

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.

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

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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.

Objectives. The main assignment is to consider the peculiarities and analyzing scientifically based positions and recommendations aimed at improving national legislation that provides for criminal liability for coercion to marry.

Methods. We used the following methods in our research such as: generalization and descriptive analysis.

It is worth starting this study with the fact that on December 6, 2017, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine in order to implement the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence" was adopted and entered into force a year after its publication [3].

In accordance with this Law, Section Three of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine was supplemented with Article 151-2 "Forced marriage". In turn, the disposition of this article provides for criminal liability for forcing a person to enter into marriage or to continue a forced marriage, or to enter into cohabitation without marriage, or to continue such cohabitation, or to induce a person to move to the territory of another state than the one in which he or she resides for this purpose [1].

However, the issue of criminalization of the analyzed act is quite controversial, in particular among scholars who express skepticism about the prospects for enforcement of Article 151-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Forced marriage", deny the need to implement this provision, and argue that it is inappropriate to criminalize coercion to marry due to the insufficient public danger that such an act may pose. However, if we still talk about the expediency of the existence of an independent criminal law prohibition of forced marriage, it is worthwhile to dwell on some grounds which testify to the benefits of criminalizing the acts provided for in Article 151-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, namely: a high degree of public danger, the relative prevalence of the act and the lack of criminal law protection of these social relations [2, p. 264].

Analyzing the first one, it should be noted that in November 2011 Ukraine signed the Istanbul Convention, which requires signatory governments to take appropriate measures to combat all forms of violence against women. Forced marriage is a criminal offense that infringes on human rights and is a form of violence.

Thus, coercion to marry violates the important right of a person to freely decide whether to marry, when to marry, and with whom to marry.

Instead, if we talk about the prevalence of acts under Art. 151-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine as the second ground for criminalization, forced marriage is increasingly being committed in European countries, including Ukraine. Also, in connection with the beginning of the military aggression of the Russian Federation in 2014, cases of forced marriages of military personnel with women from the occupied territories were recorded in .

It should also be borne in mind that the scale of this phenomenon may be much larger, as not all victims seek help or complain about violations of their rights to law enforcement agencies for fear of possible consequences.

The next and last ground for criminalizing forced marriage is the protection of these social relations. Thus, despite the fact that certain signs of coercion to marriage may already be included in other articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine or the Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine, the approach that prefers specialized norms that allow to clearly distinguish one act from another to general norms is generally accepted and widely used in practice .

Conclusion. To sum up, today, the question of the expediency of criminalizing forced marriage is important. In general, there are certain disagreements among scholars regarding the expediency of the independent existence of a separate criminal law prohibition, since most of them do not consider it necessary to introduce this norm.

However, taking into account the events caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and having studied the grounds for criminalization of the analyzed acts common in the scientific literature, such as a high degree of public danger, relative prevalence of the act and lack of criminal law protection of these social relations, today, despite numerous discussions, there is a need for this article. Moreover, the draft Criminal Code of Ukraine retains the analyzed provision. After all, despite the absence of statistics on forced marriages in Ukraine, such facts exist in the country. Therefore, the legislator's recognition of forced marriage as a criminal offense seems justified. At the same time, it should be recognized that the relevant provision needs to be improved.

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GROUND FOR NOTIFYING OF SUSPICION

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Problem Statement. The process of notifying a person of suspicion is a crucial stage in criminal proceedings, ensuring the protection of individual rights