтегрується у різні сфери нашого життя, що обумовлено економічними, політичними, стратегічними, культурними та побутовими чинниками. Вивчення англійської, як і будь-якої іншої іноземної мови, слід починати з раннього віку, щоб після закінчення школи дитина могла вільно спілкуватися, розуміти іноземців та обговорювати спільні теми. Таким чином, головною метою навчання іноземній мові є розвиток комунікативних навичок.

Англійська мова є основним засобом міжнародного спілкування, оскільки більшість міжнародних конференцій, форумів, семінарів проводяться саме англійською, а також на ній публікується велика кількість технічної та наукової літератури. Для стимулювання пізнавальної та інтелектуальної діяльності важливо враховувати, що свідома зовнішня та внутрішня мотивація надають навчальному процесу зміст, що, в свою чергу, стимулює мовленнєву і розумову активність, сприяє розвитку мислення іноземною мовою. Це допомагає задовольнити індивідуальні потреби та формує позитивне ставлення до вивчення іноземної мови [5].

До складу комунікативної компетентності майбутнього офіцера входять такі компетенції: мовленнєві – здатність застосовувати багатство професійної та національної мови в професійному спілкуванні, володіти навичками оформлення усної та письмової професійної мови; інформаційно-інструментальні – вміння моделювати та прогнозувати професійний комунікаційний процес, встановлювати та підтримувати зворотний зв'язок із співрозмовниками, впливати на них та формувати необхідне враження; організовувати процес передачі й сприйняття інформації та керувати ним; організаційно-технологічні – здатність розуміти позицію співрозмовника, ставитися до нього толерантно, уникати маніпуляцій і дезінформації, залучати партнерів до діалогу, стимулювати до слухання та розуміння; вміння запобігати конфліктам та ефективно їх вирішувати; невербальні компетенції –

вміння використовувати невербальні засоби комунікації відповідно до ситуації; інформаційно-пошукові – навички використання інформаційних і комунікаційних ресурсів комп'ютерних технологій та робота з різними джерелами інформації [1].

Англійська мова має ключове значення для Збройних Сил України, оскільки сприяє ефективній співпраці з міжнародними партнерами, освоєнню сучасного озброєння і техніки, а також забезпечує успішну участь у міжнародних операціях, миротворчих місіях і тренуваннях. Встановлено, що військовослужбовцям ЗСУ складно вивчати англійську через обмежений доступ до якісних навчальних матеріалів, велике навантаження під час війни, недостатню кількість кваліфікованих інструкторів та фінансові труднощі. Для вирішення цих проблем пропонується забезпечити доступ до якісних ресурсів, підготувати інструкторів, стандартизувати навчальні програми, створити Інститут іноземних мов при Міністерстві оборони України та закріпити обов'язкове вивчення англійської для військових на законодавчому рівні [3].

Глобальні стратегічні цілі також підкреслюють необхідність покращення мовної підготовки військовослужбовців. Орієнтація України на інтеграцію до НАТО і співпраця із західними партнерами висувають нові вимоги. Досягнення мовної сумісності з партнерами залишається важливим завданням для України. Тісна взаємодія з НАТО та західними країнами вимагає від українських військових вільного володіння англійською мовою для ефективного виконання спільних операцій, тренувань та стратегічних завдань. Українські військовослужбовці проходять навчання в ряді європейських країн і активно беруть участь у військових маневрах у Великій Британії [2].

Англійська мова має вирішальне значення для Збройних Сил України, оскільки сприяє ефективній взаємодії з міжнародними партнерами, освоєнню сучасного озброєння та техніки, а також успішній участі в міжнародних операціях, миротворчих місіях і тренуваннях. З огляду на це, особливо важливо забезпечити високоякісну мовну підготовку військовослужбовців ЗСУ у закладах вищої військової освіти України [4].

Отже, англійська мова є ключовим інструментом для ефективної комунікації з іноземними партнерами у сфері оборони. Вона забезпечує військовослужбовцям можливість брати участь у міжнародних операціях, тренуваннях та маневрах, де потрібно розуміти та передавати важливу інформацію. Володіння англійською мовою сприяє швидкому освоєнню сучасних технологій та озброєння, що постачаються міжнародними партнерами. Крім того, англійська дозволяє українським військовим активно співпрацювати з НАТО та іншими західними союзниками. Таким чином, якісна мовна підготовка є важливою складовою інтеграції України в міжнародні оборонні структури.

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Наукове видання

ЛІНГВІСТИКА І ПРАВО В БЕЗПЕКОВІЙ СФЕРІ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

Матеріали
IV міжвузівської курсантської наукової
інтернет-конференції
(Київ, 21 листопада 2024 року)

Відповідальний упорядник – *Віктор КОРОЛЬЧУК*
Комп'ютерна верстка *Яни ШУМКО*

Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до державного реєстру
видавців, виготовників і розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції
Дк № 4155 від 13.09.2011.
Підписано до друку 25.11.2024. Формат 60x84/16. Папір офсетний.
Обл.-вид. арк. 30,0. Ум. друк. арк. 27,9.
Тираж 10 прим.