

–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.