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**NATIONAL PRACTICE OF SPECIALIZATION OF THE
NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE UNITS IN THE FIELD OF
COUNTERING ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES RELATED TO
CORRUPTION**

Under Ukrainian legislation, the police are designated as a specially authorized entity for anti-corruption efforts. First, it should be noted that the entire structure of the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), like most other state bodies, is built upon a specific specialization. This is manifested in the distribution of tasks, functions, and the forms and methods of activity among various police units (services), the powers of police units at the national, territorial, or interregional levels, and the duties of police officers based on their positions. The higher the level (from local to national), the deeper the specialization of the police units observed. Predominantly, specialization occurs according to a functional attribute, based on the primary function assigned to the police or the method of its execution (e.g., crime control and operational-search activities), or a sectoral attribute (e.g., anti-corruption or administrative-jurisdictional activities).

Specialization is a form of social relations manifested both in the narrowing of human activity and the limitation of functional parameters, as well as in the concentration and mobilization of efforts in a clearly defined direction. Collectively, this allows for the rapid, high-quality, and cost-effective resolution of assigned tasks [1, p. 9]. M. Anderson classifies specialization, along with centralization and competition, as the fundamental organizational characteristics of the French police system [2].

Thus, the specialization of police activity serves as an organizational and legal principle. In most modern states, it is a general essential feature of the activities of judicial and law enforcement agencies and one of the principles of their organization [1, p. 16].

One of the directions of anti-corruption efforts in global practice is the creation of specialized anti-corruption institutions aimed at actively countering this negative phenomenon. Accordingly, as O. Novikov emphasizes, an anti-corruption body designed to effectively combat corruption must be capable of professional and comprehensive counteraction, which implies the multifunctionality of its activities [3, p. 53]. It should be noted that this refers to the establishment of state law enforcement institutions at the national level whose activities are exclusively related to countering corruption or, at the very least, constitute the core of their functioning. In such cases, all their powers are concentrated on the implementation of these tasks.

The creation or consolidation of specialized units within the NPU should be part of an effective strategy for countering corruption-related offenses and offenses related to corruption, in which such a unit or system of specialized police units can serve as a national-level driving force. For the police to handle a large volume of such offenses, units specializing in countering violations of anti-corruption legislation may include all or a combination of tasks regarding monitoring, detection, investigation, analysis of causes, and prevention of these violations. A detailed analysis of the regulations on specific police units or instructions governing the work of certain police services confirms that the NPU system includes units whose activities, among others, are aimed at countering corruption-related violations.

Summarizing the above, it can be confidently stated that an internal specialization of units exists within the National Police system. Their competence (tasks, subject matter, and powers) regarding the counteraction of administrative offenses related to corruption is established at the level of departmental regulatory

acts (orders of the National Police approving the Regulations on the Strategic Investigations Department and the Internal Security Department of the NPU). This aligns with global practices of subject-target specialization of individual units within police structures. Such national practice is consistent with a partial (dual) model, as the activities of these two NPU units clearly show a division of jurisdiction for anti-corruption measures based on the subject of influence (within the police system/police officers versus external public administration officials); however, this activity is not the sole task among the mandates of these authorized NPU units.

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