

Ensuring National Security under Martial Law Conditions: Legal Regulation, Threats, Cooperation and Directions for Improvement

**Andrii Nosach^{1*}, Sergii Melnyk², Anatolii Rusetskyi³, Yuliia Pinchuk⁴,
Volodymyr Piadyshev⁵**

¹National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine, Ukraine

²Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, Ukraine

³National Scientific Center Hon. Prof. M. S. Bokarius Forensic Science Institute of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Ukraine

⁴Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

⁵Odessa State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

*Corresponding Author Email: komrados2020@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to reveal the legal regulation of ensuring national security in the conditions of martial law (threats, cooperation and directions for improvement). It has been established that ensuring national security of Ukraine includes a complex of national and international measures. It has been emphasized that financing is one of the important problems in the system of ensuring national security. The financial security of a state as a component of its national security is the basis of the economic development of the country, which ensures sovereignty and integrity of the country, as well as a decent standard of living of its citizens. The financial security of a state as a component of its national security is the basis of the economic development of the country, which ensures sovereignty and integrity of the country, as well as a decent standard of living of its citizens. Another problem of ensuring national security in wartime conditions consists in preventing and combating corruption. Corruption destroys development of the military-industrial complex, prevents introduction of innovative means of protection for military personnel, it disturbs development and testing of new weapons, new technologies, and hampers provision of military personnel with the necessary equipment, protection and weapons. It was concluded that only cooperation can solve the urgent strategic tasks of ensuring national security in difficult world conditions and new globalization challenges.

Key words: ensuring national security, martial law, legal regulation, threats, cooperation, directions for improvement.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan artikel tersebut adalah untuk mengungkap pengaturan hukum dalam menjamin keamanan nasional dalam kondisi darurat militer (ancaman, kerjasama dan arah perbaikan). Telah ditetapkan bahwa menjamin keamanan nasional Ukraina mencakup serangkaian tindakan nasional dan internasional. Telah ditegaskan bahwa pembiayaan merupakan salah satu masalah penting dalam sistem jaminan keamanan nasional. Keamanan finansial suatu negara sebagai salah satu komponen keamanan nasionalnya merupakan landasan pembangunan ekonomi suatu negara, yang menjamin kedaulatan dan keutuhan negara, serta taraf hidup yang layak bagi warganya. Keamanan finansial suatu negara sebagai salah satu komponen keamanan nasionalnya merupakan landasan pembangunan ekonomi suatu negara, yang menjamin kedaulatan dan keutuhan negara, serta taraf hidup yang layak bagi warganya. Masalah lain dalam menjamin keamanan nasional di masa perang adalah pencegahan dan pemberantasan korupsi. Korupsi menghancurkan perkembangan kompleks industri militer, menghalangi pengenalan sarana perlindungan inovatif bagi personel militer, mengganggu pengembangan dan pengujian senjata baru, teknologi baru, dan menghambat penyediaan peralatan, perlindungan, dan senjata yang diperlukan personel militer. Disimpulkan bahwa hanya kerja sama yang dapat menyelesaikan tugas-tugas strategis yang mendesak untuk menjamin keamanan nasional dalam kondisi dunia yang sulit dan tantangan globalisasi baru.

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Kata kunci: menjamin keamanan nasional, darurat militer, peraturan hukum, ancaman, kerjasama, arah perbaikan.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, every state faces the task of ensuring national security in its country. Activity of a state is aimed at implementation of the national idea, protection of national interests, rights and freedoms of humans and citizens. Today, the world pays special attention to the formation and provision of national security, taking into account modern security challenges and globalization trends.

The relevance of researching this topic lies in the fact that national security is an important condition for functioning and development of an individual, society and the state. Today, problems in the sphere of national security are characterized by a large number of threats of various levels; many of such threats are global, including military conflicts and wars.

Taking into account the full-scale invasion of Russia on the territory of Ukraine, formation of new international military alliances, formation of international cooperation with the aim of strengthening security of the world community, identification of innovative ways of developing international and global security, today the issue of identifying modern problems of ensuring national security in wartime conditions is actualized.

Today, problems in the sphere of national security are characterized by a large number of threats of various levels; many such threats are global, including military conflicts and wars. An adequate understanding of the invasion of the Russian Federation to Ukraine that occurred on February 24, 2022, demands the identification of the main actors and factors, texts, and contexts that have converged dialectically in the realization of the dramatic events that represent a war of defense with characteristics of hybrid war on the part of Russia, for the Ukrainian society as a whole in the general framework of the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity by the invading troops, as evidenced by the ruthless killings (massacres) of thousands of civilians in the cities of Bucha, Borodyanka, Gostomel, Irpin, Buzova, and others. The analysis presented below is based on the consideration of 6 (six) important factors to take into account in political and legal analysis as a necessary condition to understand, without bias or partial vision, the main events that determine the dynamics of political conflict in its course and war between Russia and Ukraine, the latter, a sovereign and independent country that has the irrefutable right to self-determine its national destiny, without the interference of Russia, beyond its historical and cultural ties. The reasons and factors for the beginning of the war between the Russian Federation and Ukraine are: 1) Signing without guarantees of compliance of the Budapest Memorandum on December 5, 1994. Denial of nuclear weapons. (Memorandum on security assurances in connection with Ukraine's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons. 1994); 2) The arrival of the pro-Russian president of Ukraine Viktor Fyodorovich Yanukovich who governed between 2010-2014, ruining the national economy and the military establishment; 3) the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula in 2014 by the Russian Federation and the weak position of Europe in the form of sanctions; 4) Uncontrolled dynamics of Corruption in Ukraine for 30 years (from 1990-2021). In fact, there were no arms purchases, especially military plans; 5) The impunity of President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin in the military conflicts in Chechnya 1999-2009, Syria, and Ukraine. A situation that has underpinned Putin's "reign" from 1999 to the present; 6) Ukraine's withdrawal from Russian oil and gas, reduction in commercial turnover, i.e., a decrease in Russia's profits. It is profitable for Ukraine to sell products to Europe, and Asian countries. Russia is not happy about this (Boniak et al., 2019).

At the same time, people in Ukraine are suffering every day as a result of the war, which is manifested in the killing of civilians, constant air alarms, and the senseless destruction of civilian infrastructure, which is projected to reach about \$600 billion. Taking into account the full-scale invasion of Russia on the territory of Ukraine, the formation of new international military alliances, the formation of international cooperation to strengthen the security of the world community, identification of innovative ways of developing international and global security, today the issue of identifying modern problems of ensuring national security in wartime conditions is actualized (Leonenko *et al.*, 2019).

Today, the problems of national security in the conditions of wartime and war are analyzed fragmentarily. So, D. Chasnyk analyzes the issue of ensuring human rights in the sphere of national security in conditions of facing military aggression by the Russian Federation (Chasnyk, 2022). Leheza Ye. researches the problems of fakes as a tool in hybrid warfare and threats to the national security (Leheza *et al.*, 2022).

M. Shevchenko, O. Zozulya, H. Khrapach, A. Lepikhov analyze the peculiarities of implementing threats to the state sovereignty of Ukraine during the Russian-Ukrainian war, as well as in the evaluation of alternative options for Ukraine's national policy regarding formation of its status in relation to the international environment and collective security structures (Shevchenko *et al.*, 2022).

O. Vasylchyshyn, V. Tytor, I. Kekish analyze the legal field in the national security system before the full-scale armed invasion of the aggressor country on the territory of Ukraine and they note that this field was sufficient and contained a number of normative and legislative acts taking into account the real threats to the independence of Ukraine, its sovereignty and democracy, but insufficient effectiveness of particularly state bodies made it difficult to develop and implement an effective policy. They suggested that state institutions ensuring national security of the state pay attention to the humanitarian aspect of national security in terms of the religious component which requires immediate legislative regulation (Vasylchyshyn *et al.*, 2022). At the same time, there are no systematic studies of the problem of ensuring national security in wartime conditions.

RESEARCH METHOD

The following methods of scientific cognition were used in the article: Abstract-logical method, analysis, synthesis, historical method, comparison method, induction method, deduction method, generalization method, modeling method in order to determine the methodological support for studying theoretical and historical foundations of ensuring national security in conditions of martial law.

The comparison method will make it possible to establish "similarity or difference of various objects of research according to certain characteristics." The generalization method being a complex of "consecutive actions to combine specific individual facts into a single whole with the aim of identifying typical features and regularities inherent in the subject under study" will among other things provide an opportunity to formulate the author's interpretation of the main concepts of the research, as well as provide the author's vision of the content of the principles the researched state regulation should be based on (Oliynyk, 2015). The abovementioned methods will be used throughout the research. At the same time, in particular, the methods of analysis, synthesis and comparison will be used to study basic concepts and clarify them, and this will allow analyzing the views of scientists on their understanding of the content of the concepts, as well as to compare and identify differences.

The methods of analysis and comparison will also be applied during processing of scientific, regulatory and other sources on the topic of the research, including for researching organizational and legal foundations of ensuring national security in the conditions of martial law.

Penetrating into all parts of the country's financial system, corruption as a systemic problem of financial security has a negative impact on the functioning of business entities and the economy of the state as a whole and causes serious socio-economic, moral, ethical, political and legal problems. The financial security of the state has always played a major role in globalization processes, as well as in the need for the state to counter threats of an external and internal nature, which is directly related to the national security of the state. In order to protect society and the interests of the nation, to prevent violations of territorial integrity, as well as the free and independent development of the state, it is necessary to ensure the appropriate level of financial security. Modern economic reality dictates a constant search for effective methods of ensuring the financial security of the state, especially in the context of tax and fee collection. States implement a variety of strategies to ensure financial stability and budget balance, but the effectiveness of these measures often depends on a properly chosen doctrine of financial security (Golovin et al., 2022).

The level of corruption in Ukraine remains consistently high, which cannot be said about the level of economic security of Ukraine. Thus, according to the Strategy of the Economic Security of Ukraine for the period until 2025, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of August 11, 2021 No. 347/2021, during the years 2010-2019, the state of economic security of Ukraine was assessed as unsatisfactory with deterioration of indicators in almost all components to a dangerous level in 2012 and 2014-2015. According to the calculations of the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, carried out in accordance with the Methodological recommendations for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine, approved by the order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine dated October 29, 2013 No. 1277, the average value of the level of economic security for this period was 40 percent - the zone of the level of unsatisfactory state. In 2019, the level of economic security of Ukraine was 43 percent, and according to the results of the first half of 2020, it was 41 percent (On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, 2021).

One of the key components of financial security is tax stability, which is determined by the state's ability to maintain stable tax revenues regardless of changes in economic conditions. High tax stability contributes to maintaining the budget balance and has a positive effect on the country's long-term financial stability. To achieve financial security, it is necessary to strive for fairness and efficiency in the taxation system. A fair tax policy involves the distribution of the tax burden taking into account social and economic realities, ensuring a greater contribution from those who have more. The effectiveness of the tax system, in turn, means the optimal collection of revenues, taking into account the minimum costs and administrative complexity. It should be noted that there is no single document containing provisions related to the implementation of the policy in the field of financial security of the state. This makes it much more difficult to understand how the current legal system should be reformed to increase this level of security.

It should also be noted that the complexity and rigidity of the tax system, on the one hand, indicate the impossibility of the state to fully control the laws adopted by it, on the other hand, they push both organizations and individual entrepreneurs into shadow business. All this creates a breeding ground for corruption. In order to understand the content of such a normative legal act, it is worth analyzing foreign experience. In Germany, for example, there is no special legislation designed to implement the tasks of economic security, but all existing threats are reflected in the directives of the Ministry of Defense, which

outline the main methods of state control in the field of financial security, including [2; c.89]. Spain's legislative framework contains various economic development programs and laws related to ensuring financial security in various areas (stimulation of investment activity, exchange control regulation, etc.). Among the laws, the following can be distinguished: Law «On Economic Stability», «On Financial Markets», «On Combating Fraud and Economic Crime», «On Control over Foreign Investments», etc. (Lyuh, 2021).

The historical (chronological) method will provide “an opportunity for a comprehensive study of phenomena and events in a chronological sequence in order to discover their internal relations and patterns of development. It is used when studying the main stages of development and formation of the subject of research.” This method is supposed to be used for research of: the evolution of the content of the “security” concept in order to identify changes in the interpretation of this concept and the vision of the role of the state in guaranteeing security; the emergence of non-state institutions, the formation and development of state regulation of their activities in the studied context from ancient times to the present period, as well as tracking the changes that occurred over time. The comparative-historical method will allow “to identify and compare levels in the development of the phenomenon being studied, those changes that have occurred, as well as to determine trends of development” (Oliynyk, 2015).

With the help of the comparative-historical method, the stages of formation and development of the researched state regulation will be determined by means of comparison. Induction is a method “the logic of which unfolds from the specific to the general, that is, the general position is logically deduced from single judgments” (Oliynyk, 2015). It is based on observations and facts and it will involve studying individual facts on the topic of research and certain experience in this sphere, with their subsequent generalization in conclusions. Deduction is a method of logical conclusion from the general to the partial, that is, the state of the object as a whole is first to be investigated, and then its constituent elements are to be viewed” (Oliynyk, 2015).

The deduction method will be used after the accumulation and analysis of empirical data on the subject of the research in order to systematize and generalize its results. Using the generalization method, the processed materials will be summarized in order to formulate conclusions, recommendations and determine ways for increasing effectiveness of state regulation in the studied context. In the course of the research it is expected to develop a conceptual organizational model of the system of state regulation in the studied context.

In our opinion, use of this model will make it possible to increase the effectiveness of the studied state regulation, in particular, due to the introduction of an evaluation of the implemented decision on introduction or cancellation a certain measure or means of state regulation with the help of a stakeholder-oriented evaluation adapted for use in Ukraine. It will provide an opportunity to assess the consequences of state regulation and determine the expediency of its further implementation or the need to adjust state regulation based on the results of the assessment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The complexity of the category “national security” consists in the fact that it should include two concepts: “preservation” (stability) and “development” (variability) which are known to be in a dialectical unity. Yes, security is inherently conservative, while development involves variability that precludes stability.

In the first approach (which favors protection) the social system proceeds from the fact that it is in a hostile social environment. A small mistake or a detected weakness can provoke harsh aggressive actions

of the external environment. Therefore, such a social system sees its survival exclusively in provision of protection, therefore it is forced to spend all its available resources only for this purpose, in a certain sense it neglects the tasks of its development. Note that such methods of protection can be both active and passive defensive in nature.

Active methods of protection include: deterring the enemy by demonstrating the ability and willingness to inflict unacceptable damage on this enemy; preventive actions i.e. actions directed against implementation of the aggressive plans of the enemy; active countermeasures i.e. actions that reduce the effectiveness of damage inflicted by the enemy; active destructive actions i.e. elimination of the enemy as a potential source of threats.

Passive means of protection include: avoiding contact with a hostile social environment, being patient with one's experiences, and humbly repairing the damage caused. At the same time, the mentioned actions can negatively affect the national security system, especially in conditions of military aggression. Therefore, one should choose such methods of protecting national security that are justified and expedient for now.

In the second approach, on the contrary, emphasis is placed on ensuring the social system of own sustainable growth and development. Such a system proceeds from the fact that the social environment as a whole behaves either benevolently or neutrally in relation to it. The national security system sees itself as the source of threats; it considers emergence of such threats as the result of insufficiently thought-out, hasty or overly risky decisions. Of course, one's own decisions can unwittingly provoke an aggressive reaction from a generally neutral or benevolent environment. The potential of the activity of such a system consists in the desire to eliminate the risk of making decisions that can prevent its progressive movement forward or that can lead to creation of prerequisites for an avalanche-like emergence of even more dangerous negative consequences (Blihar, 2021).

Today, national security issues move to the forefront in most countries of the world. This is caused by a change in the global security environment, which today contains a large number of threats and challenges of various natures. Based on this, as well as in view of Ukraine's participation in European integration and international processes, the issue of ensuring an adequate level of national security should become a key one (Vonsovykh, 2012).

The national security system includes various areas (spheres): Military one, economic one, informational one, educational one, ecological (environmental) one, commodity one, social one, political one, spiritual one and moral one, etc. Each of these areas has its own specific mechanisms, forms and methods of ensuring security.

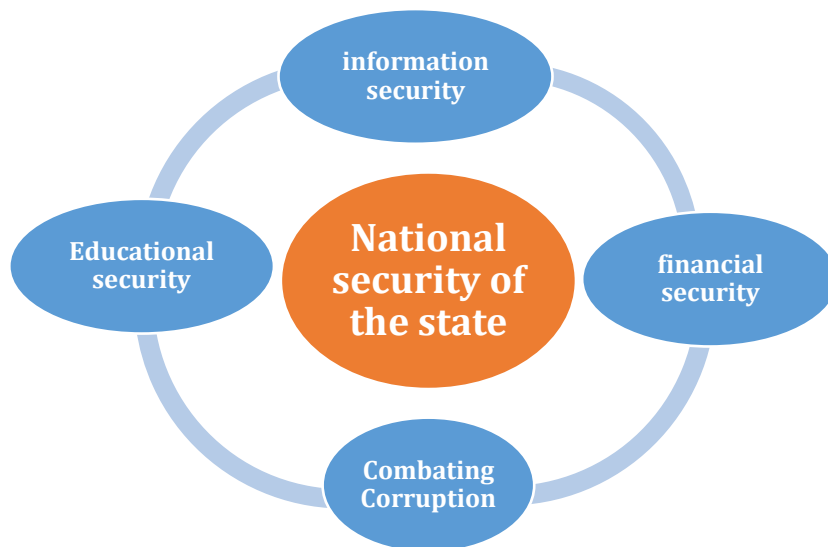


Figure 1. Model of national security of the state Legal Foundations of Educational security

Security should be understood not only as a concept and a set of requirements that are not always fulfilled, but it should also be viewed as the real condition of a person, society and the state, this “condition of security” should be experienced by (Korniienko, et al., 2023).

The education system is an integral part of the state as a social system. The level of development of human capital assets affects stability of the state’s development and the condition/status of its national security. At the same time, the state of national security significantly affects stability of the educational sphere and has far-reaching consequences in the form of disparities in development of the social, economic, ecological and industrial environment due to insufficient development of human capital assets (Yerofieienko et al., 2023).

The interaction between the education system and the national security can be characterized by a large number of cause-and-effect relationships that cannot always be imagined quantitatively, therefore, determining the role and contribution of the education system in ensuring the comprehensive security of the state from external and internal threats is extremely relevant today. This becomes especially important in connection with the crisis catalyzed in the sphere of education by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the full-scale invasion of Russia on the territory of Ukraine. Assessment of the role of the education system in ensuring national security makes it possible to more reasonably define the tasks of the state in relation to the education system as a factor affecting national security (Dymko et al., 2017).

Therefore, one of the problems of ensuring national security consists in changing the concept of the education system, updating approaches to the formation of education standards, forming the digital space of the education system.

So, in the USA, the state policy regarding the impact of education on the national security is as follows:

1. Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and modern foreign languages have been identified as priority areas of knowledge and training for ensuring the national security in the USA in recent years. The main fields of application of knowledge in the field of STEM education are artificial intelligence, cyber security, quantum informatics, advanced technologies and manufacturing (Herman, 2019).

2. The main risks to the USA national security are: decrease in the level of mastery of STEM - skills and knowledge among American schoolchildren and graduates of higher education institutions; raising the level of education in the field of natural sciences, mathematics, technical, computer sciences in other countries, first of all geopolitical adversary countries; reduction in the number and share of American students and graduates of higher education institutions studying STEM disciplines; decrease in the number of American higher education graduates specializing in STEM; decrease in the quality of teaching STEM education; presence of a persisting gap in academic achievement between different demographic groups (Herman, 2019).
3. The main consequences of these risks are: shortage of qualified personnel in the branches of the national economy related to the sphere of national security and advanced technologies, which is filled by migrants, including those from geopolitical adversary countries; inability of the US STEM education system to meet domestic demand for a STEM-qualified workforce; digital illiteracy of American citizens.
4. Reduction of national security risks in the sphere of education is ensured by: improving STEM teaching and providing support to working teachers; increasing the number and share of students of STEM disciplines at all levels of education; increasing the number of graduates of higher education institutions specializing in the field of STEM sciences; availability of STEM education; forming basic and applied research knowledge in the field of STEM in graduates of educational organizations provided that this knowledge is necessary for career development in a wide list of STEM professions and priority areas, such as computer engineering and cyber security, artificial intelligence, quantum physics and robotics (Cotton, 2020).

The problems that have arisen in the system of ensuring national security in wartime conditions are connected, first of all, with military aggression and the occupation of some regions of Ukraine. Therefore, important elements of the national security system include: formation of effective means of the country's defense capability, redistribution of funding taking into account the level of development of the defense-industrial complex, formation of scientific research laboratories with their activities aimed at the development of new methods of protecting the population and military personnel, development and testing of innovative weapons, etc.

In addition, the legislative branch of the state has developed and adopted a number of regulatory and legislative acts taking into account the real threats to the independence of Ukraine, its sovereignty and democracy, but insufficient efficiency of particularly state bodies made it difficult to develop and implement an effective policy. At the same time, the public management of the national security system (in addition to other main aspects) get focused on the presence of a growing shortage of financial resources, which made it difficult to allocate funds to ensure production and purchase of modern weapons and military equipment in the necessary volumes (Korneyev, et al., 2018).

There is a separate problem of ensuring patriotic education of children and youth with the aim of forming their national self-awareness, understanding the importance of language and national culture in the system of national security. It is patriotic education that will fulfill the role of developing national identity and national unity of our society.

Legal Foundations of information security

Another important problem of national security consists in provision of information security, ensuring protection of society from fakes and distortions of information leading to panic among the

population, a negative perception of public management decisions by state authorities, loss of trust in state authorities, which can to irreparable consequences in conditions of war. Today, the processes of social transformation are taking place rapidly; these processes are based on information-communication, technical-technological changes, naturally leading to the emergence of risks concerning dysfunctional and disorganized states of the social system, its individual institutions, and subsystems. Currently, the sovereignty of a national state is significantly limited in the information and intellectual spheres; that is why in modern conditions a significant growth is typical for threats and risks associated with the information sphere, which is an integral part of the entire national security. National security includes several main directions, one of which is ensuring security in the information sphere. Sustainable development of the country can be ensured by a complex of measures, a systematic interaction of directions in various fields, aimed at protecting interests both at the micro level of an individual and at the macro level of the entire state.

One of the main negative factors affecting the condition of information security consists in increased possibilities for information and technical influence on the information infrastructure for military purposes. At the same time, intensified are activities of organizations carrying out intelligence on the work of scientific organizations and state enterprises, in particular on organizations of the defense-industrial complex (Bogdanovich *et al.*, 2019).

At the current stage of ensuring national security and evolution of global trends, mental security is the key to the survival of society and the state. Military operations, information challenges, and globalization processes causing specific side effects pose a significant danger to the mentality. It should be taken into account that information technologies and globalization are objective processes that cannot be stopped or reversed. In addition to negative factors, globalization and information technologies also have positive aspects, therefore, of course, the impact of globalization processes must be taken into account in order to compensate for its mental costs in the mechanism of ensuring national security. However, globalization is not the main threat to mental security. The most serious destructive effect on the mentality is caused by informational distortions and fakes. In this case, the matter is about the tools of "soft power", which is less expensive and more effective compared to military or economic methods. This problem is becoming one of the most important problems of ensuring national security in the world. Mental safety includes the following aspects: education, cultural and tourist sphere, spiritual, social and labor sphere, etc. (Leheza *et al.*, 2023).

Financing in the system of ensuring national security.

Financing is one of the important problems in the system of ensuring national security. The financial security of a state as a component of its national security is the basis of the economic development of the country, which ensures sovereignty and integrity of the country, as well as a decent standard of living of its citizens. In the conditions of martial law, the issues of financial security of the state become of great importance, since defense of the country, the army, functioning of the defense and security agencies rely on sufficient and stable financial support, both domestically and with involvement of international aid. Therefore, search for sources of financing and determination of directions for the use of financial resources are the basis of ensuring protection and development of production in the country in peacetime and, are extremely important in wartime. Elements of the state's financial security include: available financial resources, the possibility of their accumulation and stable use for the purposes of ensuring victory over

the enemy, eliminating threats to the state integrity of Ukraine and its national interests, security of the country's citizens; and these elements require legal regulation (Korobtsova, 2022).

Let's give an example peculiarities of the Functioning of Territorial Communities of Ukraine during the War by the Example of Dnipropetrovsk Region

Dnipropetrovsk region has no occupied parts, in particular, thanks to the timely preparation of defense lines and the internal defense system at the initiative of the territorial communities themselves. Meanwhile, the region borders several combat zones in Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Kherson regions, it is close to such zones in Kharkiv and Luhansk regions, and provides rear support in these directions.

Stability of the region is based on its socio-economic condition. Before the large-scale military attack of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the Dnipropetrovsk region played a leading role in the country by many indicators, sharing the first / second place among regions with Kyiv. In the conditions of war, the relative economic weight of the region is just as high. This year economic indicators are already going to be recovered to the pre-war level.

Provision of rear support in several operational directions (southern one (Kherson and Zaporizhzhya regions), northern one (Kharkiv region), eastern one (Donetsk region)) poses the following priority tasks for military administrations, regional and local authorities: 1) purely military issues - development of echelon defense in the region in all directions. At present, the Kryvorizky and Nikopol districts, directly close to the front line, are under the greatest military pressure in the west and south - they are regularly fired at by Russian troops from multiple rocket launchers, barrel artillery, and mortars. In the east, methodical missile attacks (primarily on transport infrastructure objects) are aimed at the territory of Synelnykove district; 2) organization of a logistics regional hub to provide the troops, primarily with weapons mainly transported by rail and road transport from the western borders of the country; 3) organization of logistic services for provision of medical assistance to the military; 4) preparation of Territorial Defense formations; 5) solving the issues of internally displaced persons. The largest numbers of refugees move to the region from Donetsk and Kharkiv regions. The vast majority of IDPs, after receiving basic assistance, move further to the Center and West of Ukraine, but a significant number remain in the Dnipropetrovsk region, which requires solving the issue of their accommodation. At the same time assistance to refugees can be rendered by Dnipropetrovsk territorial communities on their own by means of using resources of the region and help from charitable organizations and foundations (Herman, 2019).

Budgets of communities. The level of implementation of community budgets is one of the indicators showing effectiveness of the work performed by Military Administrations and Local Government Organizations, as well as ability to perform their functions in wartime conditions. In the first months of the invasion, the depth of budgetary problems in territorial communities increased significantly, as compared to peacetime. The most important issues consisted in the social protection of citizens, assistance to military personnel and displaced persons, support for formations of territorial defense bodies, implementation of planned activities and local programs. However, despite all the negative factors, economic activity began to recover quickly and already four months after the start of the large-scale Russian attack it practically reached the pre-war level.

In the first four months of the year, despite hostilities and significant migration processes from the region to the west, the local budgets of territorial communities in Dnipropetrovsk region received UAH 9,915 million in tax revenues, which is UAH 1,163 million (or 13.4%) more than in the same period of the last year. The plan for 2022 envisaged an increase in revenues by 14.9% - in general, it was fulfilled by 97.9% in the region. 55 communities out of 86 ones fulfilled the planned indicators, and the Cherkaska and

Mykolaivska communities of the Synelnykove district had the highest percentage of implementation - 267.9% and 219.9%, respectively (Zhukova, 2023).

As of September 2022, the seventh month after the start of the large-scale Russian invasion, the increase in tax revenues of communities in the region compared to the previous year was already 24%.

Personal income tax is one of the main sources of filling community budgets (Figure 1). For 9 months of 2022 local budgets of the Dnipropetrovsk region received 16,364,124 Ukrainian hryvnias (UAH) as personal income tax, which is 34% more than for the same period in 2021.

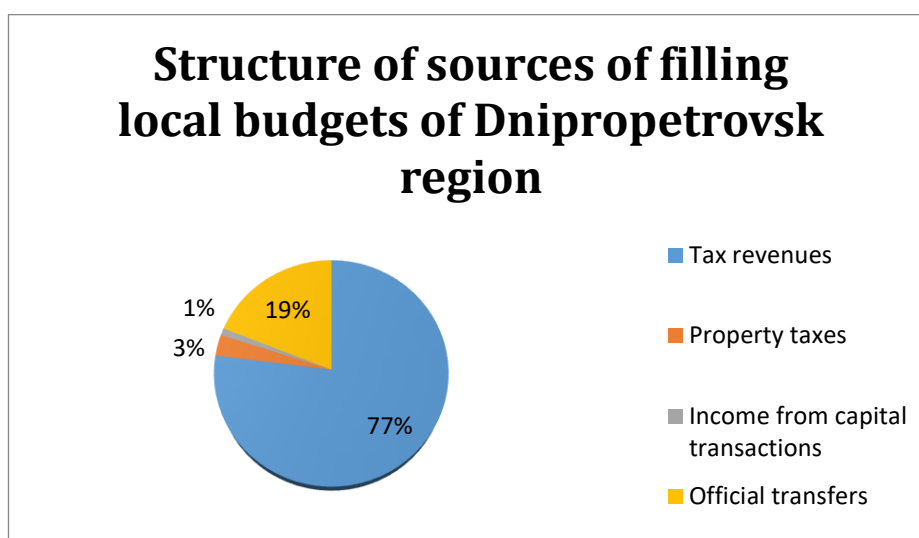


Figure 2. Structure of Sources of Filling Local Budgets of Dnipropetrovsk Region

Figure 2 show Revenues from the single tax increased by 10%. At the same time, there are losses of local budgets in connection with termination of economic activity of a number of enterprises and farms, reduction of personnel and other unforeseen circumstances. Revenues from property tax increased the least - by 7% compared to 2021 (Zadyraka, *et al.*, 2023).

The analysis of own tax revenues to the budgets of regional communities, regardless of official transfers, shows a decrease in rates only in the first month of the war - in March (Figure 1). During the period of April - June, the growth was relatively small - adaptation to war conditions took place; and since July, the pace has increased significantly.

Due to the improvement of the economic situation, the Dnipro City Territorial Community at an extraordinary session of the city council in July decided to reduce the rates of land fees and taxes on real estate, other than land, from January 1, 2023. This was done in order to reduce the tax burden and help entrepreneurs find premises for their activities.

To restore the pace of construction of residential and non-residential real estate in the city the following indexes were *decreased*: more than four times (from 2.3% to 0.5%) - the rate of payment for land plots intended for construction of residential and public buildings, as well as for construction of other structures intended for conducting various spheres of business; more than twice - the rate for land plots provided for the activities of communication enterprises; almost twice (from 2.3% to 1.3%) - the payment rate for land plots intended for location and operation of industrial enterprises, as well as vulnerable sectors of the economy (such as energy and transport) (Leheza *et al.*, 2023).

Thus, the Dnipropetrovsk region provides rear support in several operational directions of hostilities, while none of its territories are occupied. Only seven communities out of 86 were recognized as affected by hostilities.

The stability of the Dnipropetrovsk region is ensured by high economic potential and well-timed organizational decisions. Such a relatively high level of security in such close proximity to war zones makes the region attractive for internally displaced persons and relocated enterprises.

The economic situation in the region is gradually improving and has almost reached the pre-war level. At the same time, there were changes in the structure of the economy - mining and metallurgical enterprises were partially stopped due to logistical problems, the situation will not improve until the end of hostilities.

In order to organize life in the de-occupied territories of Ukraine, it is advisable to follow a set of measures that will make it possible to preserve justice and punish criminals and at the same time create conditions for life support activities of communities thanks to provision of a system of state administration and local self-government in the special conditions of martial law.

Combating Corruption Is Ensuring National Security

Of course preventing and combating corruption is an important problem of ensuring national security both in peacetime and in wartime. Corruption affects not only the legal, social, and economic spheres, but also the military sphere where it brings great changes. First of all corruption destroys development of the military-industrial complex, prevents introduction of innovative means of protection for military personnel, it disturbs development and testing of new weapons, new technologies, and hampers provision of military personnel with the necessary equipment, protection and weapons (Kovalova *et al.*, 2019). All this is absolutely necessary for defense and protection of our country as well as for liberation of territories from occupation.

Unfortunately systemic measures on preventing and combating corruption do not bring effective results. Sometimes this is due to the lack of political will, sometimes the reason consists in ineffectiveness of corruption combating mechanisms, often this is due to the unprofessionalism of personnel representatives who form and implement anti-corruption policy of Ukraine. The problem of corruption in wartime conditions harms not only the situation in the regions where hostilities are taking place, but also undermines the reputational capital (pull of good will) of our country in the international arena. Damage to the country's reputation may lead to the fact that Ukraine's allies will not trust our state and will not provide such vital assistance in financing the defense-industrial complex, innovative weapons and technologies, and this may lead to irreparable consequences on the battlefield. Therefore, overcoming corruption becomes a priority for ensuring the national security of Ukraine (Nalyvaiko *et al.*, 2022).

Corruption is the most widespread social phenomenon, which manifests itself in the criminal use by officials, public and political figures of their rights and official opportunities for the purpose of personal enrichment. Corruption is an urgent problem today (Shevchenko *et al.*, 2022).

Methods and factors of successful fight against corruption have long been known and tested by the international community. First of all, it is openness of government, transparency and clarity of decision-making procedures, freedom of speech, freedom and independence of mass media. . Therefore, it is precisely for this reason that there is a need to study the international experience of combating corruption and preventing this phenomenon, which determines the relevance of this topic.

Thus, the criminal legislation of Singapore stipulates that, under the conditions of proving guilt in receiving a "bribe", the guilty party is sentenced to imprisonment or a fine (respectively, five years in prison or 100,000 USD) (Leonenko *et al.*, 2019).

If a knowingly false report regarding the commission of relevant illegal acts was received regarding a public servant, then the person who spread the false information faces a penalty of one year in prison or a fine of 10,000 dollars for knowingly false testimony. USA. Foreign persons who have been found guilty of corruption are deprived of the right to conduct economic activities on the territory of Singapore.

A person who offers, gives or accepts a bribe on behalf of another person is also subject to the same punishment as if he were acting on his own behalf (Mashchenko *et al.*, 2022).

In relation to foreigners exposed in corrupt practices, not only a fine is applied, but also the deprivation of the right to carry out economic activities on the territory of Singapore.

Each official is required to undergo at least 100 hours of training per year, including on the issues of the state's anti-corruption policy (Shkuta *et al.*, 2023).

The anti-corruption measures of the USA include: – constant monitoring of mandatory declaration of financial income and expenses of the employee for the year; – criminal liability not only of individuals, but also of legal entities for corrupt activity; – polygraph examination of civil servants; - lack of immunity for officials of any level, including the president, senators and congressmen; - prohibition of civil servants receiving valuable gifts; - existence of an institution for reporting cases of corruption in state authorities, as well as legislative protection of these persons from dismissal and discrimination in accordance with the Law "On Civil initiatives" in 1989; - the activity of a specially appointed employee in each department of the executive power to coordinate and control compliance by officials with norms of ethical behavior; - a clear division of functions between bodies that carry out anti-corruption activities; – legislative regulation of lobbyists' activities, regulated by the Law "On Federal Regulation of Lobbying Activities"; - active public activity, broad involvement of non-governmental organizations; – unimpeded coverage of corruption problems in mass media; - reporting by political parties on election campaign financing.

Therefore, the openness of the activities of government bodies is a fundamental principle of interaction between civil servants and the population. The public's active position and interest in monitoring the execution of official orders is formed at the level of civic duty, broad awareness of cases of corruption and reporting by high-ranking officials on results of investigation of cases and preventive measures taken (Smokov *et al.*, 2022).

Many countries in the world do not have specific legislation related to financial security. For example, in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, the legislative provision of this area is based on the relevant legal acts of the EU. The countries of Central Europe (Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia) are characterized by the same lack of a special legislative framework for ensuring financial security. However, when there is a need to solve a problem, the state takes into account the geopolitical situation, the vector and strategy of economic development in accordance with the trends of the world's evolutionary processes, as well as the directions of economic reforms (Pravdyuk, 2021). In France, the Law "On National Security" and the Law "On Financial Security" are in force. In the first, provisions related to economic security in general are reflected, where the main directions of activity are defined: minimization of internal and external threats, as well as external dependence in the most important sectors of the economy; strengthening the stability of the economic sector of the state; increasing the level of independence of foreign policy (Loi française n° 2003-706 du 1 août, 2003).

Corrupt connections, which are closely established in the bodies of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, lead to the establishment of their dependence on criminal structures, which ensures

the adoption of decisions necessary for these structures. Such connections pose a serious threat to both national and international security, including the security of critical infrastructure facilities. Today, criminal organizations with corrupt connections continue to control the lion's share of shadow capital, illegal activities related to the embezzlement of budget funds, and the laundering of criminal proceeds. As noted in the Economic Security Strategy of Ukraine for the period until 2025, corruption is one of the main threats in the field of investment and innovation security (Leheza *et al*, 2019). Also, in the field of financial security, among the main challenges and threats, a high level of shadowing of the economy and the spread of the phenomenon of legalization (laundering) of criminally obtained income are highlighted. It is known that the shadow economy and corruption are very interconnected and interdependent phenomena, since the shadow economy contributes to the growth of the scale of corruption, which in turn is the basis of the functioning of the shadow economy. In addition, corruption is one of 184 the main sources of income obtained through criminal means, as well as a key element for many schemes of their legalization (laundering) (On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, 2021).

Thus, without minimizing the importance and impact of other challenges and threats specified in the Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine for the period until 2025, the impact of corruption on the level of economic security of our state is very significant and negative. Therefore, in order to increase the level of economic security of Ukraine, simultaneously with the implementation of tasks in the field of ensuring economic security, declared by this Strategy, it is important to carry out an effective fight against corruption, and not only with the manifestations of corrupt actions, but also with the causes and prerequisites of the occurrence of this phenomenon, as well as the prevention of the occurrence corruption.

CONCLUSION

The conducted analysis gives reason to note that ensuring national security of Ukraine includes a complex of national and international measures. At the same time, determination of strategic priorities, correct understanding of problems in the sphere of national security, search for optimal ways to solve such problems, close cooperation of states in creating an effective system for countering modern threats will contribute to ensuring the national security of Ukraine and international security in the world. Only cooperation can solve the urgent strategic tasks of ensuring national security in difficult world conditions and new globalization challenges.

Thus, it is possible to single out the following problems of ensuring national security in wartime conditions. Firstly, there is a problem of forming effective mechanisms for preventing and combating corruption. The specified mechanisms provide for formation of systemic ways to prevent corruption and improve the mechanisms of combating corruption. It is corruption that causes irreparable damage to the country's reputation and state authorities; it can harm fruitful international cooperation, which is so necessary at this stage. Secondly, the formation of an effective education system aimed at the formation of high-quality human capital assets of the country. The country's human capital assets are an important resource for the recovery of its economy, formation of combat-ready armed forces, and renewal of the scientific potential of society. Thirdly, required elements include formation of effective means of the country's defense capability, redistribution of funding taking into account the level of development of the defense-industrial complex, formation of scientific research laboratories with their activities aimed at the development of new methods of protecting the population and military personnel, development and testing of innovative weapons. Fourthly, another important problem of national security consists in

provision of information security, ensuring protection of society from fakes and distortions of information leading to panic among the population, a negative perception of public management decisions by state authorities, loss of trust in state authorities, which can to irreparable consequences in conditions of war. Fifthly, required is insurance of mental security, which turns out to be the key to the survival of society and the state. Sixthly, financing is one of the important problems in the system of ensuring national security.

The issues of financial security of the state become of great importance, since defense of the country, the army, functioning of the defense and security agencies rely on sufficient and stable financial support, both domestically and with involvement of international aid. Seventhly, there is a problem of ensuring patriotic education of children and youth with the aim of forming their national self-awareness, understanding the importance of language and national culture in the system of national security. Eighthly, an important point consists in formation of effective cooperation of Ukraine with the international community on the issue of defense and protection, formation of a safe environment for life of the world community, formation of protection against global challenges and problems.

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