



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ  
Кафедра правничої лінгвістики**



## **ЛІНГВІСТИКА І ПРАВО В БЕЗПЕКОВІЙ СФЕРІ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД**

**Матеріали  
III міжвузівської курсантської наукової конференції  
(Київ, 26 жовтня 2023 року)**



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## THE ROLE OF FORENSIC LINGUISTICS IN CRIME INVESTIGATION

Forensic linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of applied linguistics that includes the study, analysis and measurement of languages in the context of conflicts in crime, judicial proceedings or law as a new sub-field of forensic science. The interface between language, crime and law can be detected, for example, in the analysis of court discourse, court interpretation and translation, the comprehensiveness of legal documents, the comprehensiveness of police attention issued to suspects, and the attribution of authors.

From my point of view, the basis of the topic The Role of Forensic Linguistics in Crime Investigation constitute four points:

1. Forensic Linguistics: Some Areas of Application (Forensic Phonetics)

2. Authorship Attribution

3. Forensic Text Types

4. Can Forensic Linguistics Establish Guilt or Innocence?

Forensic Linguistics: Some Areas of Application (Forensic Phonetics).

Phonetic techniques are primarily used in the analysis of the voice as applied in criminal investigation. This comprises technical voice comparisons, lay voice recognition, transcription of spoken language, speech signal enhancement, and the authentication of recordings. Forensic phoneticians conduct speaker identifications, resolve disputed content recordings, and transcribe spoken texts. They are also involved in the setting up of so-called voice line-ups or parades in which not eye- but earwitnesses are asked to take part in order to identify a suspect [1].

But the fundamental problem with the voice line-up is that, nevertheless, the fact that, in a threatening situation, we might be able to store more features, generally speaking, our memory for the voice fades rapidly comparison with our memory for the face. So voice identification needs to be carried out without delay and treated with great care.

For forensic records, the spoken text must be transcribed in writing, such as interviews, oral statements and interrogations, and problems often arise because some information may be missing or the nuances of the oral text may be incorrectly relayed (partly due to the lack of contextual information and paralinguistic features).

#### Authorship Attribution

Authorship analysis has over the years been increasingly used in forensic linguistic applications by linguists due to its ability to do language processing. The questions “why might have written this text” triggered computer scientists to invent software with the capacity to detect the possible author of a particular text from a group of suspected individuals. As one of the branches of forensic linguistics, authorship analysis involves a keen and detailed analysis of a particular quoted text, often questionable, with a sole focus to identify the most probable author [2].

In most cases, forensic linguists use authorship analysis to identify, from two or more suspects, the author of a written text in the face of uncertainty and anonymity on a piece of writing’s author. The technique is mostly used by relevant experts when solving cases related to disputed authorship in cases such as malicious texts, abusive and threatening cases among others. Forensic linguists often use authorship identification in legal proceedings to correctly try identifying whether a particular suspected individual wrote or said a given text through a thorough and expert analysis of significant language aspects such as idiolect and specific patterns associated with language use including grammar, spelling, collocations, vocabulary, and pronunciation [3].

#### Forensic Text Types

A forensic text is any kind of text, a written document or an audio or video recording, which is the subject of police investigation or of criminal procedure. The investigative linguist may be called upon to analyse a variety of documents. The text types may include emergency calls, ransom demands and other threats, such as hate mail, aimed at victimising others. In this case the genuine or false nature of the call has to be determined to detect or eliminate a hoax, for example. The same differentiation applies to suicide notes or letters [4].

On the other hand, if a death row inmate decides to utter the last word, the last statement could shed light on the guilt or innocence of the convicted person.

For example: Well, I don’t have anything to say. I am just sorry about what I did to Mr. Peters. That’s all.

A death row statement can (explicitly or implicitly) confirm or deny a criminal commitment and leave the impression of innocence. They may also accuse witnesses of dishonesty or criticize law enforcement agencies as corrupt.

#### Can Forensic Linguistics Establish Guilt or Innocence?

By meeting scientific forensic standards and presenting compelling linguistic evidence in court, forensic linguists can certainly contribute to pronouncing an innocent person. They can also prompt admittance of guilt.

Forensic linguists may be asked to investigate recorded police interrogations to decipher whether or not a person knowingly admitted guilt, underwent just interrogation or understood the conversation conducted throughout the interview. Since recorded interviews can be admitted in court as evidence, dialogue analysis may be carried out to (dis)prove guilt and determine potential inconsistencies in the interviewing process, making recordings inadmissible in court. The defence can therefore show that the recorded language does not necessarily indicate the defendant's guilt [5].

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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF LINGUISTICS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**

Currently, language has an increasingly strong role in solving criminal cases, one of which is marked by the development of forensic linguistics. Forensic linguistics is a cross-discipline between language, crime, and law involving law enforcement officials, court affairs, legislation, court disputes, and so on. With forensic linguistics, legal cases caused by language can be handled more easily [1].

The existence of openness and freedom of information through social media, on the one hand raises problems when many people do not understand that there are ethics in using language. However, on the other hand, this encourages collaboration between legal experts and linguists to resolve criminal and civil cases related to language [2].

As a social semiotic system, language is a socially shared sign. The mode of language can be spoken (language sounds) or written (spelling and punctuation). In conveying signs, language can be combined with other modes of sign, for example visual (images and videos). These modes can be put together to convey meaning. This combination of modes (multimodality) can be used as data in forensic linguistic analysis (forensic text). This text has implications for legal and criminal contexts [3].

In studying forensic texts, the context in which the text appears must also be considered. Context is related to all situations and things that are outside the text and affect the use of language, for example, the linguistic, physical, or mental environment referred to by the user. To illustrate, there is a post on social media about insulting a person or institution. The post is in the form of visual, audio, and writing. Thus, those three modes must be studied, whether there is an element of crime in them when referring to the Electronic Information and Transaction Law or the renewal of the Criminal Code established by the government [4].

Also, when a linguist is asked to translate evidence in a case, he must demonstrate his mastery so that the results can be justified. Forensic linguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines the root

of a problem related to law. When we translate evidence, let alone a sworn translator, that means we have to be able to demonstrate mastery because if we make a mistake, it will certainly be a problem in law.

The scope of forensic linguistics is not only limited to cases in digital media but it can cover broader cases. Forensic linguistics even enters the academic world, such as the issue of plagiarism. According to him, plagiarism checker machines may not necessarily show acts of plagiarism just because the test for similarity is high, so it needs to be re-checked by a linguist.

To improve the skills of linguists in the field of forensic linguistics, must be improved a Forensic Linguistics Training.

On the basis of the analysis, it may be concluded that Forensic linguistics as a subfield of applied/descriptive linguistics and an emerging sub-discipline of forensic science, analyzes and measures the language with respect to crime, judicial procedures, and disputes. For this purpose, analysis of courtroom discourse, legal documents, police cautions, and authorship attribution can be carried out by forensic linguists. It works as the interface between language, crime, and the law. The forensic linguist is used for the application of linguistic knowledge and techniques to the language of legal cases and proceedings. It is also used in private disputes which require settlement between parties and which may result in legal action [5].

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## **THE LINGUISTIC POSITION IN PSYCHOLOGY AND THE LEGAL INDUSTRY**

Linguistic position is important in both psychology and the legal industry. In psychology, linguistic position is studied in the context of linguistic processes that influence mental states and human behaviour. For example, studies of language perception help to understand how language signals are perceived, interpreted and processed by the brain. The linguistic position also studies the language development of children and the means of communication in social groups.

Linguistic aspects, such as the accuracy of language use, interpretation of legislative texts and legal contracts, and language rules and norms, contribute to the understanding and application of law. In addition, linguistic provision is used to analyse linguistic evidence in criminal proceedings, such as expert evaluation of language style or analysis of language errors of witnesses.

Thus, linguistic position in psychology and the legal industry is used to study language processes, communication and jurisprudence, which affects the understanding and application of law, as well as the psychological state and behaviour of humans.

Linguistic positioning is a term used in psychology to describe the impact of language perception and problem solving on personality and its development.

According to the linguistic position, language plays an important role in shaping our consciousness, perception of the world and development of thinking. Language allows us to describe and understand our own thoughts and feelings and to communicate with other people.

The linguistic position is based on the following ideas:

1. Language affects the way we perceive the world. For example, different languages have different ways of expressing concepts and categories, which can affect the way we think and perceive the world.

2. Language is a tool for forming and expressing our thoughts and feelings. Language allows us to describe our experiences and express our needs and desires.

3. Language is a means of communication. It allows us to exchange information and ideas with other people. In the process of communication, we build social relationships and interact with the world around us.

The linguistic position in psychology is used to understand how language affects thinking, perception and personal development. It helps to study the psychology of language, the structure of language perception and problem solving, and to identify the links between language and psychological processes.

The linguistic position in the legal industry includes various aspects related to the use of language and language knowledge in the legal field.

First, linguistic knowledge is essential for understanding and interpreting legal texts. From a legal perspective, language plays a critical role in jurisprudence, which involves the study of laws, offences, courts, etc. A linguist needs to be able to understand the terms used and the language used in order to more accurately understand court rulings, legislation and other legal documents.

Secondly, linguistic skills also help in researching and analysing legal issues. A linguist can use linguistic methods to identify and analyse legal definitions, expressions of subjection and freedom of speech, etc.

Third, linguists can be involved in the translation and interpretation process. In legal systems where many languages are used in legal processes, translators and interpreters can use their linguistic knowledge to provide accurate translation or interpretation of court proceedings, suspected sentences, consulting services, etc.

Thus, the linguistic position in the legal industry determines the importance of language knowledge and its use in various aspects of law and legal practice. Linguistic methods and knowledge contribute to accuracy, clarity and understanding in the legal field.

In the legal industry, the linguistic position studies the relationship between language and law, as well as the application of linguistic methods in law. This research is concerned with the analysis of language norms and their use in legal texts, the study of linguistic stylistics and the specifics of legal speech, as well as the problems of translation and interpretation of legal texts.

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## **EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN FRANCE**

France's geographical location makes it an attractive venue for trafficking (i.e. smuggling) and counterfeiting. The port of Marseille is a hub for Le Milieu to move large amounts of product into domestic and European markets. Low economic development continues to be the largest factor in youth joining French criminal organizations [1]. The most prominent criminal organization within Le Milieu is the Corsican mafia (milieu corse). Although the mafia has encompassed many criminal groups from the 1960s to the 1980s, modern (1990s–present) criminal activity is managed by the Marseille-based Unione Corse and Northern Corsica–based Gang de la Brise de Mer (i.e. "the sea breeze gang"). In 2007, an internal conflict led to the deaths of 102 people on the island of Corsica fracturing the influence of the two larger groups in the island (Brise de mer gang and Colonna family).[4] These two mobs remain powerful as of 2018, often controlling nightclubs, bars, restaurants, apartments, and hotels in Aix-en-Provence, Marseille and the French Riviera. In 2016, it was estimated that France's organized crime net US\$23 billion in its underground economy [1].

Organized crime is a transnational issue and covers all major areas of trafficking: drugs, human beings, arms, stolen vehicles, and wild animals and plants, etc. It is closely tied to corruption and money-laundering [2].

*At national level*

France's legal arsenal was strengthened with the adoption of the "Perben II" Act (Act2004-204 of 9March2004) adapting the justice system to developments in crime. This Act strengthened existing provisions for the fight against organized crime, including by providing additional investigative resources.

*At European Union level*

At European level, France proposes enhanced security cooperation through the creation of common investigative teams and Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (CCPD). There are currently 10CCPDs in France and abroad, in partnership with Belgium, Germany, Italy (2), Spain (4) and Switzerland, and one four-country Centre for France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Prüm Convention (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain), which provides for the exchange of personal data including genetic profiles and fingerprints, and the organization of joint patrols and the European Arrest Warrant , are major steps forward in combating organized crime.

The EU Internal Security Strategy , drawn up to enable the European Union to respond to existing and emerging threats to the security of Europe's society and citizens, is currently being reviewed. Five strategic steps were selected for the Internal Security Strategy: [2]

- 1) the disruption of international criminal networks;
- 2) the prevention of terrorism and addressing radicalisation and recruitment;
- 3) raising levels of security for citizens and businesses in cyberspace;
- 4) strengthening security through border management;
- 5) increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters.

It also laid down guidelines and common principles underpinning, in full respect for fundamental rights, a "European Security Model" and aimed at continuing the development of common instruments and policies through a better integrated approach.

*Within the United Nations and the G7*

The implementation of the Palermo Convention

France participates in the work of various international forums, the United Nations being at the forefront. France played a very active role in negotiating a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), with Protocols against trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in

firearms. Those first three instruments were signed by France upon their opening for signature on 12 December 2000 in Palermo. France ratified them on 29 October 2002 [2].

The Palermo Convention contributes to the three following areas: [2]

- drafting of universal definitions for certain fundamental notions of criminal law in the area of combating organized crime ("organized criminal group", "serious crime", "proceeds of crime", etc.);

- approximation of criminal laws, by requiring States to criminalize participation in organized criminal groups, money-laundering, obstruction of justice, and corruption;

- development of international judicial cooperation, by creating mutual legal assistance and extradition procedures in a universal framework. Specific provisions are also included to ensure traceability of dirty money and the seizure and confiscation of criminal assets. Like the Convention, the Protocols thereto are above all law enforcement instruments. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons requires States to introduce offences to their criminal law enabling prosecution of organized criminal groups engaging in trafficking. It contains a wide definition of human trafficking that encompasses sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude and removal of organs.

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air requires States to prosecute smugglers who procure the illegal entry of immigrants, as well as those enabling their illegal stay in the host territory. The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) was created in 1923 and is based in Lyon. It has a secure global police communications network and operational databases, and provides operational support and training for police forces. It also sets up working groups in order to intensify exchanges on investigations, enable criminal analysis and keep statistics.

With its international police technical cooperation department (International Cooperation Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior), which is one of the most comprehensive in the world, France fosters cooperation actions with major potential benefits for our country's internal security, by combating criminal networks at their source and in transit countries [2].

Moreover, numerous bilateral internal security agreements are concluded every year, in addition to multilateral cooperation: France is increasingly involved in subregional, regional and global initiatives [2].

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## **LA STRATÉGIE DE LA FRANCE EN MATIÈRE DE LUTTE CONTRE LA CORRUPTION**

Les réalités modernes nécessitent des solutions modernes. Afin de trouver des moyens de lutter contre les diverses manifestations de la criminalité, il est nécessaire d'analyser et d'étudier l'expérience internationale en matière de lutte contre les actes illégaux. On sait que la corruption est un phénomène assez courant dans les pays d'Europe occidentale. De nombreuses lois visent la politique anti-corruption. L'un des pays qui s'attaque sérieusement à cette question est la France.

Le 1er juin 2017, une nouvelle loi anti-corruption – Sapin II – est entrée en vigueur en France. Contrairement à la version précédente, elle vise à lutter contre la corruption non seulement en France, mais aussi à l'étranger. Il est à noter que l'apparition de cette loi n'est pas fortuite parce que parmi les dix plus grandes amendes pour violations du FCPA (Foreign Corrupt Practices Act) en 2016, trois ont été payées par des entreprises françaises. Cette loi n'interdit pas simplement la corruption mais prévoit des exigences claires pour les programmes anti-corruption des entreprises. Conformément à la loi, les directions des entreprises françaises sont chargées de mettre en œuvre des mesures visant à prévenir la corruption et les pots-de-vin [1].

Le contrôle des obligations de la loi Sapin 2 est confié à l'Agence Française Anticorruption (AFA). Par exemple: si l'agence constate qu'une entreprise manque à ses Obligations anticorruption, elle peut émettre des sanctions de trois niveaux:

– L'avertissement: c'est une première mise en garde adressée aux dirigeants de la société.

– L'injonction: l'AFA peut exiger de l'entreprise la mise en œuvre des mesures internes anticorruption en s'appuyant sur les propositions et recommandations issues du contrôle. Le délai de mise en conformité est fixé par l'AFA et ne peut excéder trois ans.

– La sanction financière: l'AFA peut émettre une amende à l'encontre de la personne physique et/ou morale concernée. Son montant peut atteindre 200 000 euros pour une personne physique et 1 000 000 d'euros pour une personne morale [4].

Les principales institutions de l'État français qui luttent contre la corruption sont: la Commission pour la transparence financière de la vie politique qui surveille la situation patrimoniale des parlementaires, la Commission nationale des comptes de campagne et des financements politiques - les forces de l'ordre, le Ministère de la Justice; le Département de lutte contre la corruption, opérant depuis 2004 au sein de la Direction de lutte contre la délinquance économique et financière de la Police Judiciaire; Service central de prévention de la corruption [2, p. 125].

Le Service central de prévention de la corruption – existe dans la structure du Ministère de la Justice de France depuis 1993. Malgré sa petite taille, il dispose d'un fort potentiel analytique puisqu'il regroupe des experts détachés de nombreuses institutions étatiques du système judiciaire et administratif. Les principaux types d'activités de ce service sont la collecte d'informations et la consultation d'experts indépendants sur les questions liées à l'émergence du risque de corruption et aux affaires de corruption faisant l'objet d'une enquête. La plupart des demandes de conseils émanent des autorités locales. Récemment, le Service central de prévention de la corruption – s'est engagé de plus en plus activement dans des activités éducatives et a aidé à l'adoption de codes d'éthique dans les organisations des secteurs public et privé [3].

Pour conclure il faut dire qu'en France la lutte contre la corruption dure depuis longtemps. Cependant, après avoir analysé les spécificités de la mise en œuvre de la politique anti-corruption, nous pouvons nous assurer que cette activité fonctionne réellement. L'expérience de la France en matière de lutte contre la corruption est un exemple à suivre.

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## **EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN JAPAN**

Japan's success in preventing crime cannot be attributed to any one reason. The low crime rate in this country is associated with a number of circumstances of a socio-economic, socio-psychological, legal, organizational, managerial, technological and other nature. To prove this, we will conduct a criminological analysis of the modern Japanese model of crime prevention, which includes the following areas (strategies) of preventive activities:

1) long-term implementation of the "community policing" strategy;

2) measures within the framework of social crime prevention;

3) effective criminal policy;

4) implementation of science and technology achievements in crime prevention activities [1].

The crime prevention system in Japan is focused on local programs. The Ministry of Justice has developed a model crime prevention program for a district. There are two types of district programs: scientific, which aim to criminologically diagnose the state of crime in the district, and applied, which contain specific prevention measures. There are also municipal programs in which the population of the districts participates. The functions of early (pre-criminal) and post-penitentiary (after serving a sentence) anti-relapse prevention in Japan are carried out by special rehabilitation

assistance bodies. They are staffed by voluntary and full-time employees [2, p. 6].

Japan has the most successful system of community prevention. This circumstance plays an important role in the fact that this industrialized country, unlike others, has a fairly low crime rate. The Crime Prevention Association, a semi-public, semi-governmental organization, is actively working in this area. Its units operate at different levels (from national to local) at each police station. The grassroots of this association are crime prevention centers, which work in close contact with neighborhood self-government committees.

The Association of Big Brothers and Big Sisters is involved in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Its structural units operate in all prefectures of Japan. The organization's members are young people under the age of 20, mostly students, who volunteer to work with offenders in close cooperation with schools, parents, and the police. Preventive work with juveniles is also carried out by women's rehabilitation protection societies, which were established in 1953. At the state level, there is the Japanese Women's Council for Rehabilitative Protection, which coordinates the activities of local bodies in each prefecture [2, p. 7].

A police volunteer is a person who, by choice, devotes time and energy to performing tasks at the direction of and on behalf of an organization. They agree to do so without expectation of compensation or financial reward, except for payment of pre-determined out-of-pocket expenses. There is no obligation on either party, so no employment contract is entered into when a person agrees to serve as a volunteer.

Volunteer roles are performed in the workplace and are designed to improve police performance and provide additional support to local communities throughout the police force's area of operation. They assist officers and staff who can focus on core policing duties, which means more officers on the streets and better support from the public [4].

So, over the past 10 years (as for 2016), the number of volunteers involved in crime prevention has grown from about 200,000 to almost 3,000,000. Many of these volunteers accompany children on their way to school; others regularly "inspect dangerous places." However, the most popular activity is neighborhood patrols. The activities of these volunteers take place against the backdrop of a growing number of volunteers helping ex-prisoners and juvenile offenders reintegrate into society. This is a remarkable development

not only because of its unprecedented scale, but also because in Japan, as in many other industrialized countries, "public demand" in recent years has led to stricter punishment for criminals and greater public attention to the needs of victims rather than criminals [3].

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## **THE EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

The experience of combating crime in foreign countries is analyzed, namely, attention is drawn to the most effective foreign developments to ensure the safety of citizens.

**Key words:** security, crime prevention, foreign experience, prevention.

The relevance of this topic in the field of fighting crime is due to the fact that during the last ten years, there is a tendency to increase the level of crime throughout the world, and, at the same time, the insufficiency of measures regarding social and legal control of the growing criminalization of social relations.

In Ukraine, there is no concept of fighting crime approved at the state level, which is due to many economic, social, political, legal

and other features and contradictions of the development of market relations in the country: the creation of the criminal justice system has not been completed; law enforcement agencies are being reformed; development of national legislation continues; state institutions are implemented, which must meet the best European and world standards in this area of public relations [2, p. 24–29].

A review of the world's experience in combating crime shows that, under modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a threat to the national security of most countries of the world and democratic development. Criminal elements have close interregional and international ties and increasingly direct their efforts to establish control over the most profitable spheres of economic relations.

The lack of a unified national concept of combating crimes, the inconsistency of state-wide, regional, sectoral state targeted social prevention programs in the relevant areas does not contribute to the prevention of crime in the country. Such a situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on a social, democratic and legal state, since the existing situation does not take into account the realities of modern times, because the fight against crime has long since turned into a global world problem, which has acquired not only a national, but also an international, transnational character [1, p. 7].

There are many systems of international organizations and institutions for combating crime, including: the General Assembly, the International Court of Justice, the Secretariat (sector) for the prevention of crime and criminal justice, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice in the composition of 40 states- of members is a functional body of ECOSOR, which develops international policy and coordinates actions on crime prevention and criminal justice, regional research institutes and UN centers, etc.

International non-governmental organizations also make a significant contribution to combating crime, namely: the International Association of Criminal Law; International Criminological Association and others. Special attention is paid to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) [4]. The Central Criminal Police Agency – Europol, the Council of Europe (Parliamentary Assembly, Committee of Ministers, European Committee for Legal Cooperation, European Committee on Crime Problems) contributes to the fight against crime at the regional level. Regional cooperation in the fight against crime is carried out at the interstate level (Interparliamentary Assembly, Council of Heads of

State, Council of Heads of Government) and at the interdepartmental level of law enforcement agencies (prosecutor's office, internal affairs agencies, security agencies, tax police). However, the central place in the fight against crime is occupied by the police bodies of the countries of the world.

Looking at the fact that countering crime in highly developed countries of the world is of great importance, there is a need to implement their successful experience in Ukraine as well. Thus, in 1970, the US Congress adopted the Organized Crime Control Act, which provides for legislative and preventive measures to prevent crimes subject to federal jurisdiction, as well as the practice of involving citizens in preventive work, where there is an institute of voluntary law enforcement assistants.

Let's give an example of a country, namely Japan, which often uses in penitentiary practice numerous programs to "change" the behavior and treatment of certain categories of convicts with the help of psychiatry and psychology (intense mental impact, electric shock, etc.).

Comprehensive crime prevention programs in Japan can be divided into two types. The first is programs that are usually developed by educational or scientific institutions for the purpose of criminological study of various aspects of criminal manifestations.

The second type of crime prevention in Japan is also programs that are developed by municipal or state authorities. It is local communities that can develop special preventive programs, the effect of which is to prevent the commission of new crimes.

Citizen participation in patrols is also often practiced in Canada. It is by working together with the police that civilian patrols reduce fear of criminals and maintain a sense of personal safety [4].

In a number of cases, a so-called control post is created around identified areas of increased criminal activity, especially at night; such zones are, in particular, places of deprivation of liberty. It is appropriate to pay attention to the research of the Canadian criminologist A. Wilner, who notes that in many ways it is the feeling of isolation and the desire to secure themselves that forces convicts to seek protection in a group of their own kind.

The following example is Great Britain, which has been operating the Permanent Conference on Crime Prevention since 1966. It includes representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, the Confederation of British Industry, trade unions and the Association of Senior Police Officers. As part of this organization,

there are working groups that deal with the prevention of robberies and robberies [3, p. 6].

Therefore, the creation of a special state body in our country will be relevant, which will deal with: conducting nationwide research on the level of latent crime; determining the main directions of state policy in the field of crime prevention; analysis of manifestations of international crime; as well as coordinate the activities of state structures and law enforcement agencies on the implementation of crime prevention measures.

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## **FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Terrorism is considered one of the most dangerous crimes due to its potential to cause widespread harm and destruction. Acts of terrorism can result in loss of life, physical injuries, psychological trauma, and damage to property and infrastructure. The impact of terrorism can also extend beyond the immediate victims and affect entire communities and societies. Fighting terrorism is a top priority for many countries and international organizations. The threat of terrorism is a global issue that knows no borders, nationality, or religion. The international community must tackle this challenge together. The following are some of the ways countries and organizations are fighting terrorism.

## **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

NATO's work on counter-terrorism focuses on improving awareness of the threat, developing capabilities to prepare and respond, and enhancing engagement with partner countries and other international actors. NATO's Counter-Terrorism Policy Guidelines focus Alliance efforts on three main areas: awareness, capabilities and engagement.

NATO's counter-terrorism work spans across the Alliance's three core tasks: deterrence and defence, crisis prevention and management, and cooperative security. NATO cooperates with partners and international organisations to leverage the full potential of each stakeholder engaged in the global counter-terrorism effort.

The Alliance's Strategic Concept recognises terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, as the most direct asymmetric threat to the security of NATO citizens and to international peace and prosperity.

Capability development and work on innovative technologies are part of NATO's core business, and methods that address asymmetric threats, including terrorism and the use of non-conventional weapons, are of particular relevance [1].

## **United States Department of State**

The State Department is working to build a global consensus on degrading and defeating terrorism/Through a combination of diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance, the Department works with foreign government partners to build the capabilities necessary to prevent, degrade, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. This includes efforts to strengthen law enforcement and judicial capabilities, expand aviation and border security, deepen global information sharing, counter terrorist financing, improve crisis response, and counter violent extremism. Through its global engagement, the State Department promotes greater burden sharing to address terrorist threats and encourages countries to build counterterrorism capacity in their own regions. The State Department also works closely with the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Justice, Treasury, and the Intelligence Community to lead an integrated whole-of-government approach to international counterterrorism [2].

## **The United Nations**

The United Nations is actively involved in the fight against terrorism through various initiatives and programs. The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) was established in 2017 to enhance the coordination and coherence of the UN's counter-terrorism

efforts. The UNOCT is responsible for providing capacity-building assistance to member states, promoting international cooperation, and developing and implementing counter-terrorism strategies.

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted in 2006 by all UN member states to provide a common strategic and operational approach to fighting terrorism. The strategy focuses on four pillars: addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and combating terrorism, building states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, and ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law [3].

The United Nations also has a Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) that was established by the Security Council to monitor the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The CTC works with member states to identify areas where they need assistance and provides technical support to help them implement the strategy [4].

### **The European Union (EU)**

The European Union (EU) considers fighting terrorism as a top priority and works closely with its member states to prevent terrorist attacks and ensure security. The EU's counter-terrorism responses are framed around the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2005, which commits the Union to combating terrorism globally while respecting human rights and allowing its citizens to live in an area of freedom, security, and justice. It is built around four strands: PREVENT, PROTECT, PURSUE, and RESPOND.

The EU has also adopted a directive on combating terrorism, which strengthens the legal framework of the EU to prevent terrorist attacks and address the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters. The EU terrorist list is another measure taken by the EU to combat terrorism [5].

### **France**

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 [6].

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 [7].

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## **OVERVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

The criminal justice system is the network of government and private agencies intended to manage accused and convicted criminals. The criminal justice system is comprised of multiple interrelated pillars, consisting of academia, law enforcement, forensic services, the judiciary, and corrections. These pillars are fashioned to support the ideals of legal justice. Legal justice is the result of forging the rights of individuals with the government's corresponding duty to ensure and protect those rights – referred to as due process. These constitutional entitlements cannot be given and protected without the abiding commitments of those professionals working in the criminal justice system. Consequently, such professionals must submit themselves to the ethical principles of the criminal justice system and evidence persistent integrity in their character. This is accomplished with the help of a worthy code of professional ethics that signals competence, reliability, accountability, and overall trustworthiness – when properly administered [1].

Crime prevention and law enforcement are central to the mission of professionals in the field of criminal justice. Criminal justice encompasses the entire system responsible for enforcing and upholding criminal laws. This system includes various components, such as the police, prosecutors, the courts, and corrections. Each of these components plays a vital role in the administration of justice [2].

Law enforcement agencies are tasked with enforcing criminal laws. They have the authority to issue citations or summonses to individuals who violate the law, directing them to appear in court. In some cases, the police may make arrests, taking individuals into custody, even if they resist. Additionally, the police are responsible for crime prevention, using various strategies to deter criminal activity, such as patrolling high-crime areas and using surveillance cameras and license plate readers [2].

Prosecutors are responsible for officially charging individuals with violations of criminal law in court. They determine the charges based on the applicable laws and the severity of the offense. Crimes are generally classified as minor non-criminal petty offenses, misdemeanors, or felonies, depending on the potential punishment.

Prosecutors have significant power in influencing the outcome of a case by determining the charges and potential penalties [2].

The court system oversees the legal processes within a criminal case, ultimately deciding whether an individual violated the criminal law. When individuals are charged with crimes, they are brought before the court, which may decide whether they can be released on bail or their recognizance. The court manages various pretrial stages, including hearings on motions and decisions on trial type (bench trial or jury trial). Plea bargaining and guilty pleas are also part of the court's functions.

After an individual is convicted of a crime, they become part of the correctional system. The correctional system administers punishments and sentences, which may include probation, incarceration, or parole. There are also alternative sentences available, depending on the circumstances [2].

In summary, the criminal justice system is a complex framework consisting of law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, and corrections. Its primary functions include enforcing criminal laws, determining charges and penalties, conducting legal proceedings, and managing sentences and punishments. Each component plays a crucial role in ensuring justice is served within the bounds of the law [2].

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## **ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

According to article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law", martial law is a special legal regime that is introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, threat 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 government bodies with the powers necessary to to avert threats, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate threats to state independence Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary restriction of constitutional rights and temporary restriction of constitutional rights and freedoms of human and citizens and rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, indicating the term of these restrictions [1].

So what has changed for the National Police during the period of martial law on the territory of Ukraine? The direction of the National Police of Ukraine transformed during martial law, so its competence was expanded: military formations are involved together with law enforcement agencies in solving tasks related to the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law, in compliance with their purpose and specifics of activity in accordance with article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law" [1]. Referring to an interview with the ex-head of the National Police of Ukraine, "Since the beginning of the full-scale war, the police officers have been engaged in a variety of activities - from the usual maintenance of public order to evacuating civilians from the combat zone, detecting diversionists and investigating Russian war crimes" [2]. In accordance with the article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the Police shall receive free information necessary for the performance of the tasks and powers of the Police, including those related to war prisoners, upon written request [3]. Rules for wearing police uniforms have been softened: article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was amended to state that during the period of martial law, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is not required to carry a special badge [3]. The war introduces new orders and new realities, and as a consequence, new ways of solving crimes: according to the new version of Article 40 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," the police will be able to use such technical aids as drones and special technical equipment to counter their use; specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and license plates of transport vehicles [3]. The police are also heavily involved in organizing prisoner exchanges and searching for missing persons, which is essential during the war. The police are now allowed to check documents and record the data contained in the documents if a person has external features similar to those of a person who has left a place of detention for prisoners of war, and law

enforcement officers are also allowed to stop transport if there is information that suggests that the driver or passenger of the transport is a person who has left a place of detention for prisoners of war without permission in accordance with part 1 of article 32 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [3].

Summarizing all mentioned above, Ukrainian legislation has significantly changed since the beginning of the invasion of Ukraine, starting with police reform and ending with the expansion of powers and responsibilities assigned to law enforcers. War changes people, laws, and people's attitudes toward laws. That is why round-the-clock police work is so necessary for Ukrainian society. In conclusion, I would like to point out that the police and the soldiers serve together for the benefit of Ukraine, the military on the front of territorial integrity, and law enforcement on the front of protection of citizens, and this joint work has a huge contribution to the protection of Ukraine as a state.

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## **PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY AND INFORMATION SECURITY SECTOR OF UKRAINE**

Human security encompasses all the most important issues facing the modern world, including peace, human rights, and inequality. Security can no longer be linked exclusively to national

or military security. Human security is a broad conceptual approach applicable to all areas of development policy.

One of the most important state factors in Ukraine that contributed to the conflict with Russia was the weakness of state institutions, largely due to corruption and nepotism. This weakness affected both the military response to Russian aggression and created the political instability in which the war flourished.

The issue of ensuring certain aspects of information security is assigned to the tasks of various public authorities (Parliament, Government, executive authorities, law enforcement agencies, etc.). The technologies of hybrid warfare used by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, restrictive measures (sanctions) and an effective mechanism for monitoring and accountability for their violation are one of the effective mechanisms for responding to the disinformation activities of the Russian Federation as an aggressor state [1].

So every nation state has an obligation to ensure security for itself and its citizens. Typically, the state also devises a series of laws that provide for the implementation of security-sector rules and regulations.

In general, the security sector is comprised of a military component (the army, navy, special forces, etc) and a civilian component (internal security of the state).

The civilian security sector in Ukraine is comprised of law-enforcement agencies such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Police, State Border Guard Service, National Anti-Corruption Bureau and Security Service of Ukraine; and rule of law agencies such as the Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor's Office, and local courts system; with roles also being played by civil society and the parliament of Ukraine.

Reform of the civilian security sector is not possible without also integrating cross-cutting priorities such as anti-corruption, good governance, and human rights and gender equality – these play a part in each of EUAM's five priorities and are relevant for all agencies of the civilian security sector [2].

On February 24, the president of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, launched an unlawful and unprovoked full-scale invasion of Ukraine, resulting in war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other atrocities committed by members of Russia's forces. International organizations and nongovernmental organizations, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, issued

periodic reports documenting abuses committed by Russia's forces during the war; however, Russia's forces and their proxies throughout the war methodically obstructed, harassed, and intimidated international monitors denying them sufficient access.

Following the start of its full-scale invasion in February, Russia's forces continued to escalate attacks on civilians. Russia mobilized, armed, trained, and led proxy forces from territories under its occupation (including parts of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk, and Zaporizhzhya oblasts and Crimea). Russia's forces continue to conduct hostilities, including launching missile and drone strikes throughout Ukraine, hitting critical infrastructure, including power, water, and heating facilities. More than 13 million residents were displaced and thousands of civilians killed, including 429 confirmed deaths among children, with experts assessing the actual number was likely much higher. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that widespread attacks by Russia's forces against critical infrastructure during the coldest months of the year caused the humanitarian situation to further deteriorate, leading to mass displacement of civilians and the numbers are not final, the war continues.

Serious human rights abuses committed by Russia's forces in occupied areas involved severe and wide-ranging cases and included credible reports of: mass and unlawful killings, including extrajudicial killings; forced disappearances; torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, including of children; arbitrary arrest or detention; political prisoners or detainees, particularly during "filtration" operations involving interrogation, torture, forced separation of families, forced deportation and adoptions of Ukraine's children to Russian families; unjust interference with privacy; punishment of family members for alleged offenses of a relative; serious abuses in a conflict, including atrocities, torture and physical abuses; serious restrictions on freedom of expression, including for members of the media, including violence or threats of violence against journalists, unjustified arrests or prosecutions of journalists, censorship, and the existence of criminal libel; serious restrictions on internet freedom; substantial interference with freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association, severe restrictions of religious freedom; restrictions on freedom of movement; serious and unreasonable restrictions on political participation; serious restrictions on or harassment of domestic and international human rights organizations [3].

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## **INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE DURING THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION**

Ukraine is facing extraordinary challenges due to the war started by Russia. In this conflict, our country is losing an extraordinary number of people every day, suffering significant financial and economic losses, and is experiencing a major destructive impact on the industrial and infrastructural capabilities that have been built up over the years. Russia's active military aggression against Ukraine poses a danger to the very existence of our country and represents a real challenge to the system of global collective security. This situation generates threats of a global scale, especially in the areas of security and humanitarian issues. Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine is not a local but a global problem that affects the life of the international, especially the European, community and is becoming the most serious challenge to European stability and security. Therefore, a worthy response to armed aggression and countering its consequences requires mobilization of available resources at all levels, from local to global.

The international community, having supported Ukraine in repelling armed aggression, demonstrates high cohesion and readiness to consolidate assistance to rebuild the affected economy. Our country's allies, primarily the United States and the EU, have already guaranteed the creation of a joint long-term instrument for

infrastructure reconstruction, institutional modernization, and economic transformation. Ukraine has also announced the development of a post-war recovery strategy, which will contribute to its progress as an EU candidate country and will be the basis for receiving resource and organizational support from Ukraine's involvement in pan-European programs, European regional and cross-border cooperation.

According to official sources, the main areas of international assistance to Ukraine in the context of Russia's full-scale invasion are humanitarian aid with medicines and medical equipment; assistance in evacuating the wounded from the combat zone and adjacent territories; organization of tactical medicine training; assistance in treating the wounded and civilians by foreign doctors both in Ukraine and in countries bordering Ukraine; organization of treatment and rehabilitation of the wounded and children in leading medical centers in Europe, the United States and Canada; medical and psychological assistance [1].

One of the main areas of international partnership in the context of armed aggression is assistance in organizing treatment of wounded and civilians in leading medical centers in Europe and the United States, including through the Evacom program. Thus, more than 29 European partner countries, including: Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Romania, Luxembourg, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Austria, Norway, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria and Norway, as well as leading clinics in the United States and Canada, receive Ukrainian civilian patients and wounded and released Ukrainian defenders with combined severe mine-blast injuries, burns, cancer patients and patients with diseases requiring specialized treatment. The Ministry of Health of Ukraine has developed principles for medical evacuation of patients based on the principles of international humanitarian law and the UN Charter. According to official sources, on average, four evacuation flights are made every week to treat Ukrainians abroad [2].

Thanks to the cooperation of the Ministry of Health and the European Commission, with the support of the WHO, the Polish government and many international partners, more than 2,000 Ukrainians have been evacuated by specialized medical transport from different cities of Ukraine to foreign clinics. According to the Ministry of Reintegration, the transportation takes place from hubs or airports in Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. At the same time, the Ministry of Health monitors the movement of patients in EU clinics

with the assistance of the ministries of health of EU member states, receives additional information, etc. Return to Ukraine is carried out through embassies or consulates in the patient's country of residence." International assistance to children has its own peculiarities. For example, more than 500 children with cancer continued their treatment in Europe, the United States, and Canada thanks to the organization of 15 medical convoys from Ukraine to the UNICORN Children's Cancer Hub in Poland. Children are referred for treatment to the leading pediatric oncology centers identified by the International Community of Pediatric Oncologists and coordinators of the Global Pediatric Oncology Initiative at St. Jude Hospital (USA) [3].

To date, the Foundation has received \$43 million, 22 of which have already been allocated to humanitarian programs. The Foundation's official website notes the donation of Canadian Martha Rogers, who, with a personal contribution in memory of her mother, who also sympathized with Ukraine, and thanks to the fundraisers she organized, was able to raise \$1 million for the needs of Ukraine's aid programs. The start and end dates of the fundraiser were chosen as significant: August 24, Ukraine's Independence Day, and September 7, Ukrainian Canadian Heritage Day.

In summary, the text highlights the extremely difficult situation Ukraine is facing due to the war initiated by Russia. Military aggression poses a serious threat not only to Ukraine but also to global security. The international community is ready to help Ukraine overcome the consequences of this conflict. In particular, humanitarian aid is provided to treat the wounded and evacuate them from the war zone, as well as medical and psychological assistance to refugees. It is noted that medical evacuation and treatment of the wounded in leading medical centers in Europe and the United States is one of the priorities of international assistance.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The question of the relevance of the role of the police during martial law is important and complex. Martial law may be declared in a country during military conflict, terrorist threats, natural disasters, civil unrest or other emergency situations. The role of the police during martial law may vary depending on the specific circumstances and legal norms of the country. Here are some aspects that make this topic relevant:

1. Maintaining public order.
2. Evacuation and assistance to the population.
3. Protection of important facilities.
4. Terrorism Prevention.
5. Protection of human rights.

The relevance of this topic is that effective police management during martial law can determine a large impact on the safety and well-being of the population. Properly configured police work can reduce threats to citizens and help restore civil order after a crisis [1].

The National Police has undergone some changes: a significant number of changes have been 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.

In general, during the period of martial law in Ukraine, three laws were adopted, which, in particular, concern 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" regarding the optimization of police activities, including during martial law";

2) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Missing Persons" and other legislative acts of Ukraine on improving the 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 Militia Ranks During Martial Law" [2].

Modern policing should be based on a human rights-based approach, accordingly, the police are responsible for taking reasonable and appropriate measures to enable people to realize their rights. The police must not unduly interfere with the exercise of rights and must always act impartially, the police are the most visible manifestation of state power. Its main task is maintenance of legality and public order, protection and respect for the fundamental human rights and freedoms, crime prevention and fight against it, as well as providing assistance and services to society [3].

The activity of law enforcement agencies is primarily aimed at protection of human and citizen rights and freedoms, maintaining law and order in the state. The main difference between law enforcement agencies and other state agencies is that law enforcement institutes are specially endowed by the state with powers to carry out activities for the protection of human and citizen rights from violations in accordance with the specified law of order.

Ensuring the protection of law and order by the police in the event of the occurrence of various types of offenses at a high professional level allows to minimize panic, the commission of crimes, provide timely assistance to the population and, ultimately, ensure the implementation of the complex emergency measures in full [4].

Martial law conditions require very close and detailed cooperation between the police and the military to maintain security and order at a critical time when the threat to national security is high. The police and the military must develop a joint strategy that will define their roles, functions and tasks under martial law.

Effective cooperation requires a constant exchange of information between the police and the military. The police and the military should share responsibility for the security and protection of critical facilities such as power plants, transport highways, communication hubs, etc. The police and the military can jointly set up roadblocks, patrol areas and ensure the safety of residents.

It is important that the police and the military work together to maintain public order, prevent pogroms and other violations of the law during martial law. This close cooperation between the police and the military is essential to maintain security and order during martial law and must be well organized and coordinated to achieve the best results in protecting national interests and civilian security [5].

The work of the police in the conditions of martial law has its own legal features, and it is regulated by legislative acts that ensure the functioning of the police in conditions of conflict or war. During martial law, special wartime laws are often introduced that give the police and military additional powers and restrict certain civil rights. These laws regulate aspects such as curfews, restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly. Under martial law, the police may have enhanced powers, including detaining people, conducting searches, controlling the movement of people and transport, and maintaining public order. Police under martial law must act within the framework of international norms and conventions that regulate human rights and the humanitarian law of war. Police personnel must adhere to laws and moral standards. An important aspect is the existence of mechanisms of control and supervision over the activities of the police under martial law to prevent abuses and violations of human rights [6].

Police cooperation with international organizations is an important aspect of providing security and humanitarian aid during conflicts and crisis situations. The police can cooperate with international humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross or UNICEF. In cases where conflict leads to mass displacement of people, the police can work with UN agencies and other organizations to ensure the safety of refugees in temporary camps, to control the circulation and legalization of weapons in conflict situations, to prevent the illegal proliferation and use of weapons.

Cooperation with international organizations plays an important role in ensuring security and humanitarian aid during conflicts and contributes to stability in post-conflict regions.

The psychological state of a police officer plays a key role in his activities. It is the same regulator of behavior in wartime, which should be developed during tactical exercises with a psychological

impact on the policeman and subsequent analysis of the task performed. The development of emotional intelligence, the ability to understand and manage one's feelings, mastering the skills of self-regulation will be useful to a police officer while serving under martial law.

Today's realities testify to the need to improve the readiness of state bodies, in particular bodies and units of the National Police for service in the conditions of the introduction of martial law. The process of establishing the legal framework that forms the model the service of police officers in wartime continues so far, however, the general framework is formed and needs its improvement in accordance with international standards and taking into account already acquired experience [7].

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## **PICKPOCKETING. FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

While Europe has little violent crime, it does have its share of petty purse snatching, pickpocketing, phone grabbing, and general ripping off of tourists – especially in places where tourists gather [1, p. 7].

Thieves target vacationers – not because they're mean, but because they're smart. We're the ones with all the good stuff in our bags and wallets. Loaded down with valuables, jetlagged, and bumbling around in a strange new environment, we stick out like jeweled thumbs.

If you have been pickpocketed abroad, you'd know how it feels and how helpless it makes you feel. But that doesn't and shouldn't stop you from travelling. In fact, it helps you to travel with all the necessary precautions. If you have already experienced it and didn't know what to do, keep reading. Others who haven't experienced anything like this before, keep reading so that you are prepared. This can happen to anyone, even you [1, p. 17].

Here are some tips to help you avoid pickpockets:

–Do not put anything valuable in the back pocket. Yours bulged out wallet is an easy target.

–Sling bags are easy targets too. Make sure you carry cross body bags or backpacks when roaming in crowded areas. Even better if you wear them on your front.

–Don't look like an outsider. Try to blend in by wearing what locals wear.

–Don't immediately take out your smartphones or maps when you get out of the train or bus. It is a clear indication that you are an outsider and not a local resident. This increases your chance of getting pickpocketed abroad.

–Keep soft copies of the documents you are carrying with you. Do not keep all the originals together. Keep them in separate pockets.

–Do not wear expensive jewellery when travelling to a crowded place. Consider wearing cheaper jewellery or NO jewellery while travelling. Diamonds are safe when they are in the safe of a hotel room or at your home. They are not the correct choice to wear

in a place filled with people. If you still wish to wear one, buy a fake one and wear it.

–Don't offer your phone to strangers and make it easy for them to steal it.

–Don't put your smartphones on the table when sitting in a crowded place or even in a coffee shop.

–When travelling, use cash as less as possible. Instead, use credit cards and debit cards. It is easier to report fraud when you pay with cards. You can block them with just one call if you notice any unusual activity on your cards.

–Use a money belt; Period. Instead of taking a wallet that can be slipped away from the back and make you regret every second of your trip, take a money belt. A money belt can be wrapped around your waist and is spacious enough to carry your money and mobile and other small items [2, p. 2].

–Where pickpockets hang out: tourists attractions, public transportation, museums, train stations, restaurants, cafes, and bars, thrift beach, retail stores. Be careful and attentive, protect yourself and your loved ones.

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## **SPECIFICS OF THE UK POLICE WORK**

The work of police officers in different countries has its own characteristics. It depends on quite different legislation in the state. We propose to investigate the specifics of police work in Great Britain in order to study and find new ideas for possible implementation in Ukraine. The structure of the UK police consists of the police units of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, as well as the National Special Police Forces (British Transport Police, Civil Nuclear Police, Ministry of Defense Police, National Police Aviation Service). With the help of the official website of the British

police, those who wish can help the employees. This speaks of developed communication and interaction between citizens and representatives of the state.

Special Constables are a group of trained volunteers who support and work alongside local police. Special constables can become any citizens, regardless of profession, who have undergone special training. Special constables have the same powers as police officers, even wear the same uniform, but work no more than 4 hours a week in the local police force. Taking part in all aspects of police activity (answering calls, patrolling, working in schools, providing assistance in various situations, monitoring and regulating traffic, etc.), special constables are a direct link between the police and the community, because they themselves are its representatives [3, p. 135–136].

The peculiarity of the English police is the absence of a special corps of the criminal police. All employees (constable and above) have the appropriate rights to conduct pre-trial investigation of criminal cases. There is no special body or official performing this function in England. Although at the same time it should be noted that the entire regular police force in England consists of the police, who wear a uniform, and the police "in plainclothes". The main tasks of the "form" police are crime prevention, regulation of street traffic, protection of life and property of the population. The vast majority of police officers belong to this category of police, and therefore they are entrusted with the most important work of the police: carrying out the patrol service. The main duty of patrol officers is to detect violations of the law, as well as to intervene in incidents that may lead to violations of the law. The tasks of the police "in civilian life, mainly include the detection and investigation of crimes. Each police unit has its own investigative unit, whose officers work mainly "in plainclothes".

So, the characteristics of the organizational and functional structure of the court of the prosecutor's office, the police of England shows that the system of law enforcement agencies of this country reflects the form of its state government, which is a constitutional monarchy [1, p. 67].

A special body – the Independent Police Complaint Commission – is required to investigate allegations against the police in Britain. A parliamentary committee inquiry concluded last year that the Independent Police Complaints Commission was in many cases unable to carry out its duties properly. The search for more effective control over Britain's police and security services is almost continuous. One of

the new initiatives in Britain is the introduction of elected regional police and crime commissioners. The main responsibility of such commissioners is to ensure the effectiveness of police work.

According to the results of surveys collected by the independent institution Legatum institute, more than 71% of Britons believe that it is safe for them to walk the streets at night. Britain's official crime rate has been falling for the past few decades and last year reached its lowest level since records began in 1981. And this is against the background of a constant reduction in police spending and a reduction in the number of employees. This circumstance can be a confirmation of the opinions of those experts and activists who emphasize that safety and order in society is guaranteed not only by the police, but by a system of factors: the level of people's well-being, the level of public trust in government institutions. And of course, it is better to prevent crime than to fight its consequences [2].

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#### **CRIME: MALAWI**

The purpose of this article is to study the principles of different crimes in Malawi. Human trafficking is a growing problem in Malawi, with an increasing number of people being exploited for forced labour and sex trafficking. Although there is limited data on the scale of this crime, reports suggest that the country is a significant route for human trafficking in the South African region.

Most victims are exploited within the country, with forced labour in agriculture, brickmaking and animal herding being the most common forms of exploitation. Child labour is also prevalent, with traffickers luring children from rural areas under false pretenses and subjecting them to physical or sexual abuse. Refugee camps are also a key area for traffickers to exploit men in forced labour, and women and girls in sex trafficking. Traffickers primarily target adults and children for labour and sex trafficking, from neighbouring countries – Mozambique and Zambia, for instance – and the Great Lakes region, as well as the Horn of Africa and Nepal.

To avoid detection, traffickers increasingly use smaller, less obvious transportation methods, such as bicycles and motorbikes, to transport potential victims. The human trafficking market in Malawi has enriched criminal groups and increased funding for other illegal markets, including trafficking in narcotics and arms [1, p. 1].

Main part. As noted in the Washington Post's Monkey Cage, "evidence points to a link between transparency and citizens' perceptions of government corruption". The latter is high in Malawi. President Lazarus Chakwera has vowed to change this and "end the era of government secrecy and usher in the dawn of government accountability", in part by bringing the Access to Information Act, 2017 into force. But the Malawi Police Service has a role to play too. In the spirit of transparency and to ensure accountability, the police should regularly share and publish information about:

- the demographics and size of the police service, including the number of officers who leave the police each year and the various reasons why;
- the number and type of complaints received against officers and the disposal of those complaints;
- information around police uses of force, at minimum whenever bullets or tear gas are discharged;
- comprehensive statistics about reports made to the police, arrests made, cases prosecuted, bailed and diverted, and the number of individuals sentenced;
- the number of traffic stops made, tickets issued, and monies collected.

To ensure accurate reporting and hold government and civil servants responsible, the Malawian Constitution and the Access to Information Act explain that governments and institutions must be transparent. Malawians deserve more than patchy data and circumstantial evidence. They deserve to know how much crime is present in the country as well as what and how their police are acting

to address public safety. They deserve to know, amongst other things, if crime is indeed rising or falling [2, p. 1].

Southern African organized crime groups are typically involved in wildlife and forestry crime. They are also becoming increasingly involved in trafficking in drugs, firearms, people, stolen cars and counterfeit products, particularly pharmaceuticals. Malawi has the additional challenges of illegal immigration, and tax, economic and commercial fraud. Most crime networks engage in 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.

To anticipate, monitor, prevent and investigate these threats, and because crime networks invariably operate globally, it is essential for Malawi's law enforcement to have access to a global police cooperation tool enabling it to work with counterparts in all continents.

The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in Lilongwe is Malawi's lead agency for national criminal investigations requiring cooperation with police forces in other countries. The NCB sits at the heart of the Malawi Police Service (MPS), in the Criminal Investigation Department, the 'plain clothed' police unit which investigates serious crime. The 10 police officers who work for the NCB are specialized in tackling the crime areas of specific concern to Malawi, and share valuable regional intelligence with the global INTERPOL police community.

The President of Malawi is the Commander in Chief of the Malawi Police Service but delegates its day-to-day running to the Ministry of Homeland Security. In addition to providing national law enforcement services, the Ministry of Homeland Security is responsible for prison, immigration and citizenship services. MPS is under the command of an Inspector General assisted by two Deputy Inspectors General in charge of Administration and Operations respectively. Serving a population of more than 14 million people, MPS organizes its administrative and operational activities by four police regions [3, p. 1].

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## **FIGHTING ORGANIZED CRIME IN CANADA**

Organized crime is when a group of three or more people commit crimes to make money. Such crimes include gambling; prostitution; pornography; illegal drug trafficking; insurance and construction fraud; illegal bankruptcy; vehicle theft; computer crime; and forgery. The widespread distribution of organized crime was first revealed in the 1960s. In the early 2000s, new laws were passed to fight organized crime in Canada [1].

This chapter examines the effectiveness of the various strategies and tools available to combat OC. These measures are highly varied, ranging from the incapacitation of major OC figures and the forfeiture of their proceeds of crime to witnesses protection programs and electronic surveillance. As these initiatives cannot be readily categorized into discrete groups (e.g., legal versus investigative strategies), they are all presented in this one section. The order of their presentation is not a reflection of their relative importance, prominence, or effectiveness [2].

In every large Canadian city, local bookmakers used to be involved in organized crime through an elaborate system established to protect the individual bookie from large losses. Today, organized crime provides many underground sports betting and illicit card game operations. Other organized crime activities are not fueled as much by public demand. They involve the importation and distribution of harder drugs such as heroin; Internet and credit card fraud; and murder and extortion. Other activities that aid and abet organized crime include the ongoing corruption of public officials and the "laundering" of the proceeds of criminal activities. One of the simplest ways to launder money is through activities in which there is a constant flow of cash, such as slot machines and gambling. Without corruption, organized crime groups would find it difficult to exist. The efforts of organized crime members to corrupt police, judges, politicians, lawyers, and government and civilian officials are arguably more harmful to society than any other organized crime activity [2].

For decades, law enforcement strategies have focused on identifying and prosecuting leaders of criminal enterprises.

Participants can be charged or arrested for relatively minor infractions. The traditional prosecutorial model of attacking organized crime – conviction and temporary deprivation of responsibility of the heads of the criminal family for certain crimes [2].

Canada's organized crime groups must have been really into HGTV growing up, with real estate being a top interest. Financial crimes such as mortgage and real estate fraud are amongst the top 3 activities. The other two rounding out the top are illicit drugs and crimes against persons, such as extortion. Not very Canadian of them. That doesn't even include the actual trade of real estate for laundering [3].

A key to combatting organized crime in Canada is law enforcement raising awareness in the communities they serve. The RCMP's Federal Policing Strategic Engagement and Awareness team has developed and disseminated multiple products to raise awareness of national security, or organized criminal activities, such as the Reporting Suspicious Incidents to Police Guide. "By better understanding the threats organized crime presents, people are empowered to make informed choices that will increase their personal safety and also help deny illicit proceeds to criminals", said Percival. In the TPS Gang Prevention Task Force, there is a program that deals with marginalized communities where relationships are then built through town hall meetings. Officers find opportunities for social intervention and conduct community outreach efforts. The TPS has also identified highly impacted neighbourhoods and neighbourhood community officers (NCOs) are embedded within these specific communities. "These NCOs establish solid lines of communication and relationships with community members, building trust over time, and it ultimately results in deterrence and prevention of violent crime in that particular neighbourhood", said S. Watts [4].

Organized crime is not just the traditional Hollywood portrayed criminal and crime. Gangs must meet certain financial thresholds each day to remain in the gang. Organized crime is focused solely on financial endeavours through the sale of illicit drugs and firearms. Gangs are not dictated by racial background. Law enforcement agencies need the help of all others across Canada and need to focus on public private partnerships.

The OPP suggests that law enforcement members who are interested in combatting organized crime should actively seek training opportunities in the areas of: confidential informant handling; interviewing techniques; physical surveillance and electronic surveillance; drafting of Judicial Authorizations; and

major case and file management. "Never stop learning and seek the mentorship of experienced members involved in organized crime investigations and begin to develop a network of relationships inside and outside your organization, as these contacts will become critical to your future success as an organized crime investigator".

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## **MEXICO LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM**

The Mexican police system is complex and varied, consisting of multiple law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and municipal levels. Here's an overview of the Mexican police system.

The Federal Police was a federal law enforcement agency in Mexico responsible for maintaining law and order at the federal level. However, in recent years, it has been integrated into the National Guard (Guardia Nacional), a new security force created in 2019 to combat crime and enhance public safety.

The National Guard is a federal law enforcement and military organization established in 2019 to address various security concerns, including organized crime, drug trafficking, and border security. It is a hybrid force composed of elements from the military, federal police, and civilian personnel.

State Police. Each of Mexico's 32 states and the Federal District (Mexico City) has its own state police force responsible for

maintaining law and order within its jurisdiction. The structure, roles, and authority of state police can vary from state to state.

Municipal police forces operate at the municipal or local level, providing law enforcement services to specific cities or towns. The structure and capabilities of municipal police can vary widely based on the size and resources of the municipality.

Transit Police. These units are responsible for enforcing traffic laws, managing traffic flow, and ensuring road safety. They typically operate at both municipal and state levels.

Investigative Police is responsible for criminal investigations. At the federal level, it is often part of the Attorney General's Office (Fiscalía General de la República or FGR). At the state and municipal levels, investigative police units handle local criminal investigations.

Auxiliary Police are private security forces authorized to assist and support public safety efforts. They often work in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to provide additional security for events, businesses, or public spaces.

It's important to note that Mexico has faced challenges with corruption, coordination among different police agencies, adequate training, and equipping of personnel. Efforts are being made to improve professionalism, transparency, and effectiveness within the police forces, especially through recent reforms and the creation of the National Guard.

Mexico has long struggled with drug-related crime due to its position as a major transit and production hub for illegal drugs, particularly for the United States market. The challenges faced by Mexican police in combating drug-related crime are complex and multifaceted.

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs). Mexican police face powerful and well-organized drug trafficking organizations that operate both within Mexico and internationally. These organizations are involved in drug production, trafficking, money laundering, and various forms of violence. DTOs are notorious for employing extreme violence, including kidnappings, assassinations, and beheadings, to assert control over territories and intimidate law enforcement officials, creating a climate of fear and hindering effective policing.

Widespread corruption within law enforcement agencies has been a significant obstacle. Some police officers, as well as officials at various levels of government, have been bribed or coerced by drug

cartels, compromising the effectiveness and integrity of law enforcement efforts.

Many police departments in Mexico lack adequate resources, training, and equipment necessary to combat sophisticated drug cartels effectively. This includes shortages in manpower, modern technology, intelligence capabilities, and forensic expertise.

Different drug cartels compete for control over drug trafficking routes, leading to territorial disputes and a cycle of violence. These disputes often spill into civilian areas, affecting innocent bystanders and further straining law enforcement.

The drug trade is international, and traffickers exploit porous borders to move drugs and launder money. Coordinating efforts with neighboring countries, particularly the United States, is essential to tackling drug-related crime effectively.

Economic disparities, lack of opportunities, and limited social services in certain regions of Mexico can contribute to involvement in drug trafficking and related criminal activities. Addressing root socioeconomic issues is essential to reducing the appeal of drug trade as a livelihood.

High levels of corruption and violence have eroded public trust in law enforcement. Many citizens fear reporting crime or cooperating with authorities due to concerns about retribution and corruption.

Debates surrounding drug legalization, especially of certain substances like marijuana, have an impact on law enforcement strategies and priorities. Changes in drug policies may necessitate shifts in law enforcement approaches.

Efforts to address these challenges often involve comprehensive reforms, anti-corruption measures, enhanced training, international collaboration, community policing, social programs, and holistic drug policy approaches. The creation of the National Guard in Mexico in 2019 was one such initiative to strengthen law enforcement capabilities and improve coordination in addressing various security issues, including drug-related crime.

In conclusion, we can say that the Mexican law enforcement system is not perfect, but at the same time, this does not prevent it from being quite powerful, of course, in a way, turning Mexico into a police state. But the above-mentioned shortcomings are forced measures in order to fight the high level of crime and drug trafficking.

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## **INTERACTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITH PUBLIC IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

A lot has changed since the beginning of the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of independent Ukraine. At the same time, the state has amended most of the legal acts that regulate the interaction of the population with internal bodies. The main task of the National Police is to ensure the safety of citizens, prevent and counteract offenses. The war has affected the safety of citizens, so police officers are always ready to protect civilians. One of the principles of the National Police in Ukraine is to interact with the public on the basis of partnership, in constant cooperation between public associations and groups and law enforcement agencies.

The National Police of Ukraine, established in August 2015, is a central executive body and directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs in accordance with the law. The tasks of the National Police are to provide police services in the following areas: public safety and public order; security and protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state; crime prevention; provision of assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergencies need such assistance within the limits defined by law [1]. If we talk about the interaction of the National of the police with other subjects of the security and defense sector in conditions of martial law (external

system interaction), then in this case the following should be indicated forms of the latter, as:

1) operational exchange of information regarding the implementation of tasks to ensure the national security of Ukraine;

2) conducting joint operational meetings management staff of the central and territorial bodies of the National Police of Ukraine, the Service of Security of Ukraine, National Guard of Ukraine, Armed Forces of Ukraine and other interested parties state bodies;

3) implementation of joint security measures of national security of Ukraine according to the plans developed at the national, sectoral, regional local and facility levels;

4) conducting joint command and staff meetings, tactical special training, joint training and classes on protection, protection, defense, stopping criminal activities and cyber-attacks against systems and critical infrastructure facilities;

5) regular clarification of force calculations and means involved in joint execution national security tasks of Ukraine;

6) joint measures to stop illegal actions against important state objects, which threatens the safety of citizens and disrupts their functioning;

7) participation in response and elimination of consequences incidents, crisis situations at critical infrastructure facilities;

8) coordination of actions in the spheres of national security and defense;

9) implementation of other measures provided for legislation.

Thus, based on the above, it can be argued that the features interaction of the National Police of Ukraine with others by subjects of the security and defense sector in the conditions martial law at the current stage are characterized by the following: insufficient definition of the regulatory and legal framework, which needs to be updated and development of legislation with the expansion and clarification of terms and concepts aimed at taking into account the needs and challenges of today in ensuring the national security of Ukraine; attribution National Police of Ukraine as a subject of the sector of security and defense to the state security forces; determining the content of the interaction of the National Police of Ukraine with other subjects of the security sector and defense as coordination in time and duration actions, as joint activity defined by laws of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine" and "On the legal regime of martial law", united with a single goal of accomplishing joint tasks from ensuring national security [2].

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### **CERTAIN ASPECTS OF USE OF SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE DURING THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES BY JOINT INVESTIGATION TEAMS**

Knowledge of the modern capabilities of forensic examinations, qualified assistance in finding trace information of a criminal offense, their proper recording for the purpose of correct procedural registration affect the quality of work of law enforcement agencies, making it necessary to increase the efficiency of the use of special knowledge during the investigation of criminal offenses. The actions of specialists directly related to the detection and recovery of traces and material evidence are carried out in accordance with the tactics of examining the scene of the incident and the methodology of investigating certain types of criminal offenses.

We emphasize the fact that the current trends in the development of international crime necessitate the creation of joint investigation teams, which require the use of special knowledge during the investigation of crimes of an international nature and international crimes.

In the general sense, special knowledge is scientific, technical or other knowledge obtained as a result of special training and practice by a subject whose procedural status is defined as an expert or equated to a specialist. During the investigation of crimes, the following procedural forms of using special knowledge are used: involvement of a specialist to provide direct technical assistance during procedural actions; engaging a specialist to provide written advice; engagement of an expert to conduct a forensic examination. In addition, in view of investigation practice, non-procedural forms of using special

knowledge have become relevant, first of all, the oral consultation of an investigator with a specialist, the involvement of a specialist during the verification of operational information about the commission or preparation for the commission of a crime [1].

The use of special means intended for the detection, removal and disposal of dangerous objects is implemented only by a special subject who is able to explain the principle of operation of the detected objects. Non-procedural assistance is most often used by the investigator due to the participation of specialists in the verification of the detected traces according to forensic records, the production of subjective portraits, training in techniques and methods of working with traces. Before going to the scene of the incident, the investigator together with the specialist should carry out a number of organizational and preparatory measures, namely: develop a plan of inspection of the scene of the incident, in which points or questions that need to be clarified should be noted; to prepare the necessary scientific and technical means and other special means for identifying, extracting and fixing physical evidence; to make a decision to involve other specialists in accordance with the circumstances of the committed criminal offense [2, p. 148–149].

During the investigation of crimes, joint investigative teams put forward versions of the commission of criminal acts. Therefore, the versions put forward by a specialist during the investigation of crimes can relate not only to the circumstances of the event (number of criminals, characteristics of the criminal, time, place, method, tools), but also to the nature of the connection of certain traces and objects with this event and the possibilities of their use in the further investigation (in this regard, the specialist determines what exactly, to what extent and in what manner should be recorded) [2, p. 149].

Depending on the objects of inspection, in addition to a forensic specialist, narrow-profile specialists may be involved, for example, explosives technicians, weapons experts, specialists in the field of rocket and aviation technology, gunners, mechanics, etc. Forensic experts or doctors to examine corpses, cynologists with service dogs, biologists to take DNA samples, etcetera can also be involved. Along with a forensic specialist who can take photos and videos, it is advisable to involve a video specialist separately. At the scene of the shelling, it is recommended to carry out preliminary studies to determine the direction from which the bombing was carried out. If possible, the firing position from which the fire was fired, the type of weapon, the time of fire, and the distance from which the fire was fired

are determined. Corresponding studies are carried out by a ballistic specialist or a weapons specialist [3, p. 73–74].

It should also be noted that expert activity combines the processes of knowledge and work. An important component during the investigation of crimes is the expert's cognitive activity, which is based on the application of special knowledge and is aimed at obtaining reliable information. Taking this into account, creative thinking, intuition and modeling of an expert situation gain importance.

During the investigation of corruption crimes, forensic examinations, computer-technical, commodity studies, phonoscopic, construction-technical and evaluation-construction examinations, biological, examinations of the value of real estate and property rights to this property, appraisal-land, forensic accounting and others [4, p. 141]. In turn, special forensic knowledge includes technical and forensic means and methods of detecting, fixing, extracting and examining material traces, in particular, forensic photography, sound and video recording, forensic forensic science, forensic document science, forensic science about external signs of a person, forensic weapons science [5, p. 222].

In addition to the above, the common goals and procedural basis of activity during the investigation of criminal offenses lead to a significant degree of convergence of forensic and medical knowledge, first of all, during the inspection of the place where corpses were found, the removal of objects for the identification of persons, the determination of the nature of injuries, layers of other substances on the bodies of victims etc. The use of peculiar special knowledge comes from the complex field of medical forensics [6, p. 215–216].

Thus, with the globalizing world processes and the development of technologies, the emergence of international crime has become an urgent problem of a global scale. Investigating crimes at the international level requires the use of special knowledge by joint investigation teams. When carrying out a large number of investigation actions, authorized persons have a need to use their own special knowledge and to involve relevant specialists, in particular, during the inspection of the scene of the incident, inspection of things, investigation experiment, appointment of various types of examinations, etc. Thanks to the use of special knowledge, as an important source of information support for the investigation, investigation versions and algorithms for further investigation actions are built.

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### **COMBATING CRIME: JAPAN EXPERIENCE**

An analysis of the international experience of combating crime shows that, under current conditions, criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, with close interregional and international links, are increasingly focusing their efforts on controlling the most profitable areas of economic relations. Absence of a unified national concept of counteraction to crime, inconsistency of national, regional, sectoral state targeted programs of social prevention in the respective directions does not contribute to crime

prevention in the country. This situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on the social, democratic and rule of law, since the current situation does not take into account the realities of today, the fight against crime has long ago become a global problem, which has become not only national, but also international, transnational.

We would focus on Japan as this country has a reputation for having a relatively low crime rate compared to many other countries. The country has taken a variety of measures to ensure public safety and fight crime effectively. Here are some of the key aspects of Japan's approach to fighting crime:

1. Public order: Japan emphasises community involvement in crime prevention. Local police officers work closely with residents to build trust and maintain strong relationships with the community. This approach encourages citizens to report suspicious activities and contributes to a safer environment.

2. Technology and surveillance: Japan uses advanced technology and surveillance systems to improve crime prevention and investigation. This includes the use of security cameras, facial recognition technology and fingerprinting systems to identify suspects and prevent criminal activity.

3. Strict gun control: Japan has strict rules on gun ownership. The ownership and use of firearms is strictly regulated, making it difficult for criminals to gain access to them. This contributes to the low number of gun-related crimes in the country.

4. An effective judicial system: Japan has a well-functioning judicial system that prioritises speedy and fair trials. Police and prosecutors work closely together to gather evidence and build strong cases against criminals. The courts have a high conviction rate, which acts as a deterrent to potential offenders.

5. Focus on rehabilitation: Japan pays considerable attention to the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society. The country offers various programmes and support systems to help offenders successfully reintegrate and lead law-abiding lives.

It is important to note that while Japan has taken effective measures to combat crime, no country is completely free of crime. Like any other nation, Japan faces its own unique challenges and is constantly working to improve its crime prevention strategies.

In order to create conditions for the emergence of situations related to crime and crime itself, international countries have been studying this issue for several decades and have come up with various ways to prevent crime, and one of them is Japan.

The majority of foreign criminologists and politicians see the solution to the problem of high crime rates criminologists and politicians see the solution to this problem in the use of measures not related to legal coercion. In general, the dominant system of crime prevention in places of detention in Europe, America and Japan is social prevention, special crime prevention by state bodies and organisations, and crime prevention by the public.

Specialised crime prevention is carried out both within the framework of criminal justice activities (as this work is related to the use of criminal law measures) and with the implementation of government programmes to stabilise crime.

Much attention is paid to improving the preventive activities of law enforcement agencies. In these and other foreign countries, there are departmental centres within judicial, investigative, penitentiary and post-penitentiary institutions. Moreover, significant funds are invested in penitentiary institutions to prevent recidivism.

At the same time, the penitentiary system pays attention to reducing the alienation of convicts, weakening the influence of hardened criminals on prisoners, strengthening their adaptive qualities, etc. For example, in Japan, numerous programmes of behavioural modification and treatment of certain categories of prisoners using psychiatry and psychology (electroshock, intensive mental influence, psychosurgery, etc.) are widely used in penitentiary practice.

Thus, comprehensive crime prevention programmes in Japan can be divided into two types. The first is programmes that are usually developed by educational or research institutions for the purpose of criminological study of various aspects of criminal manifestations.

In our opinion, this experience can be used by the penitentiary system of Ukraine, which has two research centres (in Chernihiv and Kyiv).

The second type of comprehensive crime prevention in Japan is programmes developed by state or municipal authorities. In connection with decentralisation, local communities can develop special preventive programmes to prevent new crimes in places of detention, if there are places of detention on their territory.

Another equally important way to prevent crime is to involve citizens or civilians living in the same area.

Although the history of crime prevention volunteering dates back to 2000, the number of people involved in such volunteering has increased dramatically in recent decades. In 2003, 177,831

people were registered as crime prevention volunteers; by 2016, this number had risen to 2,758,659. On average, 45.7 % of them volunteer more than 10 days a month, 38.7 % volunteer 2–9 days a month, and another 14.1 % volunteer one day a month. Many groups (75.1 %) accompany children to school. 41.3% regularly "inspect dangerous places". However, the most popular activity that most groups (79.2 %) organise most often is neighbourhood patrols (National Police Agency, 2016).

Much of the information in Japanese has been made public through reports compiled by researchers, who often collaborate with local, prefectural and national governments and police. These publications usually focus on profiling volunteer groups and their activities (National Police Agency, 2015; Tokyo Metropolitan Government, 2011; Iwamoto, 2005). In addition, police and local governments post a large amount of similar information about crime prevention volunteer groups on various websites. Based on these sources, we know not only how often groups engage in what type of activities, we also know that the majority of crime prevention volunteers nationwide are over 60 years old and that in the Tokyo metropolitan area, just over half of them are male. Another aspect of crime prevention volunteering that has been particularly addressed in (local) government research concerns the reasons why people engage in such volunteering. Surveys conducted at the local level, based on multiple-choice questions, show that most people participate to make their neighbourhood safer; other reasons include contact and getting to know (new) people in the neighbourhood, as well as concerns about crime (National Police Agency, 2015; Sakamoto and Nakai, 2007; Tokyo Metropolitan Government, 2011; Yoshinaka, 2006) [1].

With regard to the social dimension of volunteering in crime prevention, the relationship between volunteering and social capital has also been considered.

In addition to the impact of volunteering on the social fabric, an important topic of research on crime prevention volunteering is the impact of volunteering on participants' fear and perceptions of crime. Based on a large-scale study, Shimada et al. noted in this regard that aspects of crime prevention volunteering lead to high-perceived crime risk and low levels of life satisfaction among participants (2010) [2].

Although the Japanese authorities have engaged civilians on a voluntary basis in crime prevention and security in certain areas, the question of how to create effective means of countering crime for civilians and officials has arisen.

To this end, the Japanese have created some unusual means of combating and preventing crime with technology and information.

If you have visited a police station, shops or commercial establishments in Japan, then you have most probably seen the orange orbs that are the size of a baseball. They can usually be found next to the cash register. These are not for sale though, want to know why? That is because these bright orange orbs are anti-crime devices.

The local name of these balls is 'bohan yu kara boru' and their distinctive color is due to the orange paint contained within them. How do they help in deterring crimes? The idea is for the store employees to make use of these balls in case of a theft or robbery by throwing them at the culprit. The balls upon hitting will burst, and the perpetrator shall be marked with orange paint thus making it easier for the police to identify and thus apprehend him. The same approach can be used for marking the car/van being used for robbery. They are hardly used though and according to research that was conducted by Japan's National Police Agency these anti-crime balls have only been used in 3 % of robberies of so far. Partly this is the case because in a life-death scenario you are better off by not throwing a paintball at the armed thief [2].

Feed tailor's partner and Osaka-based tech startup C-LIS has released an Android app with the same features. Based on information gathered from local city police, the Osaka Prefectural Police Department sends email alerts to local citizens to prevent crime. By combining text alerts with Google Maps, two inventors of mobile phone apps have made it possible to see crimes on a map at a glance.

Japan's police system is run by each prefectural government. For regions other than Osaka, some prefectural police have other ways of communicating alerts to local residents, while others do not. If the national police agency were to define a protocol for transmitting alerts and bring prefectural police across the country online, we could see information about crimes across Japan.

Osaka is known for its high crime rate, and this was probably one of the factors that two apps were born in this region.

Thus, the positive attitude of citizens towards the introduction of innovative approaches to crime prevention, as well as the high demand for crime prevention, as well as the high demand for high-tech products in Japan stimulate its production and use in the work of many preventive agents.

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## **GENDER ASPECT OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN UKRAINE AND AMERICA**

The issue of gender equality has recently gained great popularity and has become very relevant in modern realities. Therefore, in my opinion, it is important to understand the concept and understand this issue. Gender equality means equal opportunities for self-realization for both women and men [1].

It envisages a society in which both women and men have equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities in all spheres of life. Equality between women and men is when representatives of both sexes can have equal access to education and health care, management and power, have equal opportunities to achieve financial independence by working for someone or running their own business, to realize their personal and professional needs and interests [1]. The main task for ensuring equality is to give women powers and opportunities in all spheres of life. Attention is focused on women. This is because since ancient times it was they who were oppressed and their rights were much less important than the rights of men. This has been manifested since ancient times. Women were forbidden to study, do science, work and express themselves.

Their main function was the birth and upbringing of children, taking care of the household and ensuring a comfortable life for the husband. In those days, they were in the shadow of men, but even then they fought to have equal rights and opportunities.

Nowadays, the situation of women is much better, but still there are some shortcomings that we would like to correct. And the most important drawback is oppression in professional activities, especially in those professions that seem to be created for men. This is work in the sphere of national security of Ukraine, politics, business. For some

reason, it is believed that women will be incompetent and less professional in such professions. But this is a myth.

Despite the fact that the number of women in the legal profession has increased significantly over the past 30 years, evidence shows that women continue to be underrepresented in leadership positions. Today there are more women in law school than ever before, but men still lead when it comes to private practice, making up about two-thirds of attorneys in this sector of the legal profession [2].

The first problem faced by women are these stereotypes. As such, the legal profession has traditionally been viewed as a male-dominated profession, with the assumption often being made that women lack the aggressiveness and drive to become good lawyers [2]. Other stereotypes about women that may influence decisions about whether they should be elected to important positions include that they are not committed enough to their work and that they are too emotional and therefore irrational.

The second problem are problems of balance between work and personal life. It is the lack of family support in the workplace. The lack of support particularly affects women, who continue to bear the primary responsibility for caring for the family [2]. This is especially true of working mothers, as it is believed that they may put family and child-rearing first and take their work lightly. Lawyers are notorious for working long hours and not being flexible in their schedules, so many women face huge challenges trying to balance work and family life. Therefore, employers prefer men who will focus on work and will not go on maternity leave over time.

The third obstacle is the difference in wages. It is usually larger in men. Although it may be the same position, the same duties and functions, the same working conditions. This is all based on society's stereotypes that a woman should earn less than a man or not work at all.

While it is true that some progress has been made in the determination of barriers and the proclamation of solutions, the actually gendered dynamics persist. Regardless of the merits and the talent of so many female legal professionals, they still don't reach the most senior positions across the legal sector mainly due to discriminatory obstacles placed in their paths.

At the national level, Ukrainian legislation guarantees the equality of men and women in the Constitution of Ukraine. However, the government, non-governmental organizations and society still

talk about the existence of systemic problems in this area. The higher the position, the smaller the share of women [3]. On average, women in Ukraine have a higher level of education than men, but women tend to work in poorly paid positions and earn only 70 % of men's salaries [3]. The largest gap in wages is found in the financial sector, and the smallest gap is in agriculture, where wages are generally much lower than in all other parts of the Ukrainian economy. But in recent years, Ukraine has been actively pursuing gender equality policy in this matter. For example, now there are many more women in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine than there were 10 years ago. An increase in the number of women is also observed in such professions as lawyer, politician, police officer. Respect for women in such professions has increased, they are already considered the norm and not some kind of miracle.

As for the United States, such a trend is also observed. According to unofficial data, about 40 % of women work in the legal field and 60 % of men. In my opinion, this is quite a good result, considering that a couple of years ago everything was much worse.

Believe that the United States is ahead of Ukraine in terms of equality between women and men. But Ukraine has achieved a lot in this matter and continues to work in this area. Every year we have more and more successful women professionals in the legal field. There are more and more female students at law faculties who are already actively participating in various conferences and scientific works, thus showing themselves.

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## **CAUSES OF CRIMES AND ITS PREVENTION**

This paper is dedicated to the problem of crime causes and measures to curb them.

My review begins with the analysis of crimes. Crime is an act or omission constituting an offence against an individual or the state and punishable by law. But should be taken into account that some activities that are legal in one country like alcohol consumption in the UK are sometimes illegal in others, for example in strict Muslim countries. As society changes, some actions which used to be criminal are no longer so. Likewise, some actions which were legal can become prohibited. As a result, we cannot give one simple answer to the question 'what is crime?' and therefore no single answer to 'what causes crime?'

Throughout history many scientists and criminologists have tried to explain what causes abnormal social behavior, including crime. They are noticed, that does not exist someone action or reason which cause crime, it's a complex of causes. The main of them are poverty, greed, parental neglect, jealousy, low self-esteem, alcohol, drug abuse. All these things can be connected to why people break the law. Some are at greater risk of becoming offenders because of the circumstances into which they are born.

For example, other people just get an adrenaline rush when successfully carrying out a dangerous crime or commit crimes on impulse, out of rage or fear. There is a category of people who commit offences for material gain like money or expensive belongings, it leads to property crimes such as robberies, burglaries, white-collar crimes, and auto thefts. The desire for control, revenge, or power leads to violent crimes such as murders, assaults, and rapes. And it's so important to prevent committing of these crimes.

Crime Prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. Effective and responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens. Its basic principles, as identified in the UN Guidelines are:

Government Leadership, Socio-Economic Development and Inclusion, Cooperation and Partnerships, Sustainability and Accountability, Knowledge Base, Human Rights, Rule of Law, Culture of Lawfulness, Interdependency, Differentiation.

Methods of crime prevention vary depending on the context, the severity, and the prevalence of a crime as well as the sociocultural characteristics of a community or an area. In general, crime prevention methods include situational methods, environmental methods, and community-based methods. Examples of methods of crime prevention include increasing security measures in high-risk area by using CCTV cameras, or organizing neighborhood watch groups. A neighborhood watch program is a group of people living in the same area who want to make their neighborhood safer by working together and in conjunction with local law enforcement to reduce crime and improve their quality of life.

Another way to prevent crimes by making changes to an environment by focusing on how (rather than why) a crime happens. Its aim is to reduce the incidence of crime by increasing the risks for offenders and reducing the opportunities for crime. Because a study of robbers found that the most important thing they looked for was an escape route, followed by money. The greatest deterrence to potential criminals came from bullet-resistant barriers, armed officers, frequent police patrols, revolving doors, alarm systems, metal detectors, fences that block escapes, good visibility and good lighting.

Thus, we can conclude that crime and its occurrence is a function of multiple factors which can be manipulated to control/affect crime rates. Security and crime prevention practitioners need to know the most important causes of crime and to make modern ways to prevention crimes.

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## **THE EXPERIENCE OF THE FIGHTING OF CRIME IN THE USA**

The current state of the criminogenic situation in our country is characterized by an increase in the number of severe and especially serious crimes against life and health of people, property interests of citizens and the state, as well as a significant aggravation of the criminal situation in certain regions of the country. An important condition for improvement of the criminogenic situation in the state, as well as definition of effective methods of combating crime is the study of the effectiveness of police units. This is due to the fact that most of the detected crimes are investigated within the competence and according to the functionality of the police units, it is the police that carries out the largest number of measures to combat crime in the state. In view of this, the effectiveness of police activity is significant the solution to the issue of improving the criminogenic situation in any country of the world depends on the extent [1].

### *Thefts and looting*

One of of the factors that significantly influenced the reduction in the level of crimes committed in the city of New York was the application of the so-called broken windows theory, which was successfully tested and verified, in that including for preventive purposes. The theory of broken windows is a theory formulated by D. Wilson and D. Kelling in 1982. They started the metaphor of "broken windows" in their research and claimed that: "if someone broke glass in the house and no one has inserted a new one, then soon not a single whole window will remain in this house, and then looting will begin." Revealing the content of this theory, it can be argued that such little things like broken windows or graffiti on the walls are crucial significance in the commission of offenses in megacities. Citizens, feeling impunity for their illegal actions, they begin to break the law and law and order more actively. Observations prove that that even one broken window in the driveway, house or apartment will soon lead to broken windows becoming the norm in the area, and this, in turn, will cause an increase in the number of serious one soffenses. In essence, the broken windows theory is an

epidemiological theory of crime, according to which crime is as contagious an epidemic that must be fought [1].

In the 1980s, more than 1,500 people were committed daily in New York. serious crimes, of which 6–7 were murders. When R. Giuliani became mayor of New York in 1994, he immediately began the struggle with organized and economic crime, using he concept of the theory of broken windows. During his work, the number of crimes decreased by 65 %. Crime rate in New York began to decline due to the introduction into activity police of the innovative information system "Compstat", which was based on the following four main components: information collection, prompt response, determination of tough means of counter measures, summarizing the results of the work carried out [1].

New methods of struggle have demonstrated their effectiveness already in the first years of implementation of the "Compstat" system, which later contributed to reducing the number of crimes. Yes, every crime committed in New York fell into this system, it was carried out on an ongoing basis analysis of the received data with the aim of identifying areas where the criminogenic situation remained critical, which, in turn, provided the ability to determine appropriate response measures.

In 2016, the New York police opened access to the databases committed crimes. Innovative technology, which received the name "Compstat 2.0" is available to all police officers using smartphones, which significantly improves operational efficiency their works The city authorities presented a modern digital version Compstat, which provides the public with "unprecedented" access to all crime statistics in New York City [1].

In March 2016, 36,000 police officers received special smartphones with access to databases and statistics. Additionally, the New York City Police Department uses for recording information on crimes online complaint system ("On-Line Complaint System") [1].

### *Violence*

Today, the USA is a country with a clear mechanisms developed to combat violence in the family, and therefore can be certain an example to borrow a positive experience in the relevant field. It is clear that analyze all legislation in detail. The United States and the mechanisms of combating violence in families in this state within the limits of one monographic study is impossible. However, on our opinion should be noted the most important points of counteraction to this phenomenon in

US law [4].

1. An updated approach in US politics on responding to domestic violence there are controls that enable strategy mandatory response. Control is mainly expressed in the form of practice mandatory response to violence in family, namely: mandatory arrest, principle mandatory court proceedings and mandatory informing, which assumes that the medical staff is obliged report any facts of violence to law enforcement agencies [4].

2. It should be noted that one of the main legal acts in the field of combating domestic violence in the USA is the Act regarding the fight against domestic violence, which operates primarily within the state of Illinois. This legal act provides the possibility of issuing a protection order against a person who has committed domestic violence. A temporary protection order is issued to a person upon his application to the court, if there are grounds, for a period of 14 to 21 days. After listening to the victim and a person accused of domestic violence, if there are reasons, the judge can extend the validity of the warrant for up to 2 years [2].

3. An important role in countering the studied phenomenon in the USA is played by various programs to prevent all types of violence in the family. Among them, the following should be noted:

- America's Family Health program;
- Program for the rehabilitation of children in conditions the commune, the purpose of which is to refer children, who have experienced domestic violence, to the relevant rehabilitation centers for providing them various types of assistance [2].

### *Drugs*

It is quite appropriate to familiarize yourself with the organization of combating illegal drug trafficking in the USA, where in this country one of the first was specialized law enforcement agencies have been created for countermeasures illegal drug trafficking [3].

In particular, the USA was the initiator of the Shanghai Opium Commission, whose meetings were held on February 5–26, 1909. in Shanghai. Based on the results of the work, the International was developed and adopted the Opium Convention, or the Hague Convention, is the first international agreement on the control of drug trafficking. Convention contains a number of provisions on the general issues of production and distribution of injectable drugs (medical opium, morphine, cocaine, etc.), which provide for their use only "for medical and other reasonable purposes" [3].

In addition, the parties undertook to apply legal regulation of production and trade of domorphine, cocaine, medical opium, heroin and their derivatives. In this way, the United States has assumed the responsibility of being a world leader in combating illegal drug trafficking, which prompted the government of this country to create a specialized unit for combating illegal drug trafficking yet at the beginning of the 20th century [3].

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## **FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW**

In the conditions of martial law, police activity undergoes significant changes as law enforcement is tasked with maintaining public order and security under heightened and often exceptional circumstances. The specifics can vary based on the laws and regulations of the country implementing martial law.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" is supplemented by part four, which provides 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".

In general, during the period of martial law, three laws of Ukraine were adopted, which in particular related to the National Police Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" , which will be in effect temporarily, for the period of martial law, providing national security and deterring armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine and 60 days thereafter So what changed for the National Police during the period of martial law on the territory of Ukraine?

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. 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].

2. Certification of police officers. According to the new wording of Article 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 within 60 days from the date of the end of martial law [2].

3. New investigation rules:

- official investigation is conducted in the form of written proceedings;
- can be carried out both by a disciplinary commission and by one person, in particular by an authorized manager;
- must be completed within 15 days (the deadline can be extended for another 15 days).
- The police have expanded rights to use improvised means and coercive measures.
- Use of technical devices by police officers The police are allowed to use the following technical devices during wartime:
  - photo and video equipment, including equipment that works in automatic mode for recording offenses;
  - technical devices and technical means for detecting radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats;
  - unmanned aerial vehicles;
  - special technical means of checking for the presence of alcohol intoxication.

The process of establishing the legal framework that forms the model of service by police officers in wartime continues until now,

but the general framework has been formed and needs to be improved in accordance with international standards and taking into account the experience already gained.

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## **HISTORICAL ASPECTS AND MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MILITARY SECTOR BASED ON FOREIGN PRIMARY SOURCES**

Technologies in the military sector have always been a significant element of the success of military operations. Many primary sources from other countries mention the significant impact of technologies on military events in various historical periods.

One of the most well-known examples of technology use in the military sector is the invention of firearms, which significantly changed the military history of Europe and other regions of the world. The German master Johann Gutenberg is considered the inventor of firearms, who developed the first weapon models in the early 14th century. Later, in the second half of the 15th century, firearms were widely used in battles on the European continent, as well as in India and China [p. 92–94].

Any war is the best breeding ground for the military industry. The First World War was no exception, which introduced a whole range of new types of weapons that were first used during the war. In English-language primary sources, information can be found about the significant impact of technologies on the First World War, noting that the war became the first large-scale armed conflict in which

planes were used for air raids and reconnaissance, which significantly changed the tactics of war. New types of weapons, such as guns with automatic ignition and poisonous gases, were also used.

The Second World War also played an important role in the development of military technologies: the use of tanks, planes, and radio communication allowed for large-scale military operations that were previously impossible. The use of nuclear weapons caused a revolution in the field of military technologies and safety [p. 77–85].

It is also worth noting the importance of cybernetics and information technologies in modern military operations.

One example of the military industry's development is the advancement of missile technology, which has led to the creation of new types of missiles, such as ballistic, cruise, and nuclear missiles, that have been used for military purposes, including the bombing of enemy territories. Currently, and since the 1940s, the military industry remains one of the most technologically advanced industries in the world [pp. 56–62; pp. 128–133].

The development of computer technology has also been another example of the military industry's advancement. Their use in military operations, with the advent of computers, military personnel began using them for planning and managing operations. Modern military computer systems can detect and track enemy forces, as well as provide communications and data transmission over distance.

Moreover, the development of military drones, satellite technology, automatic control systems, and many other well-known inventions in the military field have had a significant impact on shaping historical aspects of the military industry. By researching foreign primary sources that describe military technologies from different eras, one can see that, for example, Arab sources on the war with the Crusaders in the Middle Ages contain descriptions of war machines such as catapults and trebuchets [8]. Chinese primary sources on ancient warfare describe the use of arrows, bows, and heavy armor [pp. 5–6].

Studying English and German military technology during World War I can also yield interesting results. Front reports contain descriptions of new types of weapons such as automatic rifles and mortars [7]. Researching foreign primary sources on the development and application of military technologies during World War II has shown that military reports, documents, and correspondence from various countries' military commands are important historical sources.

All these primary sources contain important information about technological progress and innovations used in the military field, as well as how these technologies were applied in practice. Researching such sources can help to better understand the development of military technology and its impact on the military strategies and tactics of different countries.

In addition to the production of weapons, armored vehicles, and ammunition, an important historical place in the field of modern military technology is occupied by the invention of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

They allow for reconnaissance missions and targeting without the risk of human life loss.

According to primary sources, UAVs began to be developed as early as 1917 in Austria, but the first successful flight took place only in 1935 in the United States. During World War II, UAVs were used in limited quantities, but after the war, the development of these devices continued.

In the 1960s, the United States developed the "Predator" type of UAV, which was used for reconnaissance purposes. In 1995, an armed UAV "Predator B" was released for production, which can carry "Hellfire" missiles to attack ground targets.

Modern UAVs are used in various fields, including military, commercial, agricultural, and scientific sectors. They allow for efficient and safe missions, making them an important part of modern military technology.

Thus, based on the above, it can be concluded that the military industry continues to use advanced technologies such as drones, cybernetics, artificial intelligence, etc.

Moreover, the development of modern technology in the military industry is not just continuing, but progressing. After all, every country cares about its security and tries to ensure its effectiveness and protect its soldiers on the battlefield. However, military technology can also have negative consequences, such as civilian casualties and ethical issues.

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## **THE ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE IN FRANCE**

The illegal drug trade is a growing problem in France, with various substances being smuggled into the country through different routes. Heroin trafficking is prevalent in the country, with networks involved in the trade buying the drug from neighbouring countries. Heroin is mostly produced in Afghanistan and transported to France via Belgium or the Netherlands before being redistributed across the country. The Northern Department of France, especially the city of Lille, is a major hub for heroin trafficking, while the traffic in the Alps region is controlled by Albanian mafias.

The decrease in heroin prices has led to an increase in consumption, with sniffing and smoking replacing traditional injection. The cocaine market is the second-largest drug market in France, with most of the cocaine arriving through two primary entry routes. The first route is through the port of Le Havre, where the drug arrives in containers from Ecuador or Brazil. The second route is via French Guiana, where cocaine is transported by road from Suriname and then flown to Paris using human mules or sent in cans through postal parcels. France also serves as a transit country for the cocaine trade, as some of it is transported to the UK or the Netherlands. While the COVID-19 pandemic has not had a significant impact on the wholesale market's supply, it has accelerated the use of social networks for the purchasing of such substances.

Cannabis is the most widely consumed illegal drug in France, and its market has grown considerably in recent years. Although controlled by a few kingpins, the market is difficult to detect as it is

fragmented and transnational. Cannabis mainly comes from Morocco, transiting through Spain to reach France and the rest of Europe by car, bus, or truck. Tackling cannabis trafficking remains the primary law enforcement priority for French authorities.

The pandemic has confirmed the trend towards the development of domestic cannabis production. France is also a transit and destination point for methamphetamine and MDMA (Ecstasy), mainly produced in Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands and sold in France, Spain, and the UK. The use of new psychoactive substances has been on the rise, with most being purchased online and produced in India and China. The market in France is dominated by cathinone-type substances, followed by ketamine and synthetic cannabinoids. Synthetic cannabinoids have been found to pose significant health risks to consumers, and there is evidence of illicit laboratories in France. The use of the online black market has become more prevalent, especially for rare products such as illicit fentanyl and related fentanyl-based drugs.

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## **THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARITAL LAW**

The activity of state authorities and local self-governments in the conditions of martial law is reduced to assisting the governing bodies established in the designated territory in directly solving the tasks of state defense. The national police in the system of state bodies operating in this situation occupies a special place due to the content of tasks in the considered conditions of activity. The direct provision of internal security depends decisively on the effectiveness of its work. In order to perform the tasks successfully assigned to the police in the conditions of martial law, their duties and rights must correspond to the basic principle – new duties correspond to new rights. It is extremely important that the expansion of the police's competence during the introduction of martial law is part of the system of coercive measures. Police officers cannot cross the limits

of what is allowed in the methods and means of activity to ensure public safety and order [1, p. 354]. The peculiarities of the organization of the activities of the National Police bodies regarding the protection of public order under martial law are determined by the current legislation, primarily by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" and the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [4], depending on the tasks that must be fulfilled and the state of the operational situation. Taking into account the operational situation, available information, political, economic, social conditions, geographical location, and other circumstances, special plans are developed, according to which the staffing and logistical support of the National Police bodies is carried out.

In order for typical public order protection plans to meet their purpose, they are developed for specific purposes (for example, in case of taking hostages or capturing a particularly important object; for the purpose of searching for and detaining armed, especially dangerous criminals who may appear on service area). Combining different tasks in one typical plan is impractical. There may be other target plans. Such plans define the available forces and means, the composition of the consolidated detachment, additional forces and means, reserves, options for enhanced service, increased readiness of the personnel, combat readiness, communication schemes, specific performers and their duties, calendar schedule for the implementation of measures on one or another version of the development of special events. The plan includes operational maps, emergency staffing schemes, main and reserve deployment locations, and the order of interaction with other law enforcement agencies. The plan also indicates the grounds and procedure for its implementation [2, p. 396].

Planned measures developed in advance, tested in practical classes with personnel, as close as possible to the real operational situation, are a guarantee of effective activity of the National Police bodies in the conditions of martial law. Standard plans for multiple use make it possible to save time when developing management decisions, choosing optimal options and procedures, preliminary calculations of forces and means, and preparing personnel for operations in martial law conditions.

Psychological training of the personnel, special physical and professional training and hardening become important. With a high general preparedness of personnel for actions under martial law, even a sudden, unforeseeable occurrence of emergency situations will not put the National Police in a difficult position. requires a certain

experience from the manager, knowledge of the features of the area, analysis of the operational situation, etc.

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### **SWITZERLAND: STEP-BY-STEP CRIME FIGHT**

Switzerland stands out not only for its scenic Alpine scenery, but also for the impressive efficiency of its justice system, which is a key component of the fight against crime in the country. This country's justice system serves as a model and example for many other countries. It is based on the principles of fairness, independence and transparency. The judiciary operates on the principles of fairness and independence, and it is responsible for handling criminal cases and sentencing. The independence and objectivity of the courts, the system of judicial self-government and the transparency of the process do their job in ensuring equal access to a fair trial. The Swiss authorities invest in the development of this system, ensuring a high level of trust in justice among citizens [1].

#### *Prevention Programs and Rehabilitation:*

Another important component of the fight against crime in Switzerland is the emphasis on prevention and rehabilitation. The country spends considerable effort on studying and developing prevention programs aimed at preventing crime. In particular, special

programs are aimed at preventing youth crime and helping young people avoid a criminal lifestyle. In addition, in the case of offences that have already been committed, Switzerland sets itself the task of ensuring the rehabilitation of offenders, helping to restore their place in society and reducing the risk of re-offending.

*Strictness on corruption and organized crime:*

Switzerland is renowned for its unwavering determination in the fight against corruption and organized crime. The country maintains unwavering control over financial transactions and banking, preventing its financial sector from being used for illicit purposes. Close cooperation between law enforcement agencies and international partners helps to identify and stop criminal organizations and criminals who try to use Switzerland to carry out their criminal plans.

*The role of the public and education:*

Swiss policy in the field of combating crime is actively supported by the public and public organizations. Non-governmental organizations and initiatives play an important role in maintaining security policy and participating in preventive measures. Switzerland is striving to create a conscious and responsible society that actively promotes the rule of law. The country provides educational programs aimed at educating citizens about their rights and responsibilities. This education contributes to the creation of a conscious and responsible society that actively promotes the implementation of law and order.

*Support for victims of crime:*

Ensuring that victims of crime are supported and provided with the necessary support and assistance is one of the most important components of Switzerland's strategy. The system of psychological, legal and social support is aimed at facilitating the process of victims' recovery and reducing the negative consequences that may arise from the crime. This support is designed to restore justice and facilitate the healing process.

*Continuous development and improvement:*

Switzerland is always in search of new innovative approaches and practices in the fight against crime. The country learns best practices from around the world and adapts them to its own needs and situations. This practice contributes to ensuring a high level of security and order in Swiss society and makes Switzerland an example to follow in the fight against crime.

The experience of combating crime in Switzerland is an example of a comprehensive and effective approach to ensuring

safety and order in society. The Swiss justice system, with its independence and transparency, provides a solid foundation for ensuring fairness and equality before the law. Prevention programs aimed at crime prevention and rehabilitation of criminals also play an important role, which helps to reduce the risk of recidivism. In particular, Switzerland has shown extraordinary commitment in the fight against corruption and organized crime, developing international cooperation and strengthening financial controls. The public and education play an important role in supporting this struggle by engaging citizens to actively participate and raise awareness of rights and responsibilities.

Switzerland pays special attention to supporting victims of crime, which helps to restore justice and promotes the healing process. The country is also committed to continuous development and improvement, learning best practices from around the world and adapting them to its own needs. Switzerland's experience in combating crime is an important source of learning for other countries seeking to improve their level of safety and reduce crime. Swiss approaches underline the importance of a comprehensive and collaborative effort to achieve the goal of creating secure and just societies.

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**THE WORK OF THE INTERPOL INVESTIGATIVE  
SERVICE: IDENTIFYING AND DISCLOSING  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANISATION**

The modern world faces a number of complex challenges in the fight against crime. Criminal organisations are becoming increasingly international and sophisticated in their methods, their schemes are becoming more complex, and their activities are becoming more coordinated, which may already cover several dozen countries. In this context, INTERPOL's investigative service acts as a key player in the detection and disclosure of international criminal

organisations, ensuring cooperation between countries and providing support in the global fight against crime.

Interpol, or the International Criminal Police Organisation, is an international organisation that searches for a particular object or person and facilitates police searches. It was founded as the International Criminal Police Commission in 1923, and since 1956 the name International Criminal Police Organisation, abbreviated as ICPO, has been used. It consists of 195 countries, which finance the organisation to the tune of \$59 million through annual contributions; the second largest international intergovernmental organisation after the United Nations. The headquarters is located in Lyon, France [1].

One of the most important components of the work of the INTERPOL Investigation Service is the exchange of information between countries and law enforcement agencies. The modern fight against crime requires global cooperation. This approach is based on the idea that global cooperation is necessary to fight international criminal organisations. According to various studies, the exchange of information between countries allows to identify and disclose criminal organisations operating in different parts of the world [2].

INTERPOL's investigative service also uses a variety of investigative techniques, including big data analysis and the use of modern technologies such as artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence, or AI, which is now widely used for crime prevention and preventive policing, is a tool based on the processing of large amounts of data. It collects and analyses information on potential terrorists to prevent possible acts of violence, and uses algorithms to detect fraud and money laundering. These tools help to identify criminal schemes and patterns, which facilitates their disclosure and detention [3].

In addition, INTERPOL's investigative service actively cooperates with other international organisations, such as the UN and UNODC, and is becoming an important aspect of the fight against international crime through joint projects and programmes. This cooperation is aimed at combining efforts to uncover and counteract complex international criminal schemes. Studies show that this cooperation has already yielded positive results in disrupting complex international criminal schemes, including smuggling, drug trafficking and human trafficking.

The work of the INTERPOL Investigative Service is therefore of great importance in the global fight against international criminal organisations. Through the effective exchange of information, the use of advanced investigative techniques and cooperation with other

international organisations INTERPOL's investigative service contributes to the strengthening of security and law and order around the world.

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### **«THE BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY»: HOW DEALING WITH CLUTTER REDUCES CRIME**

The Broken Windows Theory of Criminology suggests that visible signs of disorder and neglect, such as broken windows or graffiti, loitering, public drinking, jaywalking, and transportation fare evasion can encourage further crime and anti-social behavior in an area, as they signal a lack of order and law enforcement [1].

The broken windows theory is a criminological theory that expresses those noticeable signs of crime, against social conduct, and civil issue establishes a metropolitan climate that supports further crime and confusion, including serious crimes [2].

The theory was presented in a 1982 article by social scientists James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling [3]. It was additionally advocated during the 1990s by New York City police magistrate William Bratton and Mayor Rudy Giuliani, whose policing strategies were impacted by the theory. Theory further posits that the prevalence of disorder creates fear in the minds of citizens who are convinced that the area is unsafe. This withdrawal from the community weakens social controls that previously kept criminals in check. Once this process begins, it feeds itself. The disorder causes crime, and crime causes further disorder and crime. Prior to the development and implementation of various incivility theories such

as broken windows, law enforcement scholars and police tended to focus on serious crime; that is, the major concern was with crimes that were perceived to be the most serious and consequential for the victim, such as rape, robbery, and murder. Wilson and Kelling took a different view. They saw serious crime as the final result of a lengthier chain of events, theorizing that crime emanated from disorder and that if disorder were eliminated, then serious crimes would not occur [2].

Academics justify broken windows policing from a theoretical standpoint because of three specific factors that help explain why the state of the urban environment might affect crime levels: social norms and conformity; the presence or lack of routine monitoring; social signaling and signal crime [1].

Under the broken windows theory, an ordered and clean environment, one that is maintained, sends the signal that the area is monitored and that criminal behaviour is not tolerated. Conversely, a disordered environment, one that is not maintained (broken windows, graffiti, excessive litter), sends the signal that the area is not monitored and that criminal behaviour has little risk of detection [1].

The theory assumes that the landscape "communicates" to people. A broken window transmits to criminals the message that a community displays a lack of informal social control and so is unable or unwilling to defend itself against a criminal invasion. It is not so much the actual broken window that is important, but the message the broken window sends to people. It symbolizes the community's defencelessness and vulnerability and represents the lack of cohesiveness of the people within. Neighbourhoods with a strong sense of cohesion fix broken windows and assert social responsibility on themselves, effectively giving themselves control over their space [2].

Although Kelling and Wilson's article was largely theoretical, the practice of broken windows policing was implemented in the early 1990s under New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani. In 1985, the New York City Transit Authority hired George Kelling as a consultant, and he was also later hired by both the Boston and Los Angeles police departments to provide advice on the most effective method for policing (Fagan & Davies, 2000). Five years later, in 1990, William J. Bratton became the head of the New York City Transit Police. In his role, Bratton cracked down on fare evasion and implemented faster methods to process those who were arrested. He attributed a lot of his decisions as head of the transit police to Kelling's work. Bratton was just the first to begin to implement such measures, but once Rudy Giuliani was elected as mayor in 1993,

tactics to reduce crime began to really take off (Vedantam et al., 2016).

Together, Giuliani and Bratton first focused on cleaning up the subway system, where Bratton's area of expertise lay. They sent hundreds of police officers into subway stations throughout the city to catch anyone who was jumping the turnstiles and evading the fair. All throughout the 90s, Giuliani increased misdemeanor arrests in all parts of the city. They arrested numerous people for smoking marijuana in public, spraying graffiti on walls, selling cigarettes, and they shut down many of the city's night spots for illegal dancing. Conveniently, during this time, crime was also falling in the city and the murder rate was rapidly decreasing, earning Giuliani re-election in 1997 (Vedantam et al., 2016).

To further support the outpouring success of this new approach to regulating crime, George Kelling ran a follow-up study on the efficacy of broken windows policing and found that in neighborhoods where there was a stark increase in misdemeanor arrests (evidence of broken windows policing), there was also a sharp decline in crime (Kelling & Sousa, 2001).

In Albuquerque, New Mexico, a Safe Streets Program was implemented to deter and reduce unsafe driving and crime rates by increasing surveillance in these areas. Specifically, the traffic enforcement program influenced saturation patrols (that operated over a large geographic area), sobriety checkpoints, follow-up patrols, and freeway speed enforcement. The effectiveness of this program was analyzed in a study done by the U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Stuser, 2001). Results demonstrated that both Part I crimes, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and theft, and Part II crimes, such as sex offenses, kidnapping, stolen property, and fraud, experienced a total decline of 5 % during the 1996–1997 calendar year in which this program was implemented. Additionally, this program resulted in a 9 % decline in both robbery and burglary, a 10 % decline in assault, a 17 % decline in kidnapping, a 29 % decline in homicide, and a 36 % decline in arson. With these promising statistics came a 14 % increase in arrests. Thus, the researchers concluded that traffic enforcement programs can deter criminal activity. This approach was initially inspired by both Zimbardo's and Kelling and Wilson's work on broken windows and provides evidence that when policing and surveillance increase, crime rates go down [1].

The obvious advantage of this theory over many of its criminological predecessors is that it enables initiatives within the

realm of criminal justice policy to effect change, rather than relying on social policy. Earlier social disorganization theories and economic theories offered solutions that were costly and would take a long time to prove effective. Broken windows theory is seen by many as a way to effect change quickly and with minimal expense by merely altering the police crime-control strategy. It is far simpler to attack disorder than it is to attack such ominous social ills as poverty and inadequate education [2].

Hence, the theory proposes that policing strategies that target minor crimes, like vandalism, public drinking, jaywalking and toll avoidance, help to make an environment of order and legitimacy. The theory of broken windows draws a connection between disorder and crime and attempts to minimise criminal activities by maintaining order.

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### **LIMITS OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES: SOME ISSUES**

The police are an important pillar of modern society, tasked with maintaining law and order, protecting citizens and upholding justice. However, the role of the police goes far beyond law enforcement; it includes a profound responsibility to protect civil liberties, maintain public trust, and promote community well-being. This article explores the multifaceted responsibilities of the police in carrying out their duties, highlighting the new challenges and expectations they face in a dynamic societal landscape.

The police, as the guardians of the law, play a key role in ensuring the safety of communities. Their responsibilities range from crime prevention and investigation to dispute mediation and emergency response. However, police responsibilities go far beyond these traditional functions. In an era marked by increased attention to

civil rights, social justice, and technological advancement, the police find themselves at the intersection of complex ethical, legal, and social challenges.

It is well known that the activities of any state body should be implemented in accordance with the tasks assigned to it, and these, in turn, should be based on the basic ideas (principles) of the functioning of the state authority [1, p. 120]. In accordance with the current legislation, the National Police of Ukraine in the course of its activities is guided by the following principles: the rule of law, respect for human rights and freedoms, legality, openness and transparency, political neutrality, interaction with the public on the basis of partnership, and continuity [2]. The police are tasked with apprehending criminals, preventing illegal activities and ensuring the rule of law. Failure to perform or improper performance of official duties by a police officer is grounds for bringing the latter to legal liability. It should be noted that police officers' liability should be understood as their obligation to suffer negative consequences of a certain type and extent for violating the current legislation in the performance of their tasks and functions, as defined by law. But we should not forget that, as K.D. Mukh emphasizes, if a police officer commits a violation not while on duty, he or she will be held liable on general grounds [3, p.]. This responsibility is crucial for maintaining public order and protecting the rights of law-abiding citizens. However, it requires a delicate balance between the observance of laws and the protection of personal freedoms [4].

The police must be held accountable for their actions. This includes transparent reporting of incidents, adherence to established protocols, and prompt and fair responses to allegations of misconduct. Accountability helps build trust between the police and the community, which is a vital component of effective policing.

Modern policing emphasizes interaction and cooperation with the community. Police officers are increasingly expected to build positive relationships with residents, understand local problems and work together to solve them. Trust is the cornerstone of effective community policing and requires that the police act as a partner, not just an enforcer.

Responsible use of force is an urgent issue. The police should use de-escalation techniques whenever possible to minimize the need to use force. Training in conflict resolution, crisis intervention, and the recognition of mental health issues has become an integral part of police responsibilities.

Policing intersects with issues of social justice and equality. The police have a responsibility to ensure that people are treated impartially, regardless of their race, ethnicity or socio-economic status. Efforts to combat bias and discrimination are an integral part of fulfilling this responsibility.

Technological advances have expanded the capabilities of law enforcement agencies, but also presented them with ethical and legal dilemmas. Responsible use of surveillance, data collection, and artificial intelligence technologies requires strict adherence to privacy and civil rights laws.

In an interconnected world, policing is not limited to local issues. They play an important role in addressing global security challenges such as terrorism and cybercrime, as well as in protecting national security interests.

The police must adapt to changes in legislation that redefine their duties and responsibilities. Legal reforms may expand or limit their powers, which requires constant training and education [5].

But as the main example in this article, I would like to look at the situation in Dnipro, where patrol police officers killed a man using coercive measures.

On August 29, in Dnipro, law enforcement officers spotted a car whose driver was disregarding traffic rules. The patrol police chased the vehicle for some time. It was reported that there were a man, a woman and two children in the car. After stopping the car, the man behaved aggressively and showed signs of intoxication. During the confrontation, the police officer used his service firearm. The publicly available video footage shows the passenger of the car trying to take the driver's seat and resisting to get out of the car. She complained of pain in her leg and asked if the children were sure they were filming the incident. While the police were trying to detain the woman, the man got out of the car and began to physically confront the police. The fight went beyond the car. The man actively resisted the female patrol officer, hit her in the face and knocked her to the ground. During the fight, the children in the car could be heard cheering their father on, recording the events on camera. In the end, the police officer fired three shots at the driver, who was attacking the female police officer.

The opinions of ordinary citizens are divided. Some say that the policeman exceeded his authority, while others support the patrol officers.

In such a situation, the law clearly states that the police officer must warn of the need to stop the illegal actions and of the intention

to use a weapon. Nevertheless, when viewing the video footage, which is freely available, it becomes obvious that before the confrontation with the woman, the driver attacked the police officer. At the same time, the driver's hands were placed in the belt area, where police officers are known to wear a holster with firearms. The driver's intentions remain unclear, and it is possible that he was trying to get the police officer's weapon.

Therefore, the police officer had the right to use firearms without prior warning, as provided for in Part 6 of Article 46 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [6]. It was only after the driver escalated the situation by physically attacking the female police officer, as a result of which she sustained significant bodily injuries, that the police officer resorted to the use of firearms. In this context, it appears that the police officer's actions were justified, given the potential consequences if he had not used his weapon, especially for the safety of the female police officer.

The conclusion, "The Great Responsibility of the Police in the Discharge of Their Duties," emphasizes the key role of the police in modern society. Its responsibilities extend far beyond enforcing the law; they extend to protecting civil liberties, maintaining public trust and promoting community well-being. As societal expectations and challenges continue to change, it is imperative that the police remain adaptable, accountable and committed to their multifaceted responsibilities to ensure a just and safe society for all.

As for the situation with the patrol police officers in Dnipro, it is hoped that they will not be punished. After all, where is the justice if a police officer can go to jail for fulfilling his or her duties? In addition, one can only imagine what could have happened if the driver had not been stopped by the patrol officers. By violating traffic rules, this driver could have easily caused an accident in which, at the very least, he would have committed some minor offense, and at most, he would have killed a person.

Thus, in the current environment, the National Police of Ukraine, completing the next stage of its functioning and development, must carry out its activities on the basis of the democratic values and fundamental principles that underlie its work. At the same time, a prerequisite for the successful and effective realization of its tasks by the police is perfect legislation, which, it seems, should now be more precise, clear and accessible.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF COMPENSATION FOR NON-PECUNIARY DAMAGE DURING THE WAR**

At the current stage of development of the global community, the issue of human rights and freedoms is one of the most pressing. In this regard, a number of international legal acts have been adopted that define a person as the highest value of society, and the proper protection of his or her rights and freedoms as the main duty of a democratic state.

These ideas are also reflected in the Constitution of Ukraine, which recognizes a person, his, or her life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security as the highest social value in Ukraine, and the establishment and enforcement of human rights and freedoms as the main duty of the state (Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine) [1]. It is the state's obligation to ensure human rights and freedoms that make it possible, in the event of a violation of the latter, to apply to the court for their protection and restoration, as well as for compensation for damage caused by such a violation.

Today, claims for non-pecuniary (moral) damage are becoming increasingly popular. This indicates the growth of legal awareness and legal culture of citizens—another step towards a state governed by the rule of law, which focuses on each individual. According to Article 23 of the Civil Code of Ukraine a person shall have a right to the indemnification for the moral damage resulted from the violation of his/her/its right [2].

Ukrainian legislation does not clearly define the concept of non-pecuniary (moral) damage. However, Article 23(2) of the Civil Code of Ukraine defines what non-pecuniary damage to a person is [2].

Moral damage consists in:

- 1) physical pain and misery suffered by a natural person in connection with his/her disability or other health impairment;
- 2) soul sufferings incurred by a natural person in connection with the illegal conduct of his/her family or close relatives;
- 3) soul sufferings incurred by a natural person in connection with the destruction or damaging his/hers property;
- 4) abasement of honor and dignity of an individual as well as business standing of an individual or a legal entity.

In addition, the Supreme Court of Ukraine in its Resolution of 31.03.1995 "On Judicial Practice in Cases of Compensation for Moral (Non-Pecuniary) Damage" provided a more specific list of circumstances under which moral damages may be recovered. It defined that non-pecuniary damage may also consist of violation of property rights (including intellectual property), consumer rights, other civil rights, unlawful detention under investigation and trial, violation of normal life ties due to the inability to continue active social life or disruption of relations with others [3].

Moral damage shall be indemnified by cash, other property or otherwise. The amount of moral damage indemnification shall be specified by the court in dependence of the infringement nature, physical and moral suffering extent, degradation of a sufferer's capabilities or depriving him/her of the possibility to realize them, degree of guilt of the person inflicting moral damage if this guilt is a ground for the indemnification as well as having regard to other circumstances of material significance [2].

Non-pecuniary (moral) damage cannot be compensated in full, as there are no (and cannot be) precise criteria for the property expression of mental pain, peace of mind, honor, and dignity of a person.

According to Article 1166 of the Civil Code of Ukraine property damage shall be indemnified in full by a person that inflicted it [2].

Pursuant to Article 1167 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, a person who has caused non-pecuniary damage shall compensate for it only if he or she is guilty, (except for the cases specified in part two of this Article) [2].

Chapter 82 of the Civil Code of Ukraine provides for compensation for non-pecuniary damage caused by various circumstances and entities, for example in the State of Extreme Necessity, a Physical Person Suffered from Crime, by an Infant etc.

The procedure for compensation for moral damages did not change during the war. When deciding such cases, the court uses the provisions of domestic law. In particular, the court must find out what confirms that the plaintiff suffered moral or physical suffering or non-pecuniary losses, under what circumstances or by what actions (inaction) they were caused, in what amount of money or in what material form the plaintiff estimates the damage caused to him and what he proceeds from, as well as other circumstances relevant to the resolution of the dispute. The given review of methods of compensation for damage allows us to draw conclusions about the possible implementation in modern Ukraine due to the creation of insurance funds that can be formed from the funds of the state budget: funds that go directly from fines and other payments, including confiscation of property or voluntary contributions and donations [4].

The number of claims for compensation for non-pecuniary damage as a result of the war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine has only increased. For example, compensation for non-pecuniary damage in connection with the death of a loved one as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation or compensation by the State of Ukraine for non-pecuniary damage caused by the death of a mother as a result of a terrorist act in the territory not controlled by Ukraine where the anti-terrorist operation was conducted.

Thus, the compensation for moral damages during the war in Ukraine and martial law has not changed significantly. The existing provisions of Ukrainian legislation apply to such cases. The number of claims for compensation for non-pecuniary damage as a result of Russia's unlawful actions has increased.

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## **COMBATING FAMILY VIOLENCE: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

**Relevance of research.** Research on the topic of combating family violence and analysis of foreign experience is of great relevance, since family violence is a serious social problem that affects the safety, health and well-being of families and communities. Researching this problem can contribute to its understanding and solution.

Domestic violence leaves serious psychological and physical consequences for victims, and it is important to learn effective ways to help and support them. Many countries have developed various strategies and programs to combat domestic violence. Studying foreign experience can help other countries develop better laws, primarily Ukraine. Foreign experience can also influence legislation and policy in the field of combating domestic violence.

The overall goal of research on this topic is to create better conditions for ensuring the safety and well-being of families by developing and implementing effective strategies to combat family violence based on the best foreign experience.

**The purpose** of this study is the analysis of foreign experience regarding the specifics of combating violence in the family.

This question was studied in the writings of V. Averyanov, Yu. Bytyak, I. Holosnichenko, E. Dodin, R. Kalyuzhny, T. Kolomoets, V. Kolpakov, A. Komzyuk, and others.

**Presenting main material.** Domestic violence is one of the most urgent problems that require greater attention at the level of national legislation. This is a violent criminal offense, its manifestation not only violates a person's right to life and normal physical and mental health, but also encroaches on a number of other rights and fundamental freedoms of a person, which are inalienable. In particular, domestic violence encroaches on decent treatment and decent living conditions, freedom of movement, privacy of personal life, the right to protection from torture, cruel or inhumane treatment, the right of minors to normal mental and physical development. And this list can be continued [1, p. 31].

This problem is more acute for economically underdeveloped countries, while women in these countries are more likely to accept such violence against themselves as justified. Thus, the percentage of women who reported that they had experienced domestic violence at least once in their lives varied from 15% in Japan to 71 % in Ethiopia. According to other data, the level of violence against women in the family is about 23 % in Sweden, 4 % in Japan and Serbia, 30–54 % in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Peru and Tanzania [2, p. 3].

Belgian law treats domestic violence as a criminal offence. Domestic violence falls within the scope of Article 442 of the Criminal Code and is considered harassment. Domestic violence is now considered an aggravating circumstance, leading to a harsher sentence. This rule applies to married and unmarried couples and any other person who maintains or has maintained a long-term emotional and sexual relationship with the victim. Since 1997, victims have received police assistance and since 2003, judges have been able to impose restraining orders, and the victim support system has been strengthened with new measures. In May 2001, the first Belgian National Action Plan against violence was introduced, which covers domestic violence and other areas of violence [3, p. 114].

It is worth noting that the adoption by France of the Law No. 2006–399 dated April 4, 2006 «On the strengthening of prevention and punishment for violence in the family or in relation to minors» was the beginning of active opposition to domestic violence. A feature of this Law was the ability of family judges to issue special rulings that ensure the safety of victims of family violence. Such decrees enable a woman who has become a victim of domestic violence to change her place of residence or remove her husband

from her place of residence. In France, in particular, the interaction of police units with a «mobile hotline» has been effectively established, which enables prompt arrival at the scene of domestic violence. In addition, police units have the right to immediately remove persons who have committed domestic violence from the place of common residence with the victim, and the court can order such a measure against domestic violence as the use of electronic ADR bracelets. With the help of these bracelets, the police receives a signal that the person who committed violence in the family is approaching the victim, and they can immediately react to it [2, p. 5].

In Norway, as early as 1988, unconditional prosecution in the case of domestic violence began to operate. The criminal case will be brought to court, even if the woman has withdrawn her statement. Victims of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, have the right to free legal assistance.

Portuguese law also defines domestic violence as a crime. It is classified as «(physical or psychological) cruel treatment of a spouse, a minor or a disabled person» and entails imprisonment from one to five years, while the prosecution of the offender does not depend on the statement of the victim [4, p. 385].

Foreign scientists associate the cause of violence in the family with violence against the parents themselves in childhood (50 % of families in which both father and mother were subjected to violence in the family themselves commit violence against their children). A characteristic feature of German legislation in this area is the focus on removing the person who committed domestic violence from the family. According to German legislation, such a person must leave the residential premises on a police order for a period of up to 10 days. In addition, in Germany there are so-called family violence commissioners' departments among the criminal police units, which deal with cases of domestic violence. Having expanded knowledge in the specified field, employees of these units more effectively conduct investigations and reveal the facts of the circumstances of domestic violence, establish contact with the victim and the aggressor in order to stop future cases of violence [2, p. 4].

The analyzed experience of legal counteraction to family violence and domestic violence in foreign countries regarding counteraction to these types of violence can serve as a serious legal basis for the development of domestic law and law enforcement practice [4, p. 385].

**Conclusions.** So, summing up, it can be emphasized that the study of the topic of foreign experience of combating violence in the family is an extremely relevant and important task. Domestic violence is a social problem that has serious consequences for victims and society as a whole. Foreign experience in this field can serve as a valuable source of knowledge.

Studying foreign strategies, programs and legislation to combat domestic violence can contribute to improving approaches and policies in this area at the national level. It is also important to consider the gender aspect of this problem and strive to create equal conditions for all family members.

Further research and sharing of experiences in the field of combating domestic violence is essential to improve the lives and safety of many people around the world.

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## **STABILIZATION MEASURES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE IN THE DEOCCUPIED TERRITORIES UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE MARTIAL STATE**

Starting from February 24, 2022, a full-scale war between Russia and Ukraine began, and martial law was introduced by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 [1]. All state institutions have undergone changes in their powers, rights and duties, competences. The National Police of Ukraine is no exception: a significant number of changes have been made to the legal acts that regulate its activities, which regulate the functioning of this law enforcement body and its competences during the period of martial law in the country, as well as the granting of additional powers to the central executive body.

The powers of the National Police of Ukraine were slightly expanded during martial law in the de-occupied and territories closest to the combat zone, which is due to the performance of special official tasks.

In accordance with part 2, article 24 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" – In the event of a threat to the state sovereignty of Ukraine and its territorial integrity, as well as in the course of repelling armed aggression against Ukraine, bodies and units that are part of the police system, in accordance with of the legislation of Ukraine participate in the performance of territorial defense tasks, ensuring and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law in the event of its declaration on the entire territory of Ukraine or in a separate area [2].

If we consider the term "stabilization measures", it is not defined and not fixed by law, but it is actively used to define the activities of the National Police in the de-occupied territories. According to the Minister of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine, Iryna Vereshchuk noted that: "Stabilization measures are taking place within the limits of current legislation. This is a round of houses by police representatives who verify people. They check how many people are here, what they need. She continued that in the course of stabilization measures, there are no unjustified detentions. However, they exist when it is

known for sure that one or another citizen of Ukraine cooperated with the occupiers" [3].

Based on this, we can define the term "stabilization measures" as a certain reintegration process for the de-occupied territory by law enforcement agencies, which primarily involves demining dangerous territory, ensuring law and order and returning social protection to citizens. Law enforcement is carried out by identifying persons who are suspected of collaboration, are members of sabotage-intelligence groups or occupiers dressed in civilian clothes. The presence of these persons in the de-occupied territory poses a threat to the civilian population [4].

As the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Ihor Klymenko, notes: "The Armed Forces of Ukraine always enter a settlement liberated from the Russians first, and immediately after them – units of the National Police of Ukraine, the National Guard and the State Emergency Service. From this moment, the hard work of restoring life in the de-occupied territory begins. Another direction of the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is to provide all local residents of the de-occupied territories with humanitarian aid. State authorities must also resume their work. Stabilization measures are also carried out, during which collaborators are identified" [5].

**Conclusions.** Summarizing all of the above, it is possible to highlight the main stabilization measures in the de-occupied territories by the National Police:

- increasing the number of police officers on the streets and public places, as a result of which in the de-occupation zone, police officers usually work in an intensified mode in order to ensure security and prevent crimes;

- preparation of a system for alerting and responding to incidents of danger, as well as training and exercises conducted by police officers to increase their readiness to provide assistance in case of emergency situations;

- operational intelligence measures aimed at preventing terrorist or criminal acts;

- detection of sabotage groups, collaborators, servicemen of the Russian Federation who continue to hide in the de-occupied territories;

- traffic control measures, in particular, the establishment of highway patrol checkpoints;

- documentation by the National Police of the facts of administrative and criminal offenses under the conditions of the legal regime of martial law;

– measures to monitor and control social media, with the aim of identifying cooperation with the occupiers, which can be used for provocation;

– intelligence and special measures aimed at reducing the number of immediate terrorist threats;

– interaction with authorities and the public to ensure coordination in crisis management actions and responsibility opportunities on the territory;

– to introduce a curfew in accordance with the procedure determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (prohibition of being on the streets and other public places during a certain period of the day without specially issued passes and certificates), as well as to establish a special light masking regime [6].

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## **FORENSIC INVESTIGATION: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

The work of investigative and forensic agencies is an important component of law enforcement in any country. It includes conducting investigations to detect, solve and stop crimes. There are many countries around the world that have extensive experience in this area, and they have developed different approaches to the work of their investigative agencies.

One of the most important aspects of the work of investigative and forensic agencies is to ensure the proper quality of evidence collection and analysis. The experience of countries with a developed criminal investigation system shows that an important success factor is highly qualified professionals who have the necessary knowledge and skills to conduct investigations. Such professionals must be properly trained and educated, and have access to modern methods and technologies to perform their duties effectively.

In addition to the use of advanced technology, international cooperation and collaboration play a vital role in the work of investigative and judicial authorities. The exchange of information, intelligence and best practices between countries can increase the effectiveness of criminal investigations by providing access to more resources and expertise. This can lead to the identification and apprehension of transnational criminals and the disruption of organized crime networks [1].

International experience also emphasizes the importance of ongoing professional development and training for investigators. As criminal methods and techniques evolve, it is crucial for investigators to keep abreast of the latest investigative techniques and technologies. This can be achieved through specialized training programs, seminars and exchanges with international partners. By investing in the professional development of investigators, countries can strengthen their ability to fight crime and maintain law and order.

The success of forensic investigative agencies also depends on the effective use and exchange of information with law enforcement agencies and international partners. The creation of a unified database and joint communication channels allows for the rapid identification of criminals and the exchange of information about their activities. Criminal information and intelligence can play a

crucial role in conducting effective investigations and providing forensic intelligence.

International experience shows that the use of the latest technologies, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning and data analytics, can significantly facilitate and speed up the work of investigative agencies. Such innovations help automate data collection and processing, identify laws and crime trends, and predict possible risks. The use of robotics and drones can also help with crime scene inspections, evidence collection, and even the search for suspects [2].

For example, some countries have already successfully used facial recognition and video surveillance systems to identify criminals. Such systems allow algorithms and artificial intelligence to quickly match video and photo materials with a database of criminal records to identify potential suspects.

In addition, the establishment of an effective legal framework and regulatory mechanisms is essential for the proper functioning of investigative and forensic agencies. These frameworks should provide clear guidelines on the collection, preservation and admissibility of evidence, as well as the protection of individual rights and privacy. Establishing independent oversight bodies can also ensure accountability and transparency of investigative bodies, reducing the risk of abuse of power and corruption [3].

Any system for investigative agencies should be based on the rule of law and ensure respect for human rights and ethical standards. Countries should cooperate with each other, share technological developments and best practices to further improve their investigative agencies. International organizations, such as Interpol, Europol and the UN, have an important role to play in facilitating cooperation and sharing of experiences among countries [4].

Finally, the work of investigative and forensic agencies is essential to the maintenance of law and order and the fight against crime. International experience, including the use of the latest technologies, information exchange and cooperation between countries, can help improve the work of investigative agencies and create a safer society.

It should be noted that international experience with investigative and judicial agencies provides valuable insights and best practices that can be applied to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of such agencies in any country. By investing in qualified personnel, fostering international cooperation, using advanced technologies responsibly, and establishing a strong legal

framework, countries can improve their ability to fight crime and ensure the safety of their citizens.

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### **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF USING LEGAL LINGUISTICS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Language and law is an increasingly researched and studied interdisciplinary field. One of the first, and maybe most astonishing insights a lawyer will get, is that the translation of legal texts remains a myth, a sublime aim never to be truly achieved. This is closely connected to some of the typical problems in comparative law: linguistically equivalent legal notions will frequently have different contents in different jurisdictions. The legal significance of notions can differ vastly in their direction and extent. Also, the interconnections within each legal system as well as the legal culture in general influence the meaning and practical impact of legal concepts. As a result, the question in legal translation is not which translation is right, but, much more modestly, which one is less wrong [1].

All legal systems develop certain linguistic features that differ from those of ordinary language. Sometimes these practices differ only slightly, especially when a legal system is primarily oral or relatively young. At the other extreme, lawyers and judges may develop language that is entirely different from ordinary speech. Most modern legal regimes fall between these extremes. Typically,

the legal profession uses language that contains a substantial amount of technical vocabulary and a number of distinct (often archaic) features. As a result, the speech, and to a greater extent, the texts produced by such legal systems may be difficult for the lay public to understand [2].

Speakers and hearers notice the different circumstances in which language is used and they realize that they have to make use of various registers in order to cope with the linguistic situation in which they are acting. Linguistically, this difference can be observed on different text types that emerge as a result of this differentiation of language use. In fact, language use in legal texts differs considerably. The typology used today mostly comprises:

- Language of statutes (language of legislation) Language of legal decisions including fact description;
- Language of the legal doctrine;
- Language used by lawyers in professional discussions and pleadings Language used by laypersons in legal contexts (testimony, comments on legal decisions);
- Language used by administrative clerks [3].

The EU-law seems to be most appropriate for the purpose of exploring in practice the interdependencies between language and law since it is based on the principle of equal authenticity of all its linguistic versions. Pursuant to Article 55 of the Treaty on European Union the text of this treaty is equally authentic in all the EU official languages in which it is drawn up. Having regard to Article 342 TFEU and Article 4 of Regulation No. 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community, that principle is recognised to be extended to all EU founding treaties and the secondary law adopted by EU-institutions on the basis of powers conferred by such Treaties. The generally recognised methodological consequence is that all linguistic versions need to be equally taken into account when EU-law is interpreted. The original language of the text may not, in principle, be prioritised. The EU law shall be interpreted within the possible meaning of its wording in all the languages used, having regard to the will of the legislating authority and the recognisable purpose of the provision in question. The latter principle is foregrounded in particular when divergences between the language versions occur which question the possibility of uniform interpretation. Such instances must, however, be accounted for in legal systems where law texts are formulated in more than one language. The limits of reliance on one specific language wording are very bluntly formulated by the ECJ. In its early case law, it held

that: "[t]he different language versions of a community text must be given a uniform interpretation and hence in the case of divergence between the versions the provision in question must be interpreted by reference to the purpose and general scheme of the rules of which it forms a part.

In theory, thus, the texts of EU law ideally are to be interpreted as if they were multilingually negotiated and agreed. The practice of the EU legislative procedures, however, does not implement such multilingualism on an equal footing. Selected case studies will show some of the inconsistencies and crevasses to which multilingual interpretation is exposed. This will lead us to the question whether, in the background of the pretended methodological canons, other shared practices of legal thinking are operating and take revenge against the alleged supremacy of language thus safeguarding the rule of the Law [4].

Currently, the European Union unites 27 Member States and is host to 24 official languages which are all accorded equal footing according to EU's language equality policy. Such linguistic diversity creates challenges in the drafting of European legislation as EU law shall function in a corresponding manner for each of its official languages.

Once translated by translators who know the linguistic specificity of the language concerned, European legislation undergoes legal-linguistic finalization by a lawyer-linguist. This becomes a key prerequisite for achieving clarity and uniform interpretation, given that the European Union, as a supranational union, forms a community that brings together different legal systems and cultures, each with its legal institutions and regulatory means, where the latter in many cases may be absent in one or more of the other legal systems in the Union. This is most evident if we look at the decision-making process in the ordinary legislative procedure (OLP). Given that the majority of EU legislation is adopted by means of the OLP, it is becoming the main legislative method in the Union. In this process of co-decision between the Parliament and the Council, legal meanings are exchanged between legislators coming from very different legal linguistic backgrounds. Such diversity is frequently offered as an argument for the particular difficulties inherent in legal translation. In addition, the final text of a piece of legislation is repeatedly the result of a compromise between the Commission, the Parliament and the Council, so that it is "often formulated with deliberate deviations in meaning". It can be seen clearly in the processes of political dialogues following the

negotiations between these institutions. It is in such a context that the figure of the lawyer-linguist is most salient [5].

#### Conclusion

The EU is a supranational entity that unites many different legal systems. All these united legal systems have their own linguistic arsenal and legal vocabularies, which causes many difficulties in legal translation of European legislation. Therefore, only through shared European legal discourse as a common system of interpretative rules and methods can overcome linguistic differences and ambiguities. The ultimate goal, or, as we may say, the ideal of the European law is that it come to function with equal linguistic meaning in all official languages. Without this, fundamental principles of law will be violated. A shared legal discourse could provide muchneeded uniformity of meaning. This meaning would not result from incorrigibly uniform interpretation but from mutually recognised linguistic meaning that is accepted by all.

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### **THE EXPERIENCE OF USING FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER IN THE USA**

Law enforcement officers interact with people from all sorts of backgrounds, including those who do not speak English.

Having officers within a department who can speak another language is an added value for not only the law enforcement agency,

but also for the community. Having several officers who individually speak multiple languages is a bonus.

It gives us the ability to better serve our community because we have all different people here; different ethnicities speak different languages. That helps police when they are out investigating a case or talking with a victim, it allows them to communicate with them effectively.

According to 2020 U.S. Census figures, 13 % of the American population is foreign-born. Recent trends have seen immigrants settling in rural areas where the impact on small communities is high, particularly on public services like law enforcement [1].

In Madison County, census results show that 1.8 % of the population speaks Spanish, while another 8 % of the population speak Indo-European languages. Kentucky's census breakdown indicates that 2.7 % of the population speaks Spanish, 1.5 % speak Indo-European, 9 % speak Asian/Pacific Island languages and 6 % of the population speak languages indicated as "other" [2].

Every day, law enforcement officers conduct traffic stops for various reasons, and if there is a failure to communicate correctly, it could lead to potential problems.

For example, Officer Lani Coleman, who was born in Germany and moved to Kentucky in 2006, said that while she doesn't come across German-speaking citizens often, she does frequently communicate with Spanish-speaking individuals.

"It's been beneficial having (Spanish-speaking RPD Officer Michael) Martinez here, especially on DUIs", she said. "It is helpful because you must give them certain instructions, and I cannot translate that, and they don't understand. You must know the details during investigations, and I speak broken Spanish. I can ask them for an ID, tell them to stop moving, or ask if they're in pain. I can pick up certain phrases or words, but not enough to fully comprehend".

Martinez said his ability to speak and understand Spanish has helped bridge the gap between the Hispanic community and the police department.

"Whether we're the ones arriving first on the scene or another officer is asking for assistance, we can make sure the reporting party is understood, especially if they speak a different language", he said. "It's important for the public to be understood" [3; 4].

Having that ability to bridge the language barrier could help departments avoid lawsuits.

For example, the City of Los Angeles paid \$13 million to settle lawsuits for uses of force in the 2007 May Day/MacArthur

Park incident. The root of that case was that the rally's predominantly Spanish-speaking participants were given commands to disperse in English by law enforcement officers [5].

Therefore, knowledge of several languages helps police officers to perform their duties properly, guarantee rules of citizens and specially to maintain public order.

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## **SOCIAL CRIMES AND THEIR SOLUTIONS**

The fact that crime, first of all, is social is clear dangerous, relatively massive, persistent phenomenon and constitutes one of the main threats and problems to the national security of every state. The lack of a unified national concept of combating crimes, the inconsistency of national, targeted programs of social prevention in the relevant areas does not contribute to the prevention of crime in the country. Such a situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on a social, democratic and legal state, since the existing situation does not take into account the realities of modern times, because the fight against crime has long since turned into a global problem that has acquired not only a national, but also an international character.

Recently, it can be noticed that quite a large number of scientists interested in researching and studying foreign experience in the field of fighting crime. Such interest is due to the need to conduct a number of studies, analyze, compare and, already on the basis of

the work carried out, to develop even better preventive practices. Today, in many European countries, the so-called a complex (integrative) approach that combines preventive and repressive measures, which are commonly called «countermeasures». This term is a general generic concept that covers activities aimed at identifying and neutralizing factors that contribute to crime.

Law enforcement agencies, which work together with society, do not stand aside actively cooperate, detect and appropriately respond to offenses that contribute to the spread of crime, by developing and introducing new and more modern methods and principles of fighting crime. The USA is the flagship in the formation of this program of interaction with the public in the world.

Yes, in the preventive program "Community Policing" according to which the police are community-oriented, closely interacting and cooperating with non-state actors. The USA has already gained considerable experience in using this principle, and has also achieved significant results in reducing the indicators of criminal statistics. Of course, this country's approach to crime prevention was reflected in the corresponding preventive programs. In addition, new programs are being actively implemented, which are aimed at the prevention of violence against minors, prevention of the growth of criminal gangs among minors, prevention of drug addiction among minors, distribution of drugs, prevention of offenses against the elderly.

In the USA, there are special agencies that carry out their activities to prevent crime, while closely cooperating with the community. These include: Advisory Correctional Council (1950); Committee on Combating Youth and Juvenile Delinquency under the President of the USA (1961); Interdepartmental Council on Coordination of National Programs to Combat Youth Crime (1968); National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse Prevention (1970); The National Commission on the Goals and Standards of the Criminal Justice System and the Development of Long-Term Crime Prevention Programs (1971); National Center for School Safety (1980), etc.

It is worth noting that among modern programs for combating adolescent and of youth crime implemented by these bodies, in which the public takes an active part, can be singled out: "National Guard Youth Foundation» (Youth Fund "National Guard"), Alexandria, Virginia; "The Community School", Camden, Maine; "Alliance for Children and Families" (Alliance for children and families), M. Milwaukee, Wisconsin; "The Academy" (Academy),

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; "Drug Abuse Resistance Education" (Drug abuse: resistance to formation) – implemented in 75 % of US schools and 43 countries around the world.

Such success in the implementation of preventive programs of the US law enforcement system is justified by the fact that such a system is quite complex, because it combines both federal and local structures. As for federal agencies, the task of their units is to fight organized crime. Among them, we can single out: FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation); the prosecutor's office and the Grand Jury, which consists of 23 jurors and is the pretrial investigation body. The result of the Grand Jury's consideration of the case may be either its termination or referral to court with an indictment.

In France, the National Crime Prevention Council was created (1983), which solves the following tasks: financing of crime prevention programs; informing the public about the state of affairs with crime; development of national policy in the field of fighting crime, coordination of interaction between local authorities, public organizations and the private sector. The council included members of parliament, city mayors, ministers, experts, and representatives of business structures. The Prime Minister of the country became the head of the National Crime Prevention Council.

An interesting fact is that in 1985, about ten years after creation of "GIGN" by the gendarmerie, the police during the period of terrorism decided to equip specialized forces and decided to create a "RAID" unit. The public can only get to know this shadowy unit stealthily on television, and the policemen of the unit most often hide under hoods, so they quickly invented the nickname – «men in black». The staff are engaged in a continuous fight against terrorism and organized crime in France and provide significant assistance to the Counter-Terrorism Coordination Unit. Depending on the situation, they can remain in positions in the region for observation for several months, as was the case in Corsica after the assassination of the prefect Claude Erignac. "RAID" works in 21 departments closest to Paris and has the distinction of being competent throughout the territory in the most serious situations.

After all, the main missions of the unit are to manage crisis situations, such as hostage-taking or the detention of high-risk criminals, the search for secret information, the fight against terrorism: surveillance operations, surveillance and intelligence on individuals or groups that may participate in terrorist acts on the territory of France. Some operations stood out from the rest, such as an arrest leaders of "Action Directe" (1987), the release of children

taken hostage by a man named «HB» (1993), the intervention against the Islamists "GIA" in Roubaix (1996), the arrest of Ivan Colonna (2003)), the attack on Mohamed Mer (2012) or the hunt for the perpetrators of the attack on Charlie Hebdo and the attack on the Vincennes hypercache in January 2015 [6].

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## **ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES DURING MARTIAL LAW**

Territorial defense is of particular importance for the state's defense capability. The first months of the war showed the shortcomings of the existing system in the protection of the state's territories. At the same time, ordinary citizens began to form

territorial defense battalions (TrD), demonstrating a powerful potential for its development, taking into account the new military-political circumstances.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs in general and the National Police in particular are part of the security and defense sector of Ukraine. Today, along with the preparation and conduct of ordinary military operations, requires increased attention and processing of a set of measures to prepare for the fight against special operations forces, sabotage and reconnaissance forces, mobile groups of the enemy that have broken into the territory of the country, and other anti-state armed formations throughout the country, and possibly during the occupation of certain territories of Ukraine. These measures form the basis of the state's TrD. The Decree of the President of Ukraine dated September 23, 2016 No. 406 / 2016 "Regulations on the Territorial Defense of Ukraine" defines the main tasks of the Military Defense Forces [2], which are aimed at maintaining the martial law regime, protecting the state border, functioning of state authorities, military administration bodies, protection of strategic objects, combating sabotage and reconnaissance forces of the aggressor, etc.

The main role in solving the tasks of the state's Ministry of Defense rests with the Armed Forces. Therefore, when planning the work of TrD, it is necessary to determine the scope of tasks and measures that should be assigned to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and which should be performed by military formations, including units of the National Police. At the same time, in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Service of Ukraine, and the main bodies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, structural subdivisions of the Ministry of Defense are being created to plan and coordinate actions related to the preparation and conduct of the Ministry of Defense. These subdivisions are designed to interact within the framework of the powers of the relevant ministries, departments, services and troops for the planning and coordination of actions and the implementation of the tasks and measures of the Council of Ministers assigned to them. The creation of headquarters of TrD in cities is possible today, taking into account the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government" [3].

Units of the National Guard, National Police, and rapid response units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine are involved in the fight against sabotage and reconnaissance forces of the enemy penetrating the territory of the country. Combined police units are created in each zone of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the basis of territorial (departments) of the Ministry of Internal

Affairs in the regions. Under these conditions, the operational situation is extremely complicated, which requires special, extraordinary methods of solving official tasks, improving the quality of management, and strengthening material and technical support from the police. All features of police actions under martial law are defined by current legislation, primarily the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" dated 05.21.12.2015 [1].

According to this law, during the introduction of martial law, the National Police bodies facilitate the activities of the military administration, prosecutor's office, court, justice, etc.; fight against crime, ensure the protection of public order and the security of particularly important and strategic objects. But there are questions about the actions of the National Police units, when the situation will rapidly develop in such a way that the territory becomes occupied, and the directions of activity of the mobile units of the patrol police, criminal investigation or community officers.

Perhaps qualified and authoritative policemen who know the area and local residents can start work on organizing resistance to the aggressor's troops and helping the state's special services. With certain knowledge and experience, police officers can significantly influence the situation and the enemy, inflict significant losses on him and help liberate the territory. But for successful resistance actions, reducing the losses of partisan groups, special knowledge is needed, starting from technical knowledge and handling of military and special weapons, means of communication, to the ability to organize a partisan movement in the city and quickly conduct special sabotage or other measures.

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## **EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME IN NORWAY**

Norway is considered one of the most robust democracies in the world and it has a strong public stance against organised crime. However, different parties approach organized crime from different perspectives: some take the economic angle; others focus on immigration. While the government has received criticism for its ‘slow’ response to fighting organized crime, the overall apparatus appears to be effective. [1]

Government authorities respect and protect civil rights. They take their human rights obligations seriously, cooperating openly with international monitoring mechanisms.

The level of corruption in Norway is perceived to be fairly low, and the government has mechanisms in place to identify and punish officials who may commit human rights abuses or acts of corruption. The government is considered to be highly transparent – any citizen has the right to access public documents.

Norway cooperates strongly in the international fight against organised crime. It is a major global financial contributor and supports various initiatives, especially in the field of justice against human trafficking, corruption, terror and piracy. The Norwegian government also actively proposes new conventions and recommendations within the scope of criminal justice cooperation. [1]

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In the greater region, there is a high level of cooperation between the Norwegian police and other Nordic police forces. Politicians in the country proactively give attention to meeting the new demands of law enforcement in Norway. The country's criminal law stipulates two penal provisions that directly target participation in various forms of criminal organizations [1].

Norway has a strict enforcement policy regarding drug laws, but the bill aimed at decriminalising possession and use of small amounts of narcotics remains unapproved. New strategies to address intellectual property rights have been launched by the police force, and Norway is busy incorporating directives relating to the cross-border sale of tobacco and nicotine.

Norway's fight against crime is headed up by 188 police officers per 100,000 people. In 2018, there were 317,927 offences reported to the Norwegian police across the length and breadth of Norway. That was the lowest figure for ten years. But of course, one offence is not the same as another [2].

The levels of organised crime in Norway remains on the low side. Although there are still many calls made to the police to report issues such as petty theft and robberies that are often connected to small scale organised crime gangs.

Other such levels of organised crime revolve around various gangs and are usually associated with weapons and drugs offences.

During the 1980s and 1990s, motorcycle gangs were a problem. A number of different biker gangs operated across Scandinavia and were associated with weapons and drugs offences. Although, this type of organised crime been a much lesser extent in recent years.

Most organized crime in Norway is carried out by loose criminal networks, many of which are homegrown, long-standing and generational. Far right and neo-Nazi groups are growing in the country with a subsequent increase in extremist violence [1].

The influence of foreign actors on Norwegian society is limited. That said, groups from the Baltics – especially Lithuanians – often work within the drug trade, connecting local and transnational networks. West Africans, particularly Nigerians, are thought to be involved with importing drugs, and also with prostitution and illegal money transactions.

There are no outright mafia-style groups in Norway – the closest in nature are the motorcycle gangs. The Bandidos and Hells Angels are the main biker groups and they have been actively recruiting young people for gang crime.

The most notorious criminal groups in Norway are said to be based in Oslo, with affiliates across the country consisting of criminals who engage mostly in drug-related crimes, violence and threats, including protection schemes. There is limited involvement of private sector and state actors in illicit activities in Norway.

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**PECULIARITIES OF CHIEF OF POLICE AND OFFICERS  
ACTIVITY IN NEWLY DEOCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" 1, one of the tasks of the national police is to ensure public safety and order. The activities of the patrol police are directly related to this preventive function. The Order of the National Police of Ukraine "On Approval of the Regulation on the Department of Patrol Police" of 06.11.2015 No. 732 confirms this by stating that the Department of Patrol Police should implement a policy that guarantees the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. In general, the concept of "public safety and order" can be understood as the overall protection of the rights and freedoms of the country's population. The police are called upon to ensure the equal exercise of citizens' rights and expression of their will. The legislator has moved away from the outdated terms "public safety" and "public order" and introduced a new concept that covers all aspects of law enforcement.

On 24 February 2022, the entire national security system went into martial law. The National Police of Ukraine was one of the first to take up defence and protection. The patrol police, which had been carrying out typical tasks (detecting and stopping illegal activities, ensuring traffic control, providing administrative services and police protection), began to perform additional tasks: intensive protection of important facilities; monitoring citizens' compliance with curfews; rescue of people affected by active hostilities; search for sabotage groups, protection from looting, etc. [1].

The martial law in Ukraine provides for the joint interaction of law enforcement officers with other law enforcement agencies or paramilitary units to ensure the public peace of the civilian population.

During this time, the police must also cooperate with other law enforcement agencies or paramilitary units to ensure the public peace of the civilian population. This interaction is not always clearly regulated and, from time to time, leads to misunderstandings and conflicts [2].

Therefore, the problem remains and requires thorough study. It has been established that clear and professional management of the head can organise the operation of the entire team and obtain positive results.

The research has led to the conclusion that there is a need to adjust professional training programmes that should prepare police officers to work in active hostilities (evacuation of the population; escorting vehicles, search and rescue operations) [3].

The analysis also revealed that respondents to the survey noted that their motivation to serve in law enforcement agencies is no longer based on the opportunity to receive material benefits, as it used to be, but rather on patriotism and national identification.

This contributes to the formation of not a collective, but a real team working for the common good. It should be noted that managers have taught their employees how to motivate them to work properly. The method of coercion or blackmail is long gone. Managers use persuasion, leading by example and training. Staff are motivated not only by extra pay for a special period but also by receiving intangible benefits: orders, medals, certificates, letters of appreciation, etc. That is why it is worth reviewing the system of incentives adopted and specified in the Disciplinary Statute [4; 5].

In general, the activity of the patrol police during the period of active repulsion of the armed aggression of the terrorist state deserves a positive assessment. A large part of the job is taken over by the management. However, despite all the positive aspects of management, scholars need to thoroughly study the issue of subordination of the national police to military administrations and the issue of interaction with bodies and units whose cooperation is aimed at ensuring public order. In addition, the system of training for the leadership of patrol police units should be reviewed. Further research should focus on ways to improve the organisational and managerial activities of the National Police, in particular the patrol police.

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### **LA LUTTE CONTRE LA CORRUPTION EN FRANCE**

Dans le code pénal français, la corruption constitue, à l'instar du terrorisme, une atteinte à l'autorité de l'État et à la confiance publique. Elle est définie comme un processus d'échange illégal mettant aux prises des acteurs de la sphère publique et de la sphère privée.

Il est à noter qu'on distingue entre la corruption des agents publics et la corruption des collaborateurs d'entreprises commerciales. En droit français, l'incrimination de la corruption des agents exerçant une charge publique vise les personnes dépositaires de l'autorité publique, celles chargées d'une mission de service public ou celles détenant un mandat électif public. La corruption dans le secteur privé est envisagée dans le code du travail et non dans le code pénal. La différence majeure avec l'incrimination de la corruption d'agents publics réside dans les personnes visées. En effet, sont ici concernés, tout directeur ou salarié [1].

Le Code pénal français punit le délit de corruption de dix ans d'emprisonnement (avec et sans sursis) et de 150 000 € d'amende à

titre de peine principale. A cette peine principale s'ajoutent éventuellement des autres peines:

- l'interdiction d'exercer une fonction publique ou l'activité professionnelle ou sociale dans l'exercice ou à l'occasion de l'exercice de la laquelle l'infraction a été commise mais cette interdiction n'est cependant pas applicable à l'exercice d'un mandat électif;
- l'interdiction des droits civils, civiques et de famille;
- la confiscation des sommes ou objets irrégulièrement reçus par l'auteur de l'infraction, à l'exception des objets susceptibles d'être restitués.

Le Code du travail punit de deux ans d'emprisonnement et de 30.000 € d'amende la corruption dans le secteur privé. Est également prévue la peine complémentaire de l'interdiction des droits civils, civiques et de famille.

Par une loi de 2016 relative à la transparence, à la lutte contre la corruption et à la modernisation de la vie économique, dénommée aussi «Loi Sapin 2» le droit pénal français est lui aussi entré dans mutation. En remplacement du Service central de prévention de la corruption (SCPC) a été créé l'Agence française anticorruption (AFA) [2]. L'AFA est dotée de pouvoirs élargis par rapport au SCPC dont la mission était restreinte à la centralisation d'informations.

L'AFA est dirigée par un magistrat de l'ordre judiciaire hors hiérarchie. L'Agence française anticorruption dispose d'un pouvoir administratif de contrôle lui permettant de vérifier la réalité et l'efficacité des mécanismes de conformité anticorruption mis en œuvre, notamment par les entreprises, les administrations de l'État ou les collectivités territoriales. Ce contrôle concerne aussi bien les administrations de l'État ou les collectivités territoriales que les acteurs économiques (entreprises privées ou publiques) [3].

N'oublions pas que les nombreux traités internationaux qui ont été adoptés dans le domaine de la lutte contre la corruption ont comblé des lacunes du droit interne relative aux incriminations et à la nature des agents. La France a «adapté» son droit interne à certaines dispositions des conventions de Bruxelles relatives à la lutte contre la corruption et aux conventions civile et pénale sur la corruption du Conseil de l'Europe ainsi qu'à la convention de Mérida des Nations unies du 31 octobre 2003 [4].

Nous pouvons en conclure que la législation française anticorruption a continué à s'étoffer. L'Agence française anticorruption continue de promouvoir les plus hautes normes et les plus hauts standards en matière d'intégrité: loyauté des pratiques, transparence financière et tolérance zéro pour la fraude et la corruption.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The importance of foreign experience in combating corruption in the public service, which includes various measures to solve the task of forming the anti-corruption legal awareness of civil servants, is determined by the fact that legal awareness is a special legal phenomenon that develops under the influence of a complex of versatile factors, including the features of the country's historical development, the specifics of the functioning of state institutions, purposeful activity on the formation of an anti-corruption worldview and consciousness, the social environment. The process of its formation involves an impact on the individual and society as a whole from various sides, which affect the elimination of legal, social, economic, spiritual and moral and other causes and conditions of corruption.

## **2. Regulatory and legal support of the European Union in the field of corruption crime prevention**

The international community's response to the globalization of the problem of corruption was the adoption of a whole range of international legal acts (mandatory and recommended) prepared and adopted by the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Organization of American States, the Council of Europe, the European Union and other organizations. International legal instruments differed in their scope, but all had the same goal – to establish common standards for fighting corruption by ensuring the implementation of anti-corruption laws at the national level.

Ukraine's strategic course towards EU integration also implies systematic improvement and alignment with the European legal, regulatory, methodological and institutional framework for combating crime, including corruption.

In order to effectively improve the current Ukrainian legislation regulating liability in this area, it is necessary to monitor and compare European legislation on combating and preventing corruption on an ongoing basis as part of the integration process.

The criminal legislation (both general and that which establishes responsibility for corruption offenses) of most states of continental Europe consists of two layers: from the national criminal legislation of these or other states and pan-European criminal legislation created within the framework of the European Union and the EU, which to a large extent has direct effect and is a priority in relation to the national legislation of the member states of these institutions, and partly also of the states that claim to be members of them, including Ukraine.

The basis of European criminal legislation in this area is the Council of Europe Convention on Criminal Liability for Corruption, adopted on November 4, 1998 at the 103rd session of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and which was the result of long-term work of European institutions. The development of this Convention was based on the twenty guiding principles of combating corruption, approved by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on November 6, 1997 at the 101st session by Resolution (97) 24. Since 14 ratifications are required for its entry into force, the Council of Europe Convention on Criminal Liability for Corruption acquired effective July 1, 2002. Among the principles enshrined in this Resolution, which are important for criminal law, it is necessary to highlight the following:

1) taking effective measures to prevent corruption and, in this connection, encouraging ethical behavior;

2) ensuring coordinated criminalization of corruption at the national and international levels;

3) ensuring the independence of persons who carry out functions related to the prevention, investigation, prosecution and justice of corruption, providing them with the means to effectively collect evidence, protecting persons who cooperate with justice in the fight against corruption, and ensuring the secrecy of the investigation;

4) taking adequate measures to prevent the use of legal entities to commit corruption crimes;

5) limiting the immunity of officials from criminal liability to the degree minimally necessary in a democratic society.

Among other guiding principles, the Resolution refers to accounting for anti-corruption requirements in civil service legislation, tax legislation, ensuring freedom of the press in the field of informing citizens about corruption, encouraging scientific research on corruption, etc.

### **3. Positive foreign experience of preventing and countering corruption crime**

An analysis of various sources related to foreign experience in combating corruption allows us to identify two main models of anti-corruption activity:

– Vertical anti-corruption strategy with quick results (Singaporean or Asian model – Singapore, Japan, South Korea, China), the consequences of which are not the complete elimination of corruption, but the achievement of a certain level of corruption acceptable to the authorities and society;

– Horizontal strategy focused on gradual, based on anti-corruption incentives, long-term anti-corruption activity (Swedish or Scandinavian model – Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands).

In Singapore (Corruption Perception Index – 84, ranks 7th out of 175 countries). Anti-corruption consisted of a system of measures that can be defined in two stages.

The first stage concerned the change in legislation – the adoption of the Act on the Prevention of Corruption with a clear list of corrupt acts and the establishment of responsibility for their commission, as well as the creation of a special anti-corruption body – the Bureau for Investigation of Corruption Cases with expanded powers.

Thus, the criminal law of Singapore stipulates that if the guilt of receiving a bribe is proven, the guilty party is sentenced to imprisonment or a fine (respectively 5 years in prison or 100 thousand dollars). If there was a knowingly false report regarding the commission of relevant illegal acts against a civil servant, then the person who disseminated false information is liable to a penalty of 1 year in prison or a fine of 10,000 dollars for knowingly false testimony. With regard to foreign persons who have been exposed in corruption, the right to conduct business activities in Singapore is revoked.

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### **FIGHT AGAINST CRIME. EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME IN GERMANY**

Crime Prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. Well-planned crime

prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also contribute to sustainable development. Prevention is key to achieving of reducing violence, crime and injustice, as well as for creating safe and resilient cities and for eliminating all form of violence against women and girls [1].

Effective prevention requires actors in the justice system to collaborate with those in other sectors to address the root causes of disputes and avert conflict, violence and human rights abuses. In relation to crime and violence, this means that it is necessary to move from punitive measures to evidence-based prevention that reduces levels of violence, in particular against women, children, and vulnerable groups. It also means that sectors that interact with offenders and victims, such as social workers, prosecution authorities and defence attorneys, should be included in the implementation of prevention programmes, to ensure that communication is effective and that referrals of individual cases to appropriate service providers run smoothly and are in the best interest of the concerned individuals [1].

Crime prevention in Germany covers all measures aimed at preventing punishable offences by preventative measures, reducing the damage caused by punishable offences or containing the fear of crime felt by citizens. The traditional distinction between primary prevention (change of social conditions, education, organisation of the living environment etc.), secondary prevention (reducing the occasions for the commission of criminal offences e.g. by alarm systems, electronic immobilizers etc.) and tertiary prevention (influencing the criminal offender to prevent relapses through imprisonment, probation assistance and aid for offenders) is no longer accepted by some, as the borderlines between preventative and repressive measures are becoming increasingly blurred [2].

Since the early 90ies, the first prevention councils have been set up at municipal and Land level, which are exclusively dedicated to crime prevention. Overall, there are some 2,000 crime prevention bodies in Germany. Under the federal structure of Germany, the focus of competencies and activities lies with the federal states (Länder) and the municipalities in particular, as crime is primarily a local phenomenon. But the Federal Government, too, performs important functions in this field and provides an overview of the prevention landscape at national level.

The German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK) was set up in 2001 as a foundation under civil law. The Federal Government, the Länder as well as private companies and associations are the founders. The purpose of the foundation is to exploit the options of

prevention as fully as possible and to promote it in all aspects. Core tasks are networking and co-operation across Germany, the pooling of all forces, knowledge transfer and public relations for criminal prevention activities. Especially in view of the federal structure and the widespread responsibilities and activities at municipal and Land level, this body plays a major role [2].

The "programme police crime prevention of the Länder and the Federal Government" is a prevention programme aimed at informing and educating citizens, multipliers and other responsible bodies about the various forms of crime and relevant prevention options across regional boundaries. The focus is on secondary and police prevention.

The "PrävIs" prevention management software is an information system developed in close cooperation of Land prevention bodies and/or Land criminal police authorities as well as the German Forum for Crime Prevention with the aims, inter alia, to create an overview of the existing prevention landscape at national level, to offer actors a platform for networking and to publicize the idea of prevention.

The German Prevention Day intends to present crime prevention within a broad social framework at an annual congress. It contributes to the exchange of topical and basic issues of crime prevention, the exchange of experience gained by experts and practitioners from all sectors responsible for crime prevention, and to communication between national and international contact partners. The responsible body is a non-profit organisation as a subsidiary of the German Foundation for Crime Prevention and Assistance for Offenders (DVS) [2].

At all times, young persons committed offences more often than adults which is mainly because they have not concluded the development of their personality and often do not sufficiently discern the consequences of their acts. Solely serious forms of youth delinquency and the phenomenon of persistent offenders require special explanations, such as belonging to social strata characterized by social disintegration, unemployment, deficits in the families (e.g. experience of violence) and the direct social environment, as well as deficits in educational/vocational integration, cultural problems of adaptation for people with migrant background (e.g. acceptance of violence-oriented virility norms) up to individual personal aspects motivating criminal behaviour (e.g. little ability of self-control and empathy, alcohol/drug consumption, extensive use of violent media contents) [3].

Since the federal German constitutional order gives the 16 "Länder" the sovereignty in police matters on their respective territory, each of the Länder has its own strategy for the prevention of youth crime. However, the Länder exchange their views in the "Commission on Crime Prevention by the Police".

Violence prevention in Germany is designed to support children and parents prior to the emergence of violence by promoting and strengthening protective factors. Unlike general penal law, the penal law relating to young offenders is not based on the idea of punishment and compensation for the wrong committed, but on education aiming at preventing future delinquency: Prevention takes precedence over repression.

Crime prevention also has the task to strengthen the feeling of security of citizens, which sometimes deviates greatly from the objective threat situation. An objective presentation of crime development is a means to reduce exaggerated fear of crime. Also with this objective in mind, the Federal Government presented its Second Periodical Report on Crime and Crime Control in Germany in November 2006. This report studies all essential fields of crime and gives a comprehensive picture about the situation and development of crime in Germany [2].

Alongside this analytical approach, concrete practical implementation steps are carried out in many areas such as the overt use of video surveillance at crime hot spots in public areas, the reduction of "crime caused by prejudices" which is an important element for the integration of migrants through protection against xenophobic attacks, and the reduction of domestic violence, to name but a few examples. What we need to a greater extent in Germany, though, is an evaluation of crime prevention projects. This is an important instrument to assess and develop activities in this field further. In order to counteract this deficit, the evaluation of crime prevention projects is increasingly being promoted. [2]

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## **THE RUSSIAN WAR CRIMES AGAINST UKRAINIAN CIVILIANS**

Since the commencement of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022, a troubling and extensive body of reports and allegations has surfaced, shedding light on a series of grave war crimes and human rights violations perpetrated by Russian military forces and authorities. These reported atrocities encompass a spectrum of deeply distressing acts, further emphasizing the urgency for accountability and justice.

Among the reported crimes, one of the most alarming aspects is the deliberate targeting of civilian populations. There have been numerous accounts of Russian military forces launching attacks on civilian targets, including residential areas, schools, hospitals, and critical infrastructure. These deliberate acts of aggression have resulted in civilian casualties and untold suffering, amplifying the need for international condemnation and action.

Tragically, there have also been reports of massacres of civilians, wherein entire communities have faced horrifying acts of violence and brutality. The deliberate infliction of suffering upon innocent men, women, and children is a stark violation of fundamental humanitarian principles, and these reports have sparked international outrage.

The reported cases of torture and sexual violence against women and children are deeply disturbing, underscoring the need for thorough investigations and justice for the victims. These abhorrent acts represent a flagrant disregard for basic human rights and the protection of vulnerable populations.

The goal of this project is to comprehensively examine and report on the ongoing conflict in Ukraine involving Russia, with a focus on understanding the geopolitical, humanitarian, and socio-economic dimensions of the war. This analysis aims to provide a balanced and insightful perspective on the conflict's causes, consequences, and potential paths towards a peaceful resolution, while also shedding light on the impact of the conflict on the lives of individuals, communities, and the broader international community.

On March 2, 2023, the International Criminal Court (ICC) initiated a full investigation into allegations of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Ukraine dating from November 21, 2013, onwards. The ICC established an online platform for individuals with evidence to contact investigators and deployed a team of professionals to Ukraine to gather evidence.

Two other international agencies, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine and the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, have also been investigating violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

The ICC issued arrest warrants on March 17, 2023, against Vladimir Putin and Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova over allegations of involvement in the war crime of child abductions during the invasion of Ukraine.

These investigations aim to document and hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and human rights abuses in Ukraine. The alleged crimes include forced deportation of populations, such as occurred in Mariupol, and abduction and deportation of Ukrainian children, which are recognized as war crimes and even forms of genocide under international law.

The reported actions have triggered a strong and united response from the international community, resulting in widespread condemnation. Nations, organizations, and advocacy groups worldwide have expressed their outrage and called for accountability.

These condemnations have been officially conveyed through statements and resolutions by numerous countries and international bodies. Discussions and diplomatic efforts have been initiated to address the issue promptly, emphasizing the need to prevent further harm and ensure justice for those affected.

Human rights organizations and NGOs have played a pivotal role in raising awareness and advocating for investigations, assistance to victims, and justice. The international community has also underscored the importance of providing humanitarian aid to affected areas.

In summary, these actions have prompted a collective global response that demands accountability and justice while demonstrating a shared commitment to human rights and preventing further harm.

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## **SOME PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

During the period of the Russo-Ukrainian war, many things changed in Ukraine. In Ukraine, some economic, environmental, political, social and other spheres of life have changed or undergone changes, not excluding some of the features of police service during the martial law.

Some of the rules for wearing a police uniform have undergone such changes. Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” has introduced changes regarding the wearing of a special badge. Previously, as a rule, a police officer who performs official duties in civilian clothes was required to have a special badge with him (except for designated situations when wearing a badge is not mandatory). Now, during the military period, a policeman who performs military service in civilian clothes, you are not required to have a special badge with you. In addition, during martial law on the territory of Ukraine, it is not mandatory to place identification numbers or special tokens on the personal protective equipment of police officers in the event that they perform their duties using such equipment.

Some police powers were also changed, in particular, Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was amended, as a result, the range of powers of police officers was significantly expanded. Added some new powers: to receive 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 the powers and tasks of the police, including regarding prisoners of war, in the form and in the form specified in

the request. Subjects to whom such a request is addressed are obliged within 3 days, or in case of impossibility - within 10 days, to provide an answer to the request or to notify the reasons preventing such an answer; 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.

The list of institutions to which escorting is carried out is determined by the Ministry of Internal Affairs; in the cases provided for by law, to detain persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses in temporary detention centers; persons subject to preventive detention; persons subject to administrative arrest; accused and convicted; 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; carry out technical and forensic inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires and special explosive works based on the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the discovery of explosive objects, the threat of an explosion; to represent and ensure the fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in Interpol and act as the National Central Bureau of Interpol; to cooperate with Europol and act as the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol; to 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; collect biometric data of persons; carry out administrative supervision. In addition, it is allowed to refuse to involve the police to carry out executive actions on the grounds of involving the personnel of a territorial police body to stop a group violation of public safety and order or mass riots during martial law, as well as to overcome the consequences of emergency situations, dangerous events, including accident, epidemic.

Some police measures have also undergone changes Chapter 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has 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, 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; specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and vehicle license plates.

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) [1].

During martial law, a police officer has the right to apply coercive measures provided for in Art. 42 [2], 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.

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## **EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Recently, scientific interest in the study of foreign experience in combating criminal illegality among domestic scientists is constantly growing, which indicates an effort to investigate the best preventive practices of separate countries and the search for ways of their implementation in Ukraine.

In some regions, organized crime, drug trafficking and the violent cultures of youth gangs are predominantly responsible for the high levels of homicide. There has been a sharp increase in homicides in some countries, particularly in Central America, are making the activities of organized crime and drug trafficking more visible. Greater use of firearms is often associated with the illicit activities of organized criminal groups, which are often linked to drug trafficking. Knowledge of the patterns and causes of violent crime are crucial to forming preventive strategies. Young males are the group most affected by violent crime in all regions, particularly in the Americas. Yet women of all ages are the victims of intimate partner and family-related violence in all regions and countries. Indeed, in many of them, it is within the home where a woman is most likely to be killed. Data on intentional homicides are from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which uses a variety of national and international sources on homicides – primarily criminal justice sources as well as public health data from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization - and the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems to present accurate and comparable statistics. The UNODC defines homicide as "unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person". This definition excludes deaths arising from armed conflict.

Murder is one of the most heinous crimes in the world, and it affects people from every corner of the globe. According to the World Health Organization, an estimated 651,000 people were murdered worldwide in 2017 – a staggering statistic that points to a deeply troubling global problem. This number translates to an average of roughly 1.2 murders per 100,000 people in countries around the world, with some countries experiencing murder rates that are significantly higher than others.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, for example, there is an average murder rate of more than 20 per 100,000 people; Africa's homicide rate is 12 per 100,000; while Europe's stands at 4.8 homicides per 100,000 population according to 2017 estimates. While certain countries have made impressive strides in reducing their murder rates over the past decade thanks to improved security and law enforcement efforts, overall global trends suggest this remains a pervasive issue requiring further attention and resources if we hope to reduce these numbers and make our world a safer place for all.

Several factors can influence higher or lower murder rates in a region. One of the most significant factors is population size.

Countries with larger populations are more likely to have higher murder rates than smaller countries due to the increased number of people, which can lead to higher crime rates. Additionally, socioeconomic factors, such as poverty, inequality, and unemployment, can contribute to higher crime rates. Cultural and political factors, such as a history of violence, political instability, and access to firearms, can also play a role in determining the murder rate of a country or region.

Additionally, there is evidence to suggest that overall developmental levels play a crucial role and the development of a state can assist in the overall reduction of murder rates. Also, high murder rates appear to concentrate in areas where there are high levels of other criminal activity, such as organized crime. As such, international efforts have been carried out to curb these murder rates. The United States for example frequently has its U.S. Drugs Enforcement Agency (DEA) operating within Central and South America, aiming to counteract organized crime which in turn will help reduce the region's murder rate.

It can be concluded that the level of crime in countries depends on the number of population in the country, as well as on social, economic, political and cultural factors. It can also be said that each country tries to deal with crime in its own way, involving all the authorities it can. According to statistics, Jamaica is considered the most criminal country, and the least criminal is Myanmar.

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## **EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING ORGANISED CRIME IN ITALY**

The Italian experience in combating organized crime, notably the Mafia, serves as a compelling case study demonstrating the multifaceted strategies, successes, and challenges involved in eradicating deeply entrenched criminal organizations, highlighting the importance of both legal and societal measures in the fight against organized crime.

Italy has developed policies to combat organized crime which enhance prevention to discourage people from choosing to engage in illegal activities. In particular, the social and institutional reutilization of illicitly accumulated assets has taken on decisive importance: an immense endowment that has grown exponentially over time thanks to the repression of crime by the police and the judiciary through law enforcement operations. Data released recently by the National Agency for the Administration and Assignment of Assets Seized and Confiscated from Organized Crime (Agenzia Nazionale per l'amministrazione e la destinazione dei beni sequestrati e confiscati alla criminalità organizzata. ANSBC), show that over 33,000 properties and 4,000 businesses have been confiscated in Italy. This wealth can be redirected to support healthy development paths in the territories where criminal organizations have long been dominant. The data also show that confiscated assets are found everywhere throughout Italy [1].

Most of this patrimony, however, has not yet found its way to reutilization, for reasons that often depend on complex administrative procedures, producing lengthy delays before assignment to the persons who apply. But the reuse of confiscated assets for social purposes also requires a substantial change in the values of the local population, often subservient to organized crime. The transformation of the "social capital" used by the mafias can be favoured by the activities of non-profit organizations that reuse the criminal assets for social purposes. Analysing the recent experiences in this field serves to strengthen the models of social reuse by emulating the third sector organizations whose results are the most satisfactory and appreciable. The point is to support and disseminate social business models, not only in Italy but

also in other EU member countries, that have proved capable of regenerating social bonds and therefore contributing to a metamorphosis of social capital that can be used to radically counteract the power of organized crime.

There is now broad agreement that organized crime must be combated with synergistic actions of repression and prevention. In fact, the destruction of the mechanisms and the logic imposed by organized crime require the development of anti-crime policies complementary to the traditional ones, with the identification and institution of social alternatives in the territories where criminal organizations are rooted. This strategy could help to remove the social ties that mafias use to infiltrate not only economic activities but also the fabric of social relations. It is therefore a question of developing additional tools to combat the activities of criminal organizations, to drain their lifeblood.

The social and institutional reutilization of confiscated assets can be a useful tool, rebuilding social bonds and increasing trust in public institutions, thus also heightening the effectiveness of the other legal tools available. Confiscated assets can contribute to the strengthening of the social economy by triggering virtuous and healthy growth for those territories that have suffered the domination of organized crime and thus serve as an antidote to mafia domination. Assets confiscated and efficiently reused in models that exploit the potential of the social economy can, in fact, discourage illegal activity, neutralizing, destroying or reconvertng the conduct that opposes civil life and respect for legality, creating new entrepreneurial activities.

Over the years, criminal gangs have extended their tentacles to multiple economic and productive activities, distorting and conditioning the functioning of the markets. Investigations by the police and the judiciary have revealed that criminal organizations act as “economic subjects on the markets, distorting their operating mechanisms, through the use of the enormous economic and financial resources procured through multiple illicit activities – from drug trafficking to smuggling, from real estate speculation to public procurement, racketeering and usury – also carried out beyond national borders, and often in synergy with foreign criminal groups” [1].

The analysis of the operations of criminal organizations has made it possible to devise more effective tools for repression and prevention to protect the economy and the free operation of enterprises, as well as individual freedoms. The key concept is permanently depriving the criminal organizations of the assets

accumulated illicitly. This can help generate healthy development by increasing people's capabilities (Sen, 2001).

The experience gained by Italy over the years has made it possible to develop effective tools of prevention and repression that have been imitated by other countries in Europe and internationally. These actions have increased and improved thanks to the introduction and strengthening, within the Italian legal system, of the measures for attacking illegally accumulated assets. The strategy unfolds essentially in two phases: first the attack on the illicit assets, with investigation to identify, seize and confiscate illicit wealth; and second, the reassignment of the confiscated goods and assets for social and institutional purposes. The principle of social and institutional reuse rests on the awareness that the State, by restoring these assets to the community, can strengthen the trust that feeds the relationships between institutions and citizens. The action of criminals is therefore thwarted thanks to this tool, which discourages criminal behaviour by demonstrating the State's power to regain possession of the resources stolen from the community. The assets taken away from the mafias constitute a precious resource for the local community, an opportunity for development that can sustain social and economic growth, guided by respect for the rules of civil life and law. The literature has also highlighted the possibility of building an alternative, a social economy with particular characteristics that can serve as antidote to the criminal economy.

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#### **LA LUTTE CONTRE LE CRIME ORGANISÉ EN FRANCE**

Aux termes du code pénal "le crime organisé est une structure humaine relativement stable de plusieurs personnes respectant les ordres d'un chef ou d'un comité de direction pour faire des profits par des méthodes illégales et dans tous les domaines" [1].

Selon l'Union Européenne, une organisation criminelle "est une association structurée de plus de deux personnes, stable dans le temps, agissant de concert en vue de commettre des infractions punies d'une peine privative de liberté d'au moins quatre ans ou d'une peine plus grave, infractions qui constituent une fin en soi ou un moyen d'obtenir un gain matériel et, le cas échéant, d'influencer indûment l'action d'autorités publiques" [2]. L'Organisation des Nations Unies considère que le crime organisé pèse de 1,7 à 3 % du PIB mondial [3].

La criminalité transnationale organisée est considérée comme l'une des principales menaces à la sécurité humaine qui entrave le développement social, économique, politique et culturel des sociétés à travers le monde. Il s'agit d'un phénomène multi-facette qui se manifeste au sein de différentes activités, parmi lesquelles: le trafic de drogue, le trafic d'être humain, le trafic d'armes, le passage de migrants, le blanchiment d'argent, etc....Le trafic de drogue est l'une des activités principales des groupes criminels organisés qui génèrent des profits considérables.

L'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC) travaille en étroite collaboration avec les gouvernements, les organisations internationales et la société civile pour renforcer la coopération afin d'enrayer l'influence grandissante de la criminalité organisée et du trafic de drogue. La Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée est le principal instrument juridique international de lutte contre la criminalité transnationale.

Il est à noter que le développement du commerce international dû à la mondialisation a contribué à l'élargissement et la diversification des activités liées à la criminalité organisée. Les groupes criminels organisés traditionnellement hiérarchiques ont diminué pour laisser place à des réseaux peu hiérarchisés travaillant ensemble pour exploiter de nouvelles opportunités. A titre d'exemple, les groupes criminels organisés impliqués dans le trafic de drogues le sont, en général, également dans le trafic d'autres biens illicites. Les liens entre le trafic de drogues et d'autres formes de criminalité transnationale organisée nécessitent la mise en place d'une approche plus intégrée pour s'attaquer à ces réseaux. La signature de la Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée en 2000 a été un pas historique dans la lutte contre cette menace. La Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée est le principal instrument international de lutte contre la criminalité organisée.

Le service de lutte contre la criminalité transnationale organisée de l'ONUDC a lancé et supervisé plusieurs projets de lutte contre les stupéfiants et le crime organisé. Notamment, le service:

- assiste les Etats membres dans la ratification et la mise en œuvre de la Convention ;
- supervise la mise en œuvre de la Convention ;
- développe et promeut les meilleures pratiques de lutte contre le crime organisé à travers le monde ;
- améliore l'échange d'information, la coopération judiciaire et l'entraide judiciaire entre les services de détection et de répression et ;
- détermine la méthode la plus efficace pour collecter des information sur la criminalité organisée d'un point de vue régional et international, et s'assurer que ces informations soient disponibles pour la prise de décision et les projets d'assistance technique [4].

On notera que l'office central de lutte contre le crime organisé (OCLCO) est compétent en matière de lutte contre les groupes criminels quelles que soient leurs activités illicites.

Pour accomplir ses missions, OCICO s'appuie sur trois brigades :

- la brigade nationale de répression du banditisme et des trafics;
- la brigade de recherche des fugitifs;
- la brigade de recherche et d'intervention nationale.

Il anime et coordonne l'action des 12 brigades de recherche et d'intervention (BRI) chargées des recherches visant à détecter, surveiller et interpellier les auteurs et complices d'actes relevant de la grande criminalité.

Il faut reconnaître que dans son domaine de compétence, l'office initie ses propres enquêtes sur l'ensemble du territoire national et peut également assister ou agir en co-saisine avec un service de police ou de gendarmerie.

N'oublions pas que cet office constitue pour la France le point central dans les échanges internationaux: il centralise les demandes de recherches sur le territoire émanant des pays étrangers;

il entretient des liaisons opérationnelles avec les services spécialisés des autres pays et avec les organismes internationaux en vue d'obtenir toutes informations relatives aux recherches;

il contribue, au niveau national, à l'animation et à la coordination des travaux préparatoires aux réunions des organismes internationaux auxquels il participe.

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## **THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW**

The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1] defines that martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its regions in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity. It foresees the provision of the powers, which are necessary to avert the threat, resist armed aggression, ensure national security and eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, to the relevant bodies of state power, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies. It also provides the temporary restriction (which was caused by the threat) of constitutional rights and freedoms of human and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions.

The work of the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as – the NPU) changed somewhat during the martial law, namely, their powers were enlarged. Thus, the NPU can receive information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, and legal entities free of charge, in particular regarding prisoners of war, in accordance with Part 36 of Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

The law enforcement officers work in an enhanced mode. They ensure the operation of checkpoints, check documents and vehicles, carry out the evacuation of the population, conduct search and investigative work with saboteurs, as well as combat looting.

The National Police also has the right to convoy persons, detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, and also it guards them in the courtroom, pursuant to Part 37 of Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

They are also authorized for operational demining, in the part of detection, neutralization and destruction of explosives, which are means, objects, tools of committing administrative or criminal offenses; technical and forensic support for inspection of the scene of the incident; organization of work on granting, revoking and confirming the access of police officers to carry out special explosive work – part 39, 40, 41 of Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

The certification of police officers is not carried out during the martial law, this is stipulated in Part 6 of Art. 57 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

The policemen of conscription age receive a deferment from the draft for the entire period of their service – paragraph 2, part 6 of Art. 59 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

Public control over police activities, defined in Articles 86, 88 and 90 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", is not carried out during wartime – part 1 of Art. 90-1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

So, it can be said that the employees of the National Police are doing everything possible and even more, which is not part of their duties during the martial law. The police have proven that they can maintain internal order, from interacting with the military command to mopping up cities after liberation from the Russian occupiers, while joining the created patrol police regiment on a voluntary basis. It is safe to say that police officers really show how qualified they are, performing their direct professional duties and even more than the people of Ukraine could expect from them.

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## **CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

The fight against terrorism is one of the most important problems of the modern world. Foreign experience in this area can provide valuable information and tips for an effective fight against terrorism. Here are some key concepts used in various countries to counter terrorism:

1. International cooperation: Countries cooperate with each other by exchanging information, coordinating their actions and jointly countering terrorist groups. The creation of international alliances, such as the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU), allows countries to work together in the fight against terrorism [1].

2. Legislative framework: Countries adopt laws and policies to regulate the fight against terrorism. This could include laws to combat the financing of terrorism, control of weapons and explosive materials, and stronger law enforcement.

3. Intelligence and counter-intelligence: Intelligence plays an important role in detecting and preventing terrorist acts. Special services collect information about possible threats, analyze it and act on the basis of the received data.

4. Preventive measures: Countries focus on preventing radicalization and the promotion of terrorism. This may include educational programs, social work, promoting the integration of marginalized groups, and strengthening religious and cultural understanding.

5. Use of technology: Advances in technology provide new opportunities to fight terrorism. Countries are using modern surveillance, cyber security, data analytics and other innovations to detect and counter terrorist threats.

6. Intercultural dialogue: Propaganda of terrorism is often based on enmity between cultures and religions. Developing intercultural dialogue and understanding can help reduce radicalization and improve acceptance of other cultures [1].

7 Strengthening control over migration processes:

The strengthening of migration processes creates additional opportunities for intensifying the activities of international terrorist

organizations. In view of this, the governments of the countries with the largest migration flows (primarily EU countries, the USA, Canada) take measures to strengthen border control, implement effective systems for monitoring migrants and prevent illegal migration, as important elements of the system of preventing terrorist acts.

#### 8. Strengthening the fight against the financing of terrorism:

In December 2016, the European Commission presented a set of measures to combat terrorist financing, strengthen border control, and improve the Schengen Information System (SIS). This complex provides for increased control over the transportation of cash and gold when crossing EU borders. Suspicious persons must be thoroughly checked, even if they bring less than the allowed 10,000 euros into the EU. To improve the effectiveness of control over cash and bank cards sent by mail, customs authorities will receive more powers. The European Commission also proposes to introduce general rules on combating money laundering and eliminating sources of funding for extremist organizations [1].

Each country has its own characteristics and context, so it is important to adapt foreign experience to one's own needs and realities. Countering terrorism is a complex task that requires a comprehensive approach and cooperation of all interested parties. Against the background of the growing level of the terrorist threat in the world, international and regional organizations, national governments of many countries are actively taking additional measures in the field of combating terrorism aimed at these additional resources [2].

At the international and regional (European) levels, there is a tendency to deepen cooperation in the field of combating terrorism. In the first place, the issues of information exchange, improvement of cooperation between special services and law enforcement agencies, strengthening of control over the crossing of state borders and countering the financing of terrorist activities are accepted. At the national level, states implement additional measures aimed at preventive terrorism, improve anti-terrorist legislation, expand the powers of law enforcement agencies by providing them with additional tools, strive to improve interaction and information exchange between authorized bodies, create new coordination bodies for the fight against terrorism, strengthen responsibility for participation in terrorist activities. Public trust in law enforcement agencies, their ability to prevent terrorist attacks, and a high level of professional training of personnel are factors without which an effective fight against terrorism is impossible. The question of the

participation of the armed forces in the fight against terrorism is of particular relevance. This is due to the fact that terrorist manifestations often occur on a large scale, and the response of conventional security forces in such cases is insufficient and ineffective. The low country has already provided for the possibility of using the army to fight terrorism and settle some internal conflicts. Some countries are considering such a possibility. In order to neutralize it and minimize the possible consequences of terrorist activity, the state must constantly develop its ability to counter this threat, which requires, among other things, significant material and financial resources. It is important to eliminate the causes of the formation of conflict potential in society as a living environment for the spread of extremist views and terrorism [2].

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## **ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY IN UKRAINE**

Ensuring public order and security is the most important function of every country in the world. As order in a country represents its ability to organize the work of the government and to find contact with society. Public order safety covers a wide range of events, such as: live, sponsorship, sport events, festivals – there is a reasonable risk to public order.

The purpose of this article is to maintain of public order in Ukraine, security system and ways to ensure safety. Ensuring the fight against terrorism, crime, border security, encroachment on social relations - all this can happen at any time in any place, and therefore, Ukraine, monitors the entry and exit of citizens at airports, stations, highways; the compliance of its population with all social requirements and during martial law, it increased surveillance of this.

The purpose of public self-government bodies is to jointly address various social problems that citizens face in their place of

residence, including the problem of public order. The concept of public order can be explained in different ways:

- system of social relations that ensures the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, their life and health;
- compliance by citizens with the rules of conduct in public places: streets, squares, stadiums, parks, dormitories, residential houses, etc.;
- system of social relations that arise and exist mainly in public places;
- the state of social relations that develops in public and any other places as a result of people's behavior.

There are many acts that control and provide for the responsibility of citizens in society. In Ukraine, these are the Constitution, laws and regulations: On National Security, On the National Police, On Peculiarities of Ensuring public order and public safety in connection with the preparation and football matches, the Criminal Code and the Civil Code.

The following public order bodies in our country.

Firstly, the most popular is police force. The main function is safeguarding and organizing the observance of order by citizens in society by holding various events in schools, universities, and free forums to help citizens. They patrol the streets, make sure that citizens behave properly: do not create crowds, not do industrial actions, follow traffic rules, do not violate public order. During the war, the work of the police intensified, because there was more danger for citizens. Police stop and search people for weapons and illegal items at concerts, airports and other places. There are also various police units that help to ensure law and order in many situations:

- Criminal Police-which engaged with investigations and prevention of serious crimes;
- Department of Cyber Police-fighting against cybercrimes;
- Department in the fight against drug-related crime;
- Department of Economic Security;
- Department of Police Security;
- Number of municipal administrations;
- Department of Patrol Police-general law enforcement operation.

But public order is the responsibility of the patrol police and number of municipal administrations. Also, Patrol Police is engaged in the following activities:

- stop and search vehicles;

- verification of the person’s documents;
- superficial inspection;
- interviewing person’s;
- restriction of movement of a person;
- entering a person’s home or other property;
- use many technical devices, that have functions of photo and video shooting.

Secondly, Number of municipal administrations, which maintaining public order in the event of natural disasters and other emergencies in ensuring public order and public safety, participate in rescuing people and property and preventing many offences such criminal and administrative.

The third one is the Security (Assistance) centre. They are located in many Ukrainian regions: Donetsk, Vinnitsa, Poltava, Cherkasy and others. In general, security centres is a community where several services can be located that ensure public order, such as medical care units, police stations, fire and rescue units. Now there are not many of them, but our country is working to increase their number.

The fourth one is the Territorial Defense Forces. This formed in 2014 – during the war in Donbas, and they officially activated with the start of the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. At the beginning of the war, they helped to ensure public order – guarding cities, helping people to evacuate, ensuring people’s peace and uniting people to help against the enemy.

The National Guard of Ukraine is one of the final bodies responsible for ensuring public order. This body is military and enforcement, because its main task is to ensuring public safety and protection of public order, including during meetings, rallies, street marches, demonstrations and other mass events.

A district police officer is an official, who ensures public order in a certain territory. The professional of a district officer is considered to be one of the most responsible and difficult, ad the duties of district officers are very diverse. They include protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, protection of public order, and preventive work with citizens.

The security of our country is evolving every year. Video surveillance cameras (Closed Circuit Tele Vision – CCTV) have been installed in various places to monitor public order in banks, ATM’s, airports, train stations and regular shops. They help the police to monitor places and record certain situations such as: violation on traffic rules, theft or battery on video.

Public security is the most important component of order in country. Ukraine is improving its public order program every day, helping society through various law enforcement agencies.

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## **SOME ASPECTS OF ORGANIZING POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The conditions of martial law affect virtually all state institutions, changing their powers, competence, rights and obligations, as well as their procedures and procedures.

The National Police is no exception: the legal acts governing its functioning have been significantly amended to regulate the activities of this body during martial law.

The conditions for the introduction of martial law require that state authorities and local self-government bodies facilitate the work of governing bodies operating in a certain territory and solving tasks related to the defense of the state. Internal affairs bodies occupy a special place in the system of state bodies operating under these conditions due to the special nature of their tasks. The effectiveness of their work is crucial for ensuring internal security.

That is why it is important to clearly define the competence of internal affairs agencies, since only clearly defined powers provide legally sound guarantees of legality in the performance of functions of internal affairs services and units. Undoubtedly, in order to successfully fulfill the tasks assigned to the internal affairs bodies under martial law, it is necessary to ensure the correspondence between their duties and rights, taking into account the basic principle that new duties should correspond to new rights.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was amended by part four, which establishes that during martial law, the police shall operate in accordance with the purpose and specifics of its activities, taking into account 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" [3].

The powers of the National Police of Ukraine have changed significantly, in particular, their authority has been expanded during martial law. The NPU now has the right to receive free information from state bodies, local governments and legal entities, including information regarding prisoners of war, in accordance with Article 23(36) of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1].

Ukrainian law enforcement agencies are expanding cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol) and acting as the official national point of contact for interaction between the relevant Ukrainian institutions and Europol. They also represent and fulfill Ukraine's obligations to the International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL, functioning as the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL. In addition, they collect biometric data of individuals in accordance with the provisions set out in paragraphs 42, 43 and 45 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

The specifics of organizing police activities to ensure public order under martial law are determined by the current legislation, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law". These peculiarities depend on the tasks to be performed and the current state of the situation in operational terms. Based on this, the available information, political, economic, social conditions, geographical location and other circumstances are assessed, and special plans are developed on their basis. These plans serve as the basis for the deployment of personnel and the provision of material and technical resources to the police [2].

The need for organizational division of specialized units, groups or individual officers arose due to the peculiarities of the functioning of the police under martial law. These units have enhanced professional, physical or special training and are able to successfully perform certain types of administrative activities. This includes special units with a special function, groups that use special chemicals, snipers, video documentation specialists, communication services, etc. Permission to use firearms and special means is not granted to all employees, but only to those who have successfully

completed the relevant training, are familiar with the regulations, have passed the relevant exams and have the appropriate job description. These measures are defined as special measures because their actions are aimed directly at the person of the offender, can cause physical harm and even lead to death.

Undoubtedly, under martial law, the National Police of Ukraine continues to perform their duties and is active on the front line. They assist citizens in the process of evacuation, rescue from shelling and delivery of humanitarian aid to the local population. Since the beginning of the full-scale russian invasion, police have received and processed more than 2 million 100 thousand reports from citizens. They have initiated nearly 14,000 criminal proceedings over crimes committed by russian military personnel, registered more than 53,000 criminal offenses, and opened more than 550 criminal cases on collaboration (90 people have already been notified of suspicion). In addition, 779 people were detained on suspicion of sabotage activities, and almost 11,000 property crimes were recorded, including more than 10,000 thefts. More than 2,300 suspects were identified. Police also registered more than 11,000 road accidents, in which 444 people died. In total, more than 2,800 "hostile information channels" with a total audience of more than 23 million users were blocked. Thus, it is important to emphasize that the National Police in wartime performs general and specialized tasks in both the field of protection and law enforcement [4, p. 247].

The context of development and specification of issues related to the organization of police activities and performance of official duties under martial law requires the creation of a comprehensive system of legal acts. This system is aimed at detailed regulation of the activities of the National Police within the framework of military administration and ensuring the normal operation of its structural units under the legal regime of martial law. The main tasks to be solved include prevention of excessive restriction of constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, avoidance of abuse of power by police officers in the performance of police tasks under martial law, and improvement of mechanisms of interaction and definition of powers of the police in the context of its relations with state authorities and local self-government bodies under martial law.

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## **ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF CONDUCTING COVERT INVESTIGATIVE ACTIONS UNDER THE LEGAL REGIME OF MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE**

On February 24, 2022, in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 64/2022, martial law was introduced from 05:30 a.m. on February 24, 2022 for a period of 30 days. As of today, according to Presidential Decree No. 451/2023 of 26.07.2023, the martial law in Ukraine has been extended from 05:30 a.m. on August 18, 2023 for a period of 90 days [1; 2].

By its very nature, martial law is a special legal regime that may be introduced under certain conditions throughout Ukraine or in certain areas.

Under the legal regime of martial law, it is also possible to temporarily restrict the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities.

Let us consider each of the issues in detail:

1) Investigators and operatives make the most mistakes when conducting the following types of SIDA: audio and video monitoring of a person and removal of information from electronic information systems.

With regard to audio and video monitoring of a person, this covert investigative (detective) action must be carried out by an investigator who carries out his or her work in a passive state. This means that this procedural action must be carried out by the

investigator without any active actions aimed at creating conditions under which a person may commit a criminal offense. Thus, a person is only monitored and his/her actions, conversations with other persons, actions and movements indicating that he/she has committed a criminal offense are recorded, without provoking or inducing him/her to commit a criminal offense, without creating conditions for committing a criminal offense [3].

Thus, if during the covert investigative (detective) action – audio or video monitoring of a person – the investigator involves a person who, by his actions or conversations with the person in respect of whom the covert investigative (detective) action is being conducted, creates conditions for that person to commit a criminal offense, the investigator is obliged to inform the person conducting such action.

Only after the prosecutor makes a decision in the form of a resolution on the implementation of the SIDA – control over the commission of a criminal offense in the form of a special investigative (detective) action – the investigator has the right to install technical means on a person, enter into confidential cooperation and interact with the person in respect of whom the SIDA is being conducted [3].

If, prior to the decision of the prosecutor's office to commit a criminal offense in the form of a special investigative (detective) action, audio and video recording devices are installed at the applicant's place of residence and sent to the person subject to the SIA to record his/her conversations about the commission of a criminal offense, such actions constitute a provocation of a criminal offense and fall under the signs provided for in Article 370 of the CSU – provocation of bribery [4].

2) The study of criminal proceedings shows that officials of investigative units at the initial stage of pre-trial investigation have information about minor crimes that are being prepared or committed, which, in turn, in accordance with the current regulations, does not allow them to conduct SIDA, since they are possible only if there is information about serious and especially serious crimes. Prohibiting the application of the above-mentioned SIDA to minor crimes may result in the loss of the possibility to document criminal activity of a person, investigate other crimes committed by him/her, including serious crimes, and bring him/her to criminal liability.

In view of the above, we propose to amend part 2 of Article 246 of the CPS of Ukraine, providing that the CIDA provided for in Articles 260–264 (in terms of measures carried out on the basis

of a decision of the investigating judge), 267, 269–272, 274 of the CPS are conducted in criminal proceedings for minor crimes, as well as for serious or especially serious crimes [5].

3) Persons whose constitutional rights have been temporarily restricted during covert investigative (detective) actions, as well as the suspect and his defense counsel, must be notified in writing by the prosecutor or, on his behalf, by the investigator of such restriction.

The specific time of notification is determined taking into account the presence or absence of threats to the achievement of the pre-trial investigation goal, public safety, life or health of persons involved in covert investigative (detective) actions. The respective notification of the fact and results of covert investigative (detective) actions must be made within twelve months from the date of termination of such actions, but not later than the filing of an indictment with the court.

In view of the introduction of martial law in Ukraine and the impossibility of making a written notification in some cases, we propose to amend part 1 of Article 253 of the CPC to state that the notification may be made by: a) sending it by mail; b) using electronic resources or messengers; c) summoning a person and delivering the notification in person.

The prosecutor or, on his/her behalf, the investigator is obliged to take all possible measures to notify persons of the temporary restriction of their constitutional rights during covert investigative (detective) actions.

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## **PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN THE FACE OF MILITARY AGGRESSION**

Martial law requires an increase in a number of powers of law enforcement agencies and state institutions and includes the National Police of Ukraine. In the conditions of hostilities, the responsibilities of the police are expanded, because the direction of their work is to ensure public order and a stable legal regime, as well as to fight against atypical offenses caused by the aggressor country.

The Ukrainian legislation at the constitutional level possesses a set of rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, the implementation of which ensures the functioning of the state on democratic, social and legal principles. The introduction of a special legal regime always is a potential threat to fundamental rights and freedoms, that is why the current legislation of Ukraine contains a number of important guarantees of human rights protection. Considering the introduction of martial law in our country, the key issue today is the establishment of communication and clear interaction between all state authorities and officials in the performance of their duties.

With the introduction of martial law, Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has undergone changes, 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, determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1].

It is also worth noting that three new laws of Ukraine were adopted: the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" with the aim of optimizing police activities, including during martial law of state" [2], Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Persons Disappeared" [3] 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” and also the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Assignment of Special Police Ranks During Martial Law” [4]. The police are under stressful conditions almost 24 hours a day and must know their functional duties, which have acquired changes or additions, and the procedure for actions during certain conditions, because when various situations arise, special concentration and attention are required.

Among the main tasks assigned to the National Police in the conditions of martial law, some more common ones can be singled out:

- detection and capture of enemy airborne troops;
- ensuring order and assistance to victims in case of accidents at plants, factories, stations, nuclear reactors;
- protection of the area in an enhanced mode;
- escorting and arresting criminals;
- providing service at checkpoints;
- evacuation of the population from the zone of active hostilities;
- investigation of saboteurs;
- stop mass riots and looting;
- detection and disposal of explosive objects and devices.

Another innovation in the disciplinary statute can be singled out, such as: during the period of martial law, a police officer under investigation may be assigned temporary duties in another position, depending on the severity of the disciplinary offense and the possibility of the police officer exercising his powers in another position influence the course of the investigation (badge, special equipment and weapons are not removed) [5].

Along with the problems caused by the aggressor country, the likelihood of internal conflicts increases. Uncontrollable order in the occupied territories, looting, coups d'état and riots – all this destabilizes order in the country [6].

The application of restrictions on human rights and freedoms is one of the fundamental elements of the relationship between the individual and the state. This is done in order to find a compromise between society and the state, which is manifested in the protection of the person, rights and freedoms of others from arbitrariness. In Ukraine, this thesis is guaranteed by Article 23 of the Constitution. The possibility of limiting the basic human rights and freedoms by the state is provided for in nearly all international legal acts that regulate human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In general, the work of law enforcement agencies consists in maintaining order in society and the state as a whole. The police are working hard to achieve this goal both in the conditions of martial law and during peaceful life.

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## **LAW ENFORCEMENT VERSUS CYBERCRIME**

Over the years the criminal landscape has changed dramatically. The worldwide online cyber crime realm is increasingly displacing conventional forms of property crime, such as burglary and robbery, blurring the lines between traditional crime and cybercrime. With the exception of some violent crimes, it is becoming more and more evident that almost every conceivable crime, in this day and age, has a cyber element to it.

To discuss cybercrime, we will first define crime, which is an act or omission that harms any social, political, moral or legal good that is punishable by law.

Cybercrime is a type of crime involving a computer or a computer network. Warren Buffett describes cybercrime as the

"number one problem with mankind" and said that it "poses real risks to humanity" [3].

Cybercrime is one of those notions that did not exist 30 years ago.

The question is often asked how cybercrime came about. Normally this is related to the invention of the computer and computer network but also the internet. As soon as it was widely recognized that computers store something of value (information), criminals saw an opportunity.

The availability of virtual spaces to public and private sectors has allowed cybercrime to become an everyday occurrence.

Cybercrimes, which differ significantly from conventional crimes in many dimensions, are frequently difficult to identify and prosecute. Technology is changing the environment every day, it affects the civilian and military infrastructure in all sectors. We can note the effects of that through the cyber-attacks that the United States of America, Ukraine and other countries were exposed to, which were announced in various media.

One of the major reasons for the increase in cyber crime is technological innovation. Technology is expanding rapidly and in many cases is unpredictable, cybercrime has been expanding, with such innovations, to affect virtually all other criminal activities.

In this digital age, it is more important than ever for communities to learn of the dangers of cybercrime, and how to protect themselves from it. This is where law enforcement is needed.

Due to the intense activity of cyber criminals, authorities in many countries have long been looking for legal and technological solutions to effectively combat computer crime.

In the United States, the FBI leads the national effort to counter cybercrimes, including cyberterrorism, espionage, computer hacking, and major cyber fraud. The FBI continuously adapts to meet the challenges posed by online criminals.

Moreover, the FBI has the support of cybersecurity specialists working in embassies around the world and collaborates with international institutions that fight against cybercrime.

For a long time, Poland has been developing units operating in the field of cybersecurity, both civilian and military ones. The Central Office for Combating Cybercrime, which performs tasks related to the creation of conditions for the effective detection of perpetrators of crimes, committed with the use of modern information and communication technologies, has been operating under the auspices of the National Police Headquarters for many years.

In Ukraine similar bodies also exist-in particular, Department of Cyber policies of the National Police of Ukraine.

As with all Ukrainian police, the number one challenge that the Cyber Police Department faces is ensuring that the law is followed.

The law enforcement agency typically focuses its efforts on online fraud, scams, and other forms of financially-motivated cybercrime. But when Russian invaded Ukraine in February, the Cyber Police started seeing a surge in new types of attacks.

We primarily focus on countering distributed denial-of-service [DDoS] attacks and attacks against media organizations, analyzing the enemy's information space, collecting information regarding cyber incidents, developing projects to support the army and volunteers, and safeguarding information resources. We also focus on international cooperation, and securing our operational work at an appropriate level across key areas including the banking sector, online fraud, cybercrime, and crimes relating to illegal content.

Methods of cybercrime detective work are dynamic and constantly improving, whether in closed police units or in international cooperation framework.

During investigations of cybercrimes and cyber incidents, the Cyber Police Department exchanges information with international law enforcement agencies through communications channels with Europol and Interpol.

INTERPOL Cyber Fusion Center has begun a collaboration with cybersecurity key players to distribute information on the latest online scams, cyber threats and risks to internet users.

The cyber front of the Russo-Ukrainian War is highly dynamic and continues to evolve. The lessons learned are already informing our knowledge of cyber warfare and are likely to remain a key subject of study in the coming decades for anyone interested in cyber security. Indeed, Estonian PM Kaja Kallas recently published an article in The Economist claiming that Ukraine is "giving the free world a masterclass on cyber defense" [1].

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## **PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND ENSURING LAWFULNESS BY THE POLICE DURING WARTIME**

In times of war and conflict, the role of the police becomes particularly complex, as they are tasked with maintaining law and order while upholding the rights of citizens. This article examines the most important task of protecting the rights of citizens and ensuring the legitimacy of the militia during wartime. It delves into the unique challenges law enforcement officers' face, the need to balance security and civil liberties, the legal frameworks that guide their actions, and the importance of specialized training and strategies.

The primary role of the police during wartime is to maintain law and order within the constraints of the conflict. Their responsibilities may extend to enforcing curfews, regulating movement, and responding to civil disturbances that can arise in times of crisis [1].

This role can encompass a range of responsibilities that are crucial for preserving stability and protecting citizens' rights:

– Enforcing Curfews: One of the fundamental tasks of the police during wartime is to enforce curfews. Curfews are imposed to restrict civilian movement during certain hours, typically during the night or in areas of heightened conflict. This measure helps minimize the risk of individuals being caught in the crossfire or engaging in activities that could exacerbate the conflict. Police officers are

responsible for patrolling the streets, ensuring compliance with curfew orders, and taking appropriate actions against those who violate them.

- **Regulating Movement:** In wartime, authorities often implement restrictions on the movement of people and vehicles. This can include setting up checkpoints and roadblocks to control access to certain areas. The police are at the forefront of enforcing these regulations, ensuring that individuals have valid reasons for their movements and that unauthorized or suspicious activities are scrutinized.

- **Responding to Civil Disturbances:** Civil disturbances can arise in times of crisis for various reasons, including heightened tension, scarcity of resources, or disagreements among different groups. Police are responsible for responding to these disturbances and restoring order. This may involve dispersing crowds, making arrests when necessary, and ensuring that the rule of law is upheld even in the face of unrest.

- **Protecting Critical Infrastructure:** During wartime, critical infrastructure such as power plants, water supplies, and transportation hubs can become targets for attacks. The police play a vital role in securing and protecting these assets, often working in coordination with other security forces. Their presence and vigilance are essential to preventing sabotage and ensuring that essential services continue to operate.

- **Humanitarian Assistance:** In some cases, police may be involved in delivering humanitarian assistance to civilians affected by conflict. This can include distributing food, water, and medical supplies to those in need, often in collaboration with humanitarian organizations. This aspect of their role demonstrates the police's commitment to protecting the welfare of citizens even in the midst of war.

- **Investigating Crimes:** Despite the chaos of wartime, crimes such as theft, violence, and even war crimes may occur. Police officers are responsible for investigating these incidents, collecting evidence, and pursuing justice through the appropriate legal channels. This ensures that those who violate the law are held accountable, contributing to a sense of order and justice even in turbulent times.

- **Collaboration with Military Forces:** During wartime, police often collaborate closely with military forces to maintain security. While the military may focus on external threats and combat operations, the police's role is more centered on maintaining internal

order. Effective communication and coordination between these two entities are critical to achieving overall stability.

Policing during wartime presents unique challenges, including heightened security threats, increased stress on officers, and the potential for violations of civil liberties during security operations [2].

The challenge of striking the right balance between security and civil liberties is central to effective policing during wartime. Police forces must be acutely aware of the potential consequences of excessive force and unwarranted searches, not only for individuals but also for the broader community, international reputation, and the legitimacy of the state. Through robust oversight, training, and adherence to international norms, law enforcement agencies can navigate this challenge while upholding the rights of citizens.

Adherence to international law, including the Geneva Conventions, is paramount for protecting the rights of civilians during armed conflicts. These legal frameworks establish clear guidelines for the behavior of security forces, ensuring that civilians are shielded from harm, have access to essential services, and are treated with dignity and respect, even in the midst of war. It serves as a critical safeguard for human rights and humanitarian principles during times of crisis.

Historical examples such as the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II and the use of martial law in response to civil unrest during the Vietnam War illustrate the challenges and lessons learned in safeguarding citizens' rights during wartime [3].

An important aspect is that specialized training and strategies are indispensable for police officers working in a military environment. This training equips officers with the knowledge and skills needed to navigate complex and stressful situations while upholding human rights and protecting civilians. Counterinsurgency tactics and community engagement play a key role in maintaining trust, preventing radicalization, and ensuring the effectiveness and legitimacy of law enforcement actions during conflict.

As a conclusion, we should pay attention to the fact that during the war, the police play a decisive role in maintaining order and protecting the rights of citizens. Striking a balance between security and civil liberties remains a difficult task, but it is essential for upholding democratic values. Adherence to the legal framework and special training are key components of law enforcement by the militia during wartime.

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### **PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE USA**

Today, a large, diverse and multifaceted experience of training personnel for police services has been accumulated outside the borders of Ukraine. 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. [1]

The main areas of US police activity include:

- crime prevention and deterrence;
- ensuring stability and peace within the country;
- protection of personal property;
- law enforcement;
- investigation of crimes;
- return of lost or stolen property;
- detention of criminals;
- protection of individual rights;
- ensuring road traffic safety;
- performing the functions of various public services;
- preparation of cases for transfer to the court. [2]

Under modern conditions, one of the most structurally complex police systems 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: the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the federal banking supervisory authorities and others, as well as private police [2].

The basis of the US police system is the local police, which concentrate almost three-quarters of the personnel of the police force in its units. In turn, it is divided into district and municipal (city) police. It should be noted that there is no single, clear and comprehensive legal regulation of the organization and activities of local police in the USA. The regulation of certain issues in this area can be found in numerous regulatory acts of states and local authorities, and in most of them, the rights and duties of the police are determined only in a general form [1].

Features of their activity may include the following aspects:

1. Federalized system:

The system of law enforcement agencies in the USA is federalized, it includes both federal and state and local law enforcement agencies. Federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National Security Agency (NSA) have jurisdiction over serious crime, organized crime, national security, and terrorism. State and local agencies, such as state and municipal police, deal with the investigation and prevention of minor crimes at the local level [1].

2. Principle of rule of law:

The system of law enforcement agencies in the USA is based on the principle of the rule of law, where opportunities for law enforcers are limited, and protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens is a priority. This means that law enforcement agencies must act within the law and provide a fair justification for their actions [1].

3. Distribution of competence:

The competence of law enforcement agencies in the USA is often divided between several agencies. For example, the FBI investigates federal crimes, while state or municipal police are responsible for investigating crimes that occur within their jurisdictions. There may also be inter-agency cooperation where federal agencies may work with state and local agencies to jointly investigate criminal cases [1].

4. Rights of citizens:

In the USA, there is a strong emphasis on the rights and freedoms of citizens. Law enforcement agencies must operate within

the limits of the US Constitution, which provides protection against unlawful searches, affirms the right to a fair trial, and prohibits torture and blackmailing of witnesses. These rights must be respected when the police use their powers [1].

#### 5. Use of technologies:

New technologies such as surveillance cameras, facial recognition, genetic testing and cyber security are being used by law enforcement agencies in the US to improve the effectiveness of investigations and ensure the safety of citizens.

So, taking into account all of the above, it can be said that law enforcement agencies in the USA play an important role in maintaining order, protecting public safety and fighting crime. These features of the activities of law enforcement agencies in the USA are aimed at ensuring the effectiveness and fairness of law enforcement, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, and ensuring public safety.

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## **ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE DURING WAR TIME**

Since February 24, 2022, a special legal regime has been introduced in Ukraine, which provides for the granting of powers to the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies necessary to avert threats, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate threats to Ukraine's state independence and territorial integrity, as well as temporary restrictions on constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities caused by the threat [4].

Today, martial law is a special legal regime for the activities of state authorities, other state bodies, local governments, and organizations in Ukraine in exceptional conditions related only to

external circumstances such as the need to repel aggression against Ukraine or prevent an immediate threat of aggression. The work of the National Police of Ukraine has changed, namely, their powers have been expanded for the period of martial law. Thus, the National Police of Ukraine will be able to receive free of charge information from state bodies, local governments, and legal entities, including information on prisoners of war, in accordance with Article 23 (36) of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". The National Police also receive the right to escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as to guard them in the courtroom, according to Article 23 (37) of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". They are also authorized to conduct operational demining, in terms of detection, neutralization and destruction of explosives that are means, objects, instruments of administrative or criminal offenses; technical and forensic support of the scene of an incident; organization of work on granting, depriving and confirming the admission of police officers to conduct special explosive works under paragraphs 39, 40, 41 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1].

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was supplemented by part four, which provides that during martial law, the police shall act in accordance with its purpose and specifics of activity, taking into account the 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" [4]. During the martial law period, three laws of Ukraine were adopted, including those concerning 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" in order to optimize the activities of the police, including during martial law";

2) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Missing Persons" and other legislative acts of Ukraine on Improving the Legal Regulation of Public Relations Concerning the Acquisition of the Status of Missing Persons in Special Circumstances";

3) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Assignment of Special Ranks to Police during Martial Law".

Thus, the main function of the internal affairs bodies in ensuring the martial law regime is to counter internal threats, which is achieved by solving such tasks as fighting crime, especially its organized forms; countering various manifestations of terrorism; ensuring public safety, etc.

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### **COUNTERING TERRORISM IN SPAIN: HISTORICAL AND NOWADAYS EXPERIENCE**

Terrorism has marked the history of Spain since the 1960s. Firstly, it'll better to analyze what the terrorism is. Terrorism is unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives [1, p. 8].

The phenomenon of terrorism is a global problem, it has affected countries to different degrees and in different ways. There were some types of terrorist organizations that have engaged in acts of terrorism in Spain:

1. Radical and independent nationalists. The most active terrorist group in the history of Spain was driven by this ideology of independence: ETA, Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Country and Freedom), was responsible for the death of 853 people between 1968 and 2010. ETA's violent campaign was driven by the desire for the independence of the Basque Country. Other groups which followed ETA's example were EPOCA (Catalan People's Army) and Terra Lliure (Catalonian nationalist paramilitary group), the Guerrilheiro do Povo Galego Ceive Army (Guerrilla Army of the Free Galician People in Galician language) and MPAIAC (Movement for the

Independence and self-determination of the Canary Archipelago in the Canary Islands [2, p. 7].

2. Jihadists. Spain has experienced a series of terrorist attacks carried out by two major Islamist extremist groups, Al-Qaeda (AQ) and the Islamic State (IS). These groups have a strong interest in Spain for three main reasons. Firstly, many parts of Spain, known as Al-Andalus at the time, were once under Islamic rule but were eventually taken over by Christians. Both AQ and IS use this historical narrative to justify their desire to reclaim Spain. Secondly, these terrorist groups view Western and European values as un-Islamic. Lastly, they oppose Spain due to its participation in international military campaigns against AQ and IS. In terms of specific attacks, the first of this nature occurred in 1985 at the El Descanso restaurant. The most devastating attack in Spanish history took place on March 11, 2004, in Madrid, resulting in 193 fatalities and 1761 injuries. More recently, on August 17, 2017, the Islamic State carried out attacks in Barcelona and Cambrils, leading to the deaths of 16 people and more than a hundred injuries [3, p. 10].

3. Extreme Left. The main exponents of Extreme Left terrorism were GRAPO, First October Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups. Founded in 1975, they remained active until the first decade of the twenty-first century. Supporting a Maoist ideology, they tried to establish a socialist republic in Spain by force. They are responsible for around 80 murders.

4. GAL. Antiterrorist Groups of Liberation, does not conform to ultra-ideology. It was a type of unauthorized counterterrorism, which used the same terrorist methods as their opponents (mainly ETA). They murdered 27 people between 1983 and 1987.

5. Extreme Right Wing. Terrorism of this type was fragmented in different organizations: BVE (Spanish Basque Battalion), Triple A (Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance) or GAE (Spanish Armed Groups). The main goal of these groups was to return to a dictatorship like the Franco regime and respond to ETA's attacks from the opposite side. They committed around 60 murders.

Juan Avilés, an expert on international terrorism, in his article «Experiencing Terrorism in Spain: The Case of ETA» affirmed that in Spain during the 1960s there was a confluence of nationalist, Marxist-Leninist and far-right terrorism: “ETA began to kill in 1968 and continued to do so until 2011; Catalan independence terrorists killed for the first time in 1971 and achieved infamous reputation with the murders of businessman José María Bultó in 1977 and of politician Joaquín Viola with his wife in 1978. Although they were

never able to reach the deadlines of ETA; the FRAP - Revolutionary Antifascist and Patriot Front held a campaign of deadly attacks in the summer of 1975; the GRAPO – First October Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups, began a campaign of terror in 1975 with its last fatality in 2006; and the first victims of the extreme right wing died in Montejurra in May 1976. Added to national terrorism in Spain, jihadist terrorism appeared in the 1980s and would commit acts of terrorism in many countries, including Spain, and cause more than two hundred victims among our fellow citizens. Jihadism would become one of the main security problems of the international community in the 21st century» [4, p. 44].

Nowadays, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation says that global security has become a fundamental priority for Spain, in recent decades. Terrorism is one of the greatest threats to the achievements and rights obtained in the field of justice, security and freedoms. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation is carrying out a continuous analysis of the phenomenon of international terrorism, as well as proposing and defining different actions to address this threat. Spain furthermore advocates that the victims of terrorism should play a central role in national, regional and global anti-terrorist strategies. Furthermore, progressive disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are three key and complementary objectives for progress towards international peace, security and stability. Disarmament measures are aimed at reducing military capabilities or even banning certain categories of weapons already deployed. Recent progress in this field in recent years remains significant. Spain has been participating in military operations abroad for over three decades, both in United Nations and in European Union (military and civilian) peacekeeping operations, as well as in international coalitions (such as the International Coalition against self-styled Islamic State) [5, p. 1].

The US Department of State, specifically the Bureau of Counterterrorism, has a Spanish Report on Terrorism for 2021 that states the following: «Spain remained on “high” national alert for terrorism throughout 2021 for the seventh year in a row. Spanish authorities continued to arrest individuals suspected of planning terror attacks, facilitating terrorist financing, and engaging in ISIS- and al-Qaida-related recruitment and radicalization, both online and in their communities. During the year, Spanish counterterrorism cooperation with the United States was excellent. In 2021, Spain served as co-facilitator of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy

Review. Spain maintained its contribution to the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, with about 150 personnel deployed to Iraq throughout the year in military and police training missions. The Spanish government continued to implement its National Strategy Against Terrorism. The Ministry of Interior developed the document to align with the four pillars of Counterterrorism Strategies of the EU and the UN: Prevent, Protect, Pursue, and Prepare the response. The strategy includes measures to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks against soft targets, such as hotels, stadiums, tourist resorts, and cultural sites, in line with UNSCR 2341 on protecting critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks. The Spanish criminal code punishes any act of “collaboration with the activities or purposes of a terrorist organization,” including promoting terrorism on social media. Spanish authorities reported they had undertaken 22 counterterrorist operations and detained 45 suspects for terrorism-related charges during the year» [6, p. 1].

To summarize the above information, we can state that Spain has a long history of dealing with terrorism. However, the threat landscape has evolved, with a growing concern over the rise of global terrorism, particularly from extremist ideologies. Spain recognizes the importance of international collaboration in countering terrorism. It continues to work closely with European partners and global allies to share intelligence and coordinate efforts against transnational terrorist networks. They have improved their capabilities in response to evolving tactics and strategies employed by terrorist organizations. Preventing radicalization remains a critical component of Spain's counterterrorism strategy.

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## **EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN THE WORK OF UKRAINIAN INVESTIGATIVE BODIES**

In the course of reforming the law enforcement system in Ukraine, in particular pre-trial investigation bodies, it is necessary to take into account not only our own experience, but also the achievements of foreign law enforcement systems, as well as the negative consequences of using an inflexible, excessively regulated, formal approach in the organization of pre-trial investigation. In the development of ways of introducing the foreign experience of the functioning of investigative bodies into the national administrative and legal legislation, it is necessary to be guided by the principle of efficiency in the process of fulfilling the main task set by society, in particular, identifying the person who committed the crime and sending the materials regarding him to the court in the shortest possible time for a fair decision [1, p. 233].

Following the example of European states, nowadays, investigative units are experimenting with the direct involvement of operational unit employees in the investigation of crimes by appointing them as investigator. This experiment is carried out at all levels – from the investigative departments in the regions to the central apparatus. In this connection, the National Police created a new unit – the only pre-trial investigation body of the National Police by combining a number of criminal police units and pre-trial investigation bodies (on the basis of existing investigative units, which are provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine) in order to improve the effectiveness of criminal investigation by

implementing relevant European standards, best practices and existing police models [2, p. 38].

The tasks of criminology in ensuring the fight against crimes of an international nature consist, first, in their criminological study and the formation of the appropriate criminological characteristics; secondly, in the formation of the theoretical foundations of the criminological methodology of investigating crimes of an international character; thirdly, in the development of criminological recommendations for the investigation of relevant crimes; fourthly, in comprehensive forensic coverage of a defined activity [3, p. 11].

O. Yu. Tatarov draws attention to Germany's experience in the organization and functioning of investigative bodies. In particular, the effectiveness of the investigation of crimes in the Federal Republic of Germany is facilitated by the clear organizational structure of criminal justice bodies, as well as the well-established interaction of prosecutors with investigating judges, the court and auxiliary employees of the prosecutor's office, who, in fact, are police officers [1, p. 234].

In France, historically, two separate police forces have been involved in forensic activities: the Gendarmerie Nationale and the Police Nationale. In particular, the responsibilities of the National Police include ensuring public order in cities with a population of more than 20,000 people, while the National Gendarmerie is responsible for public order in the rest of the country. Both police formations have the right to investigate crimes [4, p. 64].

The main tasks of the expert forensic service of Great Britain are to provide professional assistance in the process of uncovering and investigating crimes. In the law-making processes of Great Britain, it is possible to involve mainly specialists of private forensic laboratories that provide their services in some specific types of expertise, such as forensic examination of documents /.../ Forensic experts are involved in operational and investigative activities, carrying out examinations and investigations for the 43 regional police forces in England and Wales, as well as for the Crown Prosecution Service, the Customs and Excise Service and a number of other law enforcement agencies. FSS provides services to private companies both domestically and abroad, and also actively engages with law enforcement agencies in more than 35 countries [5].

So, it is important for any country to improve the legal regulation of organizational forms of judicial expertise. In order to increase the efficiency of expert activity in Ukraine, along with generally accepted norms and principles, it is appropriate to research,

analyze and take into account the world experience of the functioning of relevant professional structures.

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## **TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Human trafficking is a heinous crime that involves the exploitation of individuals, predominantly women and children, for various purposes such as forced labor, sexual exploitation and even organ harvesting. It is a grave violation of human rights and a global issue that requires urgent attention.

When addressing the issue of human trafficking, it is crucial to use precise and impactful language to convey the seriousness of the problem. Clear and concise statements can help raise awareness and engage the audience in understanding the magnitude of this crime.

States shall fulfill their obligation under international law to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons by adopting legislative and other measures necessary to establish trafficking in persons as a criminal offence for all purposes.

It must fulfill its obligation under international law to prevent, deter and punish trafficking in persons by adopting the legislative and other measures necessary to establish it as a criminal offence. Nevertheless, as the draft acknowledges, states must not rely solely on criminal justice to address trafficking in persons. Other means to prevent trafficking, such as addressing the structural conditions that enable and perpetuate trafficking, are also important.

Criminal prosecution should not be prioritized over other means of preventing trafficking, such as addressing structural conditions that enable and perpetuate trafficking (such as the lack of safe and legal pathways for refugees and migrants).

Trafficking victims are entitled to health care, including sexual and reproductive health care, contraception (including emergency contraception) and safe abortion, but this is hampered by prohibitions or denial of access to abortion and denial of care on the basis of the private beliefs of the provider. Therefore, Amnesty International recommends that victims of trafficking be given access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care.

Finally, while many victims/survivors of trafficking would prefer that the alleged perpetrators be prosecuted, this should not be assumed in all cases (e.g. where family members are involved). The views of victims/survivors of crime should be considered at all stages of the criminal justice process. For this reason, Amnesty International recommends that victims of trafficking be reflected in para 88d that their views should be considered at all stages of the criminal justice response. Similarly, States must ensure that victims are not coerced or pressured to cooperate with the criminal justice processor provide witness testimony through restraints, threats of restraint, or other sanctions in the trial of trafficking suspects.

One example of violence is the following, 2017 criminal case in Canada, an 18-year-old woman was charged with the forced prostitution of two under age women, ages 14 and 16. She instructed one of them on how to dress and dinter act with customers and took a way the other's cell phone to prevent here scape.

She was found guilty and sentenced to eight months in prison. During the trial, however, it became clear that she was also a victim of sexual exploitation. The court heard that she had been under the control of male traffickers, exploited since the age of 16, and physically abused by pimps.

The case is included in a new UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) publication, Female Victims Of Trafficking For Sexual Exploitation As Defendants, but many trafficking related cases

illustrate the complexity of many trafficking cases. Implementation of the principle remains inadequate, and even where the principle has been specifically implemented, there are challenges, such as insufficient awareness of the realities faced by victims of trafficking; failure to inquire about the circumstances surrounding the commission of a crime; ineffective training or capacity-building for those implementing the non-punishment principle; or inadequate victim identification. To implement the non-punishment principle, States should prioritize a gender and age-sensitive approach, including:

- Training to support early victim identification and referral to comprehensive support services
- Integrating the non-punishment principle into anti-trafficking law and policy
- Developing clear laws, policies and practices to support the effective implementation of the non-punishment principle at all stages in the criminal justice system, as well as in non-criminal processes
- Enabling criminal records to be vacated or expunged for trafficking victims who were convicted of crimes committed as a result of trafficking.

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## **FEATURES OF INVESTIGATION OF OFFENSES THAT CONTAIN MORAL DAMAGE IN COUNTRIES**

At the present stage of development of the world community, the problem of human rights and freedoms is one of the most relevant. In this direction, a number of international normative legal acts have been adopted that determine a person as the highest value

of society, and proper ensuring of his rights and freedoms is the main duty of a democratic state.

The preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights fixes the provision that the recognition of the dignity inherent in all members of the human family and their equal and inalienable rights is the basis of freedom, justice and universal peace. The preamble to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights proclaims that all human rights "derive from the inherent dignity of the human person".

These ideas are also reflected in the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value, and the approval and provision of human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state.

It is the consolidation of the state's obligation to ensure human rights and freedoms that makes it possible, in case of violation of the latter, to go to court in order to protect and restore them, as well as to compensate for the damage caused by such violations.

In this regard, it acquires special relevance of creating a developed mechanism for the implementation of human rights and freedoms, in particular the human right to compensation for moral damage.

Moral damage should be understood as loss of non-property nature as a result of moral or physical suffering, or other negative phenomena caused to an individual or legal entity by illegal actions or inaction of others.

In accordance with current legislation, moral damage may consist, in particular:

- in physical pain and suffering that an individual has suffered due to injury or other health damage;
- in the mental suffering that an individual has suffered in connection with illegal behavior towards himself, members of his family or close relatives;
- in the mental suffering that an individual suffered in connection with the destruction or damage to his property;
- in humiliation of honor, dignity, as well as business reputation of an individual or legal entity.

Non-property damage caused to a legal entity should be understood as losses of non-property nature that occurred in connection with the humiliation of its business reputation, encroachment on the brand name, trademark, production mark,

disclosure of trade secrets, as well as the commission of actions aimed at reducing prestige or undermining trust in its activities [1].

Material or moral damage caused to individuals or legal entities by acts and actions recognized as unconstitutional shall be compensated by the state in accordance with the procedure established by law (Article 152 of the Constitution of Ukraine) [2].

Some features of moral damage compensation:

1. For moral (non-property) damage caused by an employee during the performance of labor duties, the organization with which this employee is in an employment relationship is responsible, and the latter is responsible to it in regression (Articles 130, 132–134 of the Labor Code), unless a special norm of the law establishes otherwise (for example, Art. 47 of the Law of Ukraine "On Television and Radio Broadcasting").

2. According to Art. 2371 of the Labor Code for the existence of violation of the rights of an employee in the field of labor relations (illegal dismissal or transfer, non-payment of monetary amounts due to him, performance of work in conditions dangerous to life and health, etc.), which led to his moral suffering, loss of normal life ties and requires him additional efforts to organize his life, the obligation to compensate for moral (non-property) damage is assigned to the owner or body authorized by him regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity or sectoral affiliation.

Conditions for compensation for moral (non-property) damage provided for by the contract concluded by the parties, which worsen the situation of the employee in comparison with the provisions of Art. 2371KZpP or other legislation, according to Art. 9 Codes are invalid.

3. Article 1168 of the Civil Code of Ukraine provides that moral damage caused by mutilation or other damage to health can be reimbursed once or by making monthly payments.

The moral damage caused by the death of an individual is reimbursed to her husband (wife), parents (adoptive parents), children (adopted), as well as persons who lived with her as the same family.

4. According to Art. 56 of the Constitution of Ukraine, each has the right to compensation at the expense of the state or local self-government bodies for moral damage caused by illegal decisions, actions or inaction of state authorities, local self-government bodies, their officials and officials in the exercise of their powers [2].

The issue of compensation for damage is settled by Art. Art. 1173–1175 the Civil Code of Ukraine.

Damage caused by state authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government bodies, officials or officials of these bodies is reimbursed by the state, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government bodies regardless of the fault of these bodies and officials and officials.

5. The Law of Ukraine dated 01.12.94 N 266/94-VR "On the procedure for compensation for damage caused to a citizen by illegal actions of the bodies of inquiry, pre-trial investigation, prosecutor's office and court" (as amended) provides that compensation is subject to damage caused to a citizen as a result of:

- illegal conviction, illegal detention as an accused, illegal detention and detention, illegal conduct during the investigation or judicial consideration of a criminal case of search, seizure, illegal seizure of property, illegal suspension from work (position) and other procedural actions that restrict the rights of citizens;

- illegal use of administrative arrest or correctional labor, illegal confiscation of property, illegal imposition of a fine;

- illegal conduct of operational and investigative measures provided for by the Laws of Ukraine "On Operational and Investigation Activities", "On the Organizational and Legal Foundations of the Fight against Organized Crime" and other acts of legislation [1].

Damage compensation is not something unique to Ukrainian law. This category of civil law is universal. And since Roman law is the basis for the law of the countries of the continental legal system, compensation for damage exists in the law of all European states.

In addition, today the norms of private (civil) law are being unified at the European and international level, where compensation for damage is also fixed [3].

The law of foreign countries recognizes this type of damage as moral damage and the possibility of its compensation, mainly in tort obligations. The experience of the countries under consideration has accumulated a rich practice of applying this legal institution. In Germany, compensation for non-pecuniary damage is governed by the provisions of the German Civil Code (paragraphs 847, 823), which deal with "non-pecuniary" damage and the payment of monetary compensation for such damage. In doctrine and case law, the term "compensation for suffering" (or "damage to feelings") is used. The norms of the German Civil Code directly provide for the possibility of such compensation in cases of bodily injury, causing other damage to health, and unlawful restriction of the freedom of the victim. Suffering is understood as physical and mental suffering

(experiencing), and non-property damage is the reduction of non-property rights and benefits belonging to an individual.

The French Civil Code contains an article (Article 9) that directly provides for the protection of personal non-property rights. However, even before its introduction, judicial practice applied such a method of protection as compensation for moral damage, based on general norms regarding tortious obligations (Articles 1382, 1383). This is explained by the fact that in the law the term "damage" itself is mentioned as a general category, and it should not be divided into property or non-property damage as a basis for liability; any damage should be compensated. A general approach is applied to property and non-property damage compensation obligations; in some cases, the court decision on the claim for compensation of damage does not even specify which part of the monetary amount is awarded for compensation of property and which part is for compensation of non-property damage.

English-American law primarily distinguishes between the very purpose of compensation for mental damage: compensatory – in the case of simple negligent infliction of it, and punitive – in the case of intentional or grossly negligent infliction of such damage. In the first case, the delinquent is responsible only for physical suffering, which is a consequence of mental suffering, and in the second – for any mental (spiritual) suffering, as well as for physical [4].

The Institute of Compensation for Moral Damage is one of the most difficult to regulate in European legislation. The process of its incorporation into Ukrainian legislation is quite slow. After all, the very idea of obtaining monetary compensation for moral suffering associated with the violation of her personal rights is quite conditional.

Despite the complexity of the procedure, the initiation of the case can justify compensation for moral damage. In particular, if the victim has suffered a physical injury or injury to human dignity, freedom, etc. Moral damage may also be subject to compensation for persons who have a close relationship with the victim who has suffered serious physical injuries.

Article 445 of the Polish Civil Code provides for compensation for moral damage. The Supreme Court of Poland refers only to the main elements of moral damage (pain and suffering). First, in case of violation of the integrity of health and bodily injuries (paragraph 1), the moral injury is reimbursed in full. Pain and suffering are also a strict personal right of the victim and only he can claim a cash payment.

The Polish Supreme Court notes: "... damage for intangible damages serve the purpose of compensation. Thus, it cannot be symbolic or excessive in relation to damage. The quantum of compensation for losses must be reasonable and meet the current living conditions of the average member of society [5].

Therefore, the principle of full compensation for damage is enshrined in Ukrainian and European legislation. It can be argued that the general understanding of the category of damages differs in Ukrainian and European legislation.

The given review of methods of compensation for damage caused by mutilation, other health damage or death of a natural person in the civil legislation of Sweden allows us to draw conclusions about the possible implementation in modern Ukraine due to the creation of insurance funds that can be formed from the funds of the state budget: funds that go directly from fines and other payments, including confiscation of property or voluntary contributions and donations [6]. On the other hand, the expected constant increase in compensation and the difficulties associated with the subjectivity of assessing and quantifying non-material damages, call for a more consistent model capable of ensuring justice and equal treatment throughout the world.

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## **PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER IN THE TEMPORARY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF UKRAINE**

The cruelest tests, inhuman suffering, colossal sacrifices and mutilated destinies, lost childhood and lost youth - such things are not forgotten, not erased from historical memory. The war touched every Ukrainian family and will forever leave a mark in the genetic memory. The war has already been mentioned twice in the pages of Ukrainian history, and three times as of February 2022. Watching the news, the heart is cold, the chest tightens, and the brain refuses to understand and believe in what is happening now. The problem of ensuring public safety and order in the temporarily occupied territories remains relevant, because hostile invasion and the work of subversive groups in the controlled territories of Ukraine remains possible. Therefore, the protection of the civilian population is a task that should be the first priority for the employees of the National Police of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Territorial Defence, and State Emergency Service of Ukraine. However, in this article, we will consider only the work of the National Police in such territories. In general, the territories of Ukraine for this period of time can be conditionally divided into two categories: territories under the control of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; temporarily occupied territories. The Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine" provides an accurate interpretation of the definition of temporarily occupied territory. According to Article 1 of the mentioned above law, the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine is an integral part of the territory of Ukraine, which is subject to the Constitution and laws of Ukraine and international treaties, the binding consent of which has been given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [1].

Thus, the Constitution and other laws of Ukraine apply to the temporarily occupied territories, and therefore the provision of public safety and order in such territories must continue and be carried out in accordance with the orders of the leadership of the district administrations. Of course, military service is very different from peacetime service. One of the urgent problems of the National Police

service in the temporarily occupied territories is the problem of the safety of field officers who perform the tasks assigned to them. Officers should be given additional courses on fire training and on-duty safety. Scientist S. P. Kolesnyk points out in his work that the employees of the National Police of Ukraine are forced to adapt very quickly to the specifics of their duties, to acquire skills that are not quite typical for law enforcement units (general military training, knowledge of the nature and tactics of modern combined military combat, sapper training, topographic training, ability to use weapons that are not in service in units of the National Police of Ukraine). We agree with this approach to this issue [2]. Thus, from the above information, it is worth pointing out that the work of the National Police in temporarily occupied territories during wartime is very different from work in peacetime, because first of all, police officers must be very careful and responsible. Police officers are forced to adapt to the new way of service very fast, which is characteristic of the wartime period.

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## **STRUGGLE OF FOREIGN STATES AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES**

At the beginning of the 21st century, transnational crime acquired fundamentally new features, modern criminal transnational organizations go beyond economic criminal activity, interfere in political processes, and infringe on the safety of individuals, society, and the state [1, p. 33].

In the twenty-first century, only nations committed to protecting basic human rights and guaranteeing political and

economic freedom will be able to unlock the potential of their people and ensure their future prosperity [2].

Analysis of the international experience of fighting crime shows that under modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, having close interregional and international ties, increasingly direct their efforts to establish control over the most profitable spheres of economic relations [3, p. 699].

Here, I would like to discuss more specifically the topic of the USA and its methods and tactics of combating transnational crime, such as terrorism.

One of the countries in the world, that informally leads the fight against international terrorism and has significant achievements in this area, is the United States of America. In this regard, the study of this country's experience in preventing terrorism is relevant for domestic science and practice [4, p. 219].

A turning point in understanding terrorism was an event at the beginning of the 21st century. The large-scale terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, in the USA changed the world order and made it clear that the world has become dangerous and unpredictable. Its participant was the terrorist organization "Al-Qaeda", whose goal is to create a Muslim state worldwide [5, p. 597].

"The attack took place on American soil, but it was an attack on the heart and soul of the civilized world. And the world has come together to fight a new and different war, the first, and we hope the only one, of the 21st century. A war against all those who seek to export terror, and a war against those governments that support or shelter them." - President George W. Bush, 10/11/01 [6].

The terrorist act of September 11, 2001 (also known as 9/11) is a series of coordinated terrorist attacks by the Islamist organization Al-Qaeda, carried out on September 11, 2001, on the territory of the United States with the help of hijacked passenger planes. As a result of the attack, 2,996 people died, and more than 6,000 people were injured. Thus, the terrorist attack became the largest in history by the number of victims; infrastructure suffered losses in the amount of at least 10 billion US dollars.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) was put on high alert but never used. Plans were implemented to support the government's activities in emergencies, as well as plans to evacuate national leaders.

The United States responded by increasing security measures at home. Subsequently, the US launched the Bush-declared War on

Terrorism and invaded Afghanistan to dislodge the Taliban, who were harboring representatives of Al-Qaeda. Many countries have since strengthened their anti-terrorism legislation and expanded the powers of law enforcement and intelligence agencies to prevent such attacks. Although al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden initially denied any involvement in the attack, he eventually claimed responsibility for the attacks in 2004. The main terrorists cited US support for Israel, the presence of US troops in Saudi Arabia, and sanctions against Iraq as the motives. In May 2011, Osama bin Laden was found and killed in Pakistan by the American SEAL Team Six. Now the reconstructed World Trade Center is located on the site of the Twin Towers, the grand opening of which took place on November 3, 2014 [7].

The current tasks of the US Department of National Security are the prevention of terrorist activity and transnational crime; ensuring border security; implementation of immigration and customs policy; ensuring economic security and cyber security; and prevention of natural disasters and other emergencies. The US Department of Homeland Security works closely with a variety of federal and local government agencies, as well as the private sector, to assess risks and coordinate terrorism prevention efforts.

The US system of terrorism prevention entities also includes:

- United States National Security Council;
- United States Homeland Security Council;
- National Counter-Terrorist Center;
- Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- Central Intelligence management;
- United States Armed Forces. [4, p. 223]

In this article, we considered the important experience of the United States of America in the fight against transnational terrorism, in particular, in the context of the events that took place after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. These events changed the world order and emphasized the importance of international cooperation in the field of security and the fight against terrorism.

The US launched the War on Terror, which included military operations in Afghanistan and other regions, and strengthened its anti-terror laws. An important step was the removal of Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden in 2011. Contemporary challenges in the field of terrorism remain complex, and international cooperation is an important element in combating them. The United States of America, together with other countries, continues to work on

maintaining security, preventing terrorist activities, and strengthening the international legal order.

The general conclusion is that the fight against transnational terrorism remains an important task for the world community, and the joint efforts of countries are a key element in ensuring international security and stability.

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### **MEASURES TO PREVENT TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The events of September 11, 2001, stand as a pivotal juncture in modern history. The subsequent sections of this essay delve into the multifaceted strategies employed by the United States in the aftermath of these events, analyzing legislative and policy changes, intelligence sharing, military operations, international cooperation, aviation and border security enhancements, cybersecurity measures, community engagement, and the intricate balance between safeguarding national security and preserving civil liberties. These measures underscore the dynamic nature of U.S. counterterrorism efforts in response to evolving global threats.

In the wake of attacks, the U.S. government orchestrated a swift response through a series of critical legislative and policy adjustments. Considered the significance of key initiatives, notably the USA PATRIOT Act and the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). These changes were pivotal in redefining the nation's approach to counterterrorism, granting law enforcement and intelligence agencies enhanced powers and reshaping the security landscape. The enduring debates surrounding the balance between security and civil liberties are also explored, as these initiatives brought forth complex questions about the preservation of individual freedoms in the pursuit of enhanced national security [1].

Crucial shift in U.S. counterterrorism efforts focused on improving intelligence sharing. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) was created in 2004 to serve as the principal advisor on intelligence matters to the President and the head of the U.S. intelligence community. Its mission was to break down the divisions that had hindered efficient information sharing among diverse intelligence agencies. The ODNI played a pivotal role in coordinating intelligence efforts, sharing critical information, and ensuring the prompt dissemination of vital intelligence, all of which were vital in the fight against terrorism [2].

Military and intelligence operations assumed a pivotal role in dismantling terrorist networks worldwide and disrupting their operational capabilities. In response to the attacks, the United States launched military campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq, aiming to destabilize the Taliban and eliminate potential threats associated with weapons of mass destruction. These campaigns aimed to weaken terrorist networks, disrupt their operational capabilities, and reduce their capacity to plan and execute attacks against U.S. interests. Intelligence operations, including covert actions and surveillance, complemented military efforts, playing a critical role in identifying and eliminating key leaders within terrorist organizations. It is important to emphasize the transformative impact of these military and intelligence operations while acknowledging the complexities and challenges they introduced.

The global reach of the terrorist threat necessitated robust international collaboration. Recognizing that terrorism knows no borders, the United States actively engaged with international entities and nations to collectively combat the global challenge. Notable collaborations included the invocation of NATO's Article 5 for the first time in history, underlining the unity of NATO members in the face of the terrorist threat. Additionally, the United Nations played a

vital role in passing resolutions that compelled member states to take measures to combat terrorism, reinforcing the framework for intelligence sharing and information exchange among nations [3].

Aftermath attacks, considerable emphasis was placed on enhancing aviation and border security. Efforts in aviation security encompassed the deployment of advanced screening technologies, the implementation of more rigorous security procedures, and the Federal Air Marshal program's expansion. Additionally, measures were enacted to protect cockpit security, preventing unauthorized access. Meanwhile, border security underwent significant transformation, with investments in surveillance systems, infrastructure enhancements, and the expansion of border patrol capabilities, all aimed at preventing the entry of potential threats and illicit goods. These measures underscored the nation's commitment to fortifying entry points and averting potential threats.

The safeguarding of critical infrastructure emerged as a top priority landscape. Security measures for power plants encompassed increased physical security, the implementation of advanced monitoring and surveillance technologies, and the development of response protocols in case of an attack. Protection of communication systems involved cybersecurity enhancements, redundancy in communication networks, and contingency plans for maintaining communication during disruptions. Similarly, transportation networks saw heightened surveillance, improved access control, and safety measures to mitigate the impact of potential attacks. These efforts aimed not only to secure physical infrastructure but also to ensure the continuity of critical services.

The escalating threat of cyberterrorism prompted an escalation of cybersecurity measures. This included the development of comprehensive cybersecurity legislation, such as the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA), to provide a legal framework for safeguarding critical infrastructure and sharing threat intelligence. Public-private collaboration was encouraged to fortify cybersecurity practices, and protocols were established for responding to cyber incidents efficiently. Additionally, substantial investments in research and development fostered innovative technologies and solutions to counter emerging cyber threats [4].

Preventing radicalization and identifying individuals at risk of extremism assumed pivotal roles in U.S. counterterrorism efforts. Community engagement efforts aimed to build stronger partnerships between government agencies and local communities. By fostering trust and communication, these partnerships encouraged residents to

report suspicious activities and behaviors, fostering a supportive environment for countering extremism. Concurrently, counter-radicalization programs sought to dissuade individuals from adopting extremist ideologies and provided pathways for disengagement and rehabilitation. These programs included mentorship, counseling, and education, redirecting individuals away from extremism.

Improved coordination among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies played a pivotal role in bolstering the capacity to respond to potential threats. Effective intelligence sharing was central to this effort, with federal agencies working closely with state and local law enforcement to exchange critical information about potential threats, suspicious individuals, or activities. Resource sharing allowed for the efficient deployment of training, equipment, and technical support, strengthening the capabilities of state and local law enforcement. Joint operations and standardized response protocols enabled a coordinated and agile response to security concerns, minimizing confusion and optimizing resource utilization.

The implementation of counterterrorism measures raised significant concerns about striking a delicate equilibrium between security and civil liberties. Many counterterrorism efforts, such as the USA PATRIOT Act and enhanced surveillance programs, ignited vigorous debates about the potential erosion of individual privacy and civil liberties. Legal challenges emerged, leading to judicial reviews on the constitutionality of various measures, reflecting the complexity of these issues. Oversight mechanisms, including congressional committees and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC), were instituted to monitor and review government actions [5].

The United States undertook a multifaceted approach to prevent terrorism. The enduring challenges of maintaining the delicate balance between security and civil liberties remain, as counterterrorism efforts continue to evolve in the face of an ever-changing landscape of global threats. The lessons learned and the persistent commitment to safeguarding the nation emphasize the resolute nature of U.S. counterterrorism endeavors.

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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN ORGANIZING FORENSIC ACTIVITIES IN THE PROCESS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

The effectiveness of expert forensic activities depends on the state of its organization, as well as compliance with the urgent needs of practice of the fight against crime and modern scientific and technological advances that are designed to meet these needs to the fullest extent possible. The problem of the state of organization of forensic expert activity is particularly acute in Ukraine today. Therefore, it will not be superfluous in this case to analyze certain issues of forensic expert activity in criminal proceedings in some foreign countries. Such foreign experience may be useful in particular, for the organization of forensic activities in Ukraine, and, in general, for improving the entire procedure for obtaining evidence in criminal proceedings.

It should be noted that the system of organization of forensic expert activity in its specific expression, as well as the status of an expert, are regulated by the current legislation and departmental regulations of a particular country.

Legal regulation of forensic expert activity in most European countries, as well as in Ukraine, is based on the current criminal procedural legislation. Departmental regulations mostly define the very procedure for carrying out internal system activities. Therefore, the problem of the organizational structure of forensic units in some

European countries, as well as the problem of defining their competence and organizing their activities, deserves special attention.

Let see, for example, the Forensic Science Service (FSS), which is an executive body of the Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which is an important link in the work of the British police to detect, investigate and prevent crimes. The main tasks of the FSS (The Forensic Science Service) are to provide professional assistance in the process of detecting and investigating crimes. At the same time, the UK legislation provides for the possibility of involving specialists from private forensic laboratories, which usually provide their services in certain specific types of examinations (for example forensic examination of documents). It should be noted that employees of the UK forensic service participate in operational and investigative activities, conduct examinations and research for 43 regional police forces of England and Wales, as well as for the Crown Prosecution Service, HM Customs and Excise and a number of other law enforcement agencies.

FSS provides services to private companies both in the country and abroad; actively cooperates with law enforcement agencies of more than 35 foreign countries. In the UK, an expert is usually invited by one of the parties to a proceeding to conduct an examination or research and is considered an expert by the prosecution or defense. In the UK, forensic scientists can also be called upon by the police to carry out independent examinations and investigations in order to obtain evidence.

However, unlike in continental Europe, where the police system was based on strict centralization, in the UK the police apparatus has developed in closely interconnection with and under the direct supervision of local governments, but while retaining the tools of control over the final result of police activity by the the United Kingdom's Home Office. Today, the forensic institutions of the police of European countries form a real and effective basis for the organization of forensic examination. Therefore it is important to improve the legal regulation of expert activity, further development of its organizational forms in criminal proceedings.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Under martial law, almost all state institutions experience changes in their powers, competence, rights and obligations, orders and procedures. The National Police of Ukraine is no exception: the legal acts regulating its functioning have been significantly amended to adapt the work of this body to the requirements of martial law.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" was supplemented by part four. This provides that during martial law the police shall operate in accordance with the purpose and specifics of their activities, taking into account restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, as defined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1].

In total, three laws of Ukraine were adopted during the martial law period, which relate to and, in particular, regulate the work of the National Police. One of them, 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", is temporarily in force during the period of martial law and 60 days after its termination, ensuring optimisation of the police functioning under martial law.

The amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", which will be applied temporarily for the period of martial law, are aimed at ensuring national security and defense, responding to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine, and will be valid for 60 days after the end of this period.

The amendments to "The Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" provide for a new procedure for conducting an internal investigation during martial law, namely:

1) Rules of investigation:

An internal investigation shall be conducted in the form of a written proceeding.

It can be conducted by a disciplinary commission or by one person, in particular by an authorised manager (in respect of managers and deputy managers of NPs – exclusively by a disciplinary commission). It must be completed within 15 days (with the possibility of extension for another 15 days).

2) Suspension of a police officer: during the period of martial law, a police officer under investigation may be temporarily assigned to perform duties in another position, depending on the severity of the disciplinary offence and the ability of the police officer to exercise his/her powers in another position to influence the course of the investigation (badge, special equipment and weapons are not seized).

3) Peculiarities of application of disciplinary sanctions: disciplinary offences related to being on duty under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other intoxicants, as well as leaving the place of service without valid reasons, cannot be considered minor; within 10 days from the date of signing the order on disciplinary liability, the person who did so has the right to mitigate or apply a more severe disciplinary sanction, or to release from liability if there are grounds for this; in case of application to a police officer.

Appeal by a police officer against a disciplinary sanction: a police officer has the right to file a report with his/her direct supervisor within 3 days to review or cancel the disciplinary sanction (if it concerns dismissal from office or service, within 5 days, but not later than the issuance of an order on personnel to implement such a sanction).

Review of the report is carried out within 7 days by checking the arguments of the police officer (the response is sent according to the same rules as the order on disciplinary sanction); within 15 days from the date of acquaintance with the order, the police officer may appeal against it to the administrative court.

To sum it up, we should say that these changes depict the necessity of the efficient work of the law enforcement under the martial law and the ensurance of the National security in the cases of emergency.

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## **STATE ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS IN COLUMBIA**

Colombia is a poor country that has been plagued by ongoing violence for more than 120 years. During the 1940s, subversive terrorist groups emerged in rural areas of the country when criminal groups came under the influence of Communism, and were later transformed into contemporary groups, such as the *Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional* (ELN) or National Liberation Army and *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (FARC) or Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia). Paramilitary terrorist groups emerged in response to subversive groups and were later transformed into contemporary groups, such as the *Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia* (AUC) or United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia [1].

Terrorism has placed an enormous burden on modern Colombia. From 1995 to 2002, 9,435 people were killed by terrorism-related events, of which 5,864 were killed by subversive terrorist activities and 3,571 were killed by paramilitary terrorist activities. Since terrorist groups in Colombia are typically supported by drug manufacturing and trafficking, it has been difficult at times to distinguish violence due to terrorism from violence due to illicit drug trafficking. Terrorism has also had a major adverse effect on the economy, with restricted travel, loss of economic resources, and lack of economic investment. In addition to political, military, and commercial targets, terrorists have specifically targeted healthcare infrastructure and personnel [1].

In turn, the national government organized assistance to victims through the Department of Comprehensive Victim Support and Reparations, which manages the relevant actions taken by the state and society to promote social integration and peace. The department seeks to bring the state closer to the victims through effective coordination and transformational activities that promote the effective participation of victims in their own rehabilitation. The unit aims to provide comprehensive attention to victims to ensure their rehabilitation and sense of rehabilitation; and strives to build the

state's capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies and avoid new violations of human rights [2].

Victims of armed conflict are central to the work of the Unit, so they can access the institutional services available through the Unit and the National System of Comprehensive Victim Support and Reparation (SNARIV) through several channels, which aim to provide comprehensive assistance, care and reparation in the national territory, based on a joint, differentiated and inclusive approach that ensures dignity to restore the rights of victims, build peace and encourage reconciliation [2].

The Unit established the School of Reparations to develop innovative strategies for learning and raising awareness for action. They make a significant contribution to the process of restoring the dignity of the victims of the internal armed conflict and ensuring their comprehensive rehabilitation [2].

The school was established in 2012 and was designed to train professional staff of the Directorate of Reparations to implement an individual system of complex rehabilitation in the country. The school has developed classroom and distance learning methods for Unit personnel, various public and private organizations involved in SNARIV, and civil society, promoting a psychosocial approach to comprehensive care and rehabilitation of victims. This approach helps raise awareness of the rights of conflict victims to an appropriate level through awareness-raising, awareness-raising, commitment and training in relation to appropriate actions aimed at the full rehabilitation of victims in the country. School subjects concern rehabilitation for the sake of peace, international humanitarian law, human rights, functioning of institutions [2].

The national Government holds that victims are entitled to truth, justice and reparation. These guarantees become effective if the victims can participate in the process so that they may, inter alia, ask questions, provide evidence, report assets of armed groups operating outside the law or their members, provide and receive information, and submit claims for reparation. In order to guarantee that process, the national Government has entrusted the Attorney General's Office to ensure access of the victims of terrorism to the system of criminal justice. Accordingly, that has Office set up a subsection for registering and providing comprehensive assistance and guidance to victims of armed groups operating outside the law.

In addition to paying constant attention to victims, the subsection systematically organizes the following three types of outreach day events:

1. Days of assistance to victims in the framework of the special process of justice and peace;
2. Special assistance to victims of gender-based violence;
3. Psychosocial support for victims in hearings held as part of the special process of justice and peace [3].

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## **COUNTERING CYBERCRIME IN UKRAINE**

Cybercrime is criminal activity that either targets or uses a computer, a computer network or a networked device. Most cybercrime is committed by cybercriminals or hackers who want to make money. However, occasionally cybercrime aims to damage computers or networks for reasons other than profit. These could be political or personal.

The fight against crime is especially relevant in the conditions of martial law, where the main task is to repel hacker attacks of the aggressor country on important state and other bodies, which occurred during the full-scale invasion of Ukraine and until now.

Cybercrime can be carried out by individuals or organizations. Some cybercriminals are organized, use advanced techniques and are highly technically skilled. Others are novice hackers [2].

Cybercrime includes many types of actions that are committed against the victim, namely:

1. Email and internet fraud.
2. Identity fraud (where personal information is stolen and used).

3. Theft of financial or card payment data.
4. Theft and sale of corporate data.
5. Cyberextortion (demanding money to prevent a threatened attack).
6. Ransomware attacks (a type of cyberextortion).
7. Cryptojacking (where hackers mine cryptocurrency using resources they do not own).
8. Cyberespionage (where hackers access government or company data).
9. Interfering with systems in a way that compromises a network.
10. Infringing copyright.
11. Illegal gambling.
12. Selling illegal items online. Soliciting, producing, or possessing child pornography [2].

Cybercrime law identifies standards of acceptable behaviour for information and communication technology (ICT) users; establishes socio-legal sanctions for cybercrime; protects ICT users, in general, and mitigates and/or prevents harm to people, data, systems, services, and infrastructure, in particular; protects human rights; enables the investigation and prosecution of crimes committed online (outside of traditional real-world settings); and facilitates cooperation between countries on cybercrime matters. Cybercrime law provides rules of conduct and standards of behaviour for the use of the Internet, computers, and related digital technologies, and the actions of the public, government, and private organizations; rules of evidence and criminal procedure, and other criminal justice matters in cyberspace; and regulation to reduce risk and/or mitigate the harm done to individuals, organizations, and infrastructure should a cybercrime occur [1].

Therefore, the legislation on cybercrimes and their countermeasures must be constantly improved in order to ensure the safety of the public from fraudsters.

Cybercriminals that target computers may infect them with malware to damage devices or stop them working, also they may also use malware to delete or steal data, or cybercriminals may stop users from using a website or network or prevent a business providing a software service to its customers.

Cybercrime that uses computers to commit other crimes may involve using computers or networks to spread malware, illegal information or illegal images [2].

Cybercriminals are often doing both at once. They may target computers with viruses first and then use them to spread malware to other machines or throughout a network. Some jurisdictions recognize a third category of cybercrime which is where a computer is used as an accessory to crime. An example of this is using a computer to store stolen data [2].

Therefore, in order to ensure the safety of Ukrainian citizens in the Internet space, the first steps were taken on July 27, 2009, to establish the Cyber Police Department of the National Police of Ukraine.

Although the fight against cybercrime in Ukraine is at an early stage and is not as developed as in other countries, including the United States, the first steps to create a cybercrime response have already been taken and are actively developing.

At the same time, our government is paying more and more attention to this issue. In particular, in October 2015, the Cyber Police was established as a structural unit of the National Police of Ukraine, which protects human and civil rights and freedoms, the interests of society and the state from criminal offenses in cyberspace; takes measures to prevent, detect, stop and solve cybercrime, and raise public awareness of cybersecurity [3].

The main tasks of the Cyberpolice are:

1. Participation in the formation and implementation of the state policy on preventing and combating criminal offenses, the mechanism of preparation, commission or concealment of which involves the use of electronic computers, systems and computer networks and telecommunication networks.

2. Assist other units of the National Police in preventing, detecting and suppressing criminal offenses in accordance with the procedure provided for by applicable law.

After the full-scale invasion, cyberpolice activities expanded to the information front, but many IT professionals joined the cyberpolice forces and together with the cyberpolice are fighting back against the aggressor country.

Someone sends complaints about enemy resources, someone develops information systems that ensure the information security of our internal resources, someone tells us about the rules of cyber hygiene. All of this helps survive and win the information war." Together with volunteers, the cyber police have developed information systems and solutions that now help with communication and improve protection against attacks by hackers from the aggressor country [4].

Cybersecurity is a practical activity aimed at protecting computer systems and networks from cyberattacks. It covers the entire range of measures, from password management to computer security tools based on machine learning technologies, and it also allows you to reliably perform trading operations, communicate and view content online. Therefore, it is important to always remember about cyber hygiene, which is the key to successful protection.

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## **INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES. INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

War crimes can take various forms, including attacks on civilians, indiscriminate attacks, use of prohibited weapons, and targeting of essential civilian infrastructure such as hospitals and schools. Violations of human rights, including extrajudicial executions, torture, and displacement of civilians, are also of concern. Investigating war crimes is a complex and challenging process that involves adherence to legal standards, preservation of evidence. It's important to note that investigating war crimes requires a high level of expertise, resources, and often international collaboration. The political and security context can also influence the feasibility and success of such investigations. Coordination with international bodies and adherence to legal standards are crucial for the credibility and legitimacy of the investigation process.

Every war violates fundamental concepts of laws. Firstly, it breaks articles of constitution, which declares the inviolability of state borders. It is rude violation of international law. However, it is not only one type of law, which usually being breaking during different wars. In addition, war violates civil and criminal law. Since 24 February of 2022 Russian Federation starts full-scale invasion in Ukraine, and another war of red Asian horde against white civilization has begun. But how exactly war violates laws? To understand this, we must remember term "war crime". Official sources considered this as crimes, which breaks the rules of war, committed by military units against unarmed, civilians, wounded and prisoners of war. This action breaks Geneva Conventions, thereby violated international humanitarian laws. So what we have to do? During full-scale, Russian Armed Forces committed hundreds crimes against rules of war, and question arises before us, how we will punish criminals? To answer this question I suggest to examine an international experience. The biggest war in Europe since WW2 and before 24/02/22 was Civil War in Yugoslavia, especially Civil war in Bosnia. During this war many crimes were committed like Siege of Sarajevo, massacre in Bivacitsa, Srebrenica etc. The main criminals, who gave orders for this was the last Serbian president Slobodan Miloshevic, the president of Bosnian Serbs Radovan Karadzic with military general Ratko Mladic. According their orders, Armed Forces of Republic Serbian committed killing of civilians, breaking Geneva Conventions about handling with prisoners of war in concentration camps, destroying cultural monuments, forced deportations [3]. One of the biggest act of genocide-Srebrenica massacre was committed under the command of Mladic, where nearly 8000 bosnian muslims were killed [5]. How this experience can help Ukraine in catching and punishing Russian war criminals? Let's see what happened with Serbian criminals. During Yugoslavian wars was formed International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in Hague, Netherlands [3]. The Tribunal was made after Resolution 827, which passed on 25 may 1993. It had jurisdiction over four cluster dog crimes committed in former Yugoslavia: genocide, crimes against humanity, violation of the laws or customs of war. ICTY give orders to convict the participants. After all law procedures have been completed, the tribunal start searching culprits. For example, in 1995 Mladic was indict for his crimes and start hiding from international tribunal. After 16 years of avoiding, he was arrested in 2011 by police and sent to tribunal. The similar fate had Karadzic. They both were arrested after many years of international

sanctions and ultimatum for Serbian government, which force them to arrest their criminals. Today, in time of war, Ukraine has similar situation with war criminals, which we must capture and punish.

It's important to note that the effectiveness of war crimes investigations can vary, and achieving justice in complex geopolitical contexts can be challenging. Additionally, the political will of states to cooperate with international efforts and enforce accountability measures plays a significant role in the success of such investigations.

Using experience in international and criminal law obtained during investigation in ICTY our state can create algorithm of actions for the administration of justice. We must use power of international community, insist on creating International Tribunal for Russian Federation and use all are possible ways of international law to make justice triumph in the name of our defenders who protected our motherland giving away their own lives for our future.

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## **THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES**

Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws. At current levels, world heroin consumption (340 tons) and seizures represent an annual flow of

430–450 tons of heroin into the global heroin market. Of that total, opium from Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic yields some 50 tons, while the rest, some 380 tons of heroin and morphine, is produced exclusively from Afghan opium. While approximately 5 tons are consumed and seized in Afghanistan, the remaining bulk of 375 tons is trafficked worldwide via routes flowing into and through the countries neighbouring Afghanistan.

The Balkan and northern routes are the main heroin trafficking corridors linking Afghanistan to the huge markets of the Russian Federation and Western Europe. The Balkan route traverses the Islamic Republic of Iran (often via Pakistan), Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria across South-East Europe to the Western European market, with an annual market value of some \$20 billion. The northern route runs mainly through Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (or Uzbekistan or Turkmenistan) to Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. The size of that market is estimated to total \$13 billion per year. For the North American market, cocaine is typically transported from Colombia to Mexico or Central America by sea and then onwards by land to the United States and Canada.

Cocaine is trafficked to Europe mostly by sea, often in container shipments. Colombia remains the main source of the cocaine found in Europe, but direct shipments from Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia are far more common than in the United States market.

Recent studies conducted by the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC) in Ukraine and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) show that the war in Ukraine may displace existing drug trafficking routes from and through Ukraine and exacerbate the instability that enables drug trafficking and manufacturing, including in areas not directly connected or exposed to hostilities. Trauma derived from the conflict might also have an impact on current and future drug use patterns in communities affected by the war, which could create new opportunities for both local and foreign drug traffickers to meet this growing demand. This becomes particularly relevant when analyzing flows of traditional opioids as well as new psychoactive substances (NPS), and stimulants used by both civilians and soldiers at the front line. Neighbouring Ukraine, the South Eastern Europe region represents a relatively small market for drug consumption and accounts for only a small amount of drug production and supply (primarily cannabis) to EU markets. However, its strategic location between East and West – and its proximity to the Ukraine conflict –

might mean that it is particularly exposed to the effects of the war on traffickers' modus operandi and trafficking routes through the region [1].

Since February 2022, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has caused the progressive displacement and movement of traditional drug production and trafficking hubs in southern and eastern Ukraine towards the west, around the borders with Poland, Slovakia and Romania. Similarly, in the context of criminal mobility, overwhelmed border security management between Ukraine and its neighbouring countries to the west leads to opportunities for both Ukrainian and Russian criminals to operate and manage their businesses from South Eastern Europe, thanks to the possibility to forge documents and receive 'golden' passports due to their investments in countries in the region.

How do they fight drugs in the world? Let us take a country called Turkey as an example close to Ukraine. Due to its location, Turkey is exposed to extensive flow of licit and illicit goods. This location lies at the crossroads of the heroin production sites in Afghanistan and consumption markets in Europe. Turkey is also intensively exposed to the growing ATS and precursor trade between Europe and the Middle East.

Turkish counter-narcotics policy is based on three pillars. The first pillar focuses on the fight against domestic distribution networks and street dealers. The second pillar deals with the dismantling of the international drug trafficking networks. The third pillar concentrates on investigations related to the financing of terrorism (particularly the PKK) through drug trafficking.

In recent years, the Turkish National Police (TNP) has made nearly 20 percent of the global heroin seizures. Over the past decade, Türkiye's consistent cooperation with European counterparts led to the dismantling of numerous heroin networks along the Balkan route [2].

On the other hand, we have been observing that the Northern route is gaining gravity in terms of heroin trafficking, which led the Turkish law enforcement agencies to develop operational partnerships with our counterparts along this route. More recently, (2012-2013-2014) Anti-Smuggling & Organized Crime Department (KOM) under the TNP has conducted 11 heroin operations in collaboration with Sweden, USA, UK, Canada, Austria and Macedonia. These operations resulted in the seizure of over 20.400 kilograms of heroin and 56.738 kilograms of opium gum [3].

Unfortunately, Narcotic Drugs will remain one of the biggest problems of humanity for a long time to come. Specific international organizations are trying their best to reduce the flow of drugs, but they are not always successful due to increasingly complex drug distribution schemes by criminals. The only thing that remains in my opinion is to promote public rejection of drugs and make preventive conversations for the population and even more so for the younger generation.

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## **SPREAD OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE CONDITIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT IN UKRAINE**

Ukraine has been a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking since the early 1990s. Men, women, and children are trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and begging and sexual and other forms of exploitation. The main countries of destination for trafficked Ukrainians have been the Russian Federation, Poland, and Turkey, as well as internal human trafficking within Ukraine. The problem has been exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 [1].

Armed conflict may have terrible consequences for civilians especially when populated areas are directly attacked. Apart from the direct impacts of conflict, the absence of state authorities and protection mechanisms may also increase the presence of human traffickers who target those most vulnerable.

Ukraine is one of those regions where human trafficking poses a serious risk for its population and is a major concern for the

international community. The most recent UNODC global report on trafficking in persons demonstrated a major relationship between the people forced to flee Ukraine in 2014 and 2015 because of the conflict, and the increased detection of trafficking in persons from Ukraine [2].

On the basis of the conducted qualitative analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn: conflicts create increased opportunities for trafficking that in the case of Ukraine are greater due to the scale of those fleeing; gaps in the identification process can increase the risks of trafficking, especially in the absence of longer-term assistance programs.

Most people believe that the sanctions applied to this crime are too humane for the criminal. Because for human trafficking crossing the state border using more agency and methods.

But it should be noted that it is much easier to find someone within the country than abroad. In my opinion, it is necessary to distinguish between human trafficking within the country and human trafficking crossing the state border, because such a distinction should provide for different punishments in the sanctions of the Criminal Code.

In Ukraine, criminal liability is provided for under Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in which the provision reads as follows: "Trafficking in human beings, as well as recruiting, moving, hiding, transferring or receiving a person, committed for the purpose of exploitation, with the use of coercion, kidnapping, deception, blackmail, material or other dependence of the victim, his vulnerable state or bribing a third party who controls the victim to obtain consent for his exploitation" [3].

We can draw important conclusions that the conditions of the armed conflict contribute to a significant aggravation of the situation with human trafficking in Ukraine. The dangerous combination of conflict, internal displacement and population vulnerability creates an enabling environment for this crime to spread. It is important to consider that victims of human trafficking are often the most vulnerable social groups, in particular women, children and migrants.

The results of the study indicate the need for a comprehensive approach to solving this problem. Important components of such an approach are the strengthening of legal regulation, increasing public awareness and the professionalism of law enforcement agencies in the field of combating human trafficking.

In addition, effective international cooperation and information sharing are important tools in combating this problem.

The joint efforts of countries and international organizations aimed at combating human trafficking can significantly reduce the scale of this crime and help its victims.

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## COMBATING CRIME IN CANADA

What is organized crime? Under the Criminal Code organized crime is defined as being composed of three or more persons, having as one of its main purposes a serious offence likely to result in a financial benefit. So, just about any type of illicit activity can be undertaken by organized crime groups, as long as there is money to be made. Identity theft, human trafficking, sex crimes against children, credit card fraud and counterfeit goods, just to name a few, can, and often do have links to organized crime.

Plans and Priorities. The RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) is created to safe homes and safe communities for all Canadians, and to accomplish this they identified the fight against organized crime as a strategic priority in 2001. Using an intelligence-led, integrated approach, the RCMP is focusing its activities on reducing the threat and impact of organized crime. In fulfilling its mandate, the RCMP is working closely with domestic and international partners in a sustained effort to dismantle today's criminal groups. To contribute to a successful outcome, the RCMP will:

– reduce the total harmful effects caused by organized crime by disrupting illicit markets;

- improve the quality of the criminal intelligence/information process;
- share intelligence with partners and cooperate with enforcement units at the municipal, national and international levels;
- formulate an up-to-date picture of the threat of organized crime and prioritize investigations;
- provide scientific and technical support and new technologies to enhance investigative abilities;
- enhance public awareness of the dangers and impacts of organized crime;
- reduce demand for illicit products [1].

Actions against organized crime. Public Safety Canada's (PS) role in the fight against organized crime is one of policy development and coordination. Its work is guided by the National Agenda to Combat Organized Crime which was developed and approved by federal, provincial and territorial law enforcement partners. Organized criminal groups are becoming increasingly sophisticated and mobile. Their activities now extend beyond the illegal drug trade and prostitution to illegal migration, trafficking of human beings, money laundering, economic crimes, cross border smuggling of counterfeit goods and even environmental crimes such as the dumping of toxic wastes. To effectively disrupt and dismantle this broad range of activities, law enforcement officials must now work together and call upon new partners such as computer technicians, forensic accountants, tax investigators and intelligence analysts. Through its National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime, PS brings together law enforcement agencies with federal, provincial and territorial partners to develop unified strategies and policies, ensuring a direct link between the law enforcement community and public policy makers. PS also ensures a high level of policy coordination with international partners [2].

First Nations Organized Crime Initiative. Through the First Nations Organized Crime Initiative (FNOCI), Public Safety Canada assists First Nations police services in addressing organized crime and cross-border criminality. The initiative provides funding to the Akwesasne Mohawk Police Service (AMPS) and the Kahnawake Peacekeepers with the aim to:

- increase their capacity in intelligence gathering and information sharing through training and enhanced partnerships between them, the RCMP, and other Canadian and American law enforcement agencies;

- increase their knowledge of skills and techniques used in complex organized crime investigations;
- disrupt organized crime and related criminal activities in and around their communities and surrounding areas.

The FNOCI operates under and is aligned with the overall objectives of the Contribution Program to Combat Serious and Organized Crime.

It also complements the First Nations Policing Program (FNPP) by providing funding for additional police members dedicated to organized crime-related cases and supports their participation in joint investigative forces [3].

So, there are a lot of cases of organized crime in Canada but law enforcement services are making all the efforts to prevent them. They are creating special forums, doing different researches, cooperating with international agencies and integrating market enforcement teams.

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### **ADVANCING FORENSIC SCIENCE ON THE WORLD STAGE: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

Forensic science plays a pivotal role in modern criminal investigations, providing critical tools and techniques to uncover the truth behind crimes. In an increasingly interconnected world, the exchange of knowledge and experiences among forensic investigative bodies on an international scale has become imperative. This article delves into the significance of advancing forensic science on the global stage, highlighting the diverse international perspectives that contribute to the evolution of this vital field [1, p. 171].

One of the key aspects of advancing forensic science globally is the collaborative sharing of knowledge and expertise. Different

countries and regions bring unique experiences and methodologies to the table. By fostering international cooperation, forensic scientists can learn from one another, adapt best practices, and enhance their collective capabilities.

International perspectives in forensic science illuminate the cultural and jurisdictional variations that impact investigations. Understanding these differences is essential for forensic experts working across borders. For example, the handling of evidence, legal standards, and forensic protocols may vary significantly from one country to another. Recognizing these distinctions is crucial to ensure justice is served consistently and fairly [5].

The globalization of forensic science has spurred rapid technological advancements. International collaboration allows experts to stay at the forefront of these innovations. For instance, forensic DNA analysis techniques have revolutionized investigations worldwide, and cross-border partnerships have accelerated the adoption of these techniques [2].

Forensic science faces global challenges such as the trafficking of counterfeit drugs, human trafficking, and cybercrime. International perspectives enable forensic investigators to develop strategies and tools to combat these transnational issues effectively. By sharing insights and resources, forensic bodies can pool their efforts to tackle these complex challenges. As criminal activities become increasingly sophisticated, forensic science becomes indispensable. Cybercrime, financial fraud, and organized crime networks pose unique challenges that require advanced forensic techniques to combat effectively.

Beyond criminal investigations, international perspectives in forensic science extend to humanitarian applications. Mass disasters and armed conflicts often require the identification of victims, and international forensic teams play a crucial role in this process. The experiences gained in these challenging contexts contribute to the broader field of forensic science. Forensic science is not limited to criminal investigations. It is also instrumental in humanitarian efforts, such as identifying victims of natural disasters, armed conflicts, and mass casualties. The ability to provide closure to families and communities affected by such events is a humanitarian imperative [4].

Forensic science is inherently interdisciplinary, drawing from fields such as biology, chemistry, physics, computer science, and anthropology. This multidisciplinary approach fosters innovation and allows experts from various domains to collaborate in solving

complex cases. As new challenges emerge, such as deepfake technology and advanced encryption methods, forensic science must continuously adapt and develop new tools and techniques to stay ahead of criminals.

In conclusion, the perspective of forensic science in today's world is not only promising but also essential. Its continued relevance is driven by technological advancements, the increasing complexity of criminal activities, globalization, and its role in humanitarian efforts. Forensic science has evolved into a multidisciplinary field that not only aids in solving crimes but also contributes to preventing wrongful convictions and upholding justice.

As society faces new challenges and threats, forensic science adapts and innovates, striving to stay one step ahead of those who exploit technology and cross borders to commit crimes. Moreover, the ethical considerations surrounding its use underscore the importance of responsible and transparent practices [4].

The public's heightened awareness of forensic science, often fueled by media portrayals and real-life cases, further underscores its significance. This increased interest leads to greater support for research, funding, and reforms in the field [3, p. 292].

Looking ahead, the future of forensic science promises continued advancements in technology, greater collaboration across disciplines, and more effective international cooperation in criminal investigations. As it addresses emerging challenges and ethical dilemmas, forensic science remains a beacon of truth, justice, and hope for individuals, families, and societies around the world. Its perspective is not only bright but also vital in maintaining the rule of law and protecting the rights of individuals.

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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTING CRIME**

This work aims to provide a deep understanding of the complexities involved in fighting crime across international borders. It will explore the importance of international collaboration in addressing transnational criminal activities, analyze the challenges faced in such efforts, examine real-world case studies, and discuss the future prospects of global crime fighting. 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. The lack of a unified national concept of crime prevention, the inconsistency of national, regional, and sectoral state targeted social prevention programs in the respective directions does not contribute to the prevention of crime in the country [1].

Transnational crime represents a complex and evolving challenge in the modern world. Criminal activities that transcend national borders have far-reaching implications for global security, economies, and social well-being. Transnational crime refers to criminal activities that involve individuals, groups, or organizations operating across national boundaries to plan, execute, or facilitate illegal activities. These crimes typically exploit differences in legal systems, economic disparities, and technological advancements to evade law enforcement and maximize profits.

Transnational crimes are characterized by several key features:

a. Cross-Border Nature: Transnational crimes involve illegal activities that cross international borders. Criminals often operate in multiple countries, making it challenging for a single nation's law enforcement to address them effectively.

b. **Sophistication:** Perpetrators of transnational crimes often employ advanced tactics, technology, and organizational structures. This sophistication allows them to adapt to changing circumstances and law enforcement efforts.

c. **Profit Motive:** Economic gain is a primary motive for transnational criminals. These activities are often highly profitable, making them attractive to organized criminal groups and individuals.

d. **Global Networks:** Transnational criminals establish global networks that facilitate the movement of illicit goods, money, and information. These networks may involve cooperation between criminal organizations from different countries.

e. **Diverse Activities:** Transnational crime encompasses a wide range of illegal activities, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, cybercrime, arms smuggling, money laundering, and terrorism.

It is essential to differentiate transnational crime from conventional or domestic crime. While both involve illegal activities, the key distinctions lie in the international dimension and the complexity of transnational crime. Conventional crime typically occurs within the boundaries of a single nation, whereas transnational crime involves activities that span multiple countries.

Transnational criminal activities have profound global consequences:

a. **Economic Impact:** These crimes can destabilize economies by diverting resources from legal sectors, causing financial losses, and increasing corruption.

b. **Security Threat:** Transnational crimes, such as terrorism and arms trafficking, pose significant security threats to nations and regions, potentially leading to conflicts and violence.

c. **Public Health:** Activities like drug trafficking can have severe public health repercussions, including addiction and the spread of diseases.

d. **Human Rights Violations:** Human trafficking and organized crime groups often perpetrate human rights violations, including forced labor and exploitation.

e. **Environmental Impact:** Illegal activities like wildlife trafficking and illegal logging contribute to environmental degradation and species endangerment.

International organizations play a pivotal role in facilitating and coordinating global efforts to combat transnational crime. Two prominent organizations in this field are INTERPOL and UNODC.

INTERPOL is an intergovernmental organization that assists law enforcement agencies worldwide in combating transnational crime. Its mission includes facilitating police cooperation, sharing intelligence, and providing support in criminal investigations. It acts as a central hub for information exchange and collaboration among member countries' police forces.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that focuses on issues related to drugs, crime prevention, and criminal justice. Its mission includes promoting international cooperation in addressing drug-related issues, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism. UNODC manages various global initiatives, including the Global Programme against Money Laundering, the Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings, and the Global Firearms Programme.

International organizations like INTERPOL and UNODC play critical roles in coordinating and strengthening international collaboration in crime fighting. Through their missions, activities, and successful case studies, these organizations demonstrate their significant contributions to global security and the fight against transnational criminal activities.

The future of international crime fighting will require enhanced technological capabilities, international cooperation, legal frameworks, and the adaptation of law enforcement strategies to address emerging threats effectively. It will also necessitate a holistic approach that considers the socioeconomic and political factors that contribute to various forms of transnational crime.

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## **PSYCHOLOGY OF LAW IN THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD**

Studying the psychology of law through the lens of different languages opens up the possibility of understanding how cultural and linguistic features affect legal concepts and decisions. This allows us to study how the perception of law changes depending on the linguistic context and cultural influences.

Psychology of Law is a special branch of psychology that studies the interaction between law and psychological processes, behavioral traits and mental states of people in the context of law and order and the legal system. It is a scientific discipline that integrates knowledge of the psychology of law to understand, analyze and improve the legal system, ensure justice and reach optimal solutions in legal disputes. In legal relations, there is the following regularity: the behavior of people in society, whether it complies with legal norms and contributes to social benefit or is unlawful, socially harmful and dangerous, depends mainly on the level, quality, nature and content of their legal consciousness. Legality is an internal mechanism that regulates the behavior and activities of a person in legally significant situations [1, p. 23].

Legal ideology is a higher level of legal consciousness systematized and expressed in legal categories, documents and concepts. It corresponds to the scientific and theoretical understanding and assimilation of law as a social institution in the context of society. Legal ideology considers law as an independent element of society, not individual rules or decisions. It is embodied in the state's concepts of the role and use of law for building a state governed by the rule of law, protecting the rights of citizens and developing society. Legal ideology also reflects the needs and interests of social groups, nations, states, and the global community as a whole.

There are certain legal doctrines aimed at concealing inconsistent and arbitrary features of legal decision-making. The rule of law is criticized for its naïve view of the form of law as independent of the content of law and the social context in which law operates. Uncertainty of the law can lead to different results [5].

The psychology of law creates a theoretical and practical basis for solving numerous problems in the legal system through the use of psychological knowledge and methods. It explores such issues as the causes of criminal behavior, problems of testimony and evidence, the relationship between justice and mental health, people's perception of law and laws, and demonstrates the general public attitude to law [2, p. 99].

Studies in different languages of the world usually use the same theoretical approach, but different cultures may have their own characteristics that affect the interaction between law and psychology. In cultures with a high level of individualism, there may be a more emotional approach to justice, while in collectivist cultures, more attention is paid to maintaining group harmony and rewarding rule-breaking.

A person's consciousness is determined by the environment in which he or she lives, which affects his or her character and actions. To understand how a person behaves, you need to study this environment and interaction with it. Therefore, the study of psychology should be based on the study of human behavior in the environment [4, p. 5].

Studying the psychology of law through the languages of the world helps to understand the impact of cultural and linguistic features on the perception of law. Each language has its own structure and way of expressing thoughts, which affects the perception of legal terms and concepts. Cultural influences and values of different nations affect their understanding of justice and responsibility. Studying these relationships helps to better understand how legal systems work in different cultural contexts. For example, conditions of insufficient freedom, underdeveloped legal culture and lack of life experience create a sense of powerlessness in a person [3, p. 72]. This can lead to self-doubt and the adoption of a position where a person becomes indifferent to whether he or she follows the established rules, whether his or her actions are useful to others, or whether his or her life has positive changes. In this case, a person may withdraw from society, become apathetic and indifferent to the world around them.

Insufficient freedom can be manifested in a large number of restrictions imposed by the state or other authorities. These restrictions relate to freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of language, etc. Also, a lack of legal culture can lead to a sense of powerlessness. If a person does not know his or her rights and does not understand how to protect them, he or she becomes gullible and

easily allows violations of his or her rights. In this case, a person may give up fighting for their rights and adopt a passive stance.

Conditions in which a person lacks sufficient experience make him or her unable to recognize instruments of pressure or abuse of power. In this case, they may believe that there is nothing they can do because they have no other alternatives.

Thus, lack of freedom, underdeveloped legal culture and lack of life experience create an environment where a person cannot freely express his or her opinion or influence the situation. This can increase their indifference to following the rules and positive changes in the world around them.

The psychology of law helps to understand the interaction between law and psychological processes of people, in particular their perception of law and behavior in legal situations, and is developing around the world and is used in different cultures and languages. Research and publications in legal psychology are also conducted in English, German, French, Spanish, Japanese and other languages. These studies have the potential to contribute to the development of fair and effective justice in different countries, regardless of the language in which they are conducted. Psychological experts can provide their assistance to judges, lawyers, law enforcement agencies and other participants in legal processes, helping them to better understand the psychological aspects of their work and make more informed decisions.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES WORK DURING MARTIAL LAW**

Firstly, it is necessary to define the concept of martial law. Martial law is a legal regime that was introduced in Ukraine or in certain of its territories in case of failed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine and its territorial integrity [1]. During martial law, the rhythm of life is disturbed, there is a threat to people's lives and health, material damage is caused, the work of state bodies, transportation, and communication is disrupted, social tension is exacerbated, crime and other offenses increase. To prevent and stop negative consequences, significant forces of the executive authorities are involved, among which the National Police of Ukraine occupies a special place [2]. In wartime, the police work in an intensified mode: they ensure the operation of checkpoints, carry out the evacuation of the population, check documents and means of transport, conduct search and investigative work with saboteurs, and also oppose looting [2]. During war, the police work in an intensified mode: they ensure the operation of checkpoints, carry out the evacuation of the population, check documents and means of transport, conduct search and investigative work with saboteurs, and also oppose looting [2].

Law enforcement officers cannot go beyond that is allowed in the means of their activities to ensure the safety of the population. Even under martial law, compliance with the law is an inevitable condition for their activity. The police are constantly in various situations of a stressful nature, which requires a high level of attention and high concentration; everyone should know their functional duties both in normal conditions and in conditions of martial law and perform them perfectly.

The functions performed by law enforcement agencies during martial law include ensuring the safety of personnel, weapons, equipment, and military units; strengthened protection of public order, detention, examination and questioning of suspicious persons, control of military transport, assistance to combat units in eliminating enemy airborne assaults [3].

The police are making maximum efforts to ensure communication with the population, and in places where the 102 line does not work, new telephone lines are being opened. Alternative means of communication are also active. Wartime looting incidents can be reported to the Cyber Police email. Law enforcement agencies are engaged in organizing the logistics of volunteer groups, defense processes, and maintaining the morale of the military and the civilian population [4]. Psychological preparation of personnel, special physical and special toughness is necessary. Psychologists, as bearers of knowledge and skills to cope with stress, continue to assist our colleagues and cultivate in themselves and those around them maximum resilience and the ability to react in extreme conditions. Law enforcement officers, who are engaged in the protection of public order under martial law, are obliged to know the organization and tactics of practice of internal affairs bodies, tasks, functions, methods of activity, current legislation regulating their activities. The actions of the police during martial law must be legally competent, fair and lawful. Improper actions of law enforcement officers can cause serious harm. Therefore, we can draw the conclusion that the work of law enforcement officers in martial law plays a very important role, both for the population and the state. Their work can be called very effective and incredibly necessary in our time. Police officers try to do everything possible to protect citizens, even in very difficult situations, and in our case, in the conditions of hostilities.

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## **CURRENT ISSUES OF PROTECTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Children are regarded as the most vulnerable and dependent category in the adult world. For this reason, they have special rights compared to adults, which is enshrined in the Convention on the

Rights of the Child. And these rights require special protection and a special mechanism for its implementation not only in peacetime, but also under a special legal regime – martial law.

As of April 10, UNICEF has confirmed that more than 350 children have been killed or injured in crossfire or by the use of explosive weapons since the war started, but the numbers are undoubtedly much higher. Field reports have raised awareness of the illegal deportation of children to Russia, and Russian soldiers taking children hostage to use them as human shields. Schools and hospitals are also being targeted by Russian forces [1].

Unfortunately, in Ukraine there is no legislation that regulates exclusively the rights of children under the legal regime of martial law. The Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Childhood" contains the norm that concerns the prohibition of children's participation in hostilities and armed conflicts. Article 30 states that the participation of children in hostilities and armed conflicts, creating children's paramilitary organizations and formations, propaganda among children of war and violence are prohibited. The state takes all possible measures to ensure the protection of the rights of children in the zone of hostilities and armed conflicts, and care for them. Children are provided with material, medical and other assistance [2].

For this reason for today Ukraine needs rapid implementation of international humanitarian law to the current legislation. The greatest value for the protection of children's rights in armed conflict is of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian population during the war, because the Convention not only provides for the universal protection of children as civilians who are not a part of the conflict, but also provides special protection to children living in unoccupied and occupied territories.

Even greater protection of children from exposure armed conflicts is provided by two additional protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Under Article 77 children enjoy special respect, and they are protected from any kind of indecent assault. Parties of conflict provide the protection and assistance they need due to their age or any other reason [3, p. 395].

On July 22, 2023, 496 children were killed in Ukraine due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, as the Office of the Prosecutor General reports. Totally, 1,564 children were affected. According to juvenile prosecutors, 1,068 children were injured of varying severity. It also found that 19,592 children had been deported or forcibly displaced. These figures are not final. Work on

their installation continues in places of warfare, in the temporarily occupied and liberated territories [4].

One of the main roles in the process of protecting the rights of children under martial law belongs to the National Police of Ukraine. Since the beginning of a full-scale war with Russia, the police evacuated from areas of active fighting hundreds of children. In particular, in Bakhmut, where 179 children remain, police evacuation teams are working to convey information about the importance of evacuating children and are doing everything possible to ensure that every child is safe [5].

The police systematically carry out explanatory work with parents and guardians of children regarding the danger of remaining in these territories, because there are problems with these persons leaving there with their consent.

Also, the bodies of the National Police are authorized to investigate crimes committed by occupants against children. Since the investigation of such crimes has a certain specificity, the police is developing methods for establishing psychological contact, recommendations for the tactics of interrogation of minors, the formulation of questions taking into account the peculiarities of the minor's psyche. The task of such methods is to minimize the negative impact on a minor, minor witness or victim during the pre-trial investigation and trial [6, p. 53].

The aspect of international cooperation is extremely important in this case. In particular, in April 2022, the European Commission proposed to expand the mandate of European justice to investigate war crimes in Ukraine. It is envisaged that the agency will have the right to process databases, including video and audio recordings, satellite images, and exchange these data with national and international authorities, as well as Ukrainian authorities in order to accumulate evidence for the work of the international tribunal [6, p. 58]

On March 17, 2023 the Chamber of Pre-Trial Proceedings of the II International Criminal Court issued arrest warrants for Volodymyr Putin and Maria Lvova-Belova. President of Russia, suspected of committing a war crime – illegal deportation of the population (children) and illegal movement of the population (children) from the occupied territories of Ukraine to Russia since at least 24 February, 2022.

Commissioner for the Rights of the Child in the Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation, suspected of committing a war crime – illegal deportation at least since February 24, 2022, the population (children) and illegal resettlement of the population

(children) from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the Russian Federation.

Based on the petitions of the Prosecutor's Office of February 22, 2023, the Chamber of Pre-Trial Proceedings recognized that there were reasonable grounds to believe that each suspect is responsible for a war crime in the form of illegal deportation of the population and illegal movement of the population from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the Russian Federation to the detriment of Ukrainian children [7, p. 7–8].

Today it is impossible to determine exactly how many children were deported to Russia or to the territories controlled by it, however, the Russian side claims that during the first year of the war the Russian Federation received about 5.3 million people, among them 738 thousand were children.

Thus, under the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, children who are one of the most vulnerable categories of the population, especially suffer from the consequences of hostilities, become victims of the criminal actions of the invaders. To investigate aggression, it is urgent to launch the International Tribunal on projects, the creation of which is already working and involving both Ukraine and foreign partners.

Creating a comprehensive systems responsibility for violation of international law will make it possible to punish war crimes and other crimes in Ukraine, including crimes committed against children. The Ukrainian legislation in the field of children's rights protection requires significant optimization and implementation of international humanitarian law. In the complex, these measures can improve the process of legal and actual protection of children in conditions of armed conflict and bring those responsible to justice.

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## **COUNTERING BULLYING IN FRANCE**

France supports law on imprisonment for school bullying. The lower house of the French parliament is backing a bill that would criminalise bullying in schools. The deputies said that in terms of the seriousness of children attacking and insulting each other, society needs a "wake-up call".

This was reported by the British newspaper The Guardian. The new law applies to both children and adults in schools and universities. The offender can be punished with a fine of €45,000 and a prison sentence of up to 3 years. If a victim of bullying commits suicide or attempts to do so, the penalty can be up to 10 years in prison and a fine of €15 million.

The bill would also increase resources for prevention and awareness-raising, as well as improve conditions for children to participate in state education programmes on bullying. Some MPs argue that the risk of imprisonment and criminal record will be a major deterrent.

MP Ervan Balanant, who drafted the bill, said the new legislation and high fines were "a way of engaging with society as a whole". He said it sent a strong message and a "shockwave" to society to raise awareness of the devastating effects of bullying. He

argues that the new law will help teach people how to prevent bullying.

*"It's not about sending children to prison," Balanant stressed, "There is a juvenile justice system that takes into account the age of the accused and their ability to understand their actions. At the same time, this law will help establish a system of values in society" [1].*

What is known about the anti-bullying policy in French schools:

- the website of the French Ministry of Education provides information on combating bullying in educational institutions. There are useful contacts for parents and teachers;

- according to the Ministry, one of the ways to combat bullying in French schools is the National Anti-Bullying Day. On this day, various thematic conferences, information sessions, exhibitions, and role-playing games are held in educational institutions to raise awareness among children and teachers;

- teachers also receive special training on anti-bullying;

- every student who witnesses or is a victim of bullying can immediately contact a teacher;

- special departments and academic advisors respond to bullying cases through the following academic lines;

- a toll-free telephone platform to help victims of aggressive behaviour at 3020 (calls can be made, except on public holidays, from 9:00 to 20:00 Monday to Friday and from 9:00 to 18:00 on Saturday). And there is an anti-cyberbullying hotline at 3018.

What to do if you notice bullying

It is important to remember that situations with bullying require immediate intervention from parents. Together with your child, you need to find ways to respond to bullying.

"Discuss who the child can turn to for help at school: a psychologist, teachers, administration, adult students, security, parents of other children. It is also important to realize why the child is in a bullying situation. I recommend addressing this issue to a child psychologist," advised Oleksandr Cherkas [2].

Personal non-property rights of students require systematic protection at the level of both legislation and educational institutions, because it is the educational environment that lays the foundation for the formation of a personality. Manifestations of bullying as a form of encroachment on the personal non-property rights of students should be effectively recorded, bullies should be punished, and the entire range of personal non-property rights of students should be protected and restored [3, p. 61].

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## **THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIMES IN THE USA**

Most detected crimes in the United States of America are investigated within the jurisdiction and according to the functionality of the police units, it is the police that carries out the largest number of measures to combat crime in the state. In view of this, the solution to the issue of improving the criminogenic situation in the USA largely depends on the effectiveness of the police.

A criminogenic situation is characterized by such components as the person of the criminal, the objective environment and the committed crime. It precedes the crime and is its indispensable component.

One of the factors that significantly influenced the decrease in the level of crimes committed in the city of New York was the application of the theory of broken windows, which sounds like this: "if someone broke a glass in a house, and no one put a new one, then soon there will not be a whole house left in that house windows, and then the robbery will begin".

That is, this theory shows us such a position as: if there are clear signs of disorder and people's non-compliance with established norms of behavior, then they provoke the environment to also forget about any rules. In other words, a person who sees an offender who is not punished for his actions and himself violates the order, being sure that he will not be punished.

In the 1980s, more than 1,500 serious crimes were committed daily in New York, of which 6–7 were murders. When R. Giuliani

became mayor of New York in 1994, he immediately began the fight against organized and economic crime, using the concept of the theory of broken windows, thanks to which the number of crimes decreased by 65 %.

Also, in the 1990s, the level of crime in New York began to decrease thanks to the introduction of the innovative information system "CompStat" into the activities of the police, which was based on the following four main components: information collection, prompt response, determination of strong countermeasures, summarizing the results of the work carried out.

In 2016, the New York police opened access to the databases committed crimes. Innovative technology, which received the name "CompStat 2.0" is available to all police officers using smart phones, which allows to significantly improve the efficiency of their work. The city authorities presented a modern digital version of "CompStat", which provides the public with "unprecedented" access to all statistics of crimes committed in New York City.

Summarizing the above, we can draw a conclusion about the fact that the experience of the USA in the field of development and use of methods for researching the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies is extremely important and useful.

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### **SWEDEN ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE IN THE INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES**

February 24, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Russian troops are shelling and destroying key infrastructure, carrying out massive shelling of residential areas of Ukrainian cities and villages using artillery, multiple launch rocket systems and ballistic missiles.

The National Organized Crime Unit of the Swedish Prosecutor's Office launched a preliminary investigation into possible war crimes in Ukraine and, as part of this, initiated the reception of eyewitness

accounts. Also, Sweden investigates international war crimes under the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute, which is the basis for the International Criminal Court in Geneva. This means that the country conducts investigations against perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Holding Russia accountable for its violations of international law is a key issue for the Swedish Government. It is essential for justice and redress, both for Ukraine as a State and for the victims of Russia’s war crimes, but also to maintain the rules-based world order [1].

Swedish prosecutors have started a preliminary investigation of possible war crimes in Ukraine and urged witnesses to come forward, the Swedish Prosecution Authority said. The authority noted that the purpose of the investigation was to protect and process evidence as early as possible that could be used in Swedish or international courts. It urged victims and anyone who had witnessed violence against civilians in Ukraine to contact authorities [3].

Sweden investigates international war crimes within the framework of the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute, which is the basis for the International Criminal Court in Geneva. This means that the country has decided to trace and find perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. According to Prosecutor General Irina Venediktova, Ukraine has already recorded more than 7,000 war crimes by the Russian Federation [4].

But even with such active cooperation, it can take years before those accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity and, especially, genocide are brought to justice. This is due to the fact that in such cases extremely high standards of proof, and any doubt is interpreted in favor of the accused.



Application

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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF INTERACTION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

The law enforcement sector of our state is a separate mechanism which each element performs a clearly defined functional role that ensures social justice, protection and security of population, territorial integrity of Ukraine. Forensic science institutions and law enforcement agencies have a crucial role to play in criminal investigations. The effective collaboration between these two entities is essential for ensuring successful outcomes in criminal cases.

Forensic science institutions and law enforcement agencies work together to solve crimes by analyzing evidence and providing expert testimony. Regardless of their organizational structure, the collaboration between these areas is substantive for assuring effective criminal investigations.

In the conditions of scientific and technical progress, updating of legislation and law enforcement practice, technical and forensic

support for the investigation of criminal offenses in the activities of law enforcement agencies acquires special importance, requiring the complexity of research, including, taking into account the experience of foreign countries, which thanks to innovations in the fight against crime is gradually moving away from traditional (conservative) methods and methods of detecting, collecting and fixing traces of criminal offenses.

Countering crime in modern conditions requires advanced, comprehensive research [1], and the activity of the investigator at the initial stage of the pre-trial investigation is a single, interconnected system of investigative (search) actions aimed at identifying, recording, seizing, packaging and investigating traces of a criminal offence, which largely determine the success or “failure” of the next stage of the investigation.

M. Guzela, V. Kantsir, highlighting foreign experience in the organization of forensic activities in the process of criminal prosecution, note that effectiveness of forensic activities depends on the state of its organization, as well as compliance with the urgent needs of crime and modern scientific and technical achievements that are designed to best meet these needs.

Foreign experience can be useful, in particular, for the organization of forensic activities in Ukraine, and in general, to improve the entire procedure for obtaining evidence in the course of criminal proceedings [2].

The foreign experience of collaboration between forensic science institutions and law enforcement agencies has been successful in many countries. For example, in the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has a dedicated forensic laboratory that provides scientific analysis and expert testimony to law enforcement agencies across the country. The FBI's laboratory has been instrumental in solving numerous high-profile cases, including the Oklahoma City bombing and the Unabomber case.

In Australia, the Australian Federal Police (AFP) has a forensic laboratory that provides scientific analysis and expert testimony to law enforcement agencies. The AFP's laboratory has been instrumental in solving numerous cases, including drug trafficking and terrorism-related offenses.

A special role in countering modern (transnational) crime belongs to international law enforcement agencies. One of such bodies is the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) [3] – an international law enforcement organisation that coordinates international cooperation between police bodies (institutions) of

different countries of the world [4]. Interpol's forensic (international) records are the most effective tool in the fight against international crime. These records relate to convention crimes, that is, crimes whose public danger is established by the relevant international conventions, namely: drug trafficking, counterfeiting, theft of cultural property, etc. Interpol does not keep records related to crimes of a political, military, religious, or racial nature.

Ukraine is active participant in international cooperation in the field of justice, law enforcement, justice and forensic science. The foreign experience of collaboration between forensic science institutions and law enforcement agencies highlights the importance of such collaboration in criminal investigations. One of the priority areas of such cooperation is the exchange of experience, joint solution of problematic issues in these areas and identification of prospects for their further development.

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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN EFFECTIVE POLICE COMMUNICATION**

The relevance of effective communication is not limited to the National Police of Ukraine; it also applies to police systems in other countries around the world. International experience emphasizes the significant importance of developing professional skills, professional knowledge, and social skills among police officers. Specifically,

important skills include the ability to communicate effectively and resolve conflict situations. Numerous civilized countries have successful regulatory and psychological mechanisms for developing these skills in police personnel, which can be implemented in the National Police of Ukraine as well.

Considering Ukraine's orientation towards European standards and the democratic path of societal development, active engagement of the public in cooperation with the National Police becomes one of the essential aspects of their professional activities. Communication between police officers and citizens plays a crucial role in regulating interactions. This process is outlined in various regulatory documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the National Police.

In particular, in Section 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1], Article 11 outlines one of the fundamental principles of police activity: "Interaction with the population on the basis of partnership". According to this principle:

- Police work is carried out in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities, and public associations on the basis of partnership and aimed at satisfying their needs.

- Planning the official activities of police agencies and units takes into account the specific characteristics of the region and the problems of territorial communities in order to determine the causes and/or conditions of offenses.

- The level of trust of the population in the police is the main criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of police agencies and units.

The competence of a police officer in the field of communication includes personal qualities that allow them to successfully perform communicative tasks, such as establishing and maintaining psychological contact with different categories of citizens, the ability to listen attentively, explain clearly and comprehensibly, structure and objectively evaluate the information received, as well as the ability to gain the sympathy of citizens [2, p. 25].

It is also important to have an understanding of social norms that help police officers navigate situations of communicative interaction and determine acceptable behavior when performing communicative tasks. According to point 23 of the Recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on September 19, 2001, regarding European Code of Police Ethics, police personnel should have the ability to

demonstrate clarity of thought, openness, maturity, fairness, communicativeness, and, when necessary, leadership and management skills. Furthermore, they should be well-versed in social, cultural, and societal issues [3].

Therefore, it is important to utilize accumulated global and domestic experience in legal regulation and psychological support of police communicative interactions. This allows for the optimization of methods for developing communicative competence among employees of the National Police of Ukraine and their alignment with modern European standards for citizen interaction.

The relevance of effective communication is not unique to the National Police of Ukraine but is also characteristic of police structures in various countries worldwide. For example, the experience of working with police officers in Germany includes the concept of community policing, which emphasizes police interaction with citizens. In the "Description of Duties for Community Policing in Germany," it is noted that the successful execution of police tasks is based on understanding and support from citizens. Interaction with the community is a crucial component of effective police work. Special attention is given to visible police presence and communication with citizens, as this can positively influence citizens' attitudes towards the police, their activities, and their sense of personal security [4].

The skill of effective communication, seen as a crucial component of professionalism, is considered a key aspect of policing in the United Kingdom, especially among officers in the patrol and beat service. Experts in the United Kingdom believe that public trust in the police is gradually eroding, and regaining this trust becomes a vital task. Patrol officers are considered the primary participants in this process [5, p. 172].

The principles of police interaction with the public are also reflected in the legislation of Spain. According to Article 5 of the Organic Law of the Kingdom of Spain No. 2 of March 13, 1986, "On Security Forces and Corps," police officers must establish proper relations with the community, avoid any abuses, arbitrary or discriminatory actions, and always provide assistance and protection to citizens when necessary. In cases of intervention related to the prevention of serious and immediate harm, police officers are obliged to act decisively and promptly, adhering to the principles of legality, capability, and proportionality [6, p. 212].

In accordance with the general principles of international standards, specifically the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement

Officials adopted by United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 34/169 of December 17, 1979, law enforcement personnel must endeavor to use peaceful means before resorting to the use of physical force or firearms. They may use force and firearms only when other methods prove ineffective or cannot achieve the desired result [7].

Using nonviolent communication techniques by National Police of Ukraine specialists will enable police officers to master the technique of empathic communication, which includes invaluable observation, emotional recognition, understanding of needs, and formulation of requests. This will contribute to improving communication effectiveness, successful negotiation processes, prevention of conflict situations, and avoidance of misunderstandings. The use of these methods will also contribute to preventing violence, resolving conflicts, and promoting a new style of communication and behavior. Such approaches can serve as a basis for social change in Ukraine.

It is important to emphasize that the most powerful weapon in combating crime is the support and cooperation of the community. Modern developed democratic countries view the police as an open system aimed at serving the public. They analyze the state of society and the causes of crime, respond flexibly and promptly to changes in society and politics. Thus, law enforcement agencies should be active, continuously engage in social tension prevention, and crime prevention by solving citizens' problems and implementing self-service programs in the field of security.

This requires law enforcement personnel to have high professional and personal qualities. This principle is also of great importance for the National Police of Ukraine, as it becomes increasingly open and accessible to the population and capable of providing quality services to citizens and responding promptly to changes in the surrounding environment.

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## **EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME**

The European Union has been actively working to combat organized crime through a combination of legal frameworks, law enforcement cooperation, and various initiatives. Some key aspects of the European experience in combating organized crime include:

1. Legal Frameworks: The EU has established comprehensive legal frameworks to address organized crime. The European Arrest Warrant allows for the swift extradition of criminals between EU member states. The Framework Decision on Combating Organized Crime defines offenses and penalties related to organized crime activities.

2. Europol: Europol, the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, plays a crucial role in coordinating efforts against organized crime. It facilitates information sharing and intelligence analysis among member states, assisting in the investigation and dismantling of criminal networks.

3. Eurojust: Eurojust is the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation. It supports the coordination of investigations and prosecutions across borders, particularly in cases involving organized crime. Eurojust helps ensure that criminals are brought to justice, even when their activities span multiple countries.

4. Joint Investigation Teams (JITs): EU member states often form JITs to tackle specific organized crime cases. These teams consist of investigators, prosecutors, and other experts from different countries, working together to gather evidence and prosecute criminals.

5. Financial Investigations: The EU has implemented measures to combat money laundering and disrupt the financial activities of organized crime groups. Regulations and directives have been put in place to enhance transparency in financial transactions and ensure that illicit funds are identified and seized.

6. Prevention and Public Awareness: The EU also focuses on prevention by supporting initiatives aimed at reducing the conditions that foster organized crime. Additionally, public awareness campaigns inform citizens about the risks associated with organized crime and encourage reporting of suspicious activities.

7. International Cooperation: The EU collaborates with international organizations, such as the United Nations and INTERPOL, to combat transnational organized crime effectively. These partnerships enable a global approach to addressing criminal networks.

8. Legislation against Specific Crimes: The EU has enacted legislation targeting specific types of organized crime, such as human trafficking, drug trafficking, cybercrime, and terrorism. These measures provide a legal basis for addressing these threats at the European level.

9. Capacity Building: The EU provides support and funding to member states to enhance their capacity to combat organized crime. This includes training for law enforcement agencies and the development of specialized units.

The European experience in combating organized crime is characterized by strong cooperation and coordination among member states and EU agencies. It emphasizes a multi-faceted approach that combines legal measures, law enforcement efforts, and preventative actions to address the various facets of organized crime effectively.

To summarize the views expressed by Western criminologists, in general, two main approaches are used to counter organized crime: repressive and preventive (preventive) or traditional and unconventional. The traditional (repressive) approach is, first and foremost, related to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system. It covers: 1) welldeveloped criminal legislation, especially on the laundering of dirty money and the confiscation of proceeds; 2) procedural law, first and foremost, with regard to cooperation in

the field of legal assistance (e.g. cooperation within Eurojust and Europol); 3) the means and resources to adequately investigate this category of cases specialized central agencies for combating dangerous organized groups.

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### **PUNISHMENT AND COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN DIFFERENT FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Organized crime is a continuing criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities that are often in great public demand. Its continuing existence is maintained through corruption of public officials and the use of intimidation, threats or force to protect its operations.

Organized crime is a continuing criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities that are often in great public demand. Its continuing existence is maintained through corruption of public officials and the use of intimidation, threats or force to protect its operations [1].

Under the Convention (Article 2a), an "Organized Criminal Group" is defined using four criteria:

1. A structured group of three or more persons;
2. The group exists for a period of time;
3. It acts in concert with the aim of committing at least one serious crime;

4. To obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit [2].

The interpretative notes to the Convention state that the words "in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit" should be understood broadly. It includes, for example, crimes in which the predominant motivation may be sexual gratification, such as the receipt or trade of materials by members of child pornography rings, the trading of children by members of paedophile rings or cost sharing among ring members [2].

This thesis delves into the issue of how different countries fight organized crime, focusing specifically on the strategies used in punishment and law enforcement. Understanding the different paths that countries are taking to address this widespread problem provides valuable insight into the effectiveness of different approaches and their implications for society.

In December 2013 it was estimated that there were 36,000 organised criminals in 5,300 groups affecting the UK.

Organised Crime in the UK:

1. Represents a serious threat to our national security;
2. Costs in excess of £24 billion each year;
3. Threatens our borders;
4. Has a corrosive impact on our communities.

Organised Crime is therefore both a serious threat to the national security and the economic well-being of the UK.

The CPS Organised Crime strategy aims to:

1. Successfully prosecute and otherwise disrupt the criminal activities of those involved in Organised crime;
2. Pursue the assets of all who profit from Organised crime, when it is proper to do so;
3. Work with our international colleagues to bring Organised Criminals to justice wherever they may be;
4. Prevent future offending by the use of Serious Organised Crime Prevention Orders and other ancillary powers.

The strategy will be implemented and delivered in the following way:

1. By the Organised Crime Division of the CPS (OCD CPS), based in London, Birmingham and the North prosecuting Organised Crime cases directly investigated by the National Crime Agency;
2. By the Complex Casework Units (CCU's) of the 13 CPS Areas prosecuting Organised Crime cases investigated primarily by Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU's) and local Police Forces;

3. By the 13 CPS Areas prosecuting Organised Crime cases investigated by local Police Forces;

4. By the International Division of the CPS working with OCD and NCA worldwide to better investigate and prosecute cases at source or in transit.

5. The CPS strategy supports the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy, published by the Home Office in October 2013, which aims "to substantially reduce the level of organised crime in this country and the level of serious crime that requires a national response" [The government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy October 2013, paragraph 3.1].

The aim of this strategy is for the CPS to continue to provide an effective response to the threat posed to the UK by Organised Crime and those persons or groups who engage in it.

The CPS will work with both domestic law enforcement and CJS partners, together with international partners, to continue to provide this effective response [3].

Ukraine the purpose of the Strategy is:

1. To formulate the state policy in the field of combating organized crime through the introduction of international standards;

2. Formation of the state policy in the field of combating organized crime provides for;

3. Determination, on the basis of information obtained as a result of practical measures to combat organized crime, of specific areas of counteraction to such crime;

4. Identification of risks and threats arising from organized criminal activity, ongoing analysis and response to them;

5. Implementation by public authorities, civil society institutions and foreign partners of targeted, promising and coordinated measures in the field of combating organized crime;

6. Ensuring a comprehensive methodological approach to the fight against organized crime, including measures to prevent and suppress the activities of organized criminal groups, both strategic (trying to influence the threat) and operational (trying to influence specific organized criminal groups and their members).

Guiding principles:

1. To increase the effectiveness of the fight against organized crime, the Strategy is based on the following principles;

2. Improvement of legal and regulatory support, in particular, the regulation of state policy in the field of combating organized crime, taking into account the practice of EU member states;

3. Determination of the optimal system of state bodies involved in the fight against organized crime, ensuring coordination and interaction between them and other state bodies to timely detect, prevent and stop the activities of organized criminal groups and persons involved in such activities, and bringing them to justice.

Implementation of the Strategy will help reduce the level of organized crime in Ukraine, increase public confidence in the government, and create the necessary conditions for foreign investment in the country's economy [4].

In conclusion, the fight against organized crime is an ongoing and evolving challenge that requires adaptability, innovation, and international solidarity. The comparative analysis of different countries' approaches offers valuable lessons and underscores the importance of tailoring strategies to specific contexts. As nations continue to grapple with this complex issue, it is essential to draw from international experiences to inform more effective strategies and ensure the safety and security of societies worldwide.

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### **ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF POLICE OFFICERS DURING MARTIAL LAW**

During martial law, the role of the police is significantly expanded to maintain public order, enforce laws, and contribute to the overall security of the state. The specific duties of the police

during martial law can vary based on the legal framework and the directives issued by the governing authorities. In the time of martial law in Ukraine, police officers exercise not only their general duties, but also additional ones. Here are some common roles and responsibilities of the police during martial law:

1) Upon written request, receive free of charge 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.

2) 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.

3) It can detain in temporary detention centers persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses, persons subject to detention as a preventive measure, persons subject to administrative arrest, as well as accused and convicted persons.

4) Operational demining: detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive devices.

5) Technical and forensic support for the inspection of the scene, including those related to fires, and special explosive works on the facts of explosions, reports of suspicious explosive objects, and the threat of explosion.

6) Representation and fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol.

7) Cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol).

8) Administrative supervision in accordance with the law.

9) Use of technical devices.

10) The police are authorized to use the following technical devices in wartime:

- photo and video equipment, including equipment operating in automatic mode, technical devices and technical means for detecting and/or recording offenses;

- technical devices and technical means for detecting radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats;

- unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means to counteract their use;

- special technical means of checking for the presence of alcohol intoxication;

- specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and vehicle license plates.

11) Performing official duties in civilian clothes. As a general rule, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is obliged to wear a special badge at all times. A police officer is prohibited from removing or hiding a special badge from his/her uniform.

12) Collection of biometric data. The police are allowed to collect biometric data of individuals, including by means of fingerprinting, in cases stipulated by the Criminal Procedure Code.

Also, during martial law, police officers are not certified. Police officers of conscription age receive a deferral from conscription for the entire period of their service in the police. Police officers are guaranteed free medical care in healthcare facilities of any form of ownership. It's crucial to note that the role of the police during martial law should be carried out within the bounds of the law, respecting human rights and the principles of a just and democratic society. The extent of police powers and the limitations on those powers are typically defined by the legal framework established during the declaration of martial law.

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## **SCANDINAVIAN LAW: PAST AND PRESENT**

Term "Scandinavian Law" was chosen by Folke Schmidt when founding Scandinavian Studies in Law and I will stick to that term. However, internationally the term Scandinavian law is most commonly used. In medieval times, a separate and independent branch of early Germanic law, and, in modern times, in the form of codifications, the basis of the legal systems of Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, and Finland [1].

The legal systems in the Scandinavian countries have long histories. Before the 9th century, Scandinavian regions were largely autonomous administratively and legally, with diverse legal systems. Written laws didn't exist initially; instead, customary law was upheld through popular assemblies. Between the 11th and 13th centuries, these regional customs were documented in vernacular writings, often compiled privately or by royal decree. Prominent laws from this era include Gulathing's law (Norwegian, 11th century), Jutland

law (Danish, 1241), and laws of Uppland (1296) and Götaland (early 13th century, both Swedish).

These early laws covered various aspects, including private law, constitutional, administrative, and criminal law. They didn't resemble modern civil codes. Influences from abroad were minimal, except for traces of canon law. While provincial laws regulated blood feuds, some codes, like King Magnus' Swedish code (1350), abolished private vengeance, initiated criminal proceedings by royal officials, and introduced provisions to aid the vulnerable and poor. Unique rules regarding landed property were also included.

In 1380, Norway and Denmark united under King Olaf IV but maintained separate laws. Over the next 300 years, supplementary laws were issued by kings and nobles. During Christian V's reign, a comprehensive codification effort replaced older laws with Christian V's Danish Law (1683) and Norwegian Law (1687). These new codes were based on existing national laws, with limited influence from German, Roman, and canon laws. They encompassed public and private law, aimed to comprehensively address legal rules and institutions, and were known for their simplicity and respect for individual rights and equality before the law. Compared to other European legislation, the criminal law provisions were relatively humane.

In Sweden, a revised code from King Christopher (1442) was reaffirmed by Charles IX (1608). Later, the need for modern legislation led to the creation of a new code, known as "the Law of 1734," promulgated by Frederick I, following the Danish-Norwegian example.

Finland, under Swedish rule since the 13th century, adopted the Swedish code of 1734, translated into Finnish as "Law of the Realm of Finland" [2].

The legal rights of people in the Nordic countries are clearly guaranteed by their constitutions, and certain fundamental principles underlie all of today's Nordic legal systems, including full equality before the law, guaranteed access to due process and professional representation, and the innocence (and, in criminal cases, even the anonymity) of the accused until proved guilty.

Modern Nordic legal systems are founded on core principles, such as equal rights, access to due process, professional representation, and the presumption of innocence until proven guilty, even with anonymity in criminal cases. Court procedures, while less formal than some European counterparts, are meticulously observed. Notably, first-instance court hearings involve panels of professional judges and

lay judges who make decisions, rather than juries. This practice extends to appellate levels, where panels of judges handle appeals.

The court systems in the region have a similar structure. First-instance courts operate at the district or communal level, handling both criminal and civil cases, with variations based on the case type. These first-instance courts are the most numerous, though specific counts vary between countries. For example, Iceland has the fewest with eight, while Denmark and Norway have the most, with 84 and 94, respectively [3].

In most cases, decisions can be appealed to second-tier courts, with rare appeals to national supreme courts. Iceland's parliament (Alþingi) acted as a supreme court until 1800 when a new high court was established. Denmark's first supreme court was founded in 1732, Finland's in 1919, Norway's in 1815, and Sweden's in 1614 (functionally in 1789).

Apart from civil and criminal courts, special administrative courts handle citizen-government disputes. Each country has "special" courts for labor, economic, land, rent, insurance, water, maritime, and environmental cases. The Nordic countries have various connections to the EU legal system and the International Court in The Hague.

The Nordic countries are known for their humane penal codes, with comparatively milder punishments and shorter sentences. For example, Norway's maximum imprisonment term is 21 years. The death penalty was abolished early in these countries.

In conclusion Scandinavian law is characterized by a commitment to fundamental legal principles, including equality, due process, and the presumption of innocence.

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## **COOPERATION OF UKRAINE AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME**

International cooperation has been identified as one of the cornerstones in the response to organized crime. Its importance has become even more apparent in the face of a recent pandemic, civil unrest and war. As organized crime is increasingly a transnational phenomenon, extending its tentacles across borders, collaboration between states will become an ever more crucial means of combating such threats.

In the 2021 Global Organized Crime Index, international cooperation received the highest global score among the resilience indicators, at 5.68, suggesting that most countries in the world are at least willing to cooperate to strengthen their capacity to counter organized crime. The level of international cooperation on the European continent was significantly higher (7.02) than elsewhere. Although this indicator scored below the global average in Asia and Africa (5.27 and 4.79, respectively), it remained the highest-scoring resilience indicator overall.

Despite political rhetoric about the importance of international cooperation in responses to organized crime, concerns have long been raised about the effectiveness of existing multilateral cooperation mechanisms and their tangible results in effectively tackling transnational challenges. The inertia that characterizes mutual legal assistance, the general reluctance to engage in extradition processes and the complexity of formal cooperation instruments have made international cooperation inadequate in responding to such challenges. This discrepancy is also reflected in the Index, where high levels of international cooperation have not translated into low levels of organized crime in most countries.

Although there may still be some regional shortfalls in international cooperation and a need for more concerted efforts to strengthen responses to transnational organized crime, recent multilateral efforts and the unwavering unity of several countries, particularly European Union member states, in the face of Russia's invasion of Ukraine may give some hope that similar cooperation would shape the policy response to organized crime.

### **A united front**

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, European states showed immediate solidarity for Ukraine. In contrast to their arguably more indifferent response to the annexation of the Crimea and Donbas regions in 2014, European states have collectively demonstrated their unwavering support for Ukraine by supplying arms and other military assistance (an unprecedented move at the time for the EU), and providing billions of euros in financial, humanitarian and emergency aid to Ukraine.

In addition, European countries implemented restrictive financial measures on Russia, such as freezing and seizing the assets of Russian oligarchs, suspending a number of Russian financial institutions from the SWIFT banking system, banning the import of certain goods from Russia and closing EU airspace, seaports and roads to Russian vehicles.

While European countries, together with their international counterparts, continue to provide humanitarian aid, either in kind or through funding, to address the short-term effects of the war, EU member states are also working with Ukraine to rebuild the country's infrastructure and to restore its shrunken economy through substantial financial aid. This was reaffirmed at the second iteration of the Ukraine Recovery Conference, hosted by the United Kingdom on 21–22 June 2023, where further commitments were made by individual states as well as a push by European countries to encourage private sector engagement and investment in Ukraine.

### **A path to follow**

Although in the early stages of the war resources were primarily allocated to humanitarian and military assistance, cross-border law enforcement cooperation has since been prioritized to tackle both existing and emerging criminal markets. In this respect, European countries have broadened the scope of their cooperation by working closely with Ukrainian officials to mitigate certain criminal markets exacerbated by the war, including arms and human trafficking. Immediately after the war started, a joint anti-trafficking plan was implemented to prevent human trafficking and to identify and assist victims of trafficking in cooperation with the Ukrainian authorities and international organizations. European countries and Europol have also been working with their Ukrainian counterparts and have set up special centres to reduce arms trafficking in the region following the proliferation of arms and ammunition amassing in Ukraine.

European states are also committed to assisting Ukraine in the areas of judicial reform, and strengthening the rule of law and anti-

corruption mechanisms. The EU Anti-Corruption Initiative has continued to work closely with its Ukrainian counterparts to ensure that the country's recovery is transparent and that Ukraine's history of corruption in the public sector does not interfere with this process.

These initiatives show that European countries are willing to go the extra mile by extending their cooperation beyond direct aid to the war-torn country and its victims. While these efforts were not isolated, with other countries such as the United States making significant contributions and working with Ukraine and the EU to help the country, the united approach of the European continent has been unparalleled. European countries have shown unexpected resilience and solidarity by cooperating with each other, with other countries and with Ukraine, demonstrating that they have the tools and mechanisms for effective international cooperation that can be called upon in times of urgent need. This cooperation should serve as an example in the multilateral response to organized crime and of how to achieve more tangible and lasting results – especially at a time when the multilateral coalitions we have so long taken for granted are disintegrating.

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**PECULIARITIES OF PRACTICAL SKILLS  
IN COMBATING CORRUPTION FROM THE EXPERIENCE  
OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

Anti-corruption is a very important problem, because it is a threat to the state and society as a whole, and probably all countries have faced the search for a solution to this problem. The harmful consequences of corruption lead to a loss of authority in the eyes of citizens, a distortion of the moral foundations of society, a decrease in legality, and a loss of social solidarity. The main goal of combating corruption is to identify and overcome its prerequisites and consequences, to expose corrupt actors and persons who have committed corruption. Prevention of corruption in the country is the

gradual democratization of all spheres of public life and the development of civic consciousness and activity in a democratic state. Therefore, it is worth noting the experience of European countries that were able to find ways, achieved positive results and laid the foundations for sustainable social and political development [1].

Singapore's anti-corruption system is based on the principles of consistency, rigor and logic. Today, the Corruption Investigation Bureau of Singapore is a multi-purpose agency with an integrated approach and a shining example of all the key functions of preventing and fighting corruption, policy-making, assistance and cooperation with civil society. The main role of this body is to investigate criminal cases related to corruption and other criminal cases in the public and private sectors of Singapore's economy. It is engaged in checking the legality of actions and decisions of all civil servants, considering complaints from the public, including accusations of corruption and demanding compensation for damages, investigating facts of abuse of office and negligence on the part of civil servants. Singapore's success story in the fight against corruption depends primarily on strict legislation, effective investigation of these crimes and prosecution of the guilty by an independent and fair judicial system. Studying the procedures of the public sector in order to minimize cases of corruption [2].

Japan's experience in the fight against corruption shows that the existence of a single codified anti-corruption law does not prevent effective actions to solve this problem. Anti-corruption provisions are contained in many national acts. In his policy, the legislator places special emphasis on prohibitions against individuals, state and municipal employees. thus, they provide for a number of measures aimed at ensuring the political neutrality of officials vis-à-vis private companies both while in office and while in liberated settlements. Japanese law imposes strict restrictions on the financing of political parties and organizations, and also establishes strict financial reporting procedures. And non-fulfillment of the established provisions entails the application of sanctions. Considering the anti-corruption policy in Japan, one can name the factors that contributed to the reduction of the level of corruption in this country. First, these are strict restrictions aimed at financing political parties and organizations. Second, it can be argued that Japan creates favorable working conditions for civil servants and currently guarantees a fair level of remuneration. Thirdly, public control remains the main factor in the fight against corruption [1].

Studying and analyzing the practice and experience of European countries in combating corruption, we can conclude that the analysis of the foundations of the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy in the international dimension provides opportunities for achieving positive results. Their experience is completely different, each country has its own characteristics that remain effective. Therefore, they remain an example for many countries, including Ukraine. Considering the extremely important importance of preventing corruption, one of the most priority tasks of the countries of the world is the improvement and modernization of legal and socio-economic measures. The main methods of anti-corruption policy development are the implementation of international anti-corruption legislation. It is equally important to find a unique way to overcome corruption, which the state properly will be able to implement.

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### **DIFFERENCES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER BY THE POLICE DURING MASS EVENTS**

Part one of Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" stipulates that *The National Police of Ukraine (police) is a central executive body that serves the public by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, and maintaining public safety and order* [2]. Therefore, one of the tasks of the police is to provide police services in the field of ensuring public safety and order as it is defined in Art. 2 part 1 para. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

The history and practice of holding mass events, such as gatherings, rallies, marches and demonstrations, shows that quite often mass events are accompanied by violations of human rights, riots, damage to private and public property (vandalism), actions putting people's health in danger and other types of minor and sometimes even grave offences.

An important role in the process of keeping the demonstrations peaceful as well as maintaining law and order is played by the police, who are entrusted with the function of ensuring public safety and order during mass events. However, police as the representative of a law enforcement sector of different countries have their own peculiarities of work, methods of operation and forms of activity. This requires studying best international practices and experience in ensuring public safety and order during mass events by the National Police of Ukraine to improve its practices and approaches.

For instance, in Germany, units of both state and federal police can participate in mass events, since Germany has a two-tiered police system that includes federal and state police. In Ukraine, different units are also involved in providing order at mass events, including patrol police, security forces, Special Forces and relative units of the National Guard of Ukraine. In addition, the experience of Germany is illustrative for Ukraine in that German law stipulates that the organizers of a mass event must notify the police on the planned events (but not local authorities), which permits or prohibits it after reviewing the applications for holding mass events [1].

Similarly, in the United Kingdom, a permit for a mass event is issued by the chief of police. An application for a permit to hold a mass event must be submitted to the police department no later than 6 days before the scheduled date of the event. This country provides for quite severe penalties for participants in mass riots, which can be punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years as well as sanctions for provocations and incitement to violence, which can be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 months or imposing a fine of up to £5,000. Moreover, event organizers may also be subject to sanctions in case of violation of event rules, such as late notification, unauthorized changes of the date, time and route of events, etc., which may result in imprisonment for up to 3 months or a fine of up to £1,000.

Thus, despite the differences in the organization of public safety and order by the police during mass events in different

countries, there are several common practices that are observed in almost all countries. These common practices include:

1. Organization of the police on a territorial basis to provide security in different areas.

2. Internal functional specialization: Police agencies have specialized units for different types of tasks, including providing security during mass events.

3. Specialized units to augment police functions: In many countries, specialized units are created to assist the police in situations related to mass events.

4. Legislative regulation of mass events: There are usually clear legal provisions governing the organization and security of mass events.

5. Regulation of sanctions and liability for participants of mass events and violators of the rules of conduct: Sanctions and liability are established for violators for actions that disrupt public order and security during mass events.

These common practices help to ensure public safety and order during mass events, despite the differences in the organization of the police in different countries. The obtained positive experience and the best international practices in terms of providing public order and security in course of mass events should be widely shared between the law enforcement bodies of different states for enhancing counteraction with the public. This can be done by means of organizing special professional trainings by such international missions as the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine. Not only the corresponding units of the National Police of Ukraine have benefited from previously held complex trainings, but also Rapid Operational Response Unit (KORD) and the National Guard of Ukraine, which should be considered a substantial development stage in the operation of the mentioned subdivisions of the law enforcement sector in terms of providing public security and order during mass events in Ukraine.

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## **INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CITIZENS: FROM UKRAINE TO GLOBAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES**

Ensuring the safety of citizens is one of the most important functions of the state, because it concerns the basic rights and needs of people. The modern world faces complex security challenges, such as the rise of crime, cyber threats, terrorism and other threats. In order to effectively face these challenges, it is necessary to improve methods and approaches to ensure the safety of citizens. One of the key components of solving this task is innovative technologies that provide new opportunities in ensuring security.

The confirmation of the importance of using artificial intelligence for the ensuring of national security is the results of research by the Science and Technology Organization of NATO, which determine the most significant of them for the development of technologies for the next two decades. Thus, according to this study, the key technologies are: Big Data, artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, space, hypersonic aircraft, quantum technologies, biotechnologies, new materials, etc. [1].

Currently, Ukraine has adopted four long-term programmatic documents in the field of security:

1) The strategy for ensuring state security [2], which stipulates that the main tasks of state policy in the sphere of ensuring state security are: completion of the creation, further development and

strengthening of the capacity of the national cyber security system, optimization of the coordination of its subjects in order to effectively resist cyber threats in modern security environment; creation of an effective system of information exchange between subjects of state security and implementation of effective mechanisms for access of subjects of state security to state electronic information resources and automated information and reference systems, registers, data banks (databases);

2) National Security Strategy of Ukraine [3], according to which: the main task of the development of the cyber security system is to guarantee the cyber resistance and cyber security of the national information infrastructure, in particular in the conditions of digital transformation;

3) Information security strategy [4], which provides that the main areas of ensuring information security of Ukraine are countering disinformation and information operations, primarily of the aggressor state;

4) Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine [5], which stipulates that ensuring cyber security is one of the priorities in the national security system of Ukraine. The rapidly changing digital world requires the formation of a more balanced and effective national cyber security system that will be able to flexibly adapt to changes in the security environment, guaranteeing the safe functioning of the national segment of cyberspace to the citizens of Ukraine, foreseeing new opportunities for digitalization of all spheres of public life;

The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that innovative technologies have great potential for increasing the effectiveness of ensuring the safety of citizens both at the local and international levels. Ukraine, as a country facing a high level of crime, must actively implement innovative approaches to strengthen its security.

One of the key problems is the lack of efficiency of the system of monitoring and responding to crimes and other security threats. Innovative technologies, such as artificial intelligence, big data analytics and others, can significantly improve the ability of law enforcement authorities to detect and combat crimes.

Another problem is the insufficient amount of resources to effectively ensure the safety of citizens. Innovative solutions that allow you to optimize costs and increase the productivity of law enforcement authorities can solve this problem.

In addition, there is the issue of cyber security and the threat of cyber terrorism. In order to prevent these threats, innovative

technologies should be directed to the development and implementation of effective cyber protection measures.

In regard to the variations of solutions to these problems and alternatives, it is important to emphasize the implementation of modern monitoring and analytics systems based on artificial intelligence and machine learning. It is also important to consider partnerships with the private sector and international organizations to jointly develop and implement innovative solutions in the field of security.

Having analyzed this topic, we can conclude that innovative technologies have a significant potential to increase the effectiveness of ensuring the safety of citizens in various aspects, from the detection and prevention of crimes to the provision of cyber security. It is important to give priority to innovative solutions and provide favorable conditions for their implementation and development in order to maximize the safety of citizens and build a modern, sustainable society. Involvement of world best practices in the field of citizens' security can become an important source of training and improvement for Ukraine.

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## **PREVENTION AND NEUTRALIZATION OF THREATS TO NATIONAL INTERESTS IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that the modern world faces a multitude of serious challenges and threats that require continuous analysis and adaptation of law enforcement strategies.

Firstly, in today's globalized world, there are numerous threats and challenges that can significantly undermine the national security and interests of any country. Terrorism, cybercrime, transnational organized crime, drug and arms trafficking are just a few examples of such threats that transcend borders and necessitate collaborative efforts to prevent and neutralize them.

Secondly, studying foreign experience in this field allows a country to learn from others, consider best practices, and innovations that can be successfully implemented to strengthen national security. The exchange of expertise is a crucial component of developing an effective law enforcement strategy [1, p. 80].

Thirdly, foreign experience can serve as a source of inspiration for modernizing law enforcement agencies and improving their responsiveness. The ability to adapt foreign approaches to domestic needs can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement actions.

The situation in Ukraine is complex and multifaceted. National security and law enforcement play a significant role in the context of contemporary challenges and threats.

Specific issues faced by Ukraine include territorial conflicts in the eastern part of the country, where an armed conflict with Russia persists. This poses a substantial threat to national security and requires mobilization of resources for effective defense.

Furthermore, Ukraine also confronts other challenges such as corruption, organized crime, and cyber threats. These issues necessitate reforms within law enforcement agencies, the strengthening of the rule of law, and cooperation with international partners to combat them.

Ukraine actively collaborates with other countries, particularly European Union countries and the United States, in studying foreign

experience in law enforcement. This contributes to enhancing the efficiency and professionalism of Ukrainian law enforcement.

Foreign experience in law enforcement offers concrete examples that can be valuable for Ukraine. For instance, European Union countries work collectively through organizations like Europol and the European Public Prosecutor's Office to coordinate the fight against terrorism and transnational crime. The United States actively develops cybersecurity strategies and collaborates with the private sector to prevent cyberattacks. Scandinavian countries, notably Sweden, demonstrate high levels of transparency and effective anti-corruption efforts through innovative approaches like e-procurement systems [2, p. 11].

These examples of foreign expertise showcase practical methods for addressing various threats in law enforcement and can be utilized by Ukraine to improve its strategies and actions in this field.

In summary, Ukraine has already adopted certain elements of foreign experience in law enforcement. For example, the country actively cooperates with international organizations and partners to combat transnational crime and implements measures for cybersecurity. Ukraine is also taking steps towards anti-corruption reforms and enhancing transparency in governance.

Foreign experience is a valuable resource for Ukraine that can help improve law enforcement and ensure national security. Thoroughly studying and adapting best practices from other countries can further strengthen the rule of law and ensure the safety of Ukrainian citizens.

Additionally, it is crucial to note that in today's world, the pace of technological change and development is extraordinarily rapid. This creates new opportunities for abuse and threats, particularly in the realm of cybersecurity. Therefore, it is of utmost importance not only to study and adapt foreign expertise but also to be prepared for continuous updates and modernization of law enforcement strategies [3, p. 146].

Ukraine possesses significant potential for leveraging foreign experience in building strong and effective law enforcement agencies. It is essential to engage experts and specialists with international experience for consultations and training of Ukrainian law enforcement personnel.

Furthermore, strengthening law enforcement institutions and ensuring national security are key objectives for the development of a stable and thriving society. Therefore, it is essential to support

targeted programs and initiatives aimed at improving the law enforcement sector in Ukraine.

Foreign experience can be a significant step towards ensuring security and the rule of law in Ukraine, but its successful implementation requires dedication, resources, and continuous refinement.

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## **ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING THE WAR**

The armed invasion of the territory of Ukraine necessitated the introduction of a legal regime of martial law on its territory.

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].

In Art. 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine determines that: "An individual, his life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security shall be recognised in Ukraine as the highest social

value" [1]. During martial law, as well as in peacetime, the most important task for law enforcement agencies is the implementation of the provisions of this article.

As a result of armed aggression, there is a need to restrict rights and freedoms of natural persons – citizens of Ukraine, foreigners, stateless persons, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, with an indication of the period of validity of the relevant restrictions. This need to some extent affects the task, purpose and activity of law enforcement agencies.

During the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine, law enforcement agencies, including the National Police of Ukraine, continue to perform their main tasks:

- ensuring public security and order;
- securing of human rights and freedoms, as well as interests of the society and the state;
- combating crime;
- provision, within the framework established by law, of assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or due to other emergency situations, require such assistance [4].

At the same time, law enforcement officers have expanded their powers (consisting in limiting the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen) and their tasks, which also include:

- tracking down enemy collaborators;
- investigating war crimes;
- investigating disappearances;
- distributing humanitarian aid;
- participating in aerial reconnaissance;
- carrying out medical evacuation and other [5].

As a rule, the largest specific gravity among registered criminal offenses is those that encroach on property. So, for example, the number of fraud proceedings in 2022 increased by 34% compared to the previous year. Currently, the most frequent reasons for misleading citizens are proposals to carry out a pseudo-evacuation, as well as to collect money or other material assets for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, in order to provide humanitarian aid to representatives of society in need [3].

Advertisements about the organization of passive income are growing on the Internet, which Ukrainians who have lost their jobs due to hostilities or are forced to look for alternative ways to increase their earnings are quite actively responding to them. Common methods of misleading are offers to invest in securities (stocks, bonds, futures, options) or cryptocurrency. Thus, at the end of 2022,

representatives of the Cyber Police Department of Ukraine, together with the Main Investigative Department of the National Police of Ukraine, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, representatives of Europol and Eurojust exposed five citizens of Ukraine who were participants in a large-scale international criminal scheme (Cyber Police Department of Ukraine, 2022). Such events, due to their transnational nature, actualize the task of strengthening international cooperation to develop mutual approaches to the development of universal standards and instructions for the implementation of cybercrime documentation, as well as the recognition of certain illegal acts as crimes in national legislation [6].

This and other factors also led to the overloading of investigative bodies of the National Police. Thus, they are entrusted with the duty to respond to the statements and reports of citizens, in particular, to send police forces and equipment necessary for the protection of human rights and freedoms, guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, as well as international treaties of Ukraine, to the places of events, consent to the obligation the binding nature of which is granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and assistance in their implementation. It is enshrined in the Instruction on the Organization of Response to Statements and Notifications of Criminal, Administrative Offenses or Events and Operational Information in Bodies (Units) of the National Police of Ukraine: approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated April 27, 2020 [3].

In conclusion, since February 24, 2022, Ukraine has been under martial law. In this regard, the activities of law enforcement agencies have changed a lot. At the moment, the activities of law enforcement agencies are aimed not only at the exercise of their professional powers in the direction of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens (which are limited during martial law), ensuring the proper state of public order and public safety, but also at tracking down enemy collaborators, investigating war crimes, investigating disappearances, distributing humanitarian aid, participating in aerial reconnaissance, carrying out medical evacuation and other.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF POLICE WORK IN UKRAINE**

Effective work of police units today is more important than ever. Currently, every employee in hot spots is putting himself at risk, saving human life.

Since the full-scale invasion, the normal mode of operation of the police has changed a lot, and the level of trust of citizens has increased. In such a difficult time for Ukraine, the armed aggression of russia has changed not only the lives of many people, but also laws and the activities of executive authorities, including the police. The activities of state authorities and local self-governments in the conditions of the introduction of martial law are reduced to assisting the governing bodies created in the designated territory for directly solving the tasks of state defense. Internal affairs bodies in the system of state bodies working in this situation occupy a special place due to the content of tasks in the considered conditions of activity. Direct provision of internal security depends decisively on the effectiveness of their work [2, p. 1]. Now police officers have done the following to ensure public safety and order:

1) increased patrolling of the streets in order to detect and prevent offenses in a timely manner;

2) increased patrolling at checkpoints;

3) regulate road traffic when lights are turned off and when traffic lights are not working;

4) if necessary, assist in evacuating the population from danger.

The legislation has also changed and some articles of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" have also undergone changes.

For example, according to Article 46, police officers can now use firearms to forcibly stop the flight of an unmanned aircraft, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that such an aircraft is being used to commit an offense or poses a threat to the life or health of people and/or a police officer, by damaging or destruction of an unmanned aircraft and/or components of an unmanned aircraft system.

Section 5 of this Law has also undergone changes. The police were 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). A police officer has 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; specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and vehicle license plates [1].

All in all, in the conditions of martial law, the tasks of the police have expanded significantly. But at the same time, the ability to maintain order in our state, to help people who need it, to prevent crimes is strengthened.

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## **HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN EUROPE**

Human trafficking is a serious crime that abuses people's fundamental rights and dignity. It involves the criminal exploitation of vulnerable people for the sole purpose of economic gain.

Human trafficking is a modern form of slavery. It is often transnational in character and its victims are of both genders and all ages.

Trafficking can take various forms and may involve:

- sexual exploitation;
- forced labour or services;
- slavery, servitude and related practices.

Trafficking can also take the form of exploitation for the purpose of forced criminality, such as pickpocketing, shoplifting and drug trafficking.

Human exploitation can be hidden behind other criminal offences, such as prostitution, irregular migration, property crime or even labour disputes. Victims are often exploited in multiple ways, or may be involved in other illicit activities, thus resulting in cases of human trafficking that are not investigated or recorded as such. Moreover, differences in national legal definitions of human trafficking hinder the comparison and assessment of common trends and patterns across the EU.

In the past decade, law enforcement authorities in the EU have witnessed a considerable increase in intra-EU trafficking. In 2014, for example, the majority of human trafficking victims (71 %) registered in Europol's database were EU citizens.

Human trafficking is not people smuggling. Although patterns of human trafficking are similar to those seen in people smuggling, they are different legally, a broad distinction can be made between the two.

In general, the individuals who pay a smuggler in order to gain illegal entry to a country do so voluntarily whereas the victims of human trafficking are often duped or forced into entering another country. In addition, people smuggling does not necessarily involve exploitation for economic purposes.

A Europol priority. Human trafficking is a major problem in the EU and a priority for Europol and law enforcement agencies in

EU Member States. Indeed, it is one of the EMPACT priorities, Europol's priority crime areas, under the 2018–2021 EU Policy Cycle.

In addition, the EU Strategy on eradicating human trafficking 2012–2016 identifies five key ways to do this:

- identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking;
- step up the prevention of trafficking in human beings;
- pursue the prosecution of traffickers more robustly;
- enhance coordination and cooperation among key actors, including at the level of policy;
- increasing knowledge of, and producing effective responses to, all forms of human trafficking.

Europol's strategic and operational support focuses on organised criminal gangs engaged in human trafficking in at least two EU Member States. In 2007, Europol launched an operationally focussed project addressing human trafficking. Twenty-five countries are now participating. In 2014, law enforcement in these countries made 3 820 contributions to Europol's dedicated team on human trafficking, an increase of 65 % on the previous year.

Another factor contributing to the rise in trafficking has been militarization and war in the Balkans. The presence of a large number of foreign men in the Balkans after the war in Yugoslavia led to the trafficking of thousands of women for commercial sex exploitation. The connection between military bases and sex work is a well-known phenomenon and soldiers have helped drive the demand for brothels in this region.

Outside Balkan nations, the legalization of soliciting prostitution has also been linked to increased trafficking, with the Netherlands being identified as having a large percentage of trafficking victims transported there.

Combating trafficking in human beings. Trafficking in human beings is a complex, multi-faceted crime and a severe violation of human rights, concerning all OSCE participating States. It intersects with issues of fundamental rights and the rule of law, law enforcement and crime control, inequality and discrimination, corruption, economic deprivation and migration.

The Organization set up the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings to help participating States develop and implement effective policies for combating human trafficking. The Office of the Special Representative ensures co-ordination of the OSCE's efforts in combating trafficking in human beings across all three dimensions

of the OSCE and acts as a focal point for the OSCE's efforts in this area. It assists participating States in the implementation of OSCE commitments through technical assistance and capacity-building. It also conducts research and helps develop policies on persistent and emerging trends in the field of human trafficking.

The OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings provides the framework for OSCE activities in support of the anti-trafficking efforts of OSCE participating States. It contains core commitments for action at the national level, known as the "3 Ps":

- Prevention, including addressing root causes and awareness-raising;
- Prosecution, including investigation and adjudication;
- Protection of victims' rights, including assistance and compensation.

OSCE added a fourth "P" – partnerships – highlighting the need for enhanced co-operation with international organizations and other external partners, including on issues related to law enforcement, National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs) and joint work between public institutions and the private sector.

A number of OSCE field operations participate in this work and help strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities, as well as civil society organizations, in preventing human trafficking, strengthening prosecution efforts by training law enforcement agencies and other practitioners and assisting victims.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF NON-CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF MINORS IN UKRAINE AND THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Today, in the context of ongoing reforms of the integral elements of the economic sphere of Ukrainian society, there is a need for the state to introduce and protect new legal mechanisms that will be able to properly implement human and civil rights, and in case of their unlawful restriction or violation, to ensure the availability of appropriate means and measures aimed at fulfilling the non-contractual obligations of minors in Ukraine.

Taking into account the current legal realities, and given that the institute of civil law of Ukraine on fulfilment of non-contractual obligations of minors is widely covered in the relevant provisions of the Civil Code of Ukraine, certain legal problems in this regard continue to exist. For example, the current civil legislation of Ukraine in the form of relevant legislative acts does not provide for proper legal regulation of issues related to compensation for moral damages in case of a criminal offence committed by a minor.

In Ukraine, minors, namely persons under the age of 18 have some peculiarities with regard to non-contractual obligations. Some of them include:

– Invalidity of contracts: According to the Civil Code of Ukraine, a contract concluded by a minor is invalid if it is concluded without the consent of a legal representative (parent or guardian). However, there are certain exceptions, for example, if a minor can enter into a contract independently with the permission of a legal representative or if there is a special contribution from the child.

– Termination of contracts: A minor has the right to terminate a contract for a reasoned historical circumstance or by obtaining a court order. A child can also terminate a contract if he or she believes that he or she unknowingly entered into it or that it was written to his or her own detriment.

– Obligation to return what was received: If a minor receives certain benefits or funds as a result of an invalid transaction, he or she has an obligation to return them by court order or in accordance with the agreement of the parties.

– Court approval: In some cases, if a minor has an important interest in the transaction (example, selling his or her own property), the court may determine that the contract is valid [1].

Fulfillment of obligations: A minor may be obliged to fulfill his or her obligations under a contract if he or she has reached the age of majority, which allows him or her to assume such obligations. In this case, the minor may be held liable for non-performance or improper performance of his or her obligations.

Particularly acute is the problem arises of a clearly defined procedure for compensation for non-pecuniary damage to minors in the event of a criminal offence in relation to them in connection with the broad European integration processes that can be observed in Ukraine today.

In addressing the issue of the liability of minors Continental and Anglo-American law differ in by opposite approaches. According to the law of the Federal Republic of Germany – children under the age of 7 are not legally capable, and between the ages of 7 and 18 are liable for damage if they are capable of realising the harmfulness of their actions. If the court finds that the minor was aware of the results of his or her harmful behaviour, it may hold him or her liable.

As a general rule, their parents or other legal representatives are liable for damage caused by minors. According to continental law, their guardians and other persons entrusted with their care are responsible for damage caused by mentally disabled and mentally ill citizens; and according to Anglo-American law, such patients are responsible for their actions on their own [2].

Liability can be based on both property damage and moral (non-pecuniary) damage. Property damage is expressed in the loss or damage to property, expenses incurred by the victim (positive damage) and lost income (lost profits). Non-pecuniary damage is mental or physical suffering and distress.

Indeed, in the context of full-scale legislative implementation of the relevant legal norms, drawn up taking into account the legal experience of Western partners in the legal system of Ukraine, such uncertainty of the legislative body does not contribute to positive results in these areas of development of our country.

It should be added that in the current circumstances, the exact amount of the material amount to be determined in the process of compensating a person for non-pecuniary damage is also not entirely unambiguously determined by the courts, and taking into account the

factors that, as practice shows, have been recopied by the legislator into the civil law of Ukraine, it is not always quite successful.

Although in each case the courts rightly determine the criteria for the depth of mental and physical suffering of a person, as well as other circumstances that are taken into account in resolving such disputes, there are still often situations when court decisions in almost similar circumstances contain conclusions on determining the amount of compensation for non-pecuniary damage that differ significantly from each other.

At the same time, the civil legislation of Ukraine contains legal provisions that, in one way or another, entitle a person to compensation for non-pecuniary damage, which is a certain element of the general mechanism for ensuring and exercising fundamental human and civil rights [3].

The non-pecuniary nature of the damage caused to a person is characterised by the objective reality that cannot be perceived in material terms, which further justifies the complicated nature of legal regulation of issues, as well as the practical implementation of the rules related to compensation for non-pecuniary damage in connection with the infliction of physical suffering, for example. The fact that minors enter into such legal relations somewhat complicates the situation in practical legal relations.

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## **THE MAIN TASKS OF THE NATIONAL POLICE ACTIVITY DURING THE MARITAL LAW IN UKRAINE**

As it is known from the disposition of the first article of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" – the National Police of Ukraine is the central body of the executive branch of government, which serves directly to the society with a specific purpose – ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as combating crime and, of course, maintaining public order and maintaining safety on the streets and beyond. As for the usual tasks of this authority, their comprehensive list is given in the second article of the above-mentioned Law and it is reduced to the provision of police services in various areas [1]. And which ones exactly – we will now examine and compare the content of the tasks during normal (peaceful) time and during the period of martial law, adopted by the President of Ukraine by signing a decree in connection with the threat to the territorial integrity of both individual territories of the state and the entire state as a whole from the Russian side Federation [2]. Clause one of the first part of the second article of the above-mentioned Law defines the primary task of a police officer as the provision of services in the field of ensuring public safety and order. By ensuring public safety and order, the legislator meant a set of actions and measures on the part of representatives of law enforcement agencies to ensure compliance with laws and established norms of law and morality, norms of social behavior by the population. Simply put – control and supervision of the people, preventing and preventing the commission of offenses. The execution of this task becomes somewhat more difficult during the martial law, since the National Police of Ukraine are entrusted with more important tasks, which actually push this task to the background and give it the mark of secondary, however, it is worth noting, and do not cancel its effect.

The protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state, is a police service that belongs to the tasks of the National Police in the second part of the first article of the second Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". The content of this provision contains a matrix branched by subject, in relation to

which the action is performed. Simply put, protection of 1) rights should take place in relation to a person; 2) freedoms, – regarding interests – the legislator defined two subjects: 1) society; 2) the state. In "peacetime" more attention is paid to the protection of human rights and the interests of society. During hostilities, considerable attention is given to human freedoms and the interests of the state attacked by the aggressor country. Practically, the provisions of this clause are fulfilled in peacetime and in wartime, however, the difference in perception and interpretation of this norm is slightly different depending on the time and events in the state. Combating crime is and remains an important priority task of the police. That is why it was singled out as a separate area of service provision by the National Police (or as a separate task) and defined in clauses three of the first part of the second article of the aforementioned Law. Crime was, is and will be. The very thought of its absence is defined by scientists in the field of theory and history of the state and law as a utopia, a situation that cannot be realized under real conditions (an illusion, a dream). A feature that distinguishes crime in the pre-war period and during martial law is its qualification. Let us consider a simple example: citizen "A" broke into an apartment for profit and stole item "B" worth six thousand hryvnias. Under the conditions of the qualification of the actions of citizen A, if other signs of the composition of his actions fall under the category of theft, this action will be qualified under the corresponding article. However, if a similar situation takes place in the zone of active hostilities, the citizen's action will be classified as looting (again, depending on other components of the action, but in this example, we eliminate them).

The last, but no less important task entrusted to the bodies of the National Police is the provision of assistance services to persons in need of such assistance. Clarifying markers are precisely the detailing by the legislator of the range of situations in which such assistance will be considered within the scope of the powers of the National Police, namely: provision of services by persons who, for personal, economic, or social reasons or as a result of emergency situations, need such assistance. It is this area of providing police services that closes the list of police tasks defined by the second article of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". It is not for nothing that the legislator specified these tasks in such a wording. It really reflects the functionality that should be performed by any law enforcement officer, regardless of the surrounding events. This point can be applied both under normal conditions and under martial law. The statement regarding the need of citizens for help during

emergency situations is especially clearly formulated. It is aptly revealed both during a natural disaster, during a pandemic/epidemic, a man-made disaster, and during a military invasion.

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### **LA DÉFINITION JURIDIQUE DU PROXÉNÉTISME EN FRANCE**

Le proxénétisme est le fait de générer des profits sur l'activité de prostitution d'autrui grâce au pouvoir que l'on exerce sur les personnes qui se livrent à cette pratique. Le proxénétisme est illégal dans de très nombreux pays dans le monde, mais sa définition juridique peut varier d'un pays à l'autre. Elle peut parfois être beaucoup plus large que le sens commun du terme, comme dans la loi française [1].

D'un point de vue général, la prostitution, que l'on peut définir comme la fourniture de services sexuels contre rémunération, n'est pas interdite en France aux majeurs, le législateur considérant qu'elle relève de la liberté individuelle entre adultes consentants. Elle est donc tolérée par le législateur, qui ne la prohibe que pour les mineurs et dans ses manifestations extérieures comme le racolage, le proxénétisme, le recours du client à une personne mineure ou vulnérable, ou, plus récemment, par la répression du client pour l'achat d'acte sexuel. Le proxénétisme peut se définir comme l'exploitation, directe ou indirecte, de la prostitution d'autrui [2].

En France, le proxénétisme est considéré par le Code Pénal comme une "atteinte à la dignité de la personne". Il est puni de sept ans d'emprisonnement et de 150 000 euros d'amende maximum. La définition légale du proxénétisme inclut le fait de, "par quelque manière que ce soit, aider, assister ou protéger la prostitution d'autrui" ou "tirer profit de la prostitution d'autrui" [3].

Le "proxénétisme hôtelier" est, lui, puni de dix ans d'emprisonnement et de 750 000 euros d'amende maximum. Il est défini comme le fait de détenir ou participer au fonctionnement d'un établissement de prostitution, mais également le fait de louer, vendre ou tenir à disposition "de quelque manière que ce soit" des locaux ou des véhicules pour des personnes en sachant qu'elles s'y livreront à la prostitution, ou de tolérer que des personnes se livrent à la prostitution ou à la recherche de clients en vue de prostitution dans un lieu recevant du public que l'on possède ou dont on a la charge [3].

Si elle exerce chez elle, la personne prostituée peut se retrouver à la rue du jour au lendemain, le propriétaire des lieux étant autorisé à dénoncer le bail pour se couvrir de l'accusation potentielle de proxénétisme hôtelier. Pour lutter contre la prostitution (légale) dans une rue de sa juridiction, le maire du deuxième arrondissement de Paris a ainsi procédé à la distribution d'une missive "adressée aux cent soixante-neuf propriétaires des logements implantés [...] et recensés par le cadastre" [4]. Destinée en principe à protéger les personnes prostituées, cette loi est utilisée pour les condamner : en cas de colocation ou de sous-location, le législateur n'hésite pas à considérer qu'il y a proxénétisme hôtelier.

Les associations de lutte contre le proxénétisme, comme la Fondation Scelles, saluent le fait que la France "dispose de l'arsenal juridique le plus répressif en matière de lutte contre le proxénétisme" qui en réprime "l'ensemble des formes actuelles" [5].

L'économiste Jacques Bichot estime dans son article *Conséquences économiques de la criminalité* que le coût du proxénétisme s'élève à 4.9 milliards d'euros en France. Cette estimation il base sur l'estimation de la perte annuelle de capital humain [6].

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## **JAPAN AS AN EXAMPLE OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES IN COMBATING CYBERCRIME**

A recent cybercrime research study of 60 countries reveals that Japan is standing in the top five most cyber-secure countries across the world. However, with the increase of mobile and computer ransomware attacks, its leading position has dropped by 4 positions, compromising Denmark, Sweden, Ireland, and Norway. Moreover, in 2021 the number of cleared cyber crime cases in Japan has increased by 23,6 %, with a historic high of 12,209 cases, according to Statista.

That is why Japan started taking many different steps to improve its security and resistance to ransomware attacks [1]. This strategy has been announced at the country level by Japan's Communication Ministry, which tabled a set of guidelines to mitigate risks and incidence response to cyberattacks.

Along with that, more and more companies started searching for other ways to strengthen their security in digital. One of the most common practices, that are widely used nowadays, is learning from the experience of other companies. This approach can help to define the weak points in a company's security, as well as understand what tactics ransomware uses to bypass the security system and harvest the sensitive data.

In an era characterized by the ever-escalating importance of the digital realm, the challenge of cybercrime has become a pervasive concern for nations and individuals alike. The need for robust cybersecurity measures is indisputable, and Japan has emerged as an exemplary model in this field. The country's visionary approach to combating cybercrime serves as a noteworthy blueprint for the rest of the world to follow. Japan's success in this arena can be attributed to several pivotal factors. First and foremost, Japan has recognized that merely responding to cybercrimes is inadequate. The nation has embraced a philosophy of proactivity, allocating significant resources to preemptive measures. This includes substantial investments in cybersecurity infrastructure, creating an environment that is hostile to cybercriminals.

Although different States face different cybercrime challenges, Japan recognizes that cybercrime is a constantly evolving and common serious threat for all Member States. In order to combat cybercrime, which easily transcends national borders, it is vital to ensure that each Member State cooperates with one another. Therefore, Japan believes that we should aim to ensure "a free, fair and secure cyberspace" and enhance our capability to prevent and combat cybercrime all over the world by making the substance of the new international convention universal and agreeable for all Member States [2].

A crucial aspect of Japan's cybersecurity model is the emphasis on public awareness and engagement. Citizens are educated about cyber threats, fostering a culture of cybersecurity literacy. This awareness extends to both individuals and businesses, as Japan understands that collaborative efforts are essential for effective risk mitigation.

Japanese approach also underscores the significance of cooperation, not only at the national level but also on the international stage. Given the global nature of cyber threats, Japan actively participates in cooperative endeavors with other nations. Information sharing, joint exercises, and the promotion of international cybersecurity standards are all integral components of this approach.

Importantly, Japan's cybersecurity model adeptly strikes a harmonious balance between security, privacy, and innovation. It is imperative to safeguard against cyber threats without infringing upon personal freedoms or hindering technological progress. Japan's regulatory framework reflects this equilibrium, allowing the nation to maintain a strong focus on both security and innovation.

In conclusion, Japan's visionary approach to combating cybercrime offers a compelling design for the world to adopt. By prioritizing prevention, fostering international cooperation, and harmonizing security with privacy and innovation, Japan has established itself as a leader in the field of global cybersecurity. In a digital age where threats are constantly evolving, Japanese model stands as a beacon of effective and holistic cybersecurity measures for the benefit of all.

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## **FIGHTING MANIFESTATIONS OF TERRORISM AND COLLABORATIONISM IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW**

In the conditions of martial law, we can observe the active development of police activity. In other words, the war gave an impetus to the progress of operative investigative support.

Criminal procedural, forensic and operational, investigative support for countering manifestations of collaborationist terrorism in the conditions of martial law, improves the statistics of arrests of persons engaged in spreading russian propaganda and cooperating with the occupation authorities. Policemen are increasingly paying attention to collaborators and their detection.

Collaborator is a person who knowingly cooperates with the occupying civil or military power to the detriment of his own country; Article 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

In March 2023, the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) reported on the investigation of 214 criminal proceedings based on the fact of collaborative activity (Article 111-1 of the Criminal Procedure Code) and 17 cases regarding accomplices of the russian federation (Article 111-2 of the Criminal Procedure Code). In the Office of the Prosecutor General in March 2023, it was reported that since the beginning of the full-scale war, 4,787 proceedings had been started under Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code and 550 under Article 111-2 of the Criminal Code. At the same time, the Security Service of Ukraine investigated more than 2,600 cases involving collaborators in 2022. More than 300 of them have been brought to court [1].

The Security Service of Ukraine, the Main Intelligence Directorate, the Foreign Intelligence Service, the General Staff of the Armed Forces, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Prosecutor General's Office, the State Border Service, the State Penitentiary Service, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Economic Security Bureau also have access to the subsystem for filling and exchanging information [2].

In general, officers of the National Police of Ukraine deal with the identification of violators.

This identification starts with the National Police Headquarters. The criminal investigation department receives information on the identification of a person who is actively interested in the actions of the aggressor country and actively promotes their actions.

The officers receive their basic information, which must be refuted or confirmed during the check. During the check, all mobile devices are taken from the suspect. Gadgets are sent for inspection with the operational name "celebrate" to establish operational information under Article 111 of the Criminal Code. Prior to this, a person's place of residence is checked for the presence of enemy symbols and propaganda of the occupiers, weapons and explosives. All this must be recorded by police officers. All these data are entered in the certificate about the person. This makes it possible to prove their involvement in one or another crime. His/her neighbors, work colleagues and managers are also interviewed about incitement or propaganda from a person who may be involved in collaborative activities in their direction.

This way the officers of the operative unit perform their work, which then is passed to the investigators, if the person cooperates with the aggressor country, then the Security Service of Ukraine together with the regional police department is responsible for further consideration of the case.

The conclusion to this is that during martial law, special attention should be paid to persons who sympathize with the country of the aggressor and express support for actions on the territory of Ukraine, so that they bear full punishment for committing a crime by their illegal actions.

Crimes that are committed against the foundations of national security are a very dangerous encroachment on social relations, which endanger state security, the independence of our state, and its constitutional arrangement. During the beginning of the full-scale invasion, amendments were made to the Criminal Code of Ukraine to establish new responsibilities for collaborative activities. The law specifies the disclosure of such activity and provides punishments in the form of correctional works, a fine, or from 10 to 12 years of imprisonment.

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## **FEATURES OF COMPENSTION FOR DAMAGE BY MINORS IN UKRAINE & ENGLAND**

Accidents and injuries involving minors can lead to complex legal situations, especially when seeking compensation for the damages incurred. These cases demand a delicate balance between justice for victims and the rehabilitation and support of young offenders. It need to be delve into the intricate world of compensation for damage caused by minors, conducting a comparative analysis between the legal systems of Ukraine and England.

The well-being of children is a universal concern, and ensuring they receive proper compensation for any harm they have suffered is a fundamental aspect of safeguarding their rights. However, how different countries address this issue can vary significantly, influenced by their legal frameworks, societal priorities, and historical contexts.

Exploration begins with Ukraine, where the legal system places a strong emphasis on parental responsibility and the restitution of damages caused by minors [1]. Examining how Ukrainian law navigates this complex terrain and ensures that victims are fairly compensated while addressing the rehabilitative needs of young offenders.

In contrast, shifting focus to England, a jurisdiction known for its multifaceted approach to compensation for damage by minors. The mechanisms should be uncovered that England employs, such as the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA) and legal aid, to ensure justice is served, even in cases involving minors.

Throughout comparative analysis, the distinct features will be highlighted and nuances of each legal system, emphasizing the role of parental responsibility, court orders, statutes of limitations, and rehabilitative measures in Ukraine, as well as the pivotal role of the CICA, legal aid, and complex case handling in England.

The main goal of the theses is to provide with a comprehensive understanding of how these two countries handle compensation for damage by minors, shedding light on the principles that guide their legal systems and the mechanisms that protect the rights of both victims and young offenders. By the end

valuable insights should be gained into the diverse approaches these nations take to address a critical aspect of justice within their respective societies.

Navigating the intricate path of compensation for damage by minors in Ukraine and England, where justice, rehabilitation, and the rights of the most vulnerable members of society intersect.

In Ukraine, the legal framework for compensating victims of damage caused by minors is primarily governed by the Family Code, the Civil Code, and provisions within the Criminal Code. The compensation system for damage by minors in Ukraine is characterized by a strong emphasis on parental responsibility, the issuance of court-ordered restitution, extended statutes of limitations, and a focus on rehabilitation [2]. It seeks to ensure that both victims and young offenders receive fair treatment within the legal process. This comprehensive approach reflects Ukraine's commitment to addressing the complexities of compensation in cases involving minors while promoting justice and rehabilitation.

Ukrainian law places significant emphasis on parental responsibility. Parents are often held financially responsible for the damages caused by their children. When minors cause harm, parents or legal guardians are typically held accountable for the actions of their children [3]. Ukrainian courts have the authority to issue restitution orders, requiring parents or guardians to compensate the victims for damages. This is intended to ensure that the injured party receives appropriate compensation.

The statute of limitations for pursuing compensation for damage caused by minors is extended in Ukraine. This allows victims ample time to seek restitution, even after the minor reaches adulthood [4]. The Ukrainian legal system often places a significant emphasis on rehabilitation and education when dealing with minor offenders. Rather than focusing solely on punitive measures, the goal is to reintegrate young offenders into society as responsible individuals. This approach acknowledges that rehabilitation can address the root causes of delinquent behavior.

Ukraine places a strong emphasis on preserving the rights of victims throughout the compensation process. Victims have the right to legal representation and support to navigate the legal complexities [5]. This ensures that their interests are protected and their voices are heard in court. The Ukrainian legal system aims to balance the pursuit of justice for victims with the rehabilitation and support of young offenders. This approach recognizes that, in many cases,

minors may not fully comprehend the consequences of their actions, and rehabilitation is essential to prevent future delinquent behavior.

Talking about England, the compensation process for damage caused by minors has its own unique characteristics. English law allows for the liability of parents or guardians when minors cause harm. Parents may be held financially responsible for the actions of their children. This concept reinforces the idea of parental accountability for the behavior and actions of their offspring.

In cases involving violent crimes committed by minors, victims may seek compensation through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA). This provides an additional avenue for compensation beyond civil litigation [6]. The CICA operates under a scheme designed to provide financial support to victims who have suffered physical or psychological harm due to criminal acts. England offers legal aid to individuals who require financial assistance in pursuing compensation claims, ensuring access to justice, even for those with limited means.

England has a well-established framework for handling complex cases involving minors, especially when the damages are significant or the legal aspects are intricate. These cases may involve considerations such as contributory negligence, where the victim's actions played a role in the incident, and the child's capacity to understand the consequences of their actions [7]. The legal system is adept at addressing these complexities to ensure fair and just compensation.

The English legal system takes a balanced approach that combines punitive measures with rehabilitation. While ensuring that victims are compensated adequately, it also recognizes the importance of rehabilitating young offenders and reintegrating them into society as responsible individuals. This approach seeks to address the root causes of juvenile delinquency and promote positive behavior among minors.

England places a strong emphasis on preserving the rights of victims throughout the compensation process. Victims are entitled to legal representation and support to navigate the legal complexities, ensuring that their voices are heard and their interests are protected [8].

All in all, the compensation system for damage by minors in England is characterized by a multifaceted approach that combines parental liability, the existence of the CICA, legal aid provisions, and a well-defined framework for handling complex cases. It emphasizes the need for justice for victims while recognizing the importance of rehabilitating young offenders [9]. This

comprehensive system ensures that all parties involved are treated fairly and equitably within the legal process.

There is also lots of common features. While both Ukraine and England recognize the need to compensate victims for damage caused by minors, they have distinct legal frameworks and approaches. Ukraine places strong emphasis on parental responsibility and restitution orders, whereas England combines punitive and rehabilitative measures, with options like the CICA and legal aid.

Both countries aim to compensate victims for damages caused by minors, the approaches and legal mechanisms differ significantly. Ukraine places a strong emphasis on parental responsibility and court-ordered restitution, while England combines punitive and rehabilitative measures with the CICA and legal aid to ensure fair compensation.

The ultimate goal in both countries is to balance justice for victims with rehabilitation and support for young offenders. The specific features of compensation for damage by minors reflect the unique aspects of each country's legal system and societal priorities. These features ensure that victims are fairly compensated while addressing the needs of young offenders within the legal process.

In conclusion, the features of compensation for damage by minors in Ukraine and England reflect the unique aspects of their respective legal systems and societal priorities. Ultimately, the goal in both countries is to balance justice, rehabilitation, and compensation to ensure that victims are fairly compensated while also addressing the needs of young offenders in the legal process.

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## **BEDROHUNGEN ALS VERBRECHEN**

Verbrechen wie Raub, Erpressung und Vergewaltigung beinhalten oft die Anwendung physischer Gewalt, um den Willen des Opfers zu brechen. Gewalt beinhaltet in der Regel tatsächliche Gewalttätigkeiten. Drohungen bilden eine Grundlage für strafrechtliche Haftung, wenn sie Angst vor Gewalt als Vergeltung für die Nichtbefolgung einer Forderung hervorrufen. Das Erlangen von Geld, Eigentum oder sexuellen Handlungen von jemandem ist ein Verbrechen, wenn es gegen den Willen oder ohne die Zustimmung des Gebers geschieht oder wenn der Geber nur unter Zwang zustimmt. Ob solche Handlungen durch tatsächliche Gewalt oder die Drohung von Gewalt durchgeführt werden, ist in der Regel unerheblich. Im Gegensatz dazu werden Drohungen, die keine Angst erzeugen, wahrscheinlich nicht als Verbrechen betrachtet.

Daher sind Drohungen zwar nicht unbedingt erforderlich, um Verbrechen wie Erpressung, Raub oder Vergewaltigung zu begehen, werden jedoch häufig zur Durchführung dieser Taten eingesetzt. Anstatt sich mit jedem dieser Verbrechen einzeln zu befassen, betrachten wir hier die Natur von Drohungen im Allgemeinen.

Der Linguist Bruce Fraser postuliert, dass, um eine Drohung auszusprechen, ein Sprecher Folgendes tun muss:

1. Die Absicht äußern, persönlich eine Handlung auszuführen oder für das Eintreten einer Handlung verantwortlich zu sein;
2. Glauben, dass die Handlung zu einer nachteiligen Situation für den Adressaten führen wird; und
3. Beabsichtigen, den Adressaten durch das Bewusstsein des Adressaten für die Absicht des Sprechers einzuschüchtern.

Drohungen - wie auch andere Sprechakte im Allgemeinen und Verbrechen der Sprache im Besonderen - werden tendenziell indirekt formuliert. Alternativ können sie in mehrdeutigen Begriffen formuliert werden, um ihnen eine plausibel Abstreitbarkeit zu verleihen. Wie bei anderen Sprechakten spielen pragmatische Faktoren eine große Rolle bei der Feststellung, ob eine Äußerung eine Drohung ist oder etwas anderes.

Ein Beispiel aus Kalifornien beinhaltete einen Kläger, der in den Gerichten wenig Erfolg hatte. Er schrieb einen Brief an einige der Richter und fragte: "Sind alle Fenster versichert?" Das Berufungsgericht entschied, dass diese Frage im Kontext als eine Drohung angesehen werden könnte:

"Die abschließenden Worte seiner Briefe an die Richter Swain, Smith und Huls sind nicht einfach als eine Anfrage zum Status der Versicherung ihrer jeweiligen Fenster zu betrachten. Wir sind der Meinung, dass die Worte ("Sind alle Fenster versichert?"), im Kontext mit den übrigen Teilen der Briefe und unter Berücksichtigung aller anderen Tatsachen und Umstände gut dazu geeignet sein könnten, eine Drohung zu implizieren, Schaden an den jeweiligen Richtern oder an ihrem Eigentum anzurichten" [1].

Wenn es um Drohungen geht, dann halten die Gerichte für gewöhnlich indirekte oder mehrdeutige Ausdrucksweisen für ziemlich typisch. In Bezug auf Fälle von Betrug, der oft mithilfe von Drohungen begangen wird, äußerte der Oberste Gerichtshof von Kalifornien vor über einem Jahrhundert seine Meinung, dass die Parteien, die dieses Vergehen begangen haben, selten den Mut haben, offen und eindeutig zu sprechen, sondern sich mysteriöser und mehrdeutiger Phrasen bedienen – mysteriös und mehrdeutig für die breite Öffentlichkeit, aber in Anbetracht der umgebenden Umstände von der Seite, für die sie bestimmt sind, haben sie keine zweifelhafte Bedeutung. Darüber hinaus könnte indirekte oder mehrdeutige Sprache dazu dienen, den Täter im Falle des Scheiterns seines Betrugs zu schützen.

Drohungen im Internet sind ebenfalls eine reale Erscheinung. In dem Fall "Planned Parenthood gegen ACLA", der illegale Proteste von Befürwortern des Lebensrechts behandelte, gab es Fälle, in denen Plakate auf Websites erstellt wurden, die "gesucht" oder "schuldig" Ärzte zeigten, die Abtreibungen durchgeführt haben. Die Plakate selbst enthielten keine bedrohlichen Formulierungen. Sie befürworteten nicht die Tötung der Ärzte oder boten eine Belohnung dafür an. Die Plakate boten jedoch eine bescheidene Belohnung für "Informationen, die zur Verhaftung, Verurteilung und zum Widerruf der ärztlichen Berufserlaubnis führen" und ermutigten die Menschen dazu, "seine Nachbarschaft zu beschreiben, Flugblätter zu verteilen oder zu protestieren, um seine Schuld am Blut offenzulegen" [2].

Jedoch ist es möglich, dass etwas, was anfänglich nicht bedrohlich ist, durch das Eingreifen nachfolgender Ereignisse bedrohlich werden kann. Ein neuer Kontext kann entstehen, der eine früher unschuldige Aussage bedrohlicher erscheinen lässt. In diesem Fall wurden drei Ärzte, die Abtreibungen durchführten und deren Bilder und Adressen auf ähnlichen Plakaten abgebildet waren, kurz darauf getötet.

Problematischer ist, ob die Angeklagten die Absicht geäußert haben, persönlich eine gewalttätige Handlung gegen die Ärzte zu begehen oder für das Eintreten einer solchen Handlung verantwortlich zu sein. Sie können nur jemanden mit Gewalt bedrohen, wenn Sie ausdrücken oder andeuten, dass Sie die angedrohte Handlung ausführen werden, oder wenn Sie jemand anderen dazu anstiften können. Die Protestierenden, die die Websites unterhielten, schienen nicht zu suggerieren, dass sie selbst gewalttätige Handlungen gegen die Ärzte begehen würden. Es ist jedoch möglich, dass sie durch ihre Veröffentlichungen nahegelegt haben, dass angesichts der Geschichte gewalttätiger Angriffe auf Abtreibungskliniken das Veröffentlichende des Gesichts eines Arztes auf einem Fahndungsplakat auf ihrer Website wahrscheinlich einen ihrer radikaleren Mitglieder oder Unterstützer dazu bringen würde, gewalttätige Aktionen gegen den Arzt zu ergreifen [3, s. 198–211].

Für uns ist dies eine Bedrohung. Andererseits ist die Frage, ob sie ausreichend analog zu dem Fall Planned Parenthood ist, eine schwierige Frage, die zu Recht einem Geschworenengericht überlassen wurde, das befand, dass die Veröffentlichungen die Ärzte bedrohten.

Für uns ist dies eine komplizierte Frage. Ob es sich um eine Bedrohung handelt oder nicht, wurde jedoch vom Gericht entschieden, dass das Veröffentlichende dieser Plakate im Internet eine Bedrohung darstellt.

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## **EUROPOL'S SERIOUS AND ORGANIZED CRIME THREAT ASSESSMENT (SOCTA)**

Europol is the EU's law enforcement agency and it assists the Member States in their fight against serious international crime and terrorism. Analysis is central to Europol's activities. To give its partners deeper insights into the crimes they are tackling, Europol produces regular assessments offering comprehensive, forward-looking analyses of crime and terrorism in the EU [1].

The SOCTA 2021 is the outcome of a detailed analysis of the threat of serious and organised crime facing the EU, providing information for practitioners, decision-makers and the wider public. The SOCTA 2021 sets out current and anticipated developments across the spectrum of serious and organised crime, identifies the key criminal groups and individuals involved in criminal activities across the EU and describes the factors in the wider environment that shape serious and organised crime in the EU. The SOCTA 2021 is the most comprehensive and in-depth study of serious and organised crime in the EU ever undertaken. The SOCTA is a product of close cooperation between Europol, the law enforcement authorities of the Member States and third parties such as EU agencies, international organisations and countries outside the EU with working arrangements with Europol [1].

The SOCTA 2021 provides an overview of the current state of knowledge on criminal networks and their operations based on data provided to Europol by Member States and partners and data collected specifically for the SOCTA 2021. In trying to overcome

the established, and limiting, conceptualization of organised crime groups, this assessment focuses on the roles of criminals within criminal processes and outlines how a better understanding of those roles allows for a more targeted operational approach in the fight against serious and organised crime. Serious and organised crime represents a significant threat to the safety of EU citizens, undermines communities and causes substantial financial damages to the EU and its Member States [1].

The SOCTA methodology has been further developed and refined by experts at Europol and from the law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The SOCTA methodology allows Europol to understand and assess serious and organised crime holistically. The SOCTA analyses and describes criminal markets and crime areas in the EU; the criminal networks or individual criminals carrying out these criminal activities; as well as the factors in the broader environment that shape the nature of serious and organised crime in the EU. Europol uses a mixed method approach involving qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques and a set of clearly defined indicators, to identify and specify the most threatening criminal phenomena in the EU. Europol arrives at the recommended priorities for the fight against serious and organised crime for impact based on this methodology. The SOCTA methodology ensures transparency and reliability providing decision-makers with a solid basis for their deliberations [1].

According to the SOCTA 2021, serious and organised crime remains a key threat to the internal security of the EU, affecting and undermining all levels of society from the daily lives of EU citizens to the economy, state institutions, and the rule of law. Criminal networks appear to have similar structures to those of business environments, including managerial layers and field operators as well as a variety of actors providing support services. One of the key characteristics of criminal networks is their ability to adapt to changes. This became apparent during the COVID-19 pandemic, with criminals quickly adapting their illegal products, modi operandi, and narratives to the unprecedented situation [2].

Cooperation between criminals is fluid, systematic, and driven by a profit-oriented focus. Additionally, the use of violence is increasing in terms of frequency and severity. Corruption is a feature of nearly all criminal activities in the EU, and money laundering is key to facilitating criminal profits. Furthermore, criminals control or infiltrate legal business structures in order to expedite their criminal activities. The use of modern technology is another key feature of

serious and organised crime, as it helps criminals to network amongst themselves, to reach a larger number of victims, and to gain access to illegal tools and goods. The report finds that over 80% of the reported criminal networks are involved in drug trafficking, organised property crime, excise fraud, trafficking in human beings (THB), online and other forms of fraud, and migrant smuggling [2].

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## **THE GENDER ASPECT OF REPARATIONS IN UKRAINE**

At the present stage, Ukraine and other countries that promote gender parity both within their countries and in the international arena naturally face the problem of developing and implementing gender policies, which is an important dimension of the social structure of society. Ensuring equal participation of women and men in public life is a complex and multidimensional issue.

The relevance of this issue is caused by the need to develop and implement a modern gender policy and is of significant theoretical and practical importance.

The issue of compensation for moral and material damage is very relevant in Ukraine, and it is therefore necessary to take into account the gender aspect in addressing this issue. Gender plays a significant role in how people experience harm, and it is crucial to ensure that compensation mechanisms are sensitive to these differences.

Ukraine, like many other countries, is developing a system of legal redress for harm without any sex or gender-based restrictions. The legislation on compensation for damages in Ukraine is general in nature and does not provide for specific rules based on gender.

The principles of fairness and equality before the law are important in Ukraine's legal system. That is, any person, regardless

of gender, has the right to compensation for damage caused to them in accordance with the law.

At the same time, there may be situations where gender has an impact on the proceedings, such as in cases of sexual violence or domestic violence. In such cases, legislation and practice may provide for special protection and reparation measures for victims, regardless of their gender.

Moral damage" is defined through the concept of suffering caused to an individual as a result of physical or mental impact, which has led to deterioration or deprivation of opportunities to realise their habits and desires, deterioration of relations with people, and other negative consequences of a moral nature. In turn, "moral character" means "related to the spiritual life of a person". That is why in criminal proceedings, only the victim - an individual, and not a legal entity - is compensated for moral damages. Non-pecuniary damage should be understood as losses of a non-property nature as a result of moral or physical suffering or other negative phenomena caused to an individual or legal entity illegal actions or omissions of other persons.

According to the current legislation, non-pecuniary damage may consist, in particular, of humiliation of honour, dignity, prestige or business reputation, moral distress due to injury to health, violation of property rights (including intellectual property rights), consumer rights, other civil rights, unlawful detention under investigation and trial, disruption of normal life ties due to the inability to continue active social life, disruption of relations with other people, and other negative consequences.

In general, the Ukrainian legal system should apply the principles of equality and fairness in all reparations cases, without discriminating on the basis of gender.

The equality of people and citizens is the primary source of ensuring fair distribution and use of social achievements and benefits, and the formation of effective social relations. The establishment of social equality is a prerequisite for the development of an open state and civil society. One of the types of social equality is gender equality, which involves ensuring equal rights, freedoms and opportunities for women and men in all spheres of life. At the present stage, in Ukraine, as in any other democratically developing country, ensuring the principle of gender equality is one of the fundamental tasks of society and the state.

It is important to recognise that material damage can affect men and women differently. Gender-based violence, discrimination

and other forms of harm can disproportionately affect women and the marginalised sex.

The compensation process should therefore recognise and address these gendered impacts to ensure fair and just outcomes.

Ukraine has made significant progress in establishing a legal framework to address gender equality and protect people from harm. However, there is a need to ensure that legal provisions related to reparations are gender sensitive. This includes recognising the particular experiences of women and marginalised genders and providing appropriate remedies to address their unique needs.

Gender biases and inequalities can impede women's access to justice in seeking redress. Structural barriers, social norms and discriminatory practices can limit their ability to effectively navigate the legal system. Efforts should be made to promote gender-sensitive legal procedures, legal literacy and support services to ensure equal access to justice for all genders.

When considering gender aspects of reparations, the interconnectedness should be taken into account. Women from marginalised communities, such as women with disabilities, ethnic minorities or LGBTQ+ persons, may face intersecting discrimination and harm. Reparations mechanisms should recognise and address these intersecting forms of discrimination to ensure full and fair redress.

Reparations should not only focus on financial restitution, but also include rehabilitation and support services. Gender-sensitive measures should be taken to address the physical, psychological and social needs of victims. This may include the provision of counselling, medical care, vocational training and other forms of support tailored to the specific needs of women and marginalised genders.

The gender aspect plays an important role in the process of compensation for damage in Ukraine. Men and women have different experiences and challenges when applying to justice and receiving compensation for damage. Women, in particular, may face additional barriers due to sociocultural factors and stereotypes.

To ensure fairness and equality before the law, it is necessary to take into account the gender aspect when developing and implementing policies and legislation related to compensation for damages. It is important to create conditions for equal access of men and women to justice and compensation, as well as contribute to the elimination of gender inequalities in this area.

This work emphasizes the need for further research and reforms in the field of compensation for damage, taking into account gender aspects, in order to ensure justice and equality for all citizens of Ukraine.

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## **THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CANADA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT STRUCTURE**

Canada has three levels of police services: municipal, provincial, and federal. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canada's national police force, is unique in the world as a combined international, federal, provincial and municipal policing body.

*National police.* The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is the Canadian national police service and an agency of the Public Safety Portfolio (to view an organization chart of the Ministry, please view the document in the Attachments section). Currently the RCMP delivers: law enforcement and investigative services in relation to federal statutes; criminal intelligence, technology and support services for the broader police community; international policing duties as required; and, contract policing service in eight provinces (except Ontario and Québec) and three

territories, approximately 200 municipalities and 600 Aboriginal communities.

Throughout Canada, the RCMP enforces laws made under the authority of the Canadian Parliament. Administration of justice within the provinces, including enforcement of the Criminal Code, is part of the power and duty delegated to the provincial governments. The RCMP provides police services under the terms of policing agreements to all provinces (except Ontario, Quebec); Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, and, under separate municipal policing agreements, to 197 municipalities.

The RCMP is currently divided into 4 regions (Atlantic, Central, Northwest, Pacific), 15 Divisions (one for each province and territory, the Training Academy in Regina and the National Capital Region), and is headquartered in Ottawa, Ontario. Divisions roughly approximate provincial boundaries with their headquarters located in respective provincial or territorial capitals.

The RCMP has a diverse workforce of over 25,000 people spread across the country. The workforce is composed of three categories of employees: regular members (more than 17,000), civilian members (approximately 3,000) and public service employees (over 5,000).

The Canadian Police College, located in Ottawa, Ontario, is a centre for professional learning for members of the Canadian and international policing community [1].

Oversight/review is provided by two bodies: the Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police External Review Committee (ERC).

The Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP (CPC) receives complaints from the public about the conduct of RCMP members. It reviews and investigates these complaints in an open, independent and objective manner. The Commission also holds public hearings and conducts research and policy development to improve the public complaints process. Established by Parliament in 1988, the CPC is an independent body, distinct and independent from the RCMP. The CPC provides civilian review of RCMP members' conduct in performing their policing duties so as to hold the RCMP accountable to the public. Its job is to help find and shape a balance between individual rights and collective security.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police External Review Committee (ERC) is an independent agency that promotes fair and equitable labour relations within the RCMP. The ERC conducts

independent reviews of appeals in disciplinary, discharge and demotion matters, as well as certain kinds of grievances.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) provides contract policing service in eight provinces (Ontario and Québec are the exception) and three territories, approximately 200 municipalities and 600 Aboriginal communities. Newfoundland has its own provincial police force, but the RCMP provides contract policing in many communities. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec have their own police forces:

The Ontario Provincial Police is composed of a Commissioner, Strategic Services, Corporate Services, Field and Traffic Services and Investigations/Organized Crime.

Sûreté of Quebec: the administrative organization of the Sûreté du Québec (i.e. "Safety of Quebec") comprises branches, each directed by a deputy director general, for Territory Surveillance, Administration, Criminal Investigations and Institutional Affairs. The Safety of Quebec makes quality police services accessible to all regions of Quebec, which ensure the security of citizens and their goods everywhere throughout this territory. The territory of Quebec is divided in ten districts.

Smaller Canadian cities often contract police service from the RCMP, while larger cities maintain their own force. A partial directory of municipal police forces can be found on the official website of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police [3].

*Criminal Justice System.* There are basically four levels of court in Canada. First there are provincial/territorial courts, which handle the great majority of cases that come into the system. Second are the provincial/territorial superior courts. These courts deal with more serious crimes and also take appeals from provincial/territorial court judgments. On the same level, but responsible for different issues, is the Federal Court. At the next level are the provincial/territorial courts of appeal and the Federal Court of Appeal, while the highest level is occupied by the Supreme Court of Canada.

If an accused is arrested by the police, certain procedures must be followed to protect his or her rights. When the police arrest or detain an individual, they must tell the person that he or she has the right to consult a lawyer without delay and explain the reasons for the arrest and the specific charge if one is being made.

Anyone arrested and held in custody has the right to appear before a justice of the peace or judge as soon as possible (usually within 24 hours unless released sooner by the police) to have pre-

trial release or bail determined. Bail hearings are sometimes referred to as "show-case (should say show-cause)" hearings because the prosecutor usually must show why the accused should remain in custody. However, in certain situations the burden is on the accused to show why he or she should be released. If a judge decides on release, the accused may be released with or without conditions. Release on bail will only be refused if there are very strong reasons for doing so [2].

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### **WORK OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE UNITS: EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE**

One of the pillars of modern criminal justice is forensic science. As an example of work of forensic investigative units. Their members are trained to work diligently around the clock responding to major incidents where their expertise and equipment is needed. This special team is critical in helping law enforcement solve crimes.

The purpose of the Forensics Bureau is to help establish what occurred and to identify the culprit. The ability to recognize and properly collect physical evidence is critical to solve different crimes.

The Forensics Bureau responds to homicides and other serious crimes. The Forensics Bureau staff is responsible for examining the scene of a crime, documenting the conditions present, and providing investigators, attorneys and ultimately the jury, with an accurate depiction of the locations and relationships of items located within the scene. They determine the relevance of items within the scene and the evidentiary potential of the items deemed potential evidence, as well as

process the items of evidence that are not removable from the scene. The evidence is delivered to the lab for forensic examination, and a report is prepared detailing the actions taken at the crime scene.

Some of the Forensics Bureau typical services include photography, videotaping, crime scene sketch preparation, evidence collection, latent print development, bloodstain pattern analysis, crime scene reconstruction and expert testimony.

After theorizing the relevance of forensic science in crime prevention and criminology, we can begin to take a closer look at the situation of forensic science in Europe. An effective crime prevention role by forensic science laboratories requires concerted cooperation among the forensic science laboratories. Looking at the background and basis of forensic science cooperation inside the EU and Council of Europe (CoE) legal instruments provides a better understanding of such a need for a better cooperation among European forensic science laboratories.

At present, ENFSI (European Network of Forensic Science Institutes), an organization in which there is at least one member institute from every EU member state except Malta and Luxembourg and also from every EU candidate country, with a total of 53 institutes from 31 countries, is the only organized EU-related network in Europe that tries to take measures against crime from a forensic science point of view [1]. ENFSI has several years of experience in the diverse areas of harmonization of techniques, exchange of information, DNA databases, quality assurance and accreditation.

Forensic investigative units in Europe play a critical role in criminal investigations by employing scientific methods to gather, analyze, and interpret evidence. These units operate within the framework of each country's legal system and law enforcement agencies. While practices and organizational structures may vary among European countries, certain commonalities can be identified. Here's a general overview:

- 1) National Forensic Laboratories, many European countries have national forensic laboratories equipped with advanced technologies for analyzing various types of evidence. These labs may be under the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies, health departments, or other relevant government bodies.

- 2) Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) units are responsible for responding to crime scenes, collecting evidence, and preserving the integrity of the scene. These units may be part of police departments or operate as specialized forensic teams.

3) DNA Analysis Units focus on DNA analysis, using sophisticated techniques to identify individuals or establish familial relationships. DNA databases are often maintained to facilitate cross-border cooperation.

4) Digital Forensics Teams specialize in retrieving and analyzing electronic evidence, such as data from computers, mobile devices, and online platforms. They play a crucial role in investigating cybercrimes.

5) Toxicology Departments within forensic laboratories analyze biological samples for the presence of drugs, poisons, and other toxic substances. This is vital in cases involving substance abuse, poisoning, or suspicious deaths.

6) Ballistics and Firearms Analysis Units examine ballistic evidence to link firearms to specific crimes. They analyze bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms to provide insights into the use of weapons in criminal activities.

7) Forensic Anthropology Services have forensic anthropology services that assist in the identification of human remains, particularly in cases of mass disasters or crimes involving unidentified bodies.

8) Document Examination Services may work within forensic units to analyze handwriting, signatures, and documents to establish authenticity or identify forgeries.

9) Training and Research Institutes dedicated to forensic training and research contribute to the development of expertise in the field. They may provide ongoing education for forensic professionals and conduct research to advance forensic science.

European countries often engage in international collaboration to address transnational crimes. This may involve sharing expertise, coordinating investigations, and participating in joint forensic efforts.

Many forensic units in Europe adhere to international standards for quality assurance and accreditation. This ensures the reliability and credibility of forensic evidence presented in court.

Forensic units frequently collaborate with other disciplines such as law enforcement, legal professionals, and medical experts to comprehensively investigate and solve crimes.

It is important to recognize that the structure and organization of forensic investigative units can vary significantly from one European country to another. The coordination and cooperation among these units are crucial for addressing cross-border criminal activities and ensuring the effectiveness of forensic evidence in legal proceedings.

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### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF COUNTERACTING COMPUTER FRAUD**

Considering computer fraud from the point of view of international cooperation, it is necessary to pay attention to the following features:

1) transborder character - this feature is expressed in the fact that the offender has the ability to penetrate any system through the Internet, despite the state borders;

2) the mentioned criminal offense has a high level of latency because of the complexity in detecting this offense and the unwillingness of the victims to inform the offense against them;

3) lack of established mechanisms in investigation and interstate assistance.

One of the important events of Ukraine on the path of interstate cooperation was the ratification of the Convention on Cybercrime on September 7, 2005. It provides for the granting of powers sufficient to effectively combat crimes in the field of information and telecommunications technologies both at domestic and international levels and cooperation. In accordance with the Convention, the parties cooperate by applying relevant international documents on international cooperation in criminal issues, agreements concluded on the basis of a single or mutual legislation, as well as domestic law for the purpose of investigating or prosecuting criminal offenses related to computer systems and data, collecting evidence in electronic form [1, p. 131].

In order to solve the problems of international cooperation on combating computer fraud, it is necessary to agree on a strategy that will take into account the proposals and objections of all the parties attached to it.

Thus, Yu. Danyk distinguishes such measures of international cooperation in the field of counteracting to computer fraud and cybersecurity:

1) legal measures, namely the development of international legislation by combating computer fraud;

2) technical and procedural measures, which include the development of mechanisms and procedures for the interaction of different structures at all levels, including the development of uniform protocols and safety standards.

3) training of personnel for uniform internationally approved programs of training for cybersecurity structures, including computer fraud counteraction [4, p. 130].

It is also worth paying attention to the meeting of the joint working group of Ukraine-NATO, which took place on December 8, 2010, the results of which were determined by the directions of further overlay in the field of cyber defense, in particular Ukraine proposes the following measures:

1) establishment of advisory mechanisms;

2) exchange of experience in legislative support and regulation;

3) development of mechanisms of operational interaction in crisis situations;

4) establishing a system of information exchange on cyberspace monitoring;

5) cooperation to eliminate the negative effects of cyberattacks.

In the future, we find it necessary to consider the experience of individual countries to counteract computer fraud. The creation of new units in the field of counteracting cybercrimes, in particular computer fraud, is practiced in such countries as Australia, Belgium, UK, Denmark, Estonia, India, Ireland, China, South Korea, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao, Malaysia, Netherlands, Germany, Germany, Germany, Norway, South Africa, Peru, Poland, Portugal, USA, Singapore, Slovenia, Thailand, Finland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Sweden, etc. [2].

Nowadays, Australia has the Government Committee on Telecommunications, which regulates the state policy of the country's Internet [8]. On the basis of the Ministry of State Policy of China, a unit was formed, which provides "Internet control" in China [3]. The Indian Cybercrime Investigation Service involves the functions of professional hackers assigned to it. In England, a national unit for combating high-tech NHTCU (National Hi-Tech

Crime Unit) has been established. This unit consists of specially prepared forty agents who are in the main office in London and forty-six territorial investigators [5]. Cybercrime, including computer fraud, is investigation by the Criminal Police and the Investigation Service in Czech Republic but in the nearest future, special units are planned to be formed.

Particular attention should be paid to the study of the United States of America. One of the peculiarities is to consolidate at the legislative level the obligation by the state authorities to inform the relevant federal or local units to combat cybercrime about all cases of unauthorized access to individual files or databases for timely response to them. The United States has become one of the first countries of the world to take criminal liability measures for committing crimes in the field of information technology, where this category of crimes appeared earlier than in other countries [7, p. 29]. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the main subject of cybersecurity throughout the United States.

By implementing a cybercrime program, the FBI is working closely with the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of National Security, which often solve similar tasks. FBI has created a Center for receiving applications for Internet Crime Complaint Center, where both victims and third parties, filling in a special form online or just calling, can provide information on the crimes committed on the Internet [6, p. 199].

Therefore, it should be noted that the implementation of international cooperation in the field of combating computer fraud plays a significant role as it increases the efficiency of detection and investigation of computer fraud through international experience and a single counteraction strategy.

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## **LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM OF THE USA**

The United States has always attracted the attention of the international community as a country with the most powerful economy, the most powerful army, and a high degree of innovative technologies. At the same time, the US has one of the highest crime and criminal record rates, which is why New Orleans and Detroit are among the world's most crime-ridden cities, with 67 and 46 murders per 100,000 people, respectively.

Today in the United States, there are two main approaches to fighting crime at the federal and local levels. The first is to study the reasons for, search for, analyze and predict the development of crime throughout the country, and to solve and investigate crimes that affect the interests of the state. The second is the detection and investigation of specific crimes in the states and the protection of social peace. Despite some differences, state police bodies have a similar organisational structure due to the type of tasks they perform.

The structure of the state police includes the following police services: traffic police; patrol police; criminal investigation; protection of senior state officials and sensitive facilities; information and criminalistics. While in large cities of the United

States – New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit – the police department has almost all of the above traditional police services (except for the state security service), in small cities and counties there are only three of them, excluding logistics and technical support units: the duty service, the patrol and post service and the criminal investigation service.

A specific type of local police is Special Forces designed to protect parks, schools, public transport, hospitals and government buildings.

As for sheriffs, there are about 3,500 sheriff's offices in the United States, with a staff of 2 or more.

In the United States, in line with the local police, there are federal law enforcement agencies that investigate federal crimes (FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration, federal marshals and some others).

Less serious crimes and other law enforcement functions are under the jurisdiction of sheriffs. In southern states such as Texas, sheriffs generally replace the police system. While across the country there is a rule that cities with a population of more than 50,000 people must have a police force, in Texas, in some towns with a population of 700,000, the police are led by a sheriff. The same is true in Oklahoma – 300 thousand people and a sheriff. This is due to the historical past of these regions, which is highlighted in westerns.

The special bodies in the field of combating crime in the United States, mainly related to youth, which have carried out, and some even continue to carry out their functions mainly through the implementation of relevant prevention programmes, in which the public is one of the main subjects, include The Correctional Advisory Board; the President's Committee on Delinquency in Youth and Juvenile Justice; the Interagency Council on the Coordination of National Youth Delinquency Programmes; the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse Prevention; the National Commission on Sentencing and Long-Term Crime Prevention Goals and Standards; and the National Center for Safe Schools.

Other modern programmes to prevent teenage and youth crime, in which the public is actively involved, include: "National Guard Youth Foundation; The Community School; Alliance for Children and Families; The Academy; Drug Abuse Resistance Education. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is also an agency of the US Department of Justice. "Adolescent Transitions Programme", "Big Brothers Big Sisters" is a very common

programme in the United States today. It is aimed at neutralising children's feelings of loneliness, psychological isolation, social uselessness, and lack of communication skills.

Another successful example of influencing crime with the participation of NGOs is Operation Peacekeeper. The project aims to reduce youth gang violence and the use of firearms.

Finally, the system of combating crime has a peculiar character that originated in the history of the United States.

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### **FEATURES OF THE EXAMINATION A CRIME SCENE BY POLICE OFFICERS OF THE BODIES OF PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION ON THE DE-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine, the life of the Ukrainian people will never be the same. At 05:30 on February 24, 2022, martial law was introduced; the decision was made in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine [3].

The work of the National Police of Ukraine has changed somewhat since then, and their powers have been expanded during martial law. Thus, the NPU will be able to receive free of charge information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, and legal entities, in particular regarding prisoners of war, in accordance with Part 36 of Article 23 of the Law "On the National Police" [2].

Law enforcement officers expand cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol) and act as the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol; represent and ensure the fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in the International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol and act as the

National Central Bureau of Interpol; carry out the collection of biometric data of persons, in accordance with parts 42, 43, 45 of Art. 23 of the Law "On the National Police".

Of course, a number of powers of police officers have been expanded due to external factors that prevent them from performing their professional duties. It is worth noting that our country suffers from constant shelling, which first of all takes hundreds of lives, both adults and children; destroys a lot of infrastructure, thereby leaving people without homes, without light in the cold and even in hunger.

In connection with the fact that the aggressor country commits a large number of war crimes, both against the territorial integrity of the state and against the person himself, torturing and killing the population. Therefore, special knowledge is needed to investigate such crimes. Also, it is worth pointing out that a large part of Ukrainian children were taken to Russia in summer camps, where they were "re-educated", in particular "Russification" [4].

In order to carry out an investigation and record the consequences of armed aggression at the stage of pre-trial investigation, the first necessary investigative (research) action is an inspection of a crime scene.

Examination a crime scene is an investigative (research) action aimed at direct perception, investigation of the situation at the crime scene, identification, fixation and extraction of various physical evidence, clarification of the nature of the incident.

On the de-occupied territories, carrying out such actions causes many difficulties, namely:

- lack of personnel;
- mined territories;
- demoralization of the population.

To conduct an inspection a crime scene on the de-occupied territories, a number of auxiliary forces are needed; in particular, the involvement of specialists in various fields of knowledge, in particular:

- military personnel who can provide assistance in ensuring security at the crime scene, as well as provide information on the specifics of hostilities in a certain area;

- medical workers (military medics) can help identify injuries and provide first aid to injured persons;

- sappers have the necessary knowledge and experience in detecting and demining explosive objects and materials;

- explosives specialists search for and defuse explosive objects from enemy rocket-bomb attacks and artillery shelling;

– a dog handler with a service dog is involved in searching for persons, material evidence and explosive objects;

– the forensic inspector provides advisory assistance to the investigator, carries out photo and video recording of a crime scene, search, recording and traces using modern methods and means of forensic technology, ensures proper removal and packaging of physical evidence.

According to the criminal procedural legislation, when investigative (search) actions are carried out in accordance with Art. 223 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, it is necessary to involve at least two disinterested persons who are witnesses. However, the legislator excludes this provision in the conditions of martial law, replacing it with continuous video recording, because according to the Constitution of Ukraine: "A person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social value in Ukraine" [1].

Therefore, the war is a grief for the state and the population, with its beginning, the work of police officers is intensified in order to prevent, detect and solve crimes. The inspection a crime scene, which was already mentioned above, requires a lot of attention, since the implementation of this investigative (research) action requires the special knowledge of such specialists as: military personnel, medical workers, dog handlers, sappers, explosives specialists, forensic inspectors. But you should always remember that life and health are the most precious value.

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## **US POLICE RECRUITMENT PROCESS: CHALLENGES AND REALITY**

The process of selecting and recruiting candidates for police forces across the United States has become a topic of increased scrutiny in recent years. With over 18,000 law enforcement agencies nationwide, the procedures and requirements for police recruits vary, giving rise to common concerns regarding the screening and hiring of officers [2].

The educational standards for police recruits are generally modest across much of the U.S., typically requiring only a high school diploma or GED certificate. Some argue that mandating a certain level of college coursework could raise standards and enhance police performance and public relations. While defenders emphasize the need for inclusive recruitment, questioning the sole value of college in police preparation, strict education requirements might limit applicant diversity. Encouraging additional education through scholarship and tuition assistance programs could broaden access to higher education for potential police applicants.

The consistency and rigor of background investigations on applicants vary widely, with some departments conducting only cursory checks. More comprehensive vetting on factors like past drug use, financial problems, domestic violence, and affiliations could better identify potentially high-risk candidates. Concerns about intrusive investigations necessitate clear, relevant standards. Improved inter-department data sharing on recruit backgrounds could help identify warning signs.

Psychological screening aims to filter out recruits prone to excessive force, racial bias, and lack of empathy. However, many departments do not conduct regular psych evaluations, and the predictive validity of existing tests is disputed. Standardizing testing could enhance public assurance but faces pushback over accuracy and testing rights. If required, psych tests must balance predictive validity, fairness, and applicant rights, considering the costs of widespread implementation [1].

The duration of police academy training varies widely, ranging from as little as 10 weeks to six months. Expanding

programs to six months or more could allow for improved development of de-escalation and communication skills. However, longer academies may deter applicants and significantly increase training costs. Supplemental post-academy training programs throughout an officer's career might be a more feasible solution. Field training officer programs should provide close mentorship for recruits after academy graduation.

Ex-military personnel are frequently recruited into the police force for qualities like discipline, teamwork, and firearms proficiency. Critics argue that overreliance on ex-soldiers can shape the police as warrior combatants rather than community protectors. Calls exist to diversify police ranks and recruit individuals with broader community experiences. Balancing militaristic tendencies without removing valuable ex-military candidates is a challenge [3].

Despite decades of reform efforts, minority groups remain underrepresented on many forces relative to local demographics. Targeted outreach and hiring initiatives have seen limited success, while preferences based on race or gender fuel legal debate. Innovations in recruiting from minority communities should be paired with internal cultural changes to retain diverse officers. Advertising a more inclusive, guardian-focused policing approach could attract a more diverse pool of applicants.

Rapid hiring surges can reduce selectivity and training rigor, overwhelming thinly stretched academies with subpar candidates. Capping recruitment classes could elevate standards but may worsen current understaffing on many police forces. Phased, sustainable growth allows for a balance between quality and quantity hiring. Urgent staffing needs in crime-challenged areas must be weighed against the benefits of controlled recruitment.

Nepotism remains an issue, with leadership appointments of family or associates lacking proper vetting. Anti-nepotism rules can increase professionalism, though smaller agencies defend limited exceptions. Merit, not connections, should determine all police hires and promotions. Universal application of anti-nepotism policies should be considered, with flexibility for remote or small forces.

In summary, the ongoing debate among experts centers on the optimal policies for recruiting and selecting qualified, community-focused police officers. While changes in hiring processes alone cannot resolve deeper issues in policing, they represent a crucial step toward rebuilding public trust and effectiveness. A combination of elevated educational requirements, rigorous background checks,

inclusive recruiting, and high-quality training is needed to foster positive change in law enforcement.

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## **ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

The illegal exploitation and trafficking of children is a grave and deeply concerning issue that persists in various parts of the world, including some African countries. Children are vulnerable to exploitation due to factors such as poverty, lack of education, armed conflict, and weak law enforcement. Several forms of exploitation and trafficking of children exist, including forced labor, child soldiers, child marriage, and sexual exploitation.

Relevance of the topic: Modern slavery is a by-product of poverty. More than 20 million people in Africa are victims of modern slavery, in terms of turnover; this "market" is second only to the trade in arms and drugs. The global profit, according to moderate estimates, could amount to about 29.4 billion euros every year [1].

African law conditionally allows the exploitation of children. This is labor exploitation, when the slave owner has enormous profits from free physical labor. Child slavery is manifested both in the physical and sexual exploitation of children, and in their use in begging. Modern slavery also includes early or so-called child marriages. This is when girls under the age of 18 are forcibly married off and become

hostages of their older husbands. Hereditary slavery is quite common in Mauritania, Nigeria, Mali, Chad and Sudan.

Human trafficking is direct exploitation of a person. The fact of human trafficking always implies action, means of influence, goal. The most important international legal documents aimed at combating human trafficking are the Protocol on Prevention and ending and punishing trafficking in persons, especially women and children, complementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and Council of Europe Convention on Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings of 2005. These documents provide the basic standards for preventing trafficking in human beings, in particular with for the purpose of labor exploitation.

Statistics: 1) the situation in sub-Saharan Africa. Up to 90 percent of children in these countries are expected to live in extreme poverty by 2030. 2) 40 of the 48 countries in the region have some form of child benefit programs, but only about 13 percent of girls and boys receive it. In sub-Saharan Africa, children under the age of 14 make up 42.9 percent of the population, and child welfare programs account for only 0.7 percent of GDP, compared to 2.5 percent in Europe [3].

Some ways to solve problems:

1) The presence of a public environment that will not give an opportunity to hide any troubles, will fix problems, encourage their solution, and unite citizens around a common goal and common protection of interests based on the values of civil partnership, responsibility.

2) Create a new labor code should concern not only employers, but also employees. Moreover, workers in the broadest sense of this definition and not in the outdated sense of only hired workers.

3) Compliance with the Hague Convention is mandatory; you can file a petition to return the child to the family

4) Create a new organization called "No to slavery" and world experts will be involved, because slavery is not about the country, it is about the whole world, and the competence of the organization should consist in the mandatory implementation of the general provisions that will be prescribed:

- supervision of families;
- assistance in drawing up documents for assistance;
- financing of institutions where children can be without parents (in case of their death or refusal);
- expansion of criminal responsibility for people who create ways of "new slavery and human trafficking".

5) So that the family is interested in the further return of the child enter the market for the sale of raw materials, on the basis of this, adopt new legislation for all enterprises in Africa that will provide labor results to create a fund to help the children of Africa

6) Write more often about real problems in Africa, provide aid, namely food products, the main means, in my opinion, is criminal prosecution of offenders

7) Introduction of scientific discipline in schools where it is possible: "how not to become a target for the black market".

Governments, non-governmental organizations, and international bodies play crucial roles in combating the exploitation and trafficking of children. However, sustained efforts and collaboration are necessary to make a significant impact and protect the rights and well-being of children in African countries and beyond.

Combating the illegal exploitation and trafficking of children requires sustained efforts, collaboration, and a commitment from governments, communities, and international partners. By addressing both the root causes and consequences of child trafficking, it is possible to make significant strides in protecting the rights and well-being of vulnerable children in African countries.

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## **WAR CRIMES IN CONDITIONS OF WAR**

War crimes are a deliberate, gross violation of the laws and customs of war, for which the perpetrators (combatants and persons who issue orders to them) bear criminal responsibility, determined by the decision of international military tribunals.

What are recognized as war crimes? The general list of war crimes is enshrined in the Statute of the International Criminal Court (Rome Statute). In particular, it is:

– deliberate murder;

- torture or inhumane treatment, including biological experiments;
- intentional infliction of severe suffering or infliction of severe bodily harm or harm to health;
- illegal, senseless and large-scale destruction or appropriation of property, which is not caused by military necessity;
- forcing a prisoner of war or other person who enjoys international protection to serve in the armed forces of the enemy party;
- illegal restriction of freedom;
- taking hostages;
- a deliberate targeted attack on the civilian population or individual civilians who do not directly participate in hostilities;
- a deliberate attack on civilian objects, that is, objects that are not military targets;
- targeted strikes against personnel, objects, materials, units or vehicles involved in the provision of humanitarian aid or a peacekeeping mission in accordance with the UN Charter;
- deportation or transfer of part or all of the population of the occupied territory both within the respective territory and beyond it;
- deliberately striking buildings with a religious, educational, cultural, scientific or charitable purpose, historical monuments, hospitals and places of concentration of the sick and wounded, provided that they are not military targets;
- forcing citizens of the opposing side to participate in hostilities against their own state, even if they were in the service of the warring party before the war began;
- robbery of a city or settlement, even if it is taken by storm;
- use of suffocating, poisonous or other gases and any similar liquids, materials or means;
- encroachment on human dignity, including attitudes that offend or humiliate human dignity;
- rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization and any other types of sexual violence;
- intentionally committing actions that subject the civilian population to starvation as a way of waging war by depriving it of items necessary for survival, including intentionally creating obstacles to aid, etc.

The commission of war crimes is subject to criminal liability at the national and international level.

Both an individual and the commander of a certain military unit may be held liable, if he knew about the commission of offenses by his subordinates, but he did not make efforts to prevent or stop them.

Ukrainian legislation does not contain a definition of the term "war crime". However, the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for responsibility for looting, violence against the population in the area of hostilities, ill-treatment of prisoners of war, illegal use of the symbols of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Crystal and their abuse. A person who has committed these crimes can be convicted at the national level by a Ukrainian court.

The International Criminal Court (ICC), which is located in The Hague, is the international judicial body that hears cases related to the prosecution of persons for committing war crimes. Russia has not ratified the Rome Statute, so it may not cooperate with the ISS. However, this increases the likelihood of creating a special tribunal to investigate Russia's crimes against Ukraine. History knows examples of the creation of tribunals: Nuremberg, Tokyo, as well as against the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Considering the support of the UN Resolution on the condemnation of Russia's war against Ukraine by 141 countries of the world, the chances of bringing the perpetrators to justice are high.

*Examples of war crimes in Ukraine:*

Bucha massacre, or Bucha genocide is a mass killing of the Ukrainian civilian population in the city of Bucha, Kyiv region, which was accompanied by abductions, torture, rape, including of children, and looting. The crimes were committed by the armed forces and other formations of the Russian Federation during the Russian-Ukrainian war during the Russian invasion in March 2022, despite repeated statements that Russia was only attacking military targets.

A missile attack on a cafe in the village of Groza (Terrorist attack in the village of Groza) took place on the afternoon of October 5, 2023, when the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation launched a missile attack on a cafe-shop in the village of Groza, Kupyan District, Kharkiv Region. According to the media and the National Police, 53 people died, including an eight-year-old child. Three more people are considered missing.

War crimes are a serious problem that arises in the context of war and has deep moral, ethical and legal aspects. They constitute a violation of international humanitarian law and human rights, which are designed to protect civilians and innocent participants in the conflict from excessive suffering and violence.

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### **JAPAN'S COUNTER-TERRORISM UNITS**

Terrorism poses a real and serious threat to people's lives and is a menace for human rights and democracy. Currently terrorism is evolving from extreme politically inspired crimes to a wide range of activities that is understood as terror, and it is difficult to find a state that is not concerned about the terrorist threat. Each country's counterterrorism efforts focus on increasing threat awareness, developing preparedness and response capabilities, and enhancing engagement with partner countries and other international actors [1].

In this paper I examine the terrorist threat and the fight against it in Asia and Japan, reveal Japan's counterterrorism policies domestically and internationally.

Japan's counterterrorism policy has several aspects. Government primary responsibility is to protect the security of Japanese territory and citizens against terrorist acts. In order to prepare for possible terrorist attacks, the Japanese police have created various units such as:

- Special Assault Teams (SAT);
- Anti-Gun Squads;
- NBC Anti-Terrorism Squads

and are working to develop and strengthen such units. In addition, in order to respond quickly and accurately to terrorist attacks, the police regularly conduct joint training with relevant

organizations [2]. I would like to dwell in more detail on the Special Assault Teams (SAT).

SAT is the national counter-terrorism unit of the Japanese police. Most of the information about the detachment is confidential; its existence officially became known only in 1996. SAT is officially known in Japanese as simply Special Unit (特殊部隊, Tokushu Butai). The personnel are recruited from the special forces of the Japanese police. Initially, rangers, rescuers, snipers and martial artists were invited there. They are monitored by inspectors until they are 30 years old. The service life is five years, due to the need to maintain physical fitness. Those who served in the Special Assault Group have the right to transfer to another branch of the Security Bureau [3].

The operatives are trained at their base in the Kanto region. Each SAT section consists of an assault team, a sniper team, a technical support team, and a management team. Upon selection, the officer's name is removed from the list of police officers; this is done in a similar way to the British SAS and GSG-9, in order to protect against persecution by criminals.

Also, given the event that occurred in 1996, namely, the residence of the Japanese ambassador in Peru was seized, the NPA created the Terrorism Response Team (TRT). This group is sent when serious terrorist incidents occur overseas affecting Japanese citizens and Japanese interests [2]. The group assisted with investigations such as information gathering and hostage negotiations, working closely with local law enforcement.

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## **MECHANISMS OF COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE CAUSED TO MINORS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

The institute of liability for damages is one of the main ones in civil and criminal law, which makes it possible to resolve differences between the parties to legal relations and restore the legal balance. Determining the subject of liability in legal relations often causes problems, which are particularly acute if a minor is a party to the legal relationship. This category of citizens is the most responsive to the latest socio-economic processes and is in particular in need of special legal protection. This position is recognised at the international level, in particular, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1959 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 state that "the child, in view of his or her physical and mental immaturity, needs special protection and care, including appropriate legal protection".

According to German law, minors are considered to be fully incapacitated until they reach the age of 7, and in some cases – 10 years. A minor between the ages of 7 (or 10) and 18 is deemed to have legal capacity only if he or she was aware of the significance of his or her actions at the time of the harm [1].

Under German law, a person who is legally obliged to supervise another person who, due to his or her minority or mental or physical condition, requires supervision, is obliged to compensate for damage unlawfully caused by such person to another person. The obligation to compensate for damage does not arise if the supervision is carried out properly or the damage would have occurred even with proper supervision (part 1 of § 832 of the Civil Code). In addition, such liability is borne by the person who undertakes to carry out the supervision under the contract (Section 832 (2) of the German Civil Code). Accordingly, persons who are obliged to supervise a child by law or under a contract are liable for the damage caused by the child on the basis of fault [1].

When imposing the obligation to compensate for damage on a minor, the court should take into account the financial situation of both the responsible persons and the minor. In this case, the minor must be so financially secure that after the compensation is made, he

or she will not be left without the means of subsistence necessary for life. As stated in the GCC, he or she will not be left without the means necessary for his or her own proper maintenance and for the fulfilment of statutory obligations to provide maintenance to other persons [1].

While the German legislator fully reproduced the approach of Roman lawyers regarding the dependence of tort capacity on the age of the person and his/her ability to understand the significance of his/her actions, the French legislator established such dependence only for criminal liability (Articles 66, 67 of the French Criminal Code). According to the French Civil Code, minors are considered to be capable of tort from the moment it is proved that they acted with understanding (Article 1310) [2].

Under the French Civil Code, there is a presumption of parental guilt, which follows from the content of part 7 of Article 1384: a father and mother are exempt from liability if they prove that they could not have prevented the actions that give rise to such liability. They had the obligation to prove that they had given the child proper upbringing and that the child had evaded their supervision without their fault [5, p. 340-341]. According to the French Civil Code, minors are considered to be capable of tort from the moment it is proved that they acted with understanding (Article 1310) [2].

Imposing an obligation on a minor to compensate for property damage, it should be assumed that this coercive measure can only be applied to a person who has reached the age of fifteen and has his or her own property or funds, or receives earnings. Given the fact that few minors of this age have independent earnings, the criminal laws of Latvia and Lithuania provide for a certain mechanism of compensation for such damage. The Criminal Law of Latvia provides for the possibility of imposing on a minor the obligation to compensate for damages if he or she has earnings, along with the obligation to eliminate the consequences of the damage caused by his or her own labour [3]; the legislator of Lithuania solves this issue in a similar way (Article 84 of the Criminal Code) [4].

Thus, this study identifies the mechanisms of compensation for harm caused by minors in such countries as: Germany, France, Lithuania, Latvia. The given review of methods of compensation for damage caused by mutilation, other health damage or death of a natural person in the civil legislation allows us to draw conclusions about the possible implementation in modern Ukraine due to the creation of insurance funds that can be formed from the funds of the

state budget: funds that go directly from fines and other payments, including confiscation of property or voluntary contributions and donations [5]. On the other hand, the expected constant increase in compensation and the difficulties associated with the subjectivity of assessing and quantifying non-material damages, call for a more consistent model capable of ensuring justice and equal treatment throughout the world.

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## **COMBATING VARIOUS TYPES OF CRIMES**

This volume fills a major gap in the literature on efforts to rebuild societies emerging from conflict. Drawing on firsthand experience in tackling organized and other destabilizing crime in Kosovo, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere, it distills that practical, hard-won knowledge into lessons and guidance for policymakers and practitioners who must face similar challenges.

Serious crimes include any and all criminal acts that threaten post-conflict security, hinder political and economic reconstruction, or undermine public trust in nascent criminal justice institutions. From money laundering to murder, drug trafficking to terrorism,

these crimes flourish where governments are impotent or officials are themselves complicit in illegal activities. Their impact on post-conflict societies of all types can be profoundly damaging--but they can be dealt with.

More than forty seasoned practitioners judges and generals, prosecutors and human rights activists, scholars and government officials from across the world--participated in the discussions that generated the broad guidelines and more specific prescriptions presented in this handbook. Each of its chapters covers a different area of activity--initial assessment, reform of the legal framework, institutional reform, investigation and prosecution of serious crimes, and foreign assistance--providing not only general guidance but also real-life examples to illustrate the importance of adapting to local circumstances [1].

*Forms of crime.* Crime can involve violence, sex or drugs but also discrimination, road rage, undeclared work and burglary. Crime is any behaviour and any act, activity or event that is punishable by law.

*Examples of crime:*

- Cybercrime
- Youth crime
- Human smuggling and human trafficking
- Illegal possession of firearms
- Cannabis cultivation
- Fraud
- Benefit fraud
- Evasion of social insurance payments
- Illegal workers
- Undeclared workers
- Crime at travellers' sites
- Theft [2].

There are some types of Crime Prevention:

The primary prevention is to protect individuals from fighting all areas of crime that fall within the framework of social development. At this stage of prevention, people are trying not to commit crime. At this level of prevention, the goal is to improve living conditions in order not to offend people, and to produce values that improve healthy relationships. In primary prevention, more attention is paid to the crime event than to the instigated offender. This approach has also been linked to Hendel Lang's lifestyle theory.

The secondary prevention is to use methods to protect people at risk. Like: addicts, street vagabonds and street children. In this type of prevention, the goal is to prevent the occurrence of crime by

people who are in critical condition and likely to be victimized by the use of appropriate and early measures. For example, in the prevention of addiction, the focus is on those who entertain in the form of recreation and have not yet reached the level of addiction. Also, children living in disadvantaged families and poorer neighborhoods in poor conditions, or young people who have experienced violence in their homes, are more likely to commit criminal misconduct than others.

This kind of prevention includes programs such as counseling for women and children, criminal interventions, and various groups. Preventive efforts at this stage are to prevent criminal behavior so that criminals can adapt and adapt to their social environment and not re-commit crimes.

The third prevention is used as a result of detecting or detecting or detecting operations for arresting the offender, imprisoning a convicted person, or sentencing and rehabilitating a prisoner. This division is done by Caplan [3].

There are also many subsequent preventions, but here are three basic ones that will help in the fight against crime.

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## **A PROBLEM IN THE COMMUNICATION OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Specific terminology and translation difficulties. Communication in legal psychology is complicated by the use of specific terminology that can be difficult to understand and translate accurately.

Adaptation of information for different audiences. The need to adapt the findings and recommendations of legal psychology for

different audiences (lawyers, judges, the public) complicates the communication process.

**Making personal decisions.** Humans would not be able to survive if they did not make decisions unconsciously, and such decisions work well in routine situations, but not necessarily when people have to make new or difficult moral decisions in a professional context [1].

**Barriers between disciplines.** Legal psychology combines legal and psychological aspects, which can create difficulties in understanding between specialists in both fields.

**Confidentiality and ethics of communication.** The importance of adhering to ethical principles in communication in legal psychology, in particular, in terms of maintaining confidentiality and respecting the rights of clients.

**Public Opinion and Media Reflection.** The influence of the media on public perceptions of legal psychology and the dangers of incorrect or distorted representation.

**Insufficient availability of scientific information.** The limited availability of research and publications in legal psychology makes it difficult to disseminate relevant knowledge and practical findings.

**Limited communication with the public.** Lack of opportunities for interaction and communication with the public, taking into account legal and psychological aspects.

**Effectiveness of Internet communication.** Insufficient effectiveness of the use of the Internet for communication in the field of legal psychology, in particular, due to insufficient regulation of the information space.

**Cross-cultural aspects of communication.** Problems in communication due to cultural differences and differences in understanding and perception of legal concepts and psychological aspects.

**Feedback and dialogue.** The need for active communication, exchange of views and feedback between legal and psychological experts to improve methods and techniques.

**Contradictory research results.** The emergence of contradictory findings in scientific research can create uncertainty among the public and professionals about the reliability of legal and psychological data.

As a starting point for an analysis into the potential ways in which psycho-legal interdisciplinary research. Psychology can act to reveal incorrect legal assumptions regarding human behaviour. Solving communication problems in legal psychology requires

improving the communication skills of professionals through appropriate training and continuing education. [2, p. 42]

Ambiguity of empirical findings. Difficulties in communicating and understanding ambiguous research findings in legal psychology, which can affect their proper interpretation and application.

Social responsibility of communication. The need to take into account social aspects and responsibilities when communicating in legal psychology to ensure justice and protect human rights.

Additional Qualitative Approaches. There are other commonly utilized qualitative approaches to research that can assist the investigator in properly collecting data and analyzing methods relevant to the study's topic and research questions. Effective communication is essential for bridging differences, facilitating understanding, and promoting informed decision-making in the legal field. adherence to ethical principles, managing media representation, ensuring the dissemination of research, and enhancing professional training are fundamental aspects of addressing communication challenges in the field of legal psychology. [3, p. 62]

Barriers between professional groups. The specificity of communication and the distinction between professional groups (lawyers, psychologists, judges) can create difficulties in mutual understanding.

The use of technology in communication. The need to improve the use of modern technologies to facilitate and improve communication in the field of legal psychology.

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## **DUTIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

Legislation of the Republic of Turkey in the sphere of law enforcement activity is a system of laws and regulations that regulate social relations in the sphere of state and social legal norms protection by specially authorized bodies by applying legal measures. Turkish legislation in this sphere, so as legislation of other countries is aimed to provide protection of rights of citizens and social peacekeeping [1].

The principal agencies devoted to internal security and law enforcement are the National Police and the gendarmerie, both headquartered in Ankara and both administered by the Ministry of Interior. Broadly, the National Police handles police functions (including traffic control) in the cities and towns, and the gendarmerie serves principally as a rural constabulary. In times of crisis, the prime minister can direct the chief of the General Staff to assist the police and gendarmerie in maintaining internal security [2].

The Gendarmerie of the Turkish Republic is an armed general law enforcement organization, which maintains security, safety and public order and executes the duties ascribed to it by other laws. The Gendarmerie General Command is subordinated to the Ministry of Interior. After the Republic was proclaimed, the gendarmerie stations, which were on duty throughout the country, began to serve people as the gates of the state opened to citizens in the most remote parts of the country in addition to carrying out security and public order duties. People began to identify Gendarmerie with the state itself.

Among the duties of the Gendarmerie; maintaining safety, public security and order, forbidding, pursuing and investigating smuggling; taking and applying necessary measures to prevent crimes; ensuring the external protection of the state penitentiaries; the duties apart from the judicial and military duties that are assigned by the orders and decisions regarding the fulfilment of other legislation provisions constitute its administrative duties; with regard to any crime, implementing the procedures specified under relevant laws and executing judicial services related to these procedures form its judicial

duties and the duties which are carried out for fulfillment of military services assigned by legislation compose its military duties.

In Turkey, there are Provincial Gendarmerie Commands in each city named after the city and District Gendarmerie Commands in the districts named after the district [3].

The Gendarmerie Motorcycled Public Order Teams are established at the District Gendarmerie Commands that are determined by taking into account the population density, resort areas and requirements of the duty in order to carry out preventive law enforcement services, respond to the incidents in a shorter time and execute protection, road security and control patrols.

The Gendarmerie Mounted Units are effectively used in performing patrolling services at resort areas, forestlands, recreation spots and museums (Topkapı Palace), and in performing preventive law enforcement services.

The Gendarmerie Dog Components are effectively utilized in rendering early warning for public order and security duties and patrolling services, ensuring security in response to sabotages, suspicious and risky conditions, searching for narcotic, psychotropic substances and explosives together with land mines, finding the location of survivors in case of natural disasters, finding missing persons and clarifying the incidents of arson.

The Gendarmerie General Command attaches great importance to the prevention of environmental pollution. In that sense, the Environmental Protection Teams under necessary Provincial Gendarmerie Commands serve in order to prevent environmental pollution and promote environmental awareness.

An important aspect is also the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on the cooperation of law enforcement agencies concluded in 2010.

Contracting Parties in accordance with the national legislation undertake to cooperate through their competent bodies in the sphere of prevention of threats to public order and security, provide mutual assistance in prevention and detection crimes identified by persons who committed crimes, namely as defined their national laws: for example crimes against life, health, freedom, dignity of a person and property, organized crime, terrorism and financing of terrorism, illegal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances their analogues, corruption, crimes against the environment, cyber crimes [4].

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## **FUNCTIONING OF PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION BODIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Due to the beginning of a full-scale invasion of the enemy on the territory of Ukraine, many functions of the state have undergone some changes, these changes affected the law enforcement system in particular, but before considering these changes, we suggest to understand what martial law is in general as a legal regime and what exactly is changing for civilians and certified citizens.

Martial law in Ukraine is a special legal regime that is 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.

It is important to note that martial law is a temporary legal regime that is introduced only in the event of a threat to the state independence of Ukraine and its territorial integrity.

In the conditions of martial law, almost all state institutions undergo changes in powers, competences, rights and obligations, orders and procedures.

The National Police is no exception: a significant number of changes have been made to the regulations governing its activities, which regulate the functioning of this body during martial law.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "About the National Police" 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, 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, 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" for the purpose of optimizing police activities, including during martial law.– is temporarily in effect for the period of the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repelling and deterring armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine, and 60 days thereafter;

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 the 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 some laws of Ukraine regarding the assignment of special police ranks during martial law».

The functioning of pre-trial investigation bodies in the conditions of martial law has a number of features that are due to the need to ensure the safety of citizens and the state.

In particular, the peculiarities of the functioning of pretrial investigation bodies under martial law include:

1) Increasing the volume of work. In wartime, there is an increase in the number of crimes related to military actions, as well as violations of the rules of martial law. This requires pre-trial investigation bodies to intensify their work and involve additional forces and means.

2) Limitation of the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen. In wartime, some human and citizen rights and freedoms may be restricted, including the right to freedom of movement, the right to freedom of assembly and rallies, the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, the right to freedom of association, the right to freedom of speech, the right to freedom of religion, the right to education, the right to work, the right to property, the right to

housing, the right to respect for private life, the right to personal integrity. These restrictions can affect the work of pre-trial investigation bodies, for example, making access to the scene or to victims and witnesses difficult.

3) Strengthening responsibility for crimes. In wartime, enhanced liability is provided for some crimes, for example, treason, espionage, sabotage, terrorism, violation of the rules of war. This requires special attention from pretrial investigation bodies to the investigation of such crimes [1].

To ensure the effective functioning of pre-trial investigation bodies under martial law, a number of legislative acts were adopted, in particular:

–The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" defines the legal basis for the introduction and operation of state authorities, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations, citizens' associations, as well as the rights and obligations of citizens and legal entities during martial law.

–The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the functioning of pre-trial investigation bodies in conditions of martial law" made changes to the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, which provide, in particular, the possibility of applying stricter preventive measures, limiting the right to defense, reduction of pre-trial investigation terms, etc. [2].

Thanks to these legislative acts, pretrial investigation bodies have the opportunity to effectively perform their functions under martial law and ensure the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Here are some specific measures taken by pretrial investigation bodies to ensure effective functioning under martial law:

–Creation of interdepartmental investigative groups. Such groups may include representatives of various law enforcement agencies, which allows more effective investigation of complex crimes.

–Involvement of additional forces and means. In wartime, additional investigators, prosecutors, judges, and specialists from other fields may be involved in the investigation of crimes.

–Using the latest technologies. Pre-trial investigation bodies implement modern technologies, in particular video conferencing, artificial intelligence, to ensure effective investigation.

Measures taken by pre-trial investigation bodies under martial law are aimed at ensuring law and order and the safety of citizens, as well as at bringing to justice persons who have committed crimes.

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## **FIGHTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN UKRAINE**

Human trafficking was first recognized as a global problem in the twentieth century. At that time, it became necessary to develop systematic approaches to combat this phenomenon. A number of important international instruments to combat labor trafficking were adopted in the first half of the twentieth century.

Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation [3]. This is the definition of human trafficking provided by the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which supplements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Today, under martial law, the risk of falling into a situation of human trafficking both inside and outside the country has become even greater for Ukrainians. Many citizens have moved from the war zone to other regions or abroad and are looking for new jobs. While the term "human trafficking" used to cover mostly sexual slavery, today it has taken on a wide range of forms, from labor exploitation to illegal organ transplantation.

In order to draw public attention to the problem of human rights violations, which is currently relevant for every country in the world, the United Nations General Assembly launched the annual commemoration of the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons on July 30 in 2013.

Annually, on October 18, Ukraine marks the European Day Against Trafficking in Human Beings, which is intended to once again remind us of the need to consolidate the efforts of state and local authorities to raise awareness of the phenomenon of human trafficking and public concern about this phenomenon.

The government approved the Concept of the State Targeted Social Program for Combating Human Trafficking for the period up to 2025 and developed a draft State Targeted Social Program for Combating Human Trafficking for the period up to 2025.

Under martial law, the Ministry of Social Policy continues to provide financial assistance to victims of human trafficking in accordance with the Procedure for the Payment of One-time Financial Assistance to Victims of Human Trafficking. In Ukraine, state support is provided to victims of human trafficking, including social, medical, legal, educational, and financial support. A person should apply for such assistance to the nearest local state administration at their place of residence.

In addition, victims of human trafficking can receive assistance through a network of non-governmental organizations operating throughout Ukraine. Since the beginning of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine, the Administration of the State Border Guard Service, together with representatives of other interested ministries and agencies, has been working on amendments to the Rules for Crossing the State Border by Citizens of Ukraine, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on January 27, 1995, №57. These amendments regulate the issue of travelling outside Ukraine, including for the most socially vulnerable categories of citizens, during the period of a state of emergency or martial law in Ukraine.

The operational and search units of the State Border Guard Service are also actively working to combat human trafficking in close cooperation with other law enforcement agencies. In 2022, border guards shut down 3 illegal groups consisting of 11 people. One organizer was detained, and the courts handed down 4 guilty verdicts against 4 people, 2 of whom received actual prison terms. According to the statistic, 4 criminal proceedings were initiated under Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Trafficking in

Human Beings", and the trafficking of 4 potential victims of human trafficking abroad was prevented.

In order to prevent such situations, measures are constantly taken to familiarize the population with the opportunities and threats. The subjects of such actions are always either international organizations, such as the OSCE, the UN, and others, or Ukrainian authorities or individual scholars.

Ukraine is making a lot of efforts to combat human trafficking; the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Human Trafficking" was adopted, and the National Mechanism for Interaction of Entities Engaged in Combating Human Trafficking was implemented. Despite the statistics, the real scale of human trafficking in Ukraine is much higher, given the rather high level of latency of these crimes. Most victims do not have information and do not seek help.

Overall, the Government of Ukraine does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. These efforts included investigating more suspected traffickers, allocating significantly more money to the national budget for anti-trafficking measures, and improving access to identification documentation and official registration for vulnerable populations.

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## **FIGHTING DRUG-RELATED CRIME IN EUROPE**

Organised crime is a major threat to European citizens, businesses and institutions. Law enforcement authorities across all

EU member states work together to fight criminal threats through investigations, seizures and other police operations. The illicit drugs market is one of the major sources of income for organised crime groups in the European Union.

Drugs are a complex social and health phenomenon that affects millions of people in the EU. Illicit drugs can have tremendous negative consequences, not only for the people who use the drugs but also for their families and communities. The abuse of drugs generates enormous costs for and harm to public health and safety, the environment and labour productivity. It also poses security threats linked to violence, crime, and corruption [1].

Criminal networks traffic a range of drugs including cannabis, cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine. As international borders become increasingly porous, global abuse and accessibility to drugs have become increasingly widespread. This international trade involves growers, producers, couriers, suppliers and dealers [1].

Drug trafficking is often associated with other forms of crime, such as money laundering or corruption. Trafficking routes can also be used by criminal networks to transport other illicit products.

As criminals devise ever-more creative ways of disguising illegal drugs for transport, law enforcement faces challenges in detecting such concealed substances. In addition, new synthetic drugs are produced with regularity, so police need to always be aware of new trends and products on the illicit market [2].

Trade in illicit drugs is experiencing a boom on the Internet and Darknet. The fact that illegal drugs can be ordered online has prompted law enforcement agencies to shift their approach towards a "Multi Agency-Principle". In particular, the dispatch of illegal drugs by mail presents a major challenge to the police, as their legal possibilities are restricted. Irrespective of this development, the open street trade will have to be monitored more in future. Regardless of new scenarios, illegal drugs continue to be trafficked through traditional routes [3].

Trafficking in illicit drugs tends to be associated with the commission of violent crimes. Reasons for the relationship of drug trafficking to violence include: competition for drug markets and customers; disputes and rip-offs among individuals involved in the illegal drug market; individuals who participate in drug trafficking are prone to use violence; locations where street drug markets proliferate tend to be disadvantaged economically and socially; legal and social controls against violence in such areas tend to be ineffective [4].

Law enforcement agencies of the European Union are fighting against the circulation of drugs with the support of Interpol. Interpol

coordinate drug trafficking operations spanning different regions of the world, and support drug operations and investigations led by national or international agencies. They aim to disrupt the movement of specific products along routes affecting target regions or international illicit drug flows [2].

Interpol assist national, regional, and international law enforcement bodies to counter the illicit production, trafficking, and abuse of drugs in the following ways [2]:

1) Global operations against drug trafficking and assistance to ongoing investigations.

2) Criminal analysis of intelligence on drug trafficking routes, modus operandi and the criminal networks involved.

3) Comprehensive training for police worldwide to better tackle drug trafficking.

It is also important to mention EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats) in the fight against the spread of drugs. EMPACT is a security initiative driven by EU Member States to identify, priorities and address threats posed by organized and serious international crime. Through the EU Drugs Strategy, the EU coordinates evidence-based, balanced, and integrated measures with EU countries and speaks with one voice internationally. Law enforcement action against drug trafficking is coordinated through EMPACT. Drugs-related health damage is addressed under prevention, treatment and care services and harm reduction [5].

Thus, the struggle of law enforcement agencies in Europe against the circulation of illegal narcotics is a complex and multifaceted process that requires not only effective operational measures but also continual improvement of legislation, cooperation with international partners, and the development of harm reduction programs for individuals engaged in drug abuse.

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## **CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION**

To begin with, I would like to point out what are the causes of crime. The causes of crime are complex. This list includes the main types as: peer pressure, drugs, politics, religion, background, society, unemployment, unequal rights, unfair justice system. A person can commit crimes due to a certain number of factors, namely: biological, psychological, social and economic. A combination of these factors is usually behind a person who commits a crime. Also, taking into account the mentioned factors, it is appropriate to say that greed, anger, jealousy, revenge or pride can also be the causes of crime. Some people decide to commit a crime and carefully plan everything in advance to increase gain and decrease risk. These people are making choices about their behavior; some even consider a life of crime better than a regular job – believing crime brings in greater rewards, admiration, and excitement – at least until they are caught.

The main causes of crime are:

– Poverty.

Countries with high rates of economic deprivation tend to witness higher crime rates than other countries. Since people do not have the means to secure a living in the right ways, they invest their time in criminal activities since they are not only an easy means to get what they want but also do not require any other prerequisite talents.

– Peer pressure.

It is an established fact that peer pressure plays a significant role in the lives of all teenagers and young adults. That is a phase of life where people tend to look up to their friends and believe what they do is the right or rather ‘hip and happening’ thing to do. As a result, many individuals in their youth subconsciously get drawn to vices like alcohol consumption and smoking just by looking at their peers. The problem goes out of hand when this peer pressure does not stay restricted to alcohol and cigarettes but extends to other illegal activities involving drugs that have the potential to become an addiction and subsequently ruin their lives.

– Crime and drug abuse.

These crimes are closely related. A person under the influence tends to indulge in criminal activities that they may have not

indulged in otherwise. The main problem arises when they get addicted to the drugs and believe they require it to sustain themselves. In such a situation, drug addicts are ready to go to any extent to procure these illegal substances.

– The interrelation between politics and crime.

It is overlooked many times. This is the problem as many people have engaged in criminal activities while dealing with political issues. So many youth members of parties are often given weapons and instructed to handle matters violently during conflicts. Any political dispute, however insignificant, usually leads to rampant violence involving mobs. This not only exposes youth to criminal activities but also puts the lives of various citizens at risk. So, an unstable political situation in a country leads to an exponential increase in the crimes that take place there.

– Religion.

Even today, unfortunately, various divides and issues of society can be attributed to religion. Despite it being a basic human right, many people are deprived of practising their own religion. This leads to a feeling of resentment in the minds of believers. Moreover, there have been an awful lot of cases involving crimes over different schools of thought too. There are a huge number of crimes committed by religious fanatics while they try to further their cause by propagating their religion or at times try to establish their religious superiority over other faiths by resorting to destruction and vandalism.

– Family conditions.

Very often the background and family conditions of a criminal can be attributed to the reason behind their crimes. When people believe that they are responsible to provide for their family and they are unable to do so owing to lack of opportunities, lack of education or other such issues that handicap them, they resort to crime.

– Money.

In the modern world money is one of the most important aspects of everyone's life. The meaning of money is not restricted to the amount of wealth in a person's bank account but is instead also attributed to their social status, worth, and even values. As a result of this, people value money more than their relationships and happiness. What other people think of a person is more important to them than how they feel. As a result, people earning less feel unworthy and are compelled to indulge in a life of crime so as to make more money and feel more worthy.

– Employment.

The lack of employment opportunities is an issue faced by developing and developed countries alike. A huge portion of the youth of today are unemployed. Naturally, this leaves the youth frustrated as despite spending a lot of time and money on their education they still find it tough to get a good job. This leads to a feeling of resentment towards the system in the minds of many youngsters who then rebel and resort to crimes early on in their lives.

– Deprivation.

It is another significant contributor to the increasing crime rates. People resort to notorious activities when they are deprived of their basic rights since that impedes their means to obtain a livelihood in a conventional and honest way. They have limited options and are already at a disadvantaged position in society that they choose to make money and sustain themselves through hook or crook. This usually involves them engaging in criminal activities.

– Justice system.

The flawed justice system is another major contributor to crimes. When people believe that they are not given their due and are unfairly treated by the system itself, they harbour feelings of resentment towards it and start to rebel. This involves them engaging in criminal activities and doing the opposite of what is expected of them. People try to get justice for themselves when they feel like the state is not going to do the same and tend to commit various acts of crime in their journey to avenge themselves and get what they believe they deserve.

Crime prevention plays a vital role in maintaining law and order, as well as fostering safe and secure communities for all. Crime prevention refers to the strategies, methods, and initiatives aimed at eliminating criminal behaviours and occurrences while fostering a safer society for all. Crime prevention can be categorized into three main types, each with unique goals and approaches. These types are primary, secondary, and tertiary crime prevention.

*Primary Crime Prevention:* This type targets the root causes of crime, focusing on environmental, social, and economic factors that contribute to criminal behaviours. It aims to create a safer environment that promotes positive behaviour and discourages unlawful activities. Examples of primary crime prevention initiatives include: community development programs, such as after-school activities and neighbourhood watch groups, improved urban design and planning to enhance public safety and deter criminal activities, implementation of policies and programs supporting economic development and social cohesion.

*Secondary Crime Prevention:* This approach focuses on intervening with individuals or groups of people displaying risk factors or early signs of criminal behaviour. By addressing these issues early, secondary crime prevention aims to prevent potential offenders from progressing to more severe criminal activities. Examples of secondary crime prevention interventions include: early intervention and support programs for at-risk youth, such as mentoring, counselling, and vocational training, targeted policing strategies and surveillance technologies in high-risk areas, substance abuse treatment and mental health services for individuals displaying signs of potential criminal behavior.

*Tertiary Crime Prevention:* This type of crime prevention deals with individuals who have already engaged in criminal activities. The focus is on rehabilitation, reintegration, and preventing reoffending. Examples of tertiary crime prevention methods include: correctional facilities and programs designed to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders into society, probation, parole, and community-based supervision strategies to monitor offenders and decrease recidivism, restorative justice initiatives that promote offender accountability and victim healing.

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**CONCERNING THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONDITIONS  
OF MARTIAL STATE ON THE ACTIVITIES  
OF THE NATIONAL POLICE**

In the conditions of martial law, almost all state institutions undergo changes in powers, competences, rights and obligations, orders and procedures.

The National Police is no exception. 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, nine laws of Ukraine were adopted, which related in particular to the National Police, including:

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 temporarily in effect 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 Assignment of Special Police Ranks During Martial Law";

4) Law of Ukraine "On state registration of human genomic information";

5) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding Improvement of the System of Emergency Assistance to the Population Using the Unified Telephone Number 112";

6) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, the Criminal Code of Ukraine and other laws of Ukraine regarding the regulation of certain issues of the National Police of Ukraine during martial law";

7) Law of Ukraine "On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the use of unmanned aerial vehicles by law enforcement agencies and countering their illegal use", etc.

Above all, the above-mentioned legal acts:

A) among the main powers of the police, the following powers were introduced:

- provision of information to the Commissioner for Missing Persons under Special Circumstances about the progress of the pre-trial investigation, taking measures to search for persons missing under special circumstances, to enter data into the Unified Register of Persons Missing under Special Circumstances [2];

- taking measures to identify persons who are unable to provide information about themselves due to health, age or other circumstances; identification of an unidentified corpse; carrying out the selection of biological material of individuals and establishing its genetic characteristics (genomic information) in cases provided for by legislation [3];

- implementation of emergency communication by phone number 102, processing and use of information provided to the police by providers of electronic communication networks and/or services in the cases and in the manner provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Electronic Communications"[4];

- use of aircraft, unmanned aircraft, vehicles moving on the surface of water or under it, including remotely controlled ones;

- taking measures to prevent, detect and stop violations of the order and rules of use of the airspace of Ukraine by operators of unmanned aircraft over a specified territory or object with a special regime or over the place of special police control, conducting operations to stop the offense [5].

B) Provision was made for the possibility of applying to the police promotion in the form of early assignment of another special rank without observing the terms specified in the fifth part of Article 84 to lieutenant colonel of the police, including the head of the National Police of Ukraine, and the special rank of police colonel to the head of the National Police of Ukraine in agreement with the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine [6].

C) Provided for the onset of criminal, administrative, civil, material and disciplinary liability in accordance with the law, as well as taking into account the combat immunity defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Defense of Ukraine" in the event of committing illegal acts and administrative or criminal liability in accordance with the law in the event the commission of military administrative or military criminal offenses by police officers of the special purpose police, who are involved in direct participation in hostilities during martial law [7].

D) Strengthened social protection of police officers and their family members. Policemen captured or hostages, as well as those interned in neutral countries or missing under special circumstances – keeping payments in the amount of the official salary at the last place of service, salary for a special rank, allowances for years of service, other monthly additional types of permanent monetary support and other types of financial support. The families of such police officers are paid monthly financial support, including additional and other types of financial support, in accordance with the procedure determined by the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Financial support is paid to the following members of the policeman's family: the wife (husband), and in case of her (his) absence – to adult children who live with the policeman, or legal representatives (guardians, custodians) or adopters of minor children (persons with disabilities since childhood - regardless of their age) of the police officer, as well as to the dependents of the police officer, or to the parents of the police officer in equal shares, if the police officer is not married and has no children.

Payment of financial support to the family members of a police officer is carried out until the circumstances of the police officer's capture or hostage, internment or release, or the recognition of the police officer as missing or declared dead in accordance with the procedure established by law, are fully clarified.

In the case of indexation of financial support, including additional and other types of financial support for police officers, financial support for family members of police officers captured or held hostage, interned in neutral states or missing under special circumstances, as well as recognized as missing or declared dead in the established according to the law of procedure, is paid taking into account such indexation from the date of adoption of the decision to carry out such indexation. The procedure and conditions for calculating the amount of financial support, including additional and other types of financial support for police officers, are established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The said Law does not apply to police officers who voluntarily surrendered or voluntarily left their place of duty [8].

As can be seen from the above, the conditions of martial law have significantly optimized the activities of the police, affecting: the expansion of basic and additional powers to inform and search for persons who have gone missing under special circumstances, the use of unmanned aircraft and other means of transport, etc.;

strengthening of social protection of police officers and their family members; predicting the onset of criminal, administrative, civil, material and disciplinary liability in the event of illegal acts and administrative or criminal liability in the event of military administrative or military criminal offenses by police officers of the special purpose police.

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## **THE WORK OF THE PATROL POLICE UNITS DURING MARTIAL LAW**

By Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 dated February 24, 2022, in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, martial law was introduced from 05:00 a.m. 30 min. February 24, 2022 for a period of 30 days [1]. Also, in connection with the ongoing large-scale armed aggression of Russia against Ukraine, based on the proposal of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 133/2022 of March 14, 2022 extended the period of martial law in Ukraine from 05:00 a.m. 30 min. March 26, 2022 for a period of 30 days [2]. Today, martial law is a special legal regime for the activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, organizations, as well as the National Police of Ukraine as the central body of executive power. Currently, the activities of all state authorities are fully or indirectly related to external circumstances, namely the need to repel the armed aggression of the Russian Federation. Thus, in accordance with paragraph 24 of the first part of article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the police, in accordance with the tasks assigned to it, participates in accordance with the powers in ensuring and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law in the event of its introduction on the entire territory of Ukraine or in a separate area [1]. In addition, Article 24 of this Law of Ukraine defines additional powers of the police and establishes that in the event of a threat to the state sovereignty of Ukraine and its territorial integrity, as well as in the course of repelling armed aggression against Ukraine, bodies and units that are part of the police system, in accordance with the law of Ukraine participate in the performance of tasks related to territorial defense, ensuring and implementing

measures of the legal regime of martial law in the event of its declaration on the entire territory of Ukraine or in a separate area.

It is worth noting that an important role in the activities of the National Police in the conditions of martial law should be given to the patrol police units, since it is these police officers who are the first to respond to statements and reports about criminal, administrative offenses or events, and also these police officers directly ensure the established legal regime. Thus, from the first hours of the invasion of the invading troops into the territory of our country, patrol police officers are on duty according to a tight duty schedule, patrol officers are involved in checkpoints, to protect important infrastructural and industrial facilities. Also, the patrol officers provide an immediate response to all reports from citizens. In particular, they fight crime, looters, detain spies, maintain road safety, provide humanitarian assistance to citizens, coordinate humanitarian convoys and evacuate people. In general, the main directions provided by the patrol police in the conditions of martial law include: - strengthening the protection of public order and security; - fight against sabotage and intelligence forces, other armed formations, anti-state illegally formed armed formations and looters; - protection of important objects and communications of vital activity; - maintaining the legal regime of martial law; - ensuring the interaction of subjects of territorial defense and others. It should be noted that on March 15, 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine made a significant contribution to the work of police officers under martial law, which adopted 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, in particular during actions of the martial law regime. In particular, Law No. 7147 provides for adding new clauses to Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" and granting the police the powers necessary to perform the tasks assigned to it, including under martial law. However, in addition to the adoption of a number of legislative changes, ensuring the more efficient work of patrol police units in the conditions of different legal regimes requires further improvement and addition, in particular in the area of administrative legislation. First, we consider it necessary to introduce administrative responsibility for violations of the curfew by persons. As you know, in the territory where the curfew has been introduced, it is forbidden to stay in the streets and other public places during a certain period of the day without issued passes, as well as the movement of vehicles. Currently, police officers who identify such violators are

not entitled to bring them to any kind of responsibility, because such responsibility simply does not exist, and therefore the police can only apply to such violators preventive police measures defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". We believe that in order for citizens to properly observe the measures of the legal regime of martial law, it is extremely important to establish responsibility for the violation of these measures.

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**FOREIGN EXPERIENCE FIGHTING AGAINST  
21-ST CENTURY SLAVERY – TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN  
BEINGS**

Each human being is a free person, whether man, woman, girl or boy, and is destined to exist for the good of all in equality and fraternity. Any relationship that fails to respect the fundamental conviction that all people – men, women, girls and boys – are equal and have the same freedom and dignity constitutes a grave crime against humanity.

Despite the efforts of many persons, trafficking in human beings – the most extensive form of slavery in our twenty-first century – is a plague on a vast scale in many countries across the world. Victims are hidden away in private homes, in illegal establishments, in factories, on farms, behind closed doors, in families, houses and other places in the cities, villages and slums of the world's richest and poorest nations.

Trafficking can take various forms and may involve: sexual exploitation; forced labour or services; slavery, servitude and related practices. Trafficking can also take the form of exploitation for the purpose of forced criminality, such as pickpocketing, shoplifting and drug trafficking.

Trafficking for sexual exploitation is the most well-known form of trafficking in Europe. During the last decade, many studies and, more significantly, reports by anti-trafficking organisations registered the patterns and trends of this offence. Trafficking for sexual exploitation has become a widespread criminal business.

Women and girls are still the main groups targeted by traffickers; nevertheless, a small percentage of male children, young men and transgender individuals. International criminal gangs using different trafficking and exploitation systems. Recruitment, transportation and exploitation methods vary according to a series of factors, the countries and places of origin of the victims, the level of awareness about the final aim of the journey, the type of criminal organization involved, the rivalry between criminal groups, and the type of relationship existing between the exploited person and the recruiter/trafficker. In recent years, outdoor prostitution has progressively moved to more concealed indoor premises (e.g., private apartments), also as an outcome of the widespread use of communication technology to contact (potential) clients, including via Internet websites and chat lines. This new scenario greatly affects the work of both law enforcement agencies as it makes it difficult to detect, identify and support victims who are consequently more likely to suffer from a higher degree of exploitation and violence.

Over the last 15 years, institutions and civil society organizations have developed comprehensive and functioning social protection schemes and services for victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation. Yet, much still needs to be done to prevent and fight this form of trafficking in human beings, and fully protect the rights of trafficked persons who have been sexually exploited. Europol is among these agencies which cooperate with various EU law enforcement agencies in case of combating trafficking in human beings. Europol maintains a technically advanced, reliable, efficient and secure telecommunications infrastructure. It seeks to constantly improve this infrastructure in order to support its operations and deliver a growing range of operational and strategic services to Member States, non-EU countries and third parties.

The backbone of this infrastructure is the Europol operations network, which connects law enforcement agencies in all Member States, as well as a growing number of non-EU countries and third parties with which Europol has cooperation agreements.

The security of the network's infrastructure is Europol's primary focus, since state-of-the-art security is the basis for maintaining trust among all the parties that share information and

intelligence with and through Europol. Information exchange is a small part of Europol activity. One of the last success operations was taking place in Belgium. On 7 February, some 34 house searches were carried out in Belgium (Brussels, Antwerp and Charleroi) and Spain (Alicante and Barcelona). These actions follow earlier actions against members of this group which led to 7 arrests in Switzerland in May 2022.

A total of 28 individuals were arrested (27 in Belgium and one in Spain). Among those arrested in Belgium were five Chinese considered as high-value targets by Europol due to their involvement in multiple high-profile cases in Europe. The investigation uncovered how hundreds of Chinese women were forced into prostitution after being lured to Europe by the promise of a legitimate job.

The perpetrators would use popular messaging apps in China to ensnare their victims. They would then smuggle their victims to Europe using forged EU ID documents and residence permits which were either falsified or obtained using falsified supporting documents. Once in Europe, the victims were held in bondage and forced to work as prostitutes to pay off debts. The criminals would advertise the women online and set them up in hotels across Europe, rotating their victims between EU countries.

Over the three year-long investigation, over 3 000 online advertisements linked together have been monitored by law enforcement. The investigators were able to identify over 200 victims so far, with the actual number believed to be much higher.

Trafficking in human beings is a plague on a vast scale in many countries across the world. So, both law enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations need to build cooperating bridges and preventing programs in order to save more people from this scary criminal business.

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## **LA FRANCE ET LA LUTTE CONTRE LES VIOLENCES DOMESTIQUES**

En France les violences conjugales sont punies par la loi qu'elles visent un homme ou une femme qu'elles soient physiques, psychologiques ou sexuelles. Il s'agit des violences commises au sein des couples mariés, pacésés ou en union libre.

Dans la législation française il existe déjà la loi n° 2023-140 du 28 février 2023 créant une aide universelle d'urgence pour les victimes de violences conjugales, qui encadre la procédure d'identification des cas de violences conjugales, et réglemente davantage les situations qui y sont liées [1].

Cette loi prévoit une précaution telle que l'éloignement du conjoint violent du domicile. L'auteur de violences conjugales peut être contraint, par les autorités, de quitter le domicile. La loi permet en effet l'éviction du conjoint ou du concubin violent [1].

La victime, si elle le souhaite, peut aussi quitter le domicile. Pour éviter que ce départ ne vous soit reproché, on peut déposer une main courante au commissariat de police ou à la brigade de gendarmerie. Le fait de subir des violences conjugales peut justifier le départ du domicile [1].

Il est à noter que le Code pénal réglemente la sanction des violences conjugales aux articles 222-7 à 222-31, la violence conjugale comprend de nombreux aspects, il n'existe donc pas de définition unique de ce qu'est la violence conjugale, mais elle est divisée en types.

N'oublions pas que les violences conjugales peuvent correspondre à des violences psychologiques (harcèlement moral, insultes, menaces) physiques (coups et blessures) sexuelles (viol, attouchements) ou économiques (privation de ressources financières et maintien dans la dépendance) [2].

Il s'agit de la violence conjugale lorsque la victime et l'auteur sont par exemple dans une relation sentimentale. Ils peuvent être mariés, concubins ou pacésés. Les faits sont également punis, même si le couple est divorcé, séparé ou a rompu son Pacs.

Il y a également des sanctions pénales. Dans le cas de violences légères et isolées, le procureur de la République peut décider de ne pas poursuivre l'auteur devant un tribunal.

Le procureur peut alors recourir aux mesures suivantes: composition pénale; avertissement pénal probatoire; stage de responsabilisation pour la prévention et la lutte contre les violences au sein du couple; médiation pénale; sanction pénale pour violences physiques. Rappelons que les sanctions encouragées pour des violences conjugales dépendent du nombre de jours d'incapacité totale de travail (ITT) que ces violences ont entraînées pour la victime.

Les violences sont réprimées par la loi quelle que soit leur nature, y compris s'il s'agit de violences psychologiques. En cas de harcèlement moral au sein du couple, si les faits n'ont entraîné aucune incapacité de travail ou s'ils ont entraîné une ITT maximale ou égale à 8 jours, la peine est de: 3 ans de prison, et 45 000 € d'amende [3].

La violence et les autres agressions sexuelles se caractérisent par le non-consentement de la victime, et ce quelle que soit la nature des relations qui existent entre la victime et son agresseur. C'est pourquoi il peut y avoir viol même si la victime et son agresseur sont unis par les liens du mariage[3].

En cas de violation au sein d'un couple, la peine maximale est de 20 ans de prison. En cas d'agression sexuelle autre que le viol, les peines sont de 7 ans d'emprisonnement et de 100 000 € d'amende [3].

La personne reconnue coupable de violence conjugale ou de crime sur son conjoint par une juridiction doit être privée du droit de la pension de réversion: partie de la retraite dont bénéficiait ou n'aurait pu bénéficier du conjoint décédé de ce dernier.

Noterons que la décision d'exclusion du bénéfice de la pension de réversion doit être prononcée automatiquement par la juridiction qui juge l'affaire de violence conjugale ou de crime sur conjoint. Néanmoins, la juridiction peut exceptionnellement décider de ne pas prononcer cette exclusion [2]. Dans le dernier cas, la juridiction doit indiquer dans sa décision les raisons de ce choix, qui peuvent par exemple être liées aux circonstances de l'infraction ou à la personnalité du condamné.

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## **METHODS AND AUTHORITIES OF FIGHTING CYBERCRIME: US AND EU EXPERIENCE**

Rapid development of high technologies including information technologies, significantly increases and facilitates the activities of criminals.

There is a series of factors that contribute to the development of cybercrime, in particular, the low socio-economic level of a certain state, the imperfection of the legislative framework, the corruption of subjects of power, military conflicts, the lack of international partnership agreements on cooperation to overcome cybercrime, etc. The USA and most of the EU member states in their strategies carry out the issue of combating cybercrime is at the forefront. It was the USA that became the first country to adopt the relevant law and create a National Cyber Security Strategy. The reason for writing this document was the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001. The strategy was part of a more general strategy for ensuring national security. In addition, according to experts' estimates, it is in the USA that the annual losses of corporations from crime exceed 200 billion dollars USA, and 6 billion dollars from computer crimes. USA, so the issue of combating cybercrime is extremely important for this country, to combat cybercrime in the USA, special units and departments were created:

1) United States Secret Service (USSS), which was created in 1865 to investigate and prevent counterfeiting. However, its functions have evolved over the years, and today the US Secret Service fights economic and computer crimes.

2) US federal agency subordinate to the US Department of Homeland Security (subordinated in 2003, before that it was subordinate to the US Treasury). It forms interaction between

services, law enforcement agencies (federal level, state level, local levels), privat sector, academic community, which in their turn detect and prevent cybercrimes.

3) A military unit that operates in cyberspace.

4) National Cyber Defense Division of the US Department of Homeland Security.

5) Department of computer crime and intellectual property.

6) Internet police, network police Along.

With the USA, the active fight against cybercrime is carried out in the countries of the European Union. In the EU, the necessary regulatory and legal foundation for the protection of cyberspace has been created. The EU cyber security strategy was adopted in 2013. Its feature is that the strategy covered various aspects of cyberspace, including the internal market, justice, domestic and foreign policy, and personal data protection.

In Directive 95/46 EC of the European Parliament and of the Council On the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data" dated October 24, 1995, it is indicated that the principles of protection should be applied to any information relating to an identified person or a person who can be identified, while in order to determine whether a person can be identified, all means, the use of which the controller or any other person is likely to be expected to identify the person (Article 26), to ensure the legality of the processing of personal data, must be taken into account must, among other things, be carried out with the permission of the data subject or be necessary for the conclusion or performance of a contract binding on the data subject or as a legal requirement, or for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official powers, or in the legitimate interests of a natural or legal entity, provided that the interests or rights and freedoms of the data subject are taken into account.

It is necessary to mention certain documents of the Council of Europe, such as: Recommendation No. R(91)10 On the transfer to third parties of personal data that are at the disposal of public authorities. Recommendations No. R(99)5 Regarding the protection of privacy life on the internet. Recommendation No. R(97)18 On the Protection of Personal Data Collected and Recorded for Statistical Purposes. Recommendations No. R(2000) 13 On the European policy of access to archives. Recommendations No. R(95)4 On protection of personal data in the field telecommunications,

especially in telephony. All these acts are aimed at ensuring respect for private life, information and correspondence, and also determine the conditions under which it is allowed to limit the relevant right of a person. The fight against cybercrime is one of the most urgent problems of the modern world, and it requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach at different levels. Experience of the United States of America and Europe Union in this area can serve as an important source of learning for other countries and regions. Both entities recognized the need to improve legislation to combat cybercrime and created numerous regulatory acts regulating this aspect. An important part of the fight against cybercrimes is investigation in cyber defense and cyber education. The US and the EU are devoting significant resources to developing and strengthening cyber infrastructure and capabilities to detect and respond to cyber threats.

Summarizing, the experience of the US and the EU in the fight against cybercrime shows that effective protection against cyber threats requires a combination of legal, technical and organizational measures. This includes strong legislation, cooperation between sectors, investment in cyber defense and the ability to respond to new and evolving threats. Achieving this goal is important for ensuring security and stability in the digital world.

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## **INFLUENCE OF MARTIAL LAW ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE**

The theoretical foundations of the study of the activities of law enforcement agencies in a state of emergency were laid by leading researchers, including Yu. Barabash, V.V. Belevtseva, S.S. Zasunko, I.V. Kyrylenko, M.P. Kucheryavenko, S.O. Kuznichenko, V.I. Olefir, K.M. Pasinchuk, M.M. Medvid, V.A. Molotay, G.P. Yarmaki, and other scientists.

The activity of state and local government authorities in a state of emergency aims to support the work of management agencies established in the designated territory, which are responsible for the defense of the state. In these conditions, law enforcement agencies hold a special place in the system of government agencies due to the specificity of their tasks. The internal security relies heavily on the effectiveness of their work.

It is crucial to define clearly the competence of law enforcement agencies to achieve these objectives, as only well-defined powers provide legally justified guarantees of their activities. To accomplish successfully the tasks set before law enforcement agencies during a state of emergency, their duties and rights must adhere to the principle that new responsibilities come with new rights [1].

Expanding the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies during a state of emergency is a component of coercive measure system. Personnel of law enforcement agencies must not exceed the boundaries of legal methods and means in their activities related to security. In these circumstances, the expansion of their competence may be necessary since their actions are not always linked to legal violations but can be a result of assessing the situation at hand. Expanding the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies also affects their internal management.

The organization of police work to maintain public order during a state of emergency is determined by the current legislation, including the "Law of Ukraine on the Legal Regime of Martial Law." This organization depends on the assigned tasks and the specific operational situation.

Taking into account the operational situation, information, political, economic, and social conditions, geographic location, and other circumstances, special plans are developed, according to which police personnel and their logistical support are deployed.

These plans are formulated based on specific objectives, such as responding to hostage-taking or the seizure of important facilities, or for locating and apprehending armed criminals that may arise within the service area. Each task requires a separate plan since consolidating them into one general plan would be impractical [3].

There may also be other specific plans that define the forces and resources, units, reserves, heightened readiness options for personnel, communication schemes, specific performers and their responsibilities, and the schedule for implementing measures. The plan also specifies the procedure for its activation.

These plans should be developed in advance, tested through practical training sessions with personnel, and closely correspond to real situations. Typical plans enable time-saving and effective decision-making by considering calculations of forces and resources.

It is also crucial to provide psychological, physical, and professional training for personnel and ensure their resilience. High preparedness of personnel guarantees an efficient response to emergency situations, even if they arise unexpectedly.

Developing plans for a state of emergency requires experience, knowledge of local conditions, and analysis of the operational environment. The plan development process includes the following stages: preparation, direct development, coordination and adjustments, approval, and handover to the executors.

Plans should be flexible and adaptable to specific circumstances, and their development and practical exercises ensure the readiness of the police for action in a state of emergency [2].

In the final, fourth stage, the plan is handed over for execution to the relevant performers. The Chief of Police publishes the plan at operational meetings, during training, briefings, or other forms and declares it as a management decision. Executives familiarize themselves with their functional duties, which they must perform when the plan comes into effect, and receive additional tasks for organizing the implementation of planned actions. If necessary, the plan is disseminated, including its transmission to higher management authorities and other structures responsible for plan execution. Confidentiality is maintained when required due to the confidential nature of planned activities.

When a state of emergency is declared, the Chief of Police must take measures outlined in the preparedness plan for this period. These measures include a set of actions to prepare the police for a state of readiness and to ensure public safety and the maintenance of public order in the territory under police responsibility [3].

Simultaneously, police personnel are informed, and tasks are assigned according to the plan and the current situation.

During the maintenance of public order in a state of emergency, the police employ various methods of social regulation, including persuasion and coercion. However, coercion is only used in cases where it is necessary to protect important facilities or ensure the safety of citizens.

Educational work is considered the primary method by which the police persuade citizens of the importance of complying with legal requirements and adhering to legal norms. However, if necessary, coercion may be used to enforce the law, and in such cases, it is applied rigorously and decisively, beyond the boundaries of the law and moral standards.

Persuasion involves the use of various methods and means to influence the consciousness and behavior of individuals so that they consciously and voluntarily abide by the laws [1].

Internal affairs agencies focus on addressing internal threats that arise during the imposition of a state of emergency in Ukraine. These threats include the criminalization of society, the growth of the illegal "shadow economy," various forms of terrorism, non-compliance with laws, a decrease in the rule of law, and other aspects.

Therefore, the primary goal of the activities of internal affairs agencies during a state of emergency is to counter internal threats. They achieve this goal by addressing various tasks, including combating criminality, especially its organized forms, countering various manifestations of terrorism, and ensuring public safety, among other tasks.

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## **CERTAIN ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF COMBATING CROSS-BORDER CRIME**

In conditions of the general process of European and global integration, political, economic, and social relations that are supported by new information-communicative opportunities, there is an increasing range of crime, and transnational crime is developing new and especially dangerous forms, which in terms of reforming criminal justice organs, adapting Ukraine's legislation to European law, updating investigation practice study, finding out issues and ways to interact with law enforcement agencies in different countries.

Transnational crime is a dangerous form of social pathology, which becomes one of the major threats to the security of the world community, its democratic and economic development in the 21st century [1, p. 56]. Experts estimate that its annual income is about a trillion dollars [2]. As pointed out by U.M. Chornous, the term "Transnational crime", is the general notion that unites the most dangerous crimes threatening the interests of state or world community, basic human rights and freedoms [3, p. 401].

The problem of combating international crime is one of the most relevant and actual in the nations of the world. International crime poses a threat to the existence of the international community itself, since there are organized and concerted criminal unions in a human society now. They interfere not only with the legal but also with the whole of the interstate socioeconomic policy. Organized interstate crime groups do the most dangerous anti-just acts, including violent, encroaching on rights and freedoms of citizens, undermine the economy and order in the nations of the world and state bodies in various countries, in the UN activity, its member organizations and other international organizations. This fact is of urgent importance for global community in combating international crime, concerning ensuring international security and even the survival of mankind.

Defining the main areas of international cooperation in the field of trans – border crime, a special role must be set forth by the International Secretarial Office of the Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the National Central Office of Interpol of Ukraine.

Ukraine, as an independent state, officially applied and entered Interpol in 1992, while Ukrainian law enforcement started working with the International Police Organization since the Soviet Union times. The Status of the National Central Bureau was defined in Government Decree on 25.03.93 #220. The Ministry of Internal Affairs (now called the National Police) acted as the Ukrainian Bureau. In connection with this the majority of the central apparatus staff has been increased by 35 units [5]. In our opinion based on the scientific search and analysis, the Interpol is trusted the greatest powers in combating cross-border crimes, the information exchange, criminal activity prevention. To provide the function of the National Central Bureau the Interpol sends a request about criminal offences and criminals, wanted persons, objects, documents, keeping an eye on the suspect, receives and controls realization of similar requests from abroad etc.

As to another direction of cooperation between national law enforcement and foreign partners, we find it appropriate to outline the informational, judicial and forensic activities, including the exchange of criminalist information.

Of great importance for ensuring full international cooperation has entering of DNDEC of Ukraine in 2002 to the European Network of Criminals (ENFSI), which includes 63 leading expert institutions from 36 countries in Europe. Under the patronage of this prestigious international organization and the U.S. Justice Department has long been taking steps to authenticate the software of the IUS lab under the international ISO/IES 17025. The given activity here predicted the creation of a teaching system for qualified judicial experts; the installation of laboratory complexes at the modern scientific and technical level; the implementation of management as an expert's [6, p. 34–35].

In the context of the above – mentioned activities, we will take the lead in the activities of the IUS: organizing the work of judicial institutions and their units; taking special knowledge in the process of trial; performing judicial examinations; providing a functional criminal accounting and information-searching systems; introducing the expert practice of new research, modern expert methods; performing international cooperation; preparation, re-preparation and training; improving the scientific-methodology base in the field of criminology and judicial expertise.

In a survey, the vast majority of respondents from the number of practical workers said that the overall task of the IUC service is international cooperation (designed 61.7 % of experts).

In conclusion it must be noted that cooperation in the field of trans-border crime has been very relevant and promising in view of the reality of the present. In recent decades the Ukrainian law enforcement system has gone through complex but effective reforms, including international cooperation; it has been established that close cooperation and cooperation between foreign partners and national agencies of criminal justice is not possible without direct implementation of foreign experience, but the adoption of better patterns of legislation based on law enforcement.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF FIGHTING CRIME IN JAPAN**

The current conditions of crime pose a serious problem for strengthening national security and establishing democratic development in the vast majority of states. Over the past decade, there has been an increase in crime rates. In general, violent crime in the world is growing by 9 % every year.

This phenomenon is facilitated by the absence of a unified national concept of combating crime, and the inconsistency of national, regional, and sectoral state targeted social prevention

programs in the relevant areas does not contribute to the prevention of crime in the country. This situation does not comply with the proclaimed constitutional provisions on a social, democratic and legal state, since the current situation does not take into account the realities of our time, as the fight against crime has long been a global world problem that has become not only national but also international and transnational in nature [1].

After the end of World War II, Japan embarked on the path of market and democratic transformation, but did not lose national forms of traditional social control.

Currently, Japan has the status of one of the safest countries in the world. The most common crimes here include the theft of a bicycle or umbrellas left outside a store [2].

However, despite this, it has not been able to avoid manifestations of organized crime. Some authors believe that organized crime in Japan emerged earlier than in Western countries, namely during the period of feudalism, more than 200 years ago. Japan has traditionally been characterized by a highly diverse criminal environment. "Yakuza" in Japanese means "idler", "hooligan", "gambler". Criminal groups in Japan are now commonly referred to as "yakuza".

Among the varieties of "yakuza" are such groups as the Yamaguchi-gumi (one of the largest criminal organizations in the world, which receives billions of dollars in revenue per year from extortion, arms trafficking, pimping, drug trafficking, as well as construction and real estate operations). The headquarters is located in the Japanese city of Kobe, but the organization extends its influence throughout Japan, as well as to Asia and the United States.

"The Inagawa Kai" is the third largest criminal group in the Japanese Yakuza mafia. The number of members is about 15,000. The group is based in the Kanto region.

"The Sumiyoshi Kai", or sometimes the Sumiyoshi Rengo, is the second largest criminal group in Japan. The number of members is about 20,000 people. The word "Sumiyoshi" itself is the name of a neighborhood in Osaka. This group differs from the others in that it has a less strict chain of command between its members and also has international criminal ties.

Representatives of organized crime ("borokudan") are present in the Government of Japan and other government agencies. But in general, the crime rate in this country can be characterized as low. Its prevalence and nature do not interfere with the development of the

Japanese economy, high technologies, and high positions in the world rankings of human development. [3, p. 126]

The low level of crime in Japan is due to a number of factors: socio-economic, socio-psychological, legal, organizational, managerial, technological and other.

The Japanese model of crime prevention includes the following prevention strategies:

1) the long-term implementation of the "community policing" strategy (a policy of focusing on local communities);

2) measures within the framework of general social crime prevention;

3) effective criminal policy;

4) implementation of science and technology achievements in crime prevention activities. [3, p. 126]

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### **APPROACHES TO FIGHTING CRIME IN SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

The experience of fighting crime in foreign countries is a relevant and important source of study for the development of crime reduction strategies. The construction of an effective system of fighting crime helps in ensuring the correct forms of government order. Improvement of regulatory and legal support and normative regulation of state policy in the field of combating organized crime, taking into account the practice of EU member states, is detailed in Order No. 1126-p of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Different

countries apply various approaches to this issue, relying on their unique features. The implementation of the strategy is the formation of mechanisms for the prevention of organized crime with the involvement of international cooperation [1].

The US partners pay great attention to police reforms, the use of modern technologies and cooperation with the public to improve security. One of the most structurally complex police systems is characterized by the training of highly trained specialists in academies with strict selection and federal centers. Special units and departments responsible for crime investigation and prompt response are being created. A strong judicial system plays a key role in determining the guilt and punishment of criminals, while the correctional system and its institutions rehabilitate criminals and convicts. Many programs and initiatives aim to prevent crime through education, employment programs and social support [2].

The UK experience is also important in this context. High standards of civic behavior in Great Britain have been shaped by political and legislative measures, moral changes and more effective social control over the actions of civil servants. This country has a long tradition of regulating legislation to solve crime prevention issues, including local police and public safety departments, offering continuous measures with the cooperation of the population [3, p. 2].

Fighting crime is a complex and multifaceted process that includes various approaches and initiatives. Poland is actively developing crime prevention methods aimed at preventing crimes among the population, especially among young people. One of these programs is working with school children and teenagers to prevent their involvement in criminal activities. Information campaigns and events aimed at raising citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities, as well as reducing the risk of becoming victims of crime, are also conducted. Poland also actively cooperates with other countries and international organizations in the fight against crime. This cooperation includes the exchange of information, joint investigation of criminal cases, and participation in international operations to stop transnational criminal groups. In Poland, attention is also paid to the rehabilitation of persons who have committed crimes. This program is aimed at punishing and rehabilitating criminals and returning them to society as useful members. In general, Poland is constantly improving its approaches to fighting crime and ensuring the safety of its citizens [3, p. 3].

In France, in 1983, the National Crime Prevention Council was created, which includes members of parliament, mayors,

ministers, experts and representatives of business structures. The head of this council is the prime minister of the country. The task of the Council is to finance crime prevention programs, provide information to the public about the crime situation, develop a national policy in the field of combating crime, promote state anti-crime initiatives, coordinate interaction between local authorities, public organizations and the private sector [4, p. 5].

In Japan new programs were introduced a long time ago to maintain a low level of criminalization in Japanese society, it is explained by the active support of the police in the prevention of crimes and high discipline of the population. In Japan, the prevention system is aimed at the development of local crime prevention programs, including the analysis of the crime situation and the implementation of specific preventive measures. Rehabilitation aid bodies perform preventive functions and work with voluntary and full-time employees. Municipal programs, with the participation of the local population, are also widely used for this purpose. In Japan, there is a national crime prevention association that operates at various levels, including each police station, and interacts with neighborhood self-government committees through crime prevention points. For the prevention of crimes among minors, there is an association and relevant structures in all prefectures [4, p. 4].

The experience of countries such as the USA, Great Britain, Poland and Japan shows that an effective fight against crime requires a combination of different approaches and initiatives, such as education, employment factor, social support and cooperation with other countries and bodies. In France, for example, there is a national crime prevention council that coordinates the actions of various actors to prevent crime. For Ukraine, this experience can be useful in the development and implementation of crime reduction strategies, in particular, taking into account best practices from other countries, improving the quality of police work, using modern technologies, interacting with the public, and rehabilitating convicts.

The overall conclusion from given above is that fighting crime is a complex and diverse process, and countries with their experiences can be valuable sources for developing their own crime reduction strategies. The main types of crime control that different countries are working on include police reform, the use of modern technology, cooperation with the public to improve safety, improvement of judicial and correctional systems.

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## **THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLE OF THE FBI'S WORK**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, commonly known as the FBI, stands as a paragon of unwavering dedication to its mission, which has evolved over time to meet the complex challenges of our ever-changing world.

In the course of this presentation, we shall embark on a meticulous exploration of the FBI's origins, its core objectives, its remarkable achievements, and the multifaceted challenges it encounters in an era marked by technological innovation and global intricacies. Through this lens, we endeavor to gain a comprehensive understanding of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, its historical significance, and the pivotal role it plays in preserving the integrity of USA legal and security framework.

### **History of creating bureau**

The history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a compelling narrative rooted in the need for a centralized and professional law enforcement agency to combat crime, particularly during a time of national upheaval. Established on July 26, 1908, as the Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Justice, the FBI's origins can be traced to a period marked by rapid industrialization, urbanization, and an associated increase in criminal activity.

One of the pivotal events that led to the FBI's creation was the Mann Act of 1910, which made it illegal to transport women across state lines for immoral purposes. This law necessitated a federal agency capable of enforcing it. In 1919, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer further expanded the role of the Bureau of Investigation to address the perceived threat of radicalism following World War I, particularly the Red Scare. This marked a significant shift in the Bureau's focus from purely criminal matters to include counterintelligence.

The FBI's transformation continued throughout the 20th century, with key moments including its involvement in major cases like the Lindbergh kidnapping, the investigation of organized crime, the pursuit of bank robbers during the Great Depression, and its crucial role in enforcing civil rights laws. The Bureau's mandate further expanded with the passage of the National Security Act of 1947, which allowed it to participate in intelligence and counterintelligence activities.

In the post-9/11 era, the FBI's focus evolved to include the prevention of terrorism, cybercrime, and the safeguarding of national security. Today, the FBI stands as a multifaceted agency, dedicated to upholding the law, protecting the nation, and serving as a global symbol of law enforcement excellence. Its history is not only a testament to its enduring mission but also a reflection of the ever-evolving challenges and complexities of American society and the world.

### **What do FBI investigate**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is tasked with investigating a wide range of matters to protect and uphold the rule of law within the United States.

1. Counterterrorism: The FBI plays a pivotal role in countering terrorism by investigating threats, monitoring potential terrorist activities, and collaborating with other agencies to prevent terrorist attacks on U.S. soil.

2. Counterintelligence: The Bureau is responsible for safeguarding national security by identifying and neutralizing espionage activities and safeguarding critical technologies and information.

3. Cybercrime: With the rise of digital technology, the FBI is deeply involved in investigating cybercrimes, such as hacking, ransom ware attacks, and online fraud.

4. Public Corruption: The FBI investigates public officials and law enforcement officers who engage in corrupt practices that

undermine the public's trust and the integrity of government institutions.

5. **Organized Crime:** The Bureau continues its historic role in investigating and combating organized crime, including criminal syndicates involved in activities such as racketeering and drug trafficking.

6. **Civil Rights:** The FBI takes a proactive stance in safeguarding civil rights by investigating hate crimes, human trafficking, and discrimination, ensuring that all citizens are treated fairly and equally under the law.

7. **White-Collar Crime:** This includes investigating complex financial crimes, such as corporate fraud, insider trading, and healthcare fraud.

8. **Violent Crime:** The FBI assists in investigating violent crimes such as serial killings, bank robberies, and crimes against children, contributing to the safety of communities.

9. **Transnational Crimes:** The Bureau tackles international criminal enterprises engaged in drug trafficking, money laundering, and other transnational crimes that impact the United States.

### **The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program**

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, as documented on the FBI's official website ([www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov)), is a comprehensive initiative aimed at collecting and analyzing crime and law enforcement data across the United States. Established in 1930, the UCR Program is a vital component of the nation's efforts to maintain public safety and make informed policy decisions.

The UCR Program encompasses various aspects of crime reporting, with a primary focus on the collection of data related to seven major crime categories, known as Part I offenses, which include violent crimes (such as murder, rape, and robbery) and property crimes (such as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft). Participating law enforcement agencies across the country provide data on these offenses, which is then compiled and made available to the public through annual reports and data publications.

The program also collects information on various law enforcement personnel, including sworn officers and civilian staff, to offer insights into the demographics and composition of the law enforcement community. Additionally, the UCR Program collaborates with agencies nationwide to track hate crimes, human trafficking, and other specialized offenses.

The data collected through the UCR Program serves as a crucial resource for policymakers, law enforcement agencies,

researchers, and the public, allowing for the evaluation of crime trends and the development of effective crime prevention and law enforcement strategies. The FBI's website provides access to these statistics and reports, contributing to transparency and informed decision-making in the realm of public safety and criminal justice.

### **How does the FBI work a case?**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) employs a systematic and multifaceted approach when working on a case. This approach includes the following key steps:

–Initiation: Cases can be initiated in various ways, including through tips from the public, leads from other law enforcement agencies, or proactive investigations by FBI agents. Each case is assessed to determine its jurisdiction and relevance to federal law.

–Investigation: Once a case is initiated, FBI agents and analysts work to gather evidence and intelligence related to the alleged criminal activity. This may involve conducting interviews, collecting physical evidence, and utilizing advanced technology and forensics.

–Collaboration: The FBI often collaborates with other law enforcement agencies, both at the federal and state levels, as well as with international partners, when cases involve multiple jurisdictions or cross-border issues.

–Legal Process: If the evidence suggests that a federal crime has been committed, the FBI may seek search warrants, subpoenas, or other legal tools to gather additional information and build a case.

–Analysis: FBI analysts play a crucial role in reviewing and interpreting the collected data to identify patterns, connections, and potential suspects.

–Arrest and Prosecution: When there is sufficient evidence, the FBI may make arrests and work with federal prosecutors to build a case for trial.

–Ongoing Monitoring: The FBI continues to monitor cases even after arrests and prosecutions to ensure that court orders and sentences are enforced.

–Intelligence Gathering: In some cases, the FBI may use intelligence and counterterrorism methods to address national security threats.

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## **SECTOR OF ECONOMY IS IN THE SAFETY SPHERE OF ITALY**

The sector of the economy is a set of several elements of the national economy, which are characterized by common industry, technological, organizational, legal and other characteristics. This makes it possible to single out the components of the economic system and parts of the national economy for theoretical or applied purposes.

Italy is an industrial and agricultural country with a sufficient level of economic development. The specialization of the Italian economy, which is based on the use of its inherent advantages, which contribute to the development of a number of sectors of industry, agriculture, transport and services, determines the country's place in the international division of labor.

The peculiarities of the development of the Italian economy and its structure are influenced by such factors as natural conditions, historical and economic specifics, the active role of the state in economic processes, the level of concentration of production and capital [2, p. 235].

Analyzing the current state of the Italian economy, it is necessary to pay attention to the following shortcomings and problems in the country's development:

1. Deterioration of the economic situation after joining the Eurozone.

After joining the Eurozone, the country's government sharply weakened financial discipline, as a result of which the primary budget surplus was reduced almost 17 times. If Italy had a lira, it would have depreciated long ago. The government would have to spend more funds to pay off the debt, which would quickly lead to a crisis. And then the government would have no choice but to carry out reforms. But when Italy's default is not threatened, the authorities can avoid politically unpopular reforms.

The government has tried to implement economic reforms, but most economists consider them insufficient to solve the country's long-term economic problems. The probability of economic growth in Italy is only 20%. But such a scenario requires that, on the one hand, the country first survives a small cleaning crisis, and on the

other hand, that growth rates in Germany, whose domestic market is very important for Italian manufacturers, are maintained.

2. Deficiencies in the system of social protection of the population.

Today, the social protection system of Italy is characterized by a list of unresolved issues. One of the main problems of Italian social policy is the traditional difference in the incomes of the population in the northern and southern regions, which is reflected in unemployment statistics. Against the background of general unemployment in Italy (11.3 %), the unemployment rate in the north of the country was about 7.5 %, and in the south – more than 20 %. This refers to the disability pension, which in economically weak regions, in addition to its main purpose, performs the role of unemployment aid and social assistance.

The Italian economy is becoming more and more unbalanced: only producers of luxury goods and modern production make a profit on foreign markets. Sectors such as automotive, home appliances, cheap fabrics and clothing lost their ability to compete. The decline in the production of household appliances is indicative: back in 2007, Italy was one of the leaders in this sector, producing 24 million units. In 2012, production fell to 13 million units and continues to decline. Italy moved capacity to countries with cheap labor, but this led to rising unemployment and a widening gap in the level of development between the industrial north and the agrarian south [1, p. 165].

To ensure the sustainable development of the Italian economy, a set of measures aimed at reforming the political and socio-economic institutions of the country should be developed, the key areas of which are the following:

- reforming the budget policy and making changes to the current tax legislation;

- reforming industrial policy and improving the business climate in the country to ensure economic growth and development of competition;

- reforming the investment policy by improving the investment climate, simplifying the procedure for injecting foreign investments into various sectors of the economy, encouraging the joint participation of private and state structures in the implementation of various economic and investment projects;

- reformation of governmental and public institutions in the field of foreign trade relations, whose work began to be directed exclusively to the support of Italian exporters when entering international markets;

–reforming the pension system, labor legislation and social protection of the population with the aim of increasing revenues to the budget and reducing expenditures on social programs.

At the current stage, Italy is one of the best partners for global cooperation. For further joint fruitful cooperation between countries, it is expedient for international organizations to develop a plan of measures regarding the information base of taxation, business rules, possibilities of various forms of cooperation with the state, creation of a favorable atmosphere at both the social and political levels.

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### **FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITIES DURING THE STATE OF MARTIAL LAW**

Under the martial law, almost all state institutions will undergo changes in powers, competences, rights and obligations and procedures. The National Police is not an exception: a significant number of changes have been made to the regulations governing its activities that regulate the functioning of this body during martial law.

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" 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, 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 people 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".

So what has been changed for the National Police during the period of martial law on the territory of Ukraine?

1. Uniformity of police officers.

As a general rule, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is required to carry a special badge. However, the number of cases in which wearing an ID-shield is not mandatory has been expanded: when it prevents the implementation of operative-search 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 court employees 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.

Also, during martial law on the territory of Ukraine, it is not mandatory to place identification numbers or special ID-shields on individual protective equipment of police officers in the event that they perform their duties using such equipment.

2. The police forces expanded rights to use improvised means and coercive measures. In peacetime, in the order and cases defined by law, police officers are allowed to use coercive measures such as physical influence (force), special means (truncheons, handcuffs, tear gas and irritants, etc.), firearms. Police officers are prohibited from using coercive measures that are not provided for by law.

However, during martial law, if it is necessary to repel an attack or to arrest a person who committed an offense and/or resists a police officer, a police officer has the right to use both coercive measures and improvised means.

Police officers are also given the right to apply coercive measures to persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine without taking into account certain restrictions and prohibitions defined by law (in particular, it is allowed to use coercive measures without warning, to inflict blows with special

means without restrictions on the location of their infliction, as well as use of firearms).

3. Use of technical devices by police officers. The police are allowed to use the following technical devices during wartime:

1) photo and video equipment, including equipment operating in automatic mode, technical devices and technical means for detecting and/or recording offenses;

2) technical devices and technical means for detecting radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats;

3) unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means of countering their use;

4) special technical means of checking for the presence of alcohol intoxication;

5) specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and number plates of vehicles.

Photo and video equipment can be fixed on uniforms, on unmanned aerial vehicles, official vehicles, ships or other floating vehicles, as well as placed on the outer perimeter of roads and buildings. The police are given the right to use information obtained with the help of photo and video equipment that is in someone else's possession.

4. The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was supplemented by Art. 901, 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.

5. Attestation of police officers and official investigations

Police officers are not certified during martial law. Public control over police activities is also not carried out.

At the same time, the legislator added a new section to 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", which regulates the procedure for conducting an official investigation during wartime.

Thus, even during wartime, in the event of a violation of official discipline by a police officer, by order of the head of the police, an official investigation may be conducted against such a person. The basis for the appointment of an official investigation is

the appeal of citizens, officials, other police officers, mass media or the direct detection of a disciplinary offense by a police official. The term of official investigation is 15 days, but can be extended up to 30 days. During the investigation, the police officer may be suspended from his post.

If a police officer is found guilty of a disciplinary offense, one of the following disciplinary sanctions may be applied to the police officer: reprimand, reprimand, severe reprimand, warning of incomplete service compliance, demotion in special rank by one level, dismissal from the position, dismissal from police service.

All in all, as we can see there are some real changes to the current legislation in the field of law enforcement activity. Thus, we should promote and develop these changes in order to improve the conditions for our police forces.

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### **APPROACHES TO COMBATE CYBERCRIME AND CYBERTERRORISM: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE USA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Cyberspace has become an important part of modern life where we do electronic financial transactions, exchange personal information, and manage important systems like energy and transportation, but as the number of users and the amount of data increases, cyberspace has become the perfect place for cybercriminals to do cybercrime, to steal confidential information and to harm computer systems, and to take advantage of the threat, the United States and the European Union to fight cybercrime, and the Cyberspace has become a field for fighting criminals and law enforcement.

## **Part 1: American Experience**

The U.S. information security development began early in the 19th century. It was during this time that a new U.S. legislation was created in the outside information security area, including an array of federal laws, laws of states and norms, together creating a legal basis for the creation and implementation of state security policies. The basics of them are the National Defense Strategy (2003), a review of cybersecurity (Cyber Security Review, 2009), the Imitations of all – national cyber security issues (2010), the Strategy of the U.S.

## **Part 2: European Union Experience**

In Budapest in 2001, 35 states (Council of Europe countries, as well as Australia, the Dominican Republic, Japan, Panama, and the USA) signed the Convention on Cybercrime, which remains the most relevant international treaty to this day. The Convention calls for the protection of people and their rights against cybercrime. Ukraine ratified the convention in 2005.

The signing of the document was due to the need to cooperate with the state in the investigation or reinvestigation of criminal offenses related to computer systems and data, or for the purpose of collecting evidence in electronic form, although cybercrimes, for the most part, are transnational innature.

Currently, only 10 of the 27 countries of the European Union are currently pursuing cyber security strategies. Currently, the European Strategy of Cybertech, United Kingdom, Finland, France, and the Netherlands has been developed. The European Union is giving great attention to cyber security and cybersecurity. In the context of Digital Europe, European Strategy, which defines the priorities and strategy for the fight against cybercrime. The European Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) is an example of how to regulate personal data in the European Union. It calls for high-level cybersecurity and provides high-level frauds.

There are also special cybercrime systems in the EU. They can be divided into two groups in general. The first group is for the formation and implementation of national policy in the fight against cybercrime. The second group is for preventing and investigating crimes in cyberspace. The National Security Policy for cybersecurity policy is for organizing a general complement or foreordination. Yes, the General Competitive Agency is the Finland Security Committee, the Center for National Information Administration, the National Safety Management for Safety and Prevention of Terrorism, the Ministry of Administration and the introduction of Digital Technology in Poland. The series of

foreign countries has also created special organs that are the implementation and policy implementation of cybersecurity policy. This is how the National Service for Information Administration, the National Information Administration, and the Management of Technology, are also available.

So the United States and the European Union have a lot in common with their approach to cybercrime, both of which recognize the importance of co-operation between sectors, including public and private sectors, and they are also actively working on building and improving legislation aimed at counteracting cybercrime.

The fight against cyberspace crime is an important task for modern society, and the United States and the European Union are implementing different approaches to the problem by choosing a combination of legal, technical, and organizational action. Both regions are trying to ensure high levels of cyber security and to cooperate at an international level to achieve this goal. In further research we can take a closer look at specific examples of successful measures and their effect on the reduction of cybercrime.

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## **SOME PECULIARTIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Unfortunately, Ukraine is now under constant shelling and almost the whole world knows about it. It is very difficult to live and work under martial law, but I would like to focus on the work of National Police of Ukraine.

In general, during the martial law period, three laws of Ukraine concerning the National Police were adopted: 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 optimise the activities of the police, including during martial law" – is in force temporarily, for the period of introduction of martial law in Ukraine, implementation of measures to ensure national security and defence, repulsion and deterrence of armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine and 60 days thereafter;

The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Missing Persons" and other legislative acts of Ukraine on Improving the Legal Regulation of Public Relations Related to the Acquisition of the Status of Missing Persons in Special Circumstances" [1]. So what has changed for the National Police during the period of martial law in Ukraine?

**Firstly, the police uniform.** As a general rule, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is obliged to carry a special badge. However, the range of cases when wearing a badge is not mandatory has been expanded: when it interferes with operational and search activities, covert investigative 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 court and law enforcement officials and their close relatives, or when exercising powers during martial law.

Accordingly, for the duration of martial law, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is not required to carry a special badge.

Also, during the martial law on the territory of Ukraine, it is not mandatory to place identification numbers or special badges on

individual protective equipment of police officers if they perform their duties using the following means.

**Secondly, powers of the police.** Receive emergency calls by shortened telephone number 102; upon written request in accordance with the procedure established by law, receive free of charge from state bodies and territorial communities, legal entities of state ownership information necessary for the performance of powers and tasks of the police, including in relation to prisoners of war:

- to escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as to provide their protection in the courtroom;

- to detain in temporary detention centers, as provided by law, persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses; persons subject to a preventive measure of detention; persons subject to administrative arrest; accused and convicted persons;

- to organize work on granting, depriving and confirming police officers' access to special explosive works;

- to provide technical and forensic support for the inspection of the scene of an incident, including those related to fires and special explosive works on the facts of explosions, reports of detection of explosive objects, and the threat of an explosion;

- to represent and ensure the fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in Interpol and act as the National Central Bureau of Interpol;

- to cooperate with Europol and act as the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol;

- to organize interaction of law enforcement agencies and other state bodies of Ukraine with Interpol and Europol, as well as with the competent authorities of other states on issues within the scope of Interpol and Europol;

- to collect biometric data of individuals;

- to carry out administrative supervision.

**Thirdly, police measures.** The police are now able to check documents and record the data contained in the documents if a person has external features similar to those of a person who has unauthorizedly left a place of detention for prisoners of war.

The police have the right to stop vehicles if there is information indicating that the driver or passenger of the vehicle is a person who has unauthorizedly left a place of detention for prisoners of war.

According to the new version, the police will be able to use such technical means as unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means to counter their use; specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and license plates of vehicles.

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 emergency or when detaining a person who has committed an offense and is resisting, a police officer may use any means at hand, not only special means.

Summarizing all mentioned above, a police officer has the right to use coercive measures against persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine, without regard to the requirements and prohibitions relating to the procedure for the use of coercive measures, the procedure for the use of special means and the procedure for the use of firearms. Russia's rapid full-scale invasion of Ukraine has left the country's defense and security forces, such as the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, and the National Guard of Ukraine, focused, resilient, and in need of clear leadership. Leaders play a key role in preventing personnel from becoming disadapted and disoriented. They must ensure that efforts are organized in a way that achieves positive results and minimizes losses. The purpose of the study is to examine the views and opinions of scholars and practitioners on law enforcement by the National Police of Ukraine. Based on the results obtained, it is concluded that there have been certain changes in the legislation and responsibilities of the National Police of Ukraine, as well as in the performance of their duties by police officers. They persistently and diligently fulfill all their tasks and responsibilities. They work for the benefit of the people and their country, even in difficult conditions of martial law.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE BY MINORS IN ENGLAND AND UKRAINE**

Compensation for damages caused by minors in England and Ukraine may have some similarities, but also notable differences due to differences in their legal systems. In England, compensation for damages caused by minors is governed by several legal principles and considerations. In England, parents or legal guardians can be held financially responsible for the actions of their children, including for harm caused by minors. This principle is often called "joint responsibility". [1] Parents may be liable for damages caused by their child up to a certain limit. Specific rules and restrictions may vary depending on the circumstances. As for the age of criminal responsibility, in England it is 10 years. This means that children under the age of 10 are considered incapable of forming criminal intent and cannot be held criminally liable. Children between the ages of 10 and 17 may be exposed to the criminal justice system, but the approach taken tends to focus more on rehabilitation and support rather than punishment. [4] If the minor is found guilty of causing damage, the court can issue a decision on compensation. This order requires the minor or his parents to pay restitution to the victim to cover the cost of the damage. The amount of compensation is determined by the court and depends on the specific circumstances of the case. In some cases, if the minor or their parents are unable to pay compensation, there are victim compensation funds. These funds are created to provide compensation when the person responsible for the damage is unable to meet their financial obligations. In cases where a minor is the victim of a crime, they may be entitled to compensation through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA). CICA provides compensation to victims of violent crime, including minors, to help them recover from physical and psychological trauma. [3] If the minor's actions have resulted in damage, their parent's insurance policy may be able to cover the cost of the damage, depending on the terms of the policy. However, coverage may not be available for all types of damage or certain willful acts.

In Ukraine, compensation for damages caused by minors is governed by Ukrainian law, and there are several important

considerations and features to keep in mind when dealing with such situations. In Ukraine, the age of criminal responsibility is usually 14 years. This means that children under the age of 14 are recognized as incapable of forming criminal intent and cannot bear criminal responsibility for their actions. Instead, the actions of very young children are often recognized as administrative offenses. As S.Ya. Remenyak notes: "When considering the grounds of responsibility of parents (persons who replace them) for damage caused by minors, here we are dealing with two offenses. The first offense was committed by minor children, causing harm, the second was committed by the parents of these children (persons who replace them), not raising them properly and not supervising them properly." [2] Minors between the ages of 14 and 18 can be held administratively, not criminally, responsible for their actions. This can lead to punishments such as fines, community service or educational measures. Legal consequences for minors depend on the specific circumstances of the case. In Ukraine, parents or legal guardians are legally responsible for the actions of their children and may be financially responsible for any damage caused by their minor children. Parents may be obliged to compensate the victims for the damage caused by their child, within the limits set by the legislation of Ukraine. In cases of injury to minors, the injured party may file a civil lawsuit for damages. The court may order parents or guardians to pay compensation. The amount of compensation is determined by the court, taking into account the amount of damages and other significant factors. Like England, Ukraine may have compensation funds or mechanisms to provide assistance to victims when the guilty minor or their parents cannot afford to pay the damages. These funds are intended to ensure that victims receive compensation even in cases of financial hardship. Regarding the responsibility of parents, the Ukrainian legislation determines that compensation for the illegal actions of their minor children can be covered by various types of insurance, for example, family liability insurance.

Indeed, as has been highlighted, there are both similarities and notable differences in how compensation for damages caused by minors is treated in England and Ukraine due to differences in their legal systems. This work examines the peculiarities and differences of the legal systems of England and Ukraine regarding compensation for damage caused by minors. While there may be similarities, such as parental responsibility and insurance, there are also clear differences, as each country has its own unique approach to dealing with such issues.

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## **COMBATING CYBERCRIME IN THE USA**

Cybercrime poses a significant threat to individuals, organizations, and the nation as a whole. For example, ransomware attacks – an increasingly common and dangerous form of cybercrime – have been launched against public elementary and secondary schools across the country. During these attacks, schools' computer systems were hijacked using malicious software, preventing their use and resulting in monetary losses to individual school districts of up to \$1 million, as well as weeks of lost learning [1].

As another example, the U.S. Marshals Service reported in February that it had been the victim of a ransomware attack where hackers accessed sensitive files, including information about investigative targets and employees' personal data [1].

As technology continues to advance, so does the sophistication of cybercriminals. To effectively combat cybercrime in the United States, a multi-faceted approach involving law enforcement, government agencies, private sector collaboration and public awareness is crucial.

The first key element in combating cybercrime is a robust legal framework. The USA has enacted various cybercrime laws, such as the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA) and the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA). These laws provide the legal basis for prosecuting cybercriminals. However,

they require periodic updates to keep pace with evolving threats. Legislation should be reviewed and revised to address new technologies and threats, while ensuring that civil liberties are protected [2].

Secondly, effective law enforcement and cybercrime task forces are essential. Federal agencies like the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security play a critical role in investigating and prosecuting cybercriminals. Collaboration among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies is vital to share intelligence and resources. Moreover, the government should invest in training and equipping law enforcement personnel with the necessary skills and tools to combat cybercrime effectively.

Collaboration with the private sector is another crucial aspect of cybercrime prevention. Private companies often possess valuable cybersecurity expertise and data. Public-private partnerships can enhance the sharing of threat intelligence and best practices. The government should incentivize companies to invest in cybersecurity and promptly report cyber incidents. Legislation like the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA) encourages such cooperation.

Furthermore, public awareness and education are essential in preventing cybercrime. Many cyberattacks are facilitated by human error, such as falling victim to phishing scams. Government and private organizations should conduct public awareness campaigns and provide resources to educate individuals and businesses on cybersecurity best practices [3].

In addition, international cooperation is indispensable in combating cybercrime. Many cybercriminals operate across national borders, making it necessary for the USA to work with other countries on extradition and information sharing. International treaties and agreements can help establish norms for behavior in cyberspace.

Finally, technological advancements in cybersecurity are fundamental. Continuous research and development in cybersecurity technologies are essential to stay ahead of cybercriminals. The government should invest in research and development programs, and private companies should focus on innovation in cybersecurity products and services.

In conclusion, combating cybercrime in the USA requires a comprehensive approach that includes legal frameworks, law enforcement, public-private cooperation, public awareness, international cooperation, and technological advancements. As the cyber threat landscape continues to evolve, the nation must adapt and

strengthen its defenses to protect individuals, businesses, and critical infrastructure from the ever-present danger of cybercrime.

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**EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING DRUG  
TRAFFICKING IN THE USA**

Throughout history, the United States has fought against drug trafficking and has gained a wealth of experience in combating this crime. Narcotic substances and illegal drug trafficking constitute one of the most serious threats to society, security and public health.

The relevance of this topic in the field of the experience of combating drug trade in the United States of America.

The drug trade in the United States deserves special attention because its serious impact on society and the economy. At the beginning of the 20th century, a large-scale trade in narcotics and later in other drugs such as cocaine and marijuana, began. Increasing consumption of these substances led to epidemics and crime.

According to the estimates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United States has achieved the greatest success in the fight against illegal drug trafficking, where the number of drug users has halved over the last decade. The main reason for this is that the fight against drugs in the country has become truly national and includes efforts both on the governmental line and on the line of non-governmental structures. Key elements of this work is the

development of long-term strategies, broad international cooperation to prevent the entry of drugs into the US territory, involvement in the campaign against drugs the most significant political and public figures [1, p. 194].

To counteract this, huge resources were mobilized and mass information propaganda began, primarily the funds were directed to the creation of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), in addition to the DEA, various US special services are involved in the fight against drug trafficking. This activity is carried out jointly by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the State Department, customs, the Coast Guard, the IRS, the police, and many others. During the years of DEA's existence, this agency has opened several dozens of representative offices in different countries of the world.

The most difficult DEA operation was the hunt for Pablo Escobar and his cartel Medellin, many years of effort and hard work were needed to arrest all the accomplices and Pablo himself, because the drug cartels were a very well-structured organization that caused many complications.

Law enforcement efforts were increasingly directed at Pablo Escobar, the kingpin of the Medellin cartel. In June 1991, Escobar surrendered to authorities, and was put in Envigado prison [2, p. 68].

A new wave of drug trafficking has hit the United States as it faces the deadliest drug crisis in the country's history, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, with synthetic opioids a major driver of the continued rise in drug overdose deaths. Moreover, transnational crime exploits weak institutions, exacerbates social vulnerability, and simultaneously promotes and perpetuates conflict and instability. INL's work to disrupt and reduce illicit drug markets and transnational crime focuses on both the supply and demand aspects of illicit substances and the proceeds of crime [3].

Over many years of fighting the drug trade, the US government has realized that it is not enough to fight the drug cartels, it is necessary to carry out an internal policy on the harmfulness of drugs, to solve the problem of migrants, and to improve the living standards of the poor population. For this, a certain strategy was developed:

- law and order: the law in the United States provides for severe penalties for those involved in the drug trade;
- drug courts: some counties in the US have specialized courts that deal with cases related to drug trafficking. This helps speed up the processing of cases and assign appropriate punishments;

– police activities: law enforcement agencies are actively investigating drug traffickers, organized crime groups and drug laboratories;

– international cooperation: the United States cooperates with other countries to combat transnational drug trafficking;

– education and prevention: the government and non-profit organizations conduct information campaigns about the dangers of drugs and their health consequences;

– rehabilitation and therapy: treatment and rehabilitation programs are provided for individuals who have become addicted to drugs to help them return to a healthy life;

– financial struggle: the US government is taking steps to confiscate the property and assets of drug traffickers and drug cartels, depriving them of their resources;

– syringe exchange programs: some cities in the US have syringe exchange programs that aim to reduce the spread of infections among drug users.

These methods and strategies combine to create a comprehensive approach to combating drug trafficking in the United States. However, this remains an eternal challenge and society continues to look for new ways to overcome this problem.

The United States has a complex and impressive history of combating drug trafficking, emphasizing legislative measures, law enforcement, international cooperation, and social policies. This multifaceted approach underscores the importance of addressing both drug supply and demand, with recent challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The United States demonstrates that a comprehensive effort involving the government, public and international cooperation is essential in the ongoing fight against drug trafficking for the safety and well-being of its citizens.

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## **INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION**

Let's start with the history of the creation of Interpol. It began in Europe, it was quite easy for lawbreakers to commit crimes in one state and hide in another. For example, commit a crime in Belgium, and an hour later be in Germany. As early as 1889, the founding meeting of the International Union of Criminal Law was held, the participants of which noted the emergence of international crime and called on the police services of various countries to take coordinated actions to suppress it. In 1905, a meeting of another International Union of Criminal Police was held in Hamburg. An appeal to the states to establish special structures in law enforcement agencies to combat international crime was approved. In 1910, a proposal to found an international union of the criminal police came from Buenos Aires.

By 1938, Interpol was literally thriving. However, when the Nazis came to power in Austria, all documents were transported to Berlin. With the beginning of World War II, the activity of Interpol was paralyzed. After the end of the war, France offered to transfer the headquarters, secretariat and main headquarters of the international police to Paris. Already in 1955, the Interpol network covered 55 countries. The modern Interpol system was approved in 1956, when it was renamed the International Criminal Police Organization. In 1989, the headquarters of Interpol (General Secretariat) moved from the suburbs of Paris to Lyon, where it is located to this day [1].

Interpol is an organization engaged in the search for a specific object, person, and assists in the search of the police. It consists of 194 countries of the world, which finance the organization in the amount of \$59 million through annual contributions. It is the second largest international intergovernmental organization after the UN. Interpol employees themselves cannot directly perform police functions (the right to arrest or carry and use their own or service weapons) on any territory of the organization's member countries. They are only engaged in coordinating forces so that law enforcement officers from other countries can much more easily cope with such things as peculiarities of national justice, legislation, language barrier.

Ukraine, as an independent state, officially submitted an application and joined Interpol in 1992, but Ukrainian law enforcement officers have been working with the International Criminal Police Organization since the time of the USSR. The status of the National Central Bureau was determined by the Government in Resolution No. 220 of March 25, 1993. The Ministry of Internal Affairs acted as a representative (today – the National Police of Ukraine). In connection with this, the maximum number of employees of the central office of the department was increased by 35 units for the formation of a working apparatus.

This working apparatus is tasked with coordinating our law enforcement agencies, as well as interacting with the General Secretariat of Interpol and relevant bodies of member states. To ensure this, the Interpol National Central Bureau:

- sends requests to partners about crimes and criminals, wanted persons, objects, documents, surveillance of persons suspected of committing crimes, etc.;
- accepts and monitors the implementation of similar requests from abroad;
- conducts operative and search activities in Ukraine for foreign law enforcement officers;
- informs the center and partners about detained foreigners and crimes committed by them;
- forms data banks based on the results of its work, submits reports to the General Secretariat of Interpol [2].

Today, Interpol is a leading international organization that, thanks to its unique structure, legal base and technical equipment, is able to efficiently and rationally coordinate international police cooperation. The International Criminal Police Organization is a mechanism and mediator in the practical cooperation of the criminal police services of different states in their daily work on solving specific crimes, as well as the coordination and cooperation of their efforts. In this mechanism of cooperation, Interpol acts as a single global center for the development of a common police strategy and tactics for combating international criminality. Interpol is a unique international organization that is directly involved in the prevention and suppression of international crime. He can coordinate the practical operations of the police of several countries, promote the coordination and simultaneity of their implementation, agree with the countries interested and engaged in them the beginning and terms of such operations, announce an international search for missing criminals [3, p. 4].

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### **PRINCIPLES OF THE ISRAEL DEFENCE ARMY AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE**

**The purpose of this article** is to study the principles of the Israel Defense Forces and to substantiate the vectors of their adaptation to the national realities of the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

**Introduction:** The war launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine has raised the issue of modernizing the national defense system and accelerating the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, taking into account both national interests and the best international strategies for developing armies.

The aggressor's army is superior to the Armed Forces of Ukraine in terms of numbers and mobilization resources, quantity and quality of equipment, which requires a balanced approach to reforming national defense based on the available economic, political, and economic capacities, taking into account the experience of successful armies of the world, including the Israel Defense Forces.

The history of the development of Ukraine and Israel and their armed forces has one very important thing in common: these countries have not yet been conquered, despite the large number of military conflicts in which they have participated. Of course, Ukraine has a longer history, and its territory has been occupied by three empires, but each time Ukrainians have found the strength and ability to restore their statehood.

Today, when the enemy is once again encroaching on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our state, the implementation of the principles of the Israel Defense Forces to domestic realities

may be one of the options for improving the combat capability, organization, and development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

**Main part.** The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) was established in 1948, two weeks after the establishment of the State of Israel. Today, the IDF is considered one of the most capable armies in the world, because, given the terrorist threat from Palestine and the military threat from neighboring Arab states, most of the army's combat units are in full combat readiness. In addition, the Israel Defense Forces, relying on its own strength and economic capabilities, is trying to outperform the armies of neighboring states in terms of technology, quality of military equipment, and military training [2].

Although the true number of soldiers in the Israel Defense Forces is strictly concealed, according to a study by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (London), the number of soldiers in the Israel Defense Forces is approximately 16,9500. At the same time, the military reserve of the Israel Defense Forces is 465,000 people, which, given the country's population, is one of the highest in the world, as the number of military personnel per 1,000 people is 76.3. In Ukraine, with a population of 42 million, the Armed Forces have only 209,000 personnel, and the personnel reserve is 900,000. The number of military personnel per 1,000 people in Ukraine is three times lower than in Israel, at 27.6.

Israel's only problem with the size of the army and its reserve is that in case of full mobilization of the military reserve, the army will amount to almost 10 percent of the country's population, which may have negative consequences for its economy, but in our opinion, such possibilities have more advantages than disadvantages. As for Ukraine, the number of active servicemen and the reserve of the Armed Forces of Ukraine should be increased to achieve comparability with the army of the Russian Federation, as the main enemy of our state. After all, today the aggressor's army outnumbers the Ukrainian army by 4.1 times, and the military reserve by 2 times. Therefore, an increase in the number of military personnel will be a justified step both in terms of the need to confront the aggressor and in terms of the ratio of military to civilians, as well as the length of national borders. As for the reserve, it is necessary to increase military capabilities.

Today, the reform of the Armed Forces of Ukraine should be one of the main tasks of the President and the Government, because of the significant difference in mobilization capabilities between Ukraine and Russia, disregard for international law and the lack of real

international political, economic and military support require the formation of a highly mobile, self-sufficient and effective army. Based on these tasks, the principles of the Israel Defense Forces can be considered as a benchmark for the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which requires their detailed study and structuring [1].

The main principle of the army is the principle of a national army, i.e., soldiers of the Israel army can be persons with Israel citizenship or repatriated persons who were born outside the country, but whose parents are of Jewish origin. Preference is given to ethnic Israelis to ensure the appropriate morale of the army. In addition, an important aspect of the creation and development of the national army is the mandatory military service for men and women, meaning that most of the population has been involved with the IDF throughout their lives, which creates a sense of nationality in the army.

Given the current military threat from Russia, Ukraine should consider the possibility of introducing universal military service for the male population with an increase in the term of military service to two years, which will allow for training highly qualified military personnel and creating the necessary military reserve [7].

Undoubtedly, the reintroduction of universal military service in Ukraine will cause resistance from the population due to the low level of trust in government institutions, but trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is currently at a high enough level to facilitate this task.

Along with this, an important principle of the IDF is strict liability for evasion of service in the army, which provides for criminal liability in the form of imprisonment for 2 years for failure to report to a recruitment center and 5 years for evasion of service, deliberate injury, etc. Such liability for evasion of military service poses virtually no problems in the mobilization of conscripts.

Also, an important element of the principle of selecting recruits to the Israel Defense Forces is that each recruit can indicate three branches of the armed forces in order of priority where he or she wants to serve. In our opinion, such an opportunity also has a positive impact on the motivation of recruits to serve and is appropriate for its implementation in Ukraine [6, p. 17].

Another important principle of the Israel Defense Forces, which contributes to ensuring a high level of combat capability, is the principle of self-sufficiency of the army with military technologies and high-quality military equipment. For this purpose, Israel has created a special elite unit called Lakot, whose activities are aimed at providing the army with modern IT technologies, including those of its production. In addition, within the Israel

Defence Forces, a special unit, the Centre for Computers and Information Technology (MAMRAM), has been created to use field research to create the necessary technologies for the army to achieve technological superiority over the armies of neighboring states and other potential aggressors [3].

To implement these principles in practice, large financial resources are needed to create the necessary training logistics for the army as a whole. The IDF's training facilities include a large number of different simulators for training tankers, artillerymen, pilots, and infantrymen, which allow the soldier to prepare for the use of real military equipment for initial and combat purposes. For example, a combat pilot of the Israel Defence Forces makes his first combat mission only after five years of training, with 300 hours of training flights per year. Before training flights, pilots train on special simulators [4].

Given Ukraine's limited military budget, the use of simulators for training could be an effective solution to improving the army's combat capability. Of course, simulators cannot reproduce the real situation of combat, but they can develop all the necessary skills in targeting, aiming, shooting, etc. In this case, a soldier or officer will spend less time using real military equipment for training and combat purposes.

**Conclusion:** Summing up the above, we can conclude that the principles of the Israel Defence Forces can be considered as a reference for Ukraine, and their implementation will bring the Armed Forces to a new level. This is especially true for the system of conscription and military reserve, since the formation of uniform rules for conscription, and the introduction of strict liability for evasion of military service will ensure high-quality personnel and a high level of respect for the army in society. The formation of special army units for IT support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will allow servicemen to develop technologies such as the volunteer "Army SOS", which will increase the level of self-sufficiency of the Ukrainian army with the latest technologies. Organizing joint large-scale military exercises of the Ukrainian and Israel military, in our opinion, can become one of the main measures in the field of implementing the experience of the Israel Defence Forces to the national realities of the army.

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## **WAR CRIMES**

War crimes are serious violations of international humanitarian law (violations of the laws and customs of war), for the commission of which criminal liability of individuals is provided at the national and international levels. War crimes are one of the main crimes against international law, along with the crime of aggression, crimes against humanity and genocide. War crimes are serious violations of prohibitions contained in both treaty and customary international humanitarian law.

Since the first days of the full-scale offensive in Ukraine, we have been receiving reports of a huge number of atrocities committed by Russian troops. These include airstrikes on the civilian infrastructure of cities and towns, and mass murders of civilians, rape, torture of civilians and prisoners, kidnapping of activists, volunteers, journalists, representatives of local self-government bodies, as well as the use of indiscriminate weapons.

All these actions, as well as a number of other serious violations of international humanitarian law, belong to the category of war crimes, which do not have a statute of limitations and for which those who committed them will have to be held accountable. At the same time, the number of new violations committed by the Russian military in Ukraine continues to grow rapidly.

Russian occupiers kill and torture civilians, rape women, girls and children, destroy residential infrastructure, and loot. From February 24, 2022 to February 12, 2023, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recorded 18,955 victims among the civilian population in Ukraine. However, the organization emphasizes that the actual figures are much higher, as the receipt of information from some places where intense hostilities are ongoing has been delayed.

*Buchan tragedy.* The mass murder of the Ukrainian civilian population in this city of the Kyiv region, accompanied by kidnappings, torture, rape, including of children, and looting, shocked the whole world. More than 420 residents of the city died.

"Intentional killing, torture or inhuman treatment, intentional infliction of great suffering or grievous bodily harm" are considered gross violations of the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 (Article 8 (2) (a) of the Rome Statute).

*Mass murder in Izyum.* After the deoccupation of the city on September 15, 2022, one of the largest mass graves since the beginning of the large-scale war was discovered nearby in the forest – about 450 graves. Most of those buried died a violent death from artillery fire, mine explosions and, rarely, airstrikes, as well as bodies with ropes around their necks, with their hands tied, with broken limbs and gunshot wounds, and several men had their genitalia amputated. In Izyum, the occupiers organized at least six places of torture.

*Murder of prisoners in Olenivka.* On the night of July 28–29, 2022, 53 prisoners died and more than 130 were injured in explosions on the territory of the former Volnova correctional colony № 120, where Ukrainian defenders were held. The General Staff of the Armed Forces reported that Russian troops deliberately fired at a

correctional facility where, in particular, Ukrainian prisoners were held: "the russian occupiers pursued their criminal goals in this way – to accuse Ukraine of committing "war crimes" and to hide the torture of prisoners and executions , which were carried out there on the orders of the occupation administration and the command in the temporarily occupied territory of the Donetsk region ".

*Rocket attack on the Dnipro.* On January 14, 2023, the russian army hit the Dnieper with missiles. One of the rockets hit an apartment building, two entrances (72 apartments) were destroyed as a result of the impact. According to the regional military administration, 46 people were killed and 80 were wounded. The Security Service of Ukraine identified the russian military personnel involved in the missile attack on a house in Dnipro, and opened criminal proceedings under Art. 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (violation of the laws and customs of war). "Deliberate attack on civilian objects, that is, objects that are not military objectives" is a serious violation of the laws and customs of war (Article 8 (2) (b) of the Rome Statute).

Kidnapping and forced resettlement of Ukrainian children. According to the Children of War portal, as of February 20, 2023, the russian occupiers deported 16,207 children. The same resource, referring to the National Information Bureau, points to 733,000 children who ended up in Russia as a result of the war. Daria Gerasimchuk, the President's Commissioner for Children's Rights and Child Rehabilitation, emphasized that such actions are illegal: "They have been preparing for this for a long time... This is part of their "denazification and denationalization program" of young Ukrainians, when they kidnap and relocate them, when they change them citizenship... This is prohibited by the Geneva Convention".

It is noteworthy that the UN Commission, drawing a conclusion about the russian invasion as an act of aggression against Ukraine, actually supported the creation of a Special Tribunal for the crime of aggression against Ukraine, which will allow the military and political leadership of the russian federation to be brought to justice.

"The ICC is investigating alleged war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide in Ukraine. It has no jurisdiction over the crime of aggression in Ukraine. Proposals were made to create a special tribunal on aggression. Any such tribunal must coordinate its activities with the ICC," the report states.

The Commission also stated that in addition to judicial measures, there are other dimensions of responsibility, including

"establishing the truth, providing reparations and guarantees of non-repetition. This punishment is bound to happen sooner or later, in one form or another. And the document prepared by the UN Commission will become one of the bricks on which justice will be built.

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**EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN OFFENSIVE  
STRATEGY FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME**

The issue of analysis of influence measures on the organized transnational crime, its problematic aspects, causes, and measures to prevent it as well as elements of an offensive strategy of combating organized crime of a fundamental nature is very relevant today. Without implementing all of these strategies, society cannot expect to succeed in the fight against the criminal world.

Foreign experience proves that in order to create a mechanism for effective counteraction to organized crime, it is necessary to intensify the strengthening of the state system of destructive influence on crime and create social mechanisms that would help eliminate the systemic factors that determine the advantages of

organized crime, as well as overcome the priority of the pace of evolution of the mafia over the pace of evolution of state anti-criminal and anti-corruption structures [1].

The experience of fighting the state opposition and organized crime shows that the latter is not very sensitive to traditional measures of influence. In the process of criminal evolution, it has become immune to traditional systems of crime prevention, investigation, administration of justice, and execution of punishment. The overriding task of society in the fight against organized crime is to develop such measures of destructive influence on this criminal phenomenon that would prevent it from crossing the dangerous line of arbitrariness and lawlessness. The task of criminological science is to find the most effective measures to counter organized destructive crime based on the principle of legality. The main factor of success in the fight against organized crime is the decisive and political will of the authorities. Creation of an effective state mechanism that exerts a destructive influence on the organized crime in a democratic state is based on:

- integration of society's efforts;
- categorical anti-mafia public opinion, driven by strong informational journalistic support;
- election of a representative of healthy forces as the leader of the state society on the wave of anti-mafia sentiments [3].

A system of destructive influence on organized crime will only be able to function effectively when it succeeds to neutralize the protective mechanisms of the mafia structure. The impact on organized crime should be based on specific principles, the main of which is the absolute need for a long-term strategy. The advantage of this type of crime is that illegal activities in this area have an extremely high level of preparation and the most powerful support (organizational, material, ideological). Global criminal leaders develop in detail not only the strategy but also the tactics of criminal activities that last for decades. A social organism that has a behavioral strategy will have an advantage over structures that operate spontaneously, based on the stimulus-response principle. This pattern is typical of the confrontation between the state and organized crime that exists in our society [2].

On the contrary, under the condition of proper organization of strategic and tactical confrontation success is possible. It is convincing witnessed by both domestic and foreign experience.

Organization of strategic counteraction to organized crime should include the following elements:

- a) definition of goals (perspective and phased);
- b) establishment of non-departmental state bodies to combat criminal activity with an organizational structure adequate to the tasks and not inferior to criminal clans in terms of protection (from blackmail, physical violence and corruption);
- c) ensuring priority in material support of bodies fighting against organized crime;
- d) transition to a state policy that makes it as difficult as possible for organized crime to operate and develop (creation of control structures, development of a legislative framework, ideology, priorities for production and economic activity, etc.).

Setting a goal is usually not difficult. However, it is necessary to outline not the maximum possible, but the minimum level at which the results can be considered satisfactory. In this regard, the development of functional tactics, a concept that can be used to build a strategy, is becoming increasingly important. State policy mistakes have prevented the implementation of one of the key strategies – the prevention of organized crime. It has become the reality of our lives.

Therefore, it is necessary to look for new approaches. Undoubtedly, the most optimal strategic approach to defining the tasks of confrontation between society and criminal structures is to formulate the concept of destructive influence. Its essence in the context of the analyzed area is the gradual destruction of organized crime structures and prevention of its activities outside the country. Gradual and at the same time objective indicators of the success of law enforcement agencies can be considered the elimination of signs of organized crime from certain areas of society. Of course, public administration (along with the military) is a priority in this regard.

To destroy a criminal network, it is necessary to overcome its system-forming factors:

- the complex structure of a criminal organization;
- use of bribery, threats and murders;
- attraction of significant financial funds as a tool of criminal activity;
- the integration of criminal groups into the criminal community within the country and on an international scale [4].

The growth of organized crime in all countries of the world in a certain period of time has put on the agenda the question of the inability of the traditional police system to counter this evil. Deficiencies in the activity and organization of law enforcement agencies lead to their global corruption, as a result of which they

only begin to imitate the fight against crime. The low level of security and wages leads to the fact that recalcitrant mafia structures have been carrying out criminal activities for a long time through bribery, threats and physical elimination.

The possibility of bribery can only be neutralized by combining the selection of highly moral professionals with proper incentives for honest service, both current (high salaries, housing, medical care) and future (pension after the end of service, accelerated promotion to special ranks, etc.). In view of the above, a radical change in personal attitudes should become a strategic objective of global public policy. The entire system of ideological measures, educational policy, everyday realities should be reoriented to it.

It is important that all forms of law enforcement were synchronized, corresponded to changing criminal and criminogenic realities. Criminological research plays an important role here. First of all, a criminologist based on research is capable to formulate recommendations on the basic principles of construction and improvement of law enforcement activities in the field of combating organized crime as a single system. He participates in implementation of relevant industry legislation. This is extraordinary relevant when it comes to creating fundamentally new legal institutions, approaches, and specialists are not even ready for perception of the idea of their necessity. Legal decisions have to accept narrow specialists, albeit with the participation of criminologists.

Secondly, a criminologist cannot and should not replace a specialist in criminal law, criminal process, investigative and other activities [3].

However, he is obliged in a timely manner inform these specialists about new phenomena in the criminal world, their reasons and determinations, about the effectiveness of criminal, criminal procedural, criminal executive and other legislation in the field of combating crime. For example, an investigator or police officer is more likely to conduct investigative and operational activities if they know about the peculiarities of organized transnational crime, the kind of relations a suspect or accused may be involved in, and the requirements that may be imposed on them in this environment. Law enforcement officials and judges can predict the behavior of such a person (group of persons), understand that such a person (persons) is wary of how real their fears are, and work with them in a targeted manner. Law enforcement officials and judges can predict the behavior of such a person (group of persons), understand that such a person (persons) is wary of how real their fears are, and work with them in a targeted

manner. If law enforcement officials and judges are aware of the peculiarities of the mechanism of organized criminal activity, they take them into account more fully when deciding on the proof of a crime, the degree of guilt of each member of an organized criminal group, and solve the problems of criminal liability and punishment in a differentiated and more accurate manner in the legal context.

Criminologists' recommendations relate to the study of the criminal's personality, causes and conditions of individual criminal behavior.

The elements of the offensive strategy for combating organized crime discussed above are of a fundamental nature. Without their implementation, society will not be able to count on success in the fight against criminal organizations. In this regard, the scientific and political problem of finding ways for civil society to influence the state in order to force it to take the necessary measures to combat crime is quite relevant. Foreign experience shows that in order to effectively combat organized crime, it is advisable to focus on strengthening the state mechanism of destructive influence on crime and creating social mechanisms that will eliminate the systemic factors that determine the advantages of organized crime, as well as overcoming the priorities of the pace of evolution of the mafia over the pace of evolution of state anti-criminal and anti-corruption structures.

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## **COMBATING CRIME IN ISRAEL**

Israel, like many other countries, has experienced a rising crime problem, both in terms of violent street and property crime. Crime statistics are collected and maintained by the police, and they are published in the Israel National Police Annual Report each year.

In recent years, Israel has been grappling with human trafficking cases in which most victims were subjected to forced labour or sexual exploitation. Refugees and economic migrants are particularly vulnerable to exploitation. Women who travel willingly to Israel to work in the legal prostitution market are at risk of sexual exploitation or extortion.

Extortion and protection racketeering pose significant challenges to Israel, and are a major source of income for organized crime groups within the country. Notably, while this type of organized crime has an exceptional impact on certain migrant populations and Arab communities, the issue is almost absent in most of the country. These criminal activities are generally prevalent in the northern regions, especially within Arab communities, where various criminal networks engage in territorial disputes and use illegal weapons to exert violence on the local population.

Thus, for example, criminal files were opened by the police, an increase of almost 16 percent over the previous year. The crime rate increased to a level not experienced since 1984. While a violent crime is committed in Israel every thirty-one minutes, the murder rate is very low, especially by American standards (the U.S., with a population 50 times that of Israel, has 250 times as many murders, or a murder rate five times higher). Property offenses account for almost 80 percent of all reported crimes; a property offense is committed in Israel every 2.2 minutes.

To a large extent, the increase in crime is attributed to police-initiated drug trafficking investigations. Although the level of drug abuse in Israel is still much smaller than in the U.S., according to Israel's anti-drugs authority, the country's drug abuse now equals that of France and England.

The drug problem in Israel began after the six-day war of 1967, but heroin did not enter the Israeli drug market until the latter half of 1975.

Israel is grappling with a growing market for synthetic drugs, especially ecstasy. Israeli youth are increasingly turning to new psychoactive substances, and there is concern about the alarming rise of methamphetamine, which is manufactured in Europe and finds a market in Israel. Synthetic cannabis is also making a comeback in recent years. The development and availability of synthetic drugs have been compounded by messaging platforms and home delivery services.

Juvenile Delinquency, Abuse, and Neglect. There are no reliable statistics on the number of juveniles who commit crimes in Israel. However, police officials and others involved with the problem of delinquency in Israel agree that the number of youth committing serious crimes is increasing. While teenage violence is still rather limited.

Still, child abuse is a matter of growing concern for the police. Under the provisions of a recently enacted law making abuse of minors and helpless adults a separate offense, certain professionals (doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers, police officers, and others) are required to report suspected physical abuse to the police or to a welfare officer. Also, a hot line was established for reporting child abuse. In this regard, Israel has adopted an American public relations technique for stemming child abuse.

Since the passage of the new law, the greater emphasis placed on abuse and neglect has prompted the police to sponsor training programs on the subject and to coordinate meetings and activities with community organizations, and the various governmental agencies that share responsibility for the welfare of children in Israel.

Trade. Israel has a significant illegal arms trafficking market. Weapons sold on the illicit market are often stolen, diverted from legal stockpiles or smuggled into the country. The country's illicit arms market continues to be fuelled by the supply of weapons from both state and non-state actors via neighbouring countries.

In addition, Israel remains a prominent transit country for counterfeit goods and excisable items. Although border closures to contain the spread of COVID-19 may have had an impact on the illicit trade of cigarettes and other excisable goods, there is no direct evidence that this market has decreased. Instead, the tobacco smuggling rate in Israel remains relatively high.

Environment. Israel's involvement in the illicit trade of flora and fauna is relatively small. However, there have been reported

cases of smuggling of the khat plant, which is legal in Israel but banned in Europe. Israel has a negligible market for fauna crimes, and there have only been a few reported cases. There are, however, allegations of involvement in illegal procurement, sale and exploitation of other countries' natural resources.

**Cyber Crimes.** In recent years, Israel's substantial role in the global cybercrime landscape has become a growing concern. The country is now considered a central hub in the cyber-dependent crime market. The country has experienced a notable surge in cybercrime incidents, especially distributed denial of service attacks, with thousands of attacks launched against Israeli targets each year. These targets comprise government entities and defence companies, as well as social media pages, news publications and academic institutions.

In 2022, reports surfaced that the Israeli police had employed Pegasus spyware to surveil journalists, activists and government officials in multiple countries. This incident sparked global concerns over the ethics of governmental use of spyware, which is heavily exported by Israeli companies, making the country a major hub for commercial spyware.

**Financial Crimes.** Israel has a sizeable market for financial crime. The rise of online trading platforms has made it easier for criminals to carry out sophisticated fraud schemes and scams. Internet fraud, particularly phishing attacks, poses the biggest financial crime threat in Israel, with nearly half of all financial fraud reports being linked to this type of attack. Organized criminal networks are increasingly using online fraud and scams, such as forex and investment fraud, directed at both Israeli consumers and people abroad. The prevalence of fraud and scams is a significant source of criminal income, with major Israeli organized crime groups and entities connected to terrorism also involved in online scams.

**Leadership and governance.** In Israel, organized crime is not as high on the agenda as terrorism, which has impeded to an extent anti-organized crime efforts. While the country is politically among the most stable in the region.

Arab citizens of Israel frequently express concerns about the failure of the Israeli police to fight organized crime in their neighbourhoods, as demonstrated by the frequent escalation of violence in Jerusalem and throughout the country. Activists and leaders have accused the government and police of being racist and deliberately neglecting the issue of organized crime because it does not pose a security threat to Israeli Jews. While Israel has anti-

corruption laws in place, political members are widely accused of fraud, bribery and breach of trust.

Notable members. Avergil Organization – Top Moroccan Jewish criminal organization in Israel. It is primarily involved in drug trafficking and illegal gambling. Yaakov Alperon – Leader of the Egyptian-Jewish Alperon crime family until his assassination in a car bomb on November 17, 2008. Ludwig Feinberg – He was an American criminal with ties to the Medellín Cartel and the Russian Mafia until he was arrested. Zeev Rosenstein – Formerly Tel Aviv's crime chief before he was arrested. He was allegedly heavily involved in drug trafficking, primarily ecstasy, and had other criminal activities.

Israel is a party to most relevant conventions and treaties pertaining to organized crime. The country has an agreement with Europol to combat organized crime, including cybercrime and terrorism. Nevertheless, although it has signed, it has yet to ratify the Arms Trade Treaty, and concerns have been expressed over Israel's inaction on financial crime. Extradition of Israeli citizens is also complicated and requires extensive litigation.

Although Israel recently seems to be more open to extraditing its citizens to other countries, the country is often used as a haven to avoid prison sentences. The Israeli government has implemented laws to combat human trafficking, but they are inconsistent with international law. Laws are also in place to combat drug and arms trafficking, with new regulations proposed to decriminalize recreational cannabis use.

Criminal justice and security. In Israel, the state attorney is the main body responsible for managing cases related to drug trafficking, human trafficking and other forms of organized crime. Professional judges adjudicate all criminal proceedings in the independent Israeli judicial system.

However, there is an overall lack of confidence in the judicial system among citizens. Israel's prison system has also faced criticism for poor living conditions, inhumane treatment and torture, as well as racial profiling of Palestinian inmates.

While there is no evidence that organized crime has taken over prisons, the Israeli prison system has reported crackdowns on inmates who belong to mafia-style groups that have terrorized other inmates and guards. This comes in light of alleged organized crime-related coordinated attacks on prisons due to the poor living conditions experienced by certain inmates.

Even though Israeli law enforcement is considered one of the world's more effective law enforcement agencies in combatting organized crime, given its specialized units for specific criminal markets such as human trafficking and the drug trade, its efforts have been overshadowed by its involvement in the country's ongoing political conflicts and a consistent and well-documented pattern of human rights violations. In addition, the Israeli police face challenges in combatting online fraud and scams carried out by criminal networks due to difficulties in locating perpetrators and establishing an evidentiary basis for prosecution.

Israel's relationships with neighbouring countries are complex, as the country is not recognized as a state by the majority of countries in the region. However, it has diplomatic relations and peace agreements with Egypt, Jordan, the UAE, Bahrain and Morocco. Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights defied international law and continues to further tensions. Hamas, the Gaza Strip's de facto governing body, and the Palestinian Authority, which controls parts of the West Bank, are also sources of tension within Israel.

Technological advancements, coupled with the ongoing nuclear programme negotiations with the Iranian government, have led Israel to perceive Iran as a direct threat to its national security. Its concerns have grown stronger due to ongoing proxy conflicts between the two countries, emboldened by Iranian-funded groups in Syria and the Gaza Strip. Israel's borders, especially the Lebanese, Jordanian and Egyptian borders, continue to be used by criminal organizations for smuggling illegal arms and drugs.

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## **LANGUAGE, LAW AND PSYCHOLOGY: THE INFLUENCE OF LANGUAGE ON LEGAL PERCEPTION AND COMMUNICATION**

Law is language. It is not solely language, since it is a social institution manifested also in non-linguistic ways, but it is a profoundly linguistic institution [1]. In modern society, language is one of the key components of communication and legal space. Its influence on the perception of laws, legal norms, and the interaction between participants in the legal process is significant and worth considering in more detail. Let us analyse the relationship between language, law and psychology, as well as their impact on legal perception and communication.

### *The influence of language on legal perception:*

Language determines the semantics and terminology of legal texts, which can influence the perception and interpretation of legislation. A correct understanding of legal terms and their context is important to ensure accuracy and legal correctness in legal decisions. The dependence of the effect of legal language on context is an example of a general feature of communication that some philosophers of language have approached by distinguishing semantics from pragmatics. The distinction is, roughly, between the meaning of a word or phrase or other linguistic expression, and the effect that is to be ascribed to the use of the expression in a particular way, by a particular user of the language, in a particular context [2].

Language is surrounded by a cultural and historical context that can influence the interpretation of legislation. The understanding of legal norms and principles takes place within a certain cultural heritage, which determines the way legal acts are perceived and interpreted.

### *Interaction of language and law in communication:*

Language is a key means of communication in the legal sphere. Correctness, clarity and accuracy of language are important aspects of legal communication, as misinterpretation can lead to misunderstanding of legal acts.

Advocates use language as a tool to influence the perception of human rights and human rights and prosecutorial arguments in

court proceedings. The ability to influence perceptions through language is a key skill for successful legal cases.

*The psychological aspect of the impact of language on legal communication:*

Language influences the construction of social stereotypes, ideas about rights and responsibilities. Attitudes towards legal norms and institutions may depend on the specifics of language use and its socio-cultural context.

Language can influence the perception of legal information through the phenomenon of selection, where certain elements of information are selected or not perceived depending on the use of language and its properties. Language can also affect a person's psychological state, emotions and perceptions. Certain words or phrases, tone of voice can cause positive or negative effects, affecting our mood and sense of security. The speaker's voice can be warm, gentle, gloomy and rude, frightened and confident, joyful and sarcastic, insinuating and firm [3]. The use of aggressive or threatening language can cause tension and conflict in the legal process. It can also affect stereotypes and prejudices, with consequences for justice and equality before the law.

Regarding legal perception: language influences our perception of the law by shaping our understanding of legal concepts and terminology. Using precise terms and understanding them correctly ensures that legal provisions are clear and unambiguous. Even the smallest changes in language can have a major impact on the legal system and its interpretation.

Today, language also plays an important role in communication, especially in the legal sphere. It affects the quality of communication between lawyers, judges, law enforcement agencies and citizens. A lack of understanding of legal terms and concepts can lead to misunderstandings and errors in legal practice. The quality of speech and the ability to express oneself clearly are important skills for lawyers and other participants in the legal process.

Thus, language, law and psychology are interrelated concepts that influence legal perception and communication. The quality of successful legal communication depends on the ability to express and understand legal terms clearly. In addition, language can affect a person's psychological state and perceptions, which is important for fairness and equality before the law. Understanding the impact of language on legal space and psychology is key to creating effective legal norms and ensuring that legal reality is properly reflected, and can help us improve communication.

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### **LEGAL BASE FOR USE OF WEAPONS BY THE POLICE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS**

In our time, the issue of using weapons by police officers during performance of official duties is quite relevant, especially when there is a war in our country. How will the limit of necessity and degree of risk change in this difficult time?

Whereas a threat to the life and safety of law enforcement officials must be seen as a threat to the stability of society as a whole, whereas law enforcement officials have a vital role in the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of the person, as it is guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights.

The article 3 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials provides that law enforcement officers may use force only when it is strictly necessary and required for the performance of their duty. This provision emphasizes that the use of force by law enforcement officers should be exceptional; while it implies that law enforcement officers may be authorized to use force as is reasonably necessary under the circumstances for the prevention of crime or in effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders or suspects, no force going beyond that may be used.

During the preparatory meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Varenna, Italy, there were agreed the elements to be considered in the course of further work on restrain in the use of

force and firearms by law enforcement officers. The Seventh Congress, in its resolution 14, emphasizes that the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officers should be commensurate with due respect for human rights.

It may be noted that the function of the criminal justice system is to contribute to the protection of the basic values and norms of society. We are convinced that due attention should be paid to crime prevention and criminal justice and the related processes, including the fate of victims of crime, the role of youth in contemporary society and the application of United Nations standards and norms. Improving regional, interregional and international co-operation and co-ordination provides achievement of further progress in this area, including effective and full implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh Congress.

During the performance of the powers defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", police officers may apply the provisions of Art. 42 of this law as a measure of influence; they are allowed to use firearms, but under certain circumstances and in compliance with a clear procedure established by the current legislation of Ukraine. Before using a firearm, the police officer is obliged to inform the person that such a measure of influence may be applied to him in case of non-fulfillment of his legal demand, to give him enough time to stop illegal actions and only after that, in case of ignoring the legal demand of the policeman, the latter can use firearms. The warning can be given by voice, at a considerable distance or when addressing a large group of people through loudspeakers, sound amplifiers (Part 2 of Article 43 of the Law on the National Police). The use of firearms is the most severe coercive measure. That is why the police officer is authorized to use firearms only in exceptional cases, an exhaustive list of which is provided for in Part 4 of Art. 46 of the Law "On the National Police". The firearms can be used in the following cases:

- 1) to repel an attack on a police officer or members of his family, in case of a threat to their life or health;
- 2) to protect persons from an attack that threatens their life or health;
- 3) for the release of hostages or persons illegally deprived of their liberty;
- 4) to repel an attack on objects under guard, convoys, residential and non-residential premises, as well as release such objects in case of their capture;

5) to detain a person who was caught during the commission of a serious or particularly serious crime and who is trying to escape;

6) to detain a person who offers armed resistance, tries to escape from custody, as well as an armed person who threatens to use weapons and other objects that threaten the life and health of people and/or a police officer;

7) to stop the vehicle by damaging it, if the driver's actions pose a threat to the life or health of people and/or a police officer;

8) for the forced termination of the flight of an unmanned aircraft, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that such an aircraft is used to commit an offense or poses a threat to the life or health of people and/or a police officer, by damaging or destroying the unmanned aircraft and/or components of the unmanned aircraft aviation system.

Today there is a war in Ukraine; weapons are used not only by the police, but also as a means of mass destruction. There is a list of weapons that cannot be used during hostilities. There are certain prohibitions approved by international documents. Humanitarian law contains basic principles and International rules governing the choice of weapons and prohibits or restricts the employment of certain weapons.

From the beginning, international humanitarian law (IHL) has endeavoured to limit the suffering caused by armed conflict. To achieve this, IHL addresses both the behaviour of combatants and the choice of means and methods of warfare, including weapons. Early treaties prohibited the use of exploding projectiles weighing less than 400 grams (in 1868) and bullets that flatten upon entering the human body (in 1899). In 1925, governments adopted the Geneva Protocol, which outlaws the use of poison gas and bacteriological methods of warfare. This treaty was updated with the adoption of the Biological Weapons Convention in 1972 and the Chemical Weapons Convention in 1993, both of which strengthened the 1925 Protocol by extending prohibitions to the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of biological and chemical weapons, and required their destruction.

A number of conventional weapons are regulated in the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. This Convention prohibits the use of munitions that use fragments not detectable by X-ray and blinding laser weapons. It also limits the use of incendiary weapons as well as mines, booby traps and "other devices". The Convention is also the first treaty to establish a framework to address the post-conflict hazards of unexploded and abandoned ordnance.

Anti-personnel landmines are prohibited under the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. More than three-quarters of the world's countries have joined the Convention, which has had a positive impact in terms of destruction of stockpiles, mine clearance, reduction of casualties and assistance to victims.

On 30 May 2008, 107 States adopted the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The treaty's obligations became legally binding on the 30 ratifying States on 1 August 2010 and subsequently for other ratifying States. By adopting and signing the Convention, States have taken a major step towards ending the death, injury and suffering caused by these weapons.

The unregulated widespread availability of arms contributes to violations of international humanitarian law and hampers delivery of assistance to victims. Since 2006, States have been discussing a global "Arms Trade Treaty" (ATT). In January 2010, the UN General Assembly decided to convene the 2012 UN Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty to elaborate a legally binding instrument on the highest possible international standards for the transfer of conventional arms. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports the elaboration of a comprehensive, legally binding ATT that establishes common international standards for the responsible transfer and brokering of all conventional weapons and their ammunition.

Faced with the constant and rapid evolution of weapons, the ICRC has published a Guide to Legal Reviews of New Weapons, Means and Methods of Warfare to help governments fulfill their obligation to ensure that the use of new weapons, means or methods of warfare comply with the rules of IHL.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the legislation clearly regulates the norms of the use of weapons not only by the police, but also weapons in war conditions. Compliance with these norms must be clear and unwavering, because life depends on the decision made to use a particular weapon.

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## **ROAD SAFETY IN CROWDED AREAS DURING MARITAL LAW**

The adoption of martial law, which is both a legal regime and the basis of the functioning of the state in specific conditions, involves granting the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate threats to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as a temporary, threat-induced, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen and the rights and legal interests of legal entities with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions [1].

From February 24, 2022, the life of Ukraine changed into a format of constant combat readiness, because several regions immediately experienced a military invasion by the Russian aggressor. However, the main issues of the functioning of settlements during the period of martial law, although they have undergone drastic changes, do not lose their importance. Road safety is one of such integral priority issues. During this period, its condition is influenced by, it would seem, the same factors as in peacetime, but they also acquire a certain specificity. Among such factors: 1) decisions of local self-government bodies; 2) the condition of roadways, primarily elements that do not depend on electricity supply (such as traffic lights), in particular, their equipment with road signs, road markings, etc.; 3) the number of vehicles on the roads; 4) the culture of road users (both drivers and pedestrians), etc. Against the background of the general psychological tension among the population caused by the aggressive

actions of the aggressor, mass panic that arose in the first days of hostilities and is connected with the need to save one's life, the lives of loved ones and relatives, the state and local authorities had to make operational decisions aimed at ensuring road safety in such conditions.

Traffic safety measures during the martial law period, which were applied in Ukraine, can be defined as: 1) placement of roadblocks. Although the main purpose of such posts is to ensure security and prevent sabotage, their role is clearly reflected in maintaining the proper level and road safety. After all, during the inspection of the car at the checkpoint, not only the documents on the car can be checked, but also the general condition of the driver (for example, whether he is under the influence of alcohol or drugs) and the vehicle (especially cargo carriers); 2) confiscation (alienation) of vehicles from drivers who are under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other intoxication [2].

Therefore, in difficult conditions of martial law, when the main task of the state is to protect the population from armed aggression, road safety still remains one of the main elements of life support in settlements, especially in large cities, which contributed to the adoption by state and local authorities of non-standard, but somewhat effective measures.

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### **INVESTIGATION OF THE DECLARATION OF UNRELIABLE INFORMATION IN UKRAINE AND THE USA**

Today, one of the most effective tools for combating corruption, solving taxation and social policy issues is the declaration of citizens' incomes. In addition, this practice is effective in many

countries of the world. However, in this context, the problem of declaring false information by persons who are entrusted with such an obligation arises.

Despite such a mechanism for combating corruption offenses, the risk of their commission remains. Therefore, the state is entrusted with the duty to effectively investigate these offenses and bring the perpetrators to justice. In view of this, it is necessary to analyze the anti-corruption mechanism and the investigation procedure in Ukraine and other countries

Declaring false information is closely related to illegal enrichment, because in most cases, signs of illegal enrichment are detected precisely during the verification of submitted declarations. The National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption is responsible for checking and monitoring submitted declarations in accordance with Article 51-1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" [1].

According to the current criminal legislation of Ukraine, declaring false information (Article 366-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) is classified as an offense related to corruption [2]. A mandatory feature of the declaration of false information is the subject – known false information that was submitted in the declaration. They should be understood as information containing a false and untrue nature, which a person knowingly or could be aware of at the time of committing a criminal offense submitted to the declaration. Such information should contain information about the property status and income of the person himself and family members, as well as most of his significant expenses. It is important for qualification and investigation to establish the fact of discrepancy between the information contained in the declaration and data that are objective and exist in reality.

According to Part 5 of Article 216 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the investigation of this type of criminal offense is entrusted to the detectives of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine [3]. Detectives are obliged to investigate the declaration of false information immediately after receiving information about a committed criminal offense. Such information can be obtained from the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption. In turn, the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption conducts a full check of the declaration and forms a well-founded conclusion, and in case of discrepancies and a criminal offense, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau is notified. In addition, NABU detectives can

independently check the declarations for the authenticity of the data and start an investigation. After the start of the investigation, the detectives conduct all the necessary investigative and procedural actions to collect proper and sufficient evidence in compliance with the norms of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In contrast to Ukraine, in the USA every civil servant must provide the Ethics Office with information about his own expenses and income, as well as about the expenses and income of his close relatives (children, spouse or parents). In addition, they must indicate information about the sources of origin of the property, its composition and value; information about available deposits, credits and loans received or issued; a list of received gifts, the value of which exceeds USD 50; a list of transport, entertainment and other comparable services paid for out of personal or budget funds (with an indication of the source) [4]. The preparation of a false declaration in the USA refers to tax fraud.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for monitoring the above-mentioned regulations, detecting tax fraud and further investigation. The IRS has an unlimited amount of time to review returns and investigate (only one criminal fraud investigation can last 6 years) [5].

A misdemeanor investigation relies on IRS special agents who operate under strict procedures to initiate an investigation and recommend criminal prosecution of the offender to the Department of Justice. Investigations are based on factual evidence that tax fraud or other financial crime has occurred, such as correcting an inaccurate return.

First of all, the special agent receives information and analyzes it for the presence of criminal tax fraud or other financial crime – "primary investigation". The head of the special agent also checks the received data and makes a decision to approve or reject the conduct of a criminal investigation based on this fact.

After opening the investigation, the special agent receives the facts and evidence necessary to establish the signs of a criminal act. To do this, he is authorized to interview third-party witnesses, conduct surveillance, execute search warrants, obtain bank documents and verify financial data. During a criminal investigation, the special agent works closely with the IRS's general counsel. This process ensures that all legal aspects of the investigation and recommendations of the prosecutor's office are properly considered.

After all the evidence has been collected and analyzed, the special agent and/or his supervisor decide whether they have confirmed criminal activity. If the evidence is insufficient, the investigation is terminated. However, if there is sufficient evidence to support a recommendation for prosecution, the Special Agent will prepare a written report detailing the actual violation and recommending prosecution (the "Special Agent's Report").

This report goes through a series of checks, after which it is sent to the tax division of the Department of Justice or the US Attorney. If the Department of Justice or a prosecutor accepts an investigation for prosecution, prosecutors will ask an IRS special agent to help prepare for trial. However, when a special agent's report is turned over for prosecution, prosecutors lead the investigation. The ultimate goal of the special agent's recommendations is conviction through a guilty verdict or guilty plea [6].

In summary, the investigation of the declaration of false information in Ukraine and the USA has significant differences. However, they have a common goal, such as checking information regarding the submission of an inaccurate declaration, collecting evidence and proving guilt.

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## **INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FORENSIC & LEGAL LINGUISTICS**

To begin with, forensic linguistics is a distinct field of study in the science of language that places significant emphasis on the observation of language usage in our daily lives, including spoken and written language, listening, and reading. [1] Given the importance and the need for further development of research and practical application of linguistic methods in the fields of forensic analysis, jurisprudence, and legal practice, the International Association for Forensic & Legal Linguistics has been established.

The International Association for Forensic and legal Linguistics (IAFLL) is an organization devoted to improving the functioning of legal systems throughout the world by means of inculcating a better understanding of the interaction between language and the law. Areas of expertise include (but are not limited to) authorship attribution, disputed confessions, trademark issues, legal language, and language in the legal process, including the experiences of vulnerable groups such as children, people with intellectual impairment, victims of sexual offences, non-native speakers, and indigenous communities.

The Association has five Officers, each of whom is elected for a term of 2 years. The current Officers are: President: Isabel Picornell (QED Forensic Linguistics, Channel Islands); Vice-President: Jennifer Glougie (Labour Relations Board, British Columbia, Canada); Secretary: Nicci MacLeod (Aston University, UK); Treasurer: Sheila Queralt (Laboratorio SQ – Lingüistas Forenses, Spain); Communications: David Wright (Nottingham Trent University, UK).

The purpose of the IAFLL is to improve the administration of the legal systems throughout the world by means of a better understanding of the interaction between language and the law. More specifically, the Association aims to promote:

–The study and analysis of the language used in the law, including the language of legal documents and texts; legal discourse; and the language used in courts, other adjudicative bodies, law-making bodies, policing, and the penal system.

– Application of linguistics-based knowledge to issues and problems that may affect legal systems or be adjudicated within legal systems.

– Alleviation of language-based inequality and disadvantage in legal systems and institutions, including issues involving legal interpreting and legal translation.

– The interchange of ideas and information between the legal and linguistics communities.

– Research regarding best practices and professional ethical standards in expert testimony on linguistics-based issues and in other forms of presentation of linguistics evidence and knowledge in legal systems and to legal institutions.

– Promotion of better public understanding of the interaction between language and the law.

– Promotion of practices and policies designed to make legal practices and institutions more accurate, fair, and equitable, serving the public interests. [2]

It is also worth noting that this organization has specific objectives, namely:

– Furthering the interests of linguists engaged in research on the development and practice of forensic linguistics;

– Disseminating knowledge about language analysis and its forensic applications among relevant professionals around the world;

– Promoting a Code of Practice addressing such matters as giving testimony in court and writing official reports;

– Collecting and making available computer corpora of matters of value to forensic researchers, such as confessions, suicide notes, and police interrogations.

In conclusion, understanding the relationship between language and law can lead to understanding the need and importance of the role of linguists in the legal and judicial systems. Language is the key to the legal system; to make and understand the law, we need language. Therefore, organizations like The International Association for Forensic and Legal Linguistics are highly important and necessary in the global fight against crime. [3, p. 15]

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## **THE ROLE OF EUROPOL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN COMBATING INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING: THE PARTICIPATION OF MEXICAN CRIMINALS IN THE EU DRUG MARKET**

Europol – a specialized body of the European Union that was created on the basis of the Maastricht Treaty of February 7, 1992. (Article K1 (9) of the Treaty on ensuring police cooperation between EU member states. Also, the Treaty contains a direct reference to the establishment of the European Police Agency (Europol).)

Today, the full name of EUROPOL is the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation. At the same time, there is another name – the European Police Office.

The goals of EUROPOL are formulated in the second chapter of the EUROPOL Convention. Among the main directions of EUROPOL's work, it is possible to single out the fight against terrorism, illegal arms trade, child pornography, money laundering and drug trafficking. The global drug trade has become a serious threat to global security and public health. International drug crime groups, particularly Mexican cartels, have grown to become influential players in this market. The drug market of the European Union (EU) has become one of the key points where they carry out their activities. That is why the role of Europol and law enforcement agencies is of great importance in combating the international drug trade and reducing the influence of Mexican criminals on this market.

Mexican cartels are known to cooperate with EU-based criminal networks to traffic both methamphetamine and cocaine to EU ports for further distribution in and outside of EU MS. Recent seizures of methamphetamine trafficked from Mexico to the EU include the interception of 2.5 tons of methamphetamine in Spain in

2021, 1.5 tons of methamphetamine trafficked through Croatia to Slovakia in 2020 and 1.9 tons of methamphetamine seized in Rotterdam in 2019. It is likely that most of the methamphetamine trafficked from Mexico to the EU only transits the EU on the way to more profitable markets in Oceania and Asia given the higher wholesale and retail prices of methamphetamine in those regions.

In addition to the trafficking of methamphetamine, Mexican cartels are also involved in smuggling large consignments of cocaine to the EU. In February 2020, Italian law enforcement authorities uncovered a drug trafficking operation run by the Sinaloa Cartel, where cartel members and their EU-based associates were trafficking drugs into and throughout the EU. For this operation in particular, the cartel was planning to establish cocaine smuggling routes from Colombia to airports in southern Italy using private jets. Another law enforcement operation, which concluded in 2021, revealed that a criminal network based in Spain worked with the Beltrán Leyva.

Organization to traffic 1.3 tons of cocaine and 2.5 tons of methamphetamine to Spain, concealed in blocks of cellular thermal concrete. Working together with their EU counterparts, Mexican cartels generally use maritime shipments and air cargo for smuggling larger quantities of drugs from Latin America to the EU. Concealment within legal commodities is the most frequently used method to smuggle large drug consignments. Most often, drugs are concealed in food, construction materials and equipment as well as other commodities, such as water filters and wooden doorframes.

Europol (the European Police) and national law enforcement agencies play an important role in combating international drug trafficking, including cases involving Mexican criminals and their involvement in the European Union (EU) drug market. Here are some aspects of their role:

1) Exchange of information: Europol serves as a center for the exchange of information between national law enforcement agencies of EU countries and cooperates with other international organizations such as Interpol. This allows for the coordination of joint operations and the exchange of intelligence on drug-trafficking criminals.

2) Operations and investigations: If there is specific information or intelligence about the involvement of Mexican criminals in drug trafficking in the EU, Europol can facilitate joint operations and investigations with national law enforcement authorities to apprehend and prosecute criminals.

3) Interdiction and Control of Money Transfers: To suppress international drug trafficking, law enforcement also works with

banks and financial institutions to detect and stop illegal money transfers related to drug trafficking.

4) Border measures: This includes strengthening security measures at EU borders and joint action to detect and stop drug smuggling.

5) Prevention and education: An important component of combating the international drug trade is informing and educating the public about the consequences and risks of drug use. Europol and national authorities cooperate in this area to prevent drug addiction and reduce the demand for drugs.

All these measures are aimed at reducing the spread and negative consequences of the international drug trade, including the activities of Mexican criminals in the EU drug market.

The international drug trade is a global threat that requires joint efforts and cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries. The involvement of Mexican criminals in the EU drug market makes this problem even more complex. The role of Europol and national law enforcement agencies in countering this problem is of key importance and requires further cooperation and innovative approaches for its effective solution.

Once the drugs arrive at EU entry points, local criminal networks working with Mexican cartels are responsible for moving the drug cargo to its final destination. The most common ferry and land transportation are vehicles with hidden compartments and tractors. For small retail quantities, mail and parcels are also used to smuggle drugs from Mexico to EU countries.

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*Наукове видання*

# ЛІНГВІСТИКА І ПРАВО В БЕЗПЕКОВІЙ СФЕРІ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

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