

Article 5 emphasizes that the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in Ukraine is the people. The people exercise their power directly and through the bodies of state power and local self-government. This article highlights the basic principle of democracy — people's sovereignty, where every citizen has the right to participate in the political process.

Article 6 states that "State power in Ukraine is exercised on the basis of the principles of division into legislative, executive, and judicial powers." This article reflects the principle of separation of powers, which is the foundation for the necessary checks and balances for a stable democracy.

Article 71 ensures transparency in the electoral process:

The elections of people's deputies of Ukraine, the president of Ukraine, deputies of local councils, and heads of rural, settlement, and city councils are held on the basis of universal, equal, and direct voting rights with secret voting. This article ensures the transparency of the electoral process, which is an important aspect of democracy.

Democratism means the presence of local self-government in the state, as the idea of political freedom lies at the core of democracy as a form of government and a way of governance.

For a country to be democratic, it must include rights and responsibilities not only for the population but also for the state authority. Only by adhering to the principles of the rule of law and the transparency of laws can a true and sustainable democratic society be created, where every citizen has equal opportunities and rights for development and self-realization.

References:

1. Floridi, L. (2014). *The Fourth Revolution: How the Infosphere is Reshaping Human Reality*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Transparency International. (2020). *Corruption Perceptions Index 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020/index/nzl>
3. *Constitution of Ukraine (1996)*. Official edition. Kyiv: Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

PROCEDURAL AND TACTICAL FEATURES OF PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION OF CORRUPTION CRIMES

KHRYSTYNA BAHLAI, student

YAROSLAV IVANYTSKYI, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIYA R. KUZNYETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Introduction. Certain crimes have been and remain a problem in our country for a long time – corruption-related criminal offenses. They are improving, changing, taking into account events in the country, adapting to realities, continuing to exist, and the state must fight them.

Objectives. The main task is to analyze the tactical features of investigating corruption crimes, the means and methods used by the relevant pre-trial investigation bodies.

Methods. Methods such as analysis, synthesis, and comparison were used to research this topic.

To begin with, analyzing Article 216 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, corruption crimes are subject to investigation by three pre-trial investigation bodies: the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI), the National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU), and the National Police of Ukraine (NPU). However, it is precisely the competence of the SBI that includes those crimes committed by a certain subject, provided that none of the conditions for investigation are present in the NABU in accordance with Part 5 of Article 216 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. The NPU investigates all corruption offenses that do not reach the level of investigation of the NABU or the SBI and may draw up administrative protocols on the commission of administrative offenses related to corruption [1].

It is worth mentioning the distinction between corruption-related offenses, which mainly consists of the absence of signs of corruption in corruption-related offenses and the lower social danger of the latter, but this is not enshrined at the legislative level.

Regarding the methodology for investigating such crimes, usually the basis for initiating a pre-trial investigation is the receipt of a report of a corruption crime or information obtained in the process of operational and investigative activities, audits, checks by the media, etc [2].

To exercise their powers, investigators use investigative and covert investigative search actions, however, for an investigation it is necessary to understand what evidence or facts a particular procedural action will be used to prove or obtain. For example, to confirm the fact that a certain person is in possession of certain property, it is not necessary to immediately conduct a covert investigative search action, provided for in Articles 260, 269 or 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. To begin with, it is more expedient to examine information from the Unified State Register of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the country, the State Register of Property Rights to Real Property, other available registers, and the person's declaration. This factor can also negatively affect the pre-trial investigation due to the possible omission of certain deadlines provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [3].

Also, Article 93 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on the seizure and seizure of documents is often implemented in practice. In general, depending on the type of corruption crime, various documents can help in revealing a criminal offense: job descriptions of certain individuals, in particular the director, chief accountant, heads of structural units, other officials, company charters, employment orders, material liability agreements and other documents, all primary and consolidated accounting documents, financial statements, licenses, patents, and many other types. The investigator must be sufficiently knowledgeable to understand what evidence is needed to confirm illegal actions.

In addition to the already mentioned means of investigating corruption crimes, the institution of whistleblowers is often used in such cases. Unlike the Law "On Prevention of Corruption", the Criminal Procedure Code expands the concept of a whistleblower, stating that this is an individual who, having the belief that the information is reliable, has filed a statement or report about a corruption criminal offense to a pre-trial investigation body [1].

Conclusion. To sum up, corruption criminal offenses were and are "popular" among officials, even under martial law, these persons endowed with a certain status take bribes, "profit" from state funds, violate the requirements of the law, norms of morality and honor. Law enforcement agencies are trying to fight traitors, expose corruption schemes and identify illegal fraud that harm the state and its citizens, while making considerable efforts to prove guilt on the basis of properly collected evidence, applying procedural and tactical features of the investigation.

References:

1. Кримінальний процесуальний кодекс України від 13 квітня 2012 р. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17#n1408> (дата звернення: 12.03.2025)
2. Анастасія Добровичинська. Досудове розслідування корупційних і пов'язаних із корупцією злочинів: як це працює? *Юридична газета online. веб-сайт*. URL: <https://yur-gazeta.com/publications/practice/kriminalne-pravo-ta-proces/dosudove-rozsliduvannya-korupciynih-i-povyazanih-iz-korupcieyu-zlochiv-yak-ce-pracyue.html> (дата звернення: 12.03.2025)
3. Галицький Владислав. Розслідування корупційних злочинів детективами НАБУ. веб-сайт. URL: <https://ekmair.ukma.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/001668c2-20e3-40de-9319-202824c82092/content> (дата звернення: 12.03.2025)
4. Англо-український словник. URL: <https://www.lingvolive.com/en-us> (дата звернення: 12.03.2025)

GROUND FOR CRIMINALIZATION OF ACTS UNDER ART. 151-2 “FORCED MARRIAGE” OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE

NADIA BALOH, student

YULIIA KOVALYK, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Introduction. Nowadays, within the cutting edge world, the issue of forced marriages is very prevalent, and this issue is more than once raised within the works of researchers and judicial practice. After all, the current slant within the improvement of criminal legislation of Ukraine ought to be pointed, not slightest, at avoiding the conclusion of forced marriages and anticipating the evasion of criminal risk for an act committed by an individual, the criminal unlawfulness of which is given for by the current criminal law, in particular Article 151-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.