

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 The legislator has moved away from the outdated terms "public safety" and "public order" and introduced a new concept that covers all aspects of law enforcement.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