

Список використаних джерел

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INTERACTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ORDER IN UKRAINE

Interaction of bodies of internal affairs with public formations is carried out on the basis of general principles of public administration. These principles and forms of interaction of the bodies of internal affairs with public formations on the protection of law and order are enshrined in the regulations governing the activities of the bodies of internal affairs and public formations, as well as other acts. The following forms of interaction of the law enforcement agencies with public entities participating in the protection of law and order are the most widely used in law enforcement practice:

1. Exchange information on the state of public order and public safety. This information is needed to identify topical objectives for preventing and stopping offenses, planning work, improving its effectiveness, and evaluating end-points. The volume and receipt of information by the organs of the internal affairs are determined by the heads of the relevant bodies of internal affairs.
2. Bold planning and implementation of measures to ensure the protection of public order and public safety and the prevention and suppression of offenses.
3. Provision by the law enforcement agencies of assistance and support to public entities in the fulfillment of their tasks regarding law and order.
4. Training of employees of the internal affairs bodies of members of public formations on methods and forms of prevention of offenses; carrying out work on legal training with them; falling of methodical and other help in planning and accounting of their activity.
5. Direction by internal affairs bodies of offenses materials into public formations for consideration and implementation of appropriate measures of public influence on offenders.
6. Referral by the public formations of the materials on the offenses to the bodies of internal affairs, if during the consideration of the case on the offense of public formation will be convinced of the need to bring the offender to criminal or administrative liability.

7. Cooperation of citizens with the bodies of internal affairs regarding the protection of law and order on a contractual basis is carried out at the expense of the organs of internal affairs. Support for communication with the media is a prerequisite for fulfilling the tasks and functions entrusted to the bodies of internal affairs (the police). Contacts with journalists and other media representatives can help: assist them in obtaining and verifying information (conducting interviews, reviewing materials, engaging press representatives to participate in raids, patrols and other events). The Law of Ukraine «On Participation of Citizens in the Protection of Public Order and the State Border» provides for several forms of citizens' work on the maintenance of law and order, among which the main ones are:

- Patrolling, stationing along with ATS employees;
- Participation in ensuring public order protection during mass events coordinated with local self-government bodies;
- Participation in activities aimed at combating certain types of offenses [1].

Lawfulness in the work of the police of public safety ensures legal and social protection of citizens, the confidence that their rights and freedoms, honor and dignity are securely protected by the state. Public security police protect a person regardless of her nationality, place of residence, social, property and official status, age, sex, education and language, attitude to religion, political and other beliefs. Public security police officers are forbidden to resort to extreme measures in the humiliation of human dignity. They must restrain themselves and dignity from wrongdoing by offenders. In all cases, the limitation of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the police officer must explain the grounds for such a restriction, as well as the rights and obligations arising from the application of restrictions.

The state of law and order is also ensured by the principle of justice. In order to give a fair assessment of human behavior, it is necessary to know its moral state, the social direction of action, which is possible only on the basis of an analysis of all components of a particular person. Therefore, a fair assessment of human behavior contains not only objectivity, goodwill, but also awareness of all aspects of human behavior, the development of personality, its individual and psychological peculiarities.

So, we conclude that there is now a need for new ones normative legal acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine Department of National Police of Ukraine which should regulate the specifics of the interaction of law enforcement authorities with the population. It is necessary to prepare methodological recommendations on the subject and procedure of conducting classes with public assistants of police inspectors to develop a mechanism for involving law enforcement activities of persons who are not members of public organizations. We believe that such training can be conducted on a base of territorial departments of the National Police and on the basis of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Based on the foregoing, the following conclusions can

be made: the organization of police activities are based on its public support and aim at preventing crimes and offenses fully complied with the present conditions. Improving the interaction of the police and the population is a prerequisite for citizens' trust to law enforcement agencies. The analysis and use of foreign experience of the participation of the population in law enforcement activity is an effective tool for qualitative improvement police cooperation and the public is a real opportunity to improve the efficiency of the police.

Список використаних джерел

1. Взаємодія громадськості з правоохоронними органами у профілактиці злочинів. URL: http://pidruchniki.com/1482111149628/pravo/vzayemodiya_gromadskosti_pravoohoronnimi_organami_profilaktitsi_zlochiniv.

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PECULIARITIES OF COMBATING CRIMINAL OFFENSES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Due to the start of the war on February 24, 2022, martial law was introduced in Ukraine. In connection with it a decision was made to amend the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which increased criminal liability for a number of crimes under martial law. Thus, according to Clause 11 of Part 1 of Article 67 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the commission of a crime under martial law is an aggravating circumstance for punishment [1].

For a more convenient understanding, we note that this is the use of a more unfavorable time period for society, difficult circumstances and conditions by the guilty person, which may indicate an increased degree of social danger of crimes committed under martial law.

Undefined and unsettled issues in the spectrum of criminal proceedings are a problem of conducting criminal proceedings in martial law. Since the tasks of criminal proceedings remain unchanged, but the mechanisms for achieving the goals cease to work in the conditions of martial law. According to the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law», courts, bodies and institutions of the justice system are authorized to work only within the limits of the powers defined by the Constitution and Laws of Ukraine.

The first means of crime prevention is the prevention of criminal offenses. It consists in neutralizing the criminogenic prerequisites of a possible offense, or activities aimed at eliminating and neutralizing the reasons for its possible commission, as well as the conditions that contribute to it. When prevention turns out to be insufficiently effective, there is a need to apply the second means of prevention – the prevention of a criminal