

Ultimately, detective activity is an integral part of the functioning of the rule of law. It requires a high level of professionalism, responsibility and dedication from detectives. In today's world, where crimes are becoming more and more complex, the importance of detective activities is only growing. Effective detective work is a guarantee of justice, protection of citizens' rights and maintenance of law and order. Without qualified and diligent detectives, the legal system will not be able to effectively perform its functions.

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### **COOPERATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE WITH OTHER FORCE STRUCTURES DURING MARTIAL LAW**

During martial law, police cooperation with other law enforcement agencies is key to ensuring security, maintaining law and order, and protecting citizens. The main aspects of such cooperation include the coordination of actions, when the police interact closely with the military forces, the Security Service of Ukraine, the National Guard, the border guard and other law enforcement agencies. This allows you to quickly respond to threats and ensure effective management in crisis situations. The exchange of information between the structures covers intelligence, analytical and operational data for the prevention of crimes and the fight against terrorist threats, which contributes to the detection of subversive groups and wanted persons. In dangerous areas, joint police and military patrols prevent looting and maintain public order. Checkpoints are set up to control the territory, where transport and citizens are checked, preventing the illegal transportation of weapons and other threats. During special operations, such as anti-terrorist raids, the police work with other agencies to protect strategic sites, using their resources and expertise. Joint exercises

and training contribute to better coordination in crisis situations, and legal support ensures compliance with human rights while performing tasks within the limits of the law. Such interaction increases the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and ensures prompt response to threats in martial law conditions. Police cooperation with other law enforcement agencies during martial law also includes measures to enhance public safety and minimize risks to the civilian population. For the protection of civilians, joint coordination centers are established, which promptly respond to reports of emergency situations, attacks and destruction. Such centers help to effectively allocate resources and control the situation on the ground.

An important element is joint activity in the field of information security. The police and other law enforcement agencies are working to counter information attacks, fake news and propaganda aimed at destabilizing society. This involves identifying sources of misinformation, quickly refuting fake news and working with the public to maintain calm and confidence. In addition, special attention is paid to the psychological support of both the employees of the law enforcement agencies and the civilian population. Crisis centers are being created, where psychological assistance is provided to victims of military operations and other citizens who find themselves in a difficult situation. This allows you to strengthen morale and facilitates faster adaptation to the conditions of martial law. In addition, the cooperation of the police with other law enforcement agencies includes humanitarian support in the affected areas, where joint efforts organize the evacuation of the population, the distribution of humanitarian aid and medical support. These measures contribute to the maintenance of stability and ensure the protection of people's lives and health even in conditions of increased danger. Thus, police cooperation with other law enforcement agencies under martial law is multifaceted, covering not only security issues, but also ensuring informational stability, psychological support, and humanitarian assistance. This is a comprehensive approach that allows us to respond as effectively as possible to all the challenges that the country faces in extraordinary circumstances.

In the conditions of the military aggression of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine, which creates real and potential threats to state sovereignty, territorial integrity, the democratic constitutional system and other national interests of our state, the issue of interaction between subjects of the security and defense sectors is most acute [1]. Thus, the security and defense sector consists of four interrelated components, such as: security forces; defense forces; defense industrial complex; citizens and public associations that voluntarily participate in ensuring national security. The National Police of Ukraine occupies an important place among the subjects of the security and defense sector, which is due to its tasks and functions. But the successful provision of tasks and performance of these functions by police bodies and units in conditions of real and potential threats, especially

in conditions of martial law, is possible only in the case of full coordination in time, space and algorithm of actions with other subjects of the security and defense sector within the limits of the given their competences in accordance with the law. At the same time, despite the fact that since the beginning of the military aggression of the Russian Federation and the introduction of martial law on the entire territory of Ukraine, a number of important changes and innovations have been adopted at the legislative level, aimed at improving the provision of national security of Ukraine, especially in the event of real threats to national interests under the duration of the legal regime of martial law, a number of issues of the interaction of the National Police of Ukraine with other subjects of the security and defense sector in the conditions of martial law for the purpose of effective performance of compatible tasks to overcome these threats remain outside the attention of both scientists and legislators. Thorough coverage of various aspects of the interaction of the National Police units with other subjects of the security and defense sector in the conditions of martial law will provide an opportunity to deepen the understanding of the impact of the coherence of the actions of the subjects and increase its effectiveness in the case of the protection of the spectrum of national interests.

The National Guard of Ukraine is a military formation with law enforcement functions, which is part of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and is assigned to perform the tasks of protecting and protecting the lives, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, society and the state from criminal and other illegal encroachments, maintaining public order and ensuring public safety, as well as in cooperation with law enforcement agencies to ensure state security and protect the state border [2]. One of the main functions of the National Guard of Ukraine is participation in ensuring public safety and order during meetings, rallies, marches, demonstrations and other mass events that pose a danger to the lives and health of citizens, participation in the implementation of martial law measures. The procedure for the joint involvement of forces and means of the National Guard and 40Issues of the introduction and implementation of some measures of the legal regime of martial law is defined: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated July 8. 2020 No. 573 [3]. And other law enforcement agencies of the state regarding the protection of public order during the specified events, and the organization of interaction during the performance of assigned tasks. In the territories where martial law has been imposed, to ensure the operation of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, to ensure, together with the military command, the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law, defense, civil protection, public safety and order, protection of critical infrastructure, protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, temporary state bodies - military administrations - can be formed. According to Clause 4 of the Order of the

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 773 dated 10.08.2016, the main forms of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and the National Guard of Ukraine during the provision (protection) of public (public) safety and order are [4]:

- joint patrolling of streets, squares, parks, squares, train stations, airports, sea and river ports, other public (public) places;
- ensuring (protection) of public (public) safety and order during meetings, rallies, street marches, demonstrations, other mass and sports events, as well as during events in public (public) places with the participation of persons subject to state protection;
- carrying out joint measures aimed at stabilizing the operational situation in the event of its aggravation within the territory of one or more administrative-territorial units. Despite the fact that these forms of interaction are defined in the normal conditions of the existence of the state, it can be stated that they will operate during the introduction of the legal regime of martial law.

The activity of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to ensure public security directly follows from the legal provisions regarding their interaction with the National Police, which becomes especially relevant in the conditions of martial law [5]. In particular, it has been established that joint patrolling of military personnel and police officers is organized in places of deployment of military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and in the territories adjacent to them, and is intended to protect the rights, freedoms, legitimate interests, life and health of citizens, fight against offenses by military personnel . At the same time, provision is made for the allocation of technical means of the Armed Forces for the implementation of operations related to the neutralization of gangs and other criminal groups. In order to determine the procedure for organizing and maintaining the interaction of precinct inspectors of the border service of the State Border Service of Ukraine and precinct police officers of the National Police of Ukraine during the performance of tasks to protect the state border and maintain (ensure) public safety and order within the controlled border areas, a separate Instruction on Procedure was approved interaction of precinct inspectors of the border service of the State Border Service of Ukraine and precinct police officers of the National Police of Ukraine. At the same time, according to this Instruction, the issue of interaction between individual employees of the National Police and the State Border Service of Ukraine regarding the provision of public safety in the event of a terrorist threat is limited to the duty of the precinct police officer to immediately inform the inspector of the State Border Service in the event of detection or receipt of data on terrorist acts committed on police station service, or preparation for them.

Ensuring public security is a task not only of the National Police of Ukraine, but also of other entities that directly fight terrorism [6]. It was the

Security Service of Ukraine that was given the status of the main body in the national system of combating terrorism (Part 3, Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism") [7]. According to Art. 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Security Service of Ukraine" includes the Anti-Terrorist Center, which functions under the Security Service of Ukraine to organize and conduct anti-terrorist operations and coordinate the activities of subjects fighting terrorism or involved in anti-terrorist operations, to the system of the Security Service of Ukraine [8]. The anti-terrorist center is a permanent body under the Security Service of Ukraine, which coordinates the activities of counter-terrorism entities in the prevention of terrorist acts against state officials, critical objects of life support for the population, objects of increased danger, acts threatening life and health. of a significant number of people, and their termination (clause 1 of the Regulation on the Anti-Terrorist Center and its coordination groups under the regional bodies of the Security Service of Ukraine) [9].

In the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, the cooperation of the National Police with other law enforcement agencies is vital for ensuring public safety, maintaining law and order, and protecting the population. Joint activities include the exchange of information, coordination of actions, patrolling of dangerous areas, as well as the creation of coordination centers for prompt response to emergency situations. Special attention is paid to combating information attacks, maintaining public peace and providing psychological assistance to victims. This complex interaction allows you to effectively respond to challenges and ensure stability in the complex conditions of martial law.

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