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AUTHORITIES GRANTED TO POLICE OFFICERS DURING THE EFFECT OF MARTIAL STATE

The introduction of martial law due to Russia's attack on Ukraine changed the life and activities of all sections of the country's population and institutions. The Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, received new powers. Thus, amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" entered into force, which provide for the expansion of the powers of police officers [3].

Upon written request, the police receives free of charge information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, state-owned legal entities, necessary for the performance of police tasks and powers, including regarding prisoners of war. Responses to requests must be received within three days. Also, the police get the right to escort those detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment; and - the right to detain persons detained for criminal or administrative offenses in isolation cells. A preventive measure in the form of detention will be applied to them.

During martial law, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is allowed to act in the absence of a badge, when its presence prevents the implementation of operative-search activities, covert investigative (search) actions, the performance of tasks under the conditions of the secrecy regime, or the implementation measures to ensure the safety of persons participating in criminal proceedings, as well as special measures to ensure the safety of court and law enforcement officials and their close relatives, or during the exercise of police powers during martial law.

The police are allowed to use the following technical devices during wartime:

- 1) unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means of countering their use.
- 2) technical devices and technical means for detecting radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats.
- 3) photo and video equipment, including equipment that works in automatic mode, technical devices and technical means for detecting or recording offenses. The police are

given the right to use information obtained with the help of photo and video equipment that is in someone else's possession.

4) specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and vehicle license plates.

5) special technical means of checking for the presence of alcohol intoxication.

6) cooperation between the National Police and Europol with the right to collect biometric data is expanding [2;1].

During the period of martial law, police officers have the right to escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment. In cases provided by law, the police may detain such persons in temporary detention centers.

Police officers are not certified during martial law. Public control over police activities is also not carried out. At the same time, the legislator added a new section to the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine, approved by the Law of Ukraine "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine", which regulates the procedure for conducting an official investigation during wartime. The term of official investigation is 15 days, but can be extended up to 30 days. During the investigation, the police officer may be suspended from his post [3].

If a police officer is found guilty of a disciplinary offense, he may be subject to one of the following disciplinary sanctions: remark, reprimand severe reprimand, warning about incomplete service compliance, reduction in special rank by one degree, resignation, dismissal from police service.

The police represent and fulfill Ukraine's obligations to Interpol and Europol, and also directly ensure cooperation and exchange of information with such bodies. Meanwhile, the police organizes the interaction of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine with Interpol and Europol, as well as competent authorities of other states on issues related to the sphere of activity of such agencies [1].

The main functions of Europol are its activity as a center for informational and analytical cooperation of law enforcement agencies of the EU member states, as a center for criminal intelligence. Among other things, the Agency also functions as a center for the development of specialized law enforcement expertise and assists EU member states in organizing law enforcement training.

Список використаних джерел:

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THE PECULIARITIES OF TRAINING LAWYERS DURING A STATE OF WAR

The training of lawyers during a state of war requires a focus on the specific legal issues and challenges that arise during times of armed conflict, such as international humanitarian law, human rights law, and the law of armed conflict.

In a state of war, lawyers may need to adapt their legal skills to meet the unique challenges of working in a high-pressure and constantly changing environment, such as providing legal advice to military personnel or responding to emergencies.

The training of lawyers during a state of war must also include an understanding of the political, social, and cultural context in which they are working, as this can have a significant impact on the legal issues they are likely to face.

Due to the potentially sensitive and confidential nature of legal work during times of war, lawyers may need to be trained in specialized areas such as security and intelligence, as well as in ethics and professional conduct.

The training of lawyers during a state of war should prioritize the development of strong leadership, communication, and decision-making skills, as well as an ability to work effectively in teams and under high-pressure situations [1].

It is important for lawyers who are being trained during a state of war to have access to ongoing professional development and support, including regular training, mentoring, and counseling, in order to ensure they are equipped to handle the unique challenges of their role.

In order to prepare lawyers for their role during a state of war, it may be necessary to provide them with exposure to real-world situations and practical experiences, such as through internships, simulations, or participation in military exercises.

The training of lawyers during a state of war should also incorporate a focus on the psychological well-being of legal professionals, as they may be exposed to high levels of