

*Талмазан А.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Донецького державного
університету внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Баланаєва О.*

INFLUENCE OF MARTIAL LAW ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE

The theoretical foundations of the study of the activities of law enforcement agencies in a state of emergency were laid by leading researchers, including Yu. Barabash, V.V. Belevtseva, S.S. Zasunko, I.V. Kyrylenko, M.P. Kucheryavenko, S.O. Kuznichenko, V.I. Olefir, K.M. Pasinchuk, M.M. Medvid, V.A. Molotay, G.P. Yarmaki, and other scientists.

The activity of state and local government authorities in a state of emergency aims to support the work of management agencies established in the designated territory, which are responsible for the defense of the state. In these conditions, law enforcement agencies hold a special place in the system of government agencies due to the specificity of their tasks. The internal security relies heavily on the effectiveness of their work.

It is crucial to define clearly the competence of law enforcement agencies to achieve these objectives, as only well-defined powers provide legally justified guarantees of their activities. To accomplish successfully the tasks set before law enforcement agencies during a state of emergency, their duties and rights must adhere to the principle that new responsibilities come with new rights [1].

Expanding the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies during a state of emergency is a component of coercive measure system. Personnel of law enforcement agencies must not exceed the boundaries of legal methods and means in their activities related to security. In these circumstances, the expansion of their competence may be necessary since their actions are not always linked to legal violations but can be a result of assessing the situation at hand. Expanding the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies also affects their internal management.

The organization of police work to maintain public order during a state of emergency is determined by the current legislation, including the "Law of Ukraine on the Legal Regime of Martial Law." This organization depends on the assigned tasks and the specific operational situation.

Taking into account the operational situation, information, political, economic, and social conditions, geographic location, and other circumstances, special plans are developed, according to which police personnel and their logistical support are deployed.

These plans are formulated based on specific objectives, such as responding to hostage-taking or the seizure of important facilities, or for locating and apprehending armed criminals that may arise within the service area. Each task requires a separate plan since consolidating them into one general plan would be impractical [3].

There may also be other specific plans that define the forces and resources, units, reserves, heightened readiness options for personnel, communication schemes, specific performers and their responsibilities, and the schedule for implementing measures. The plan also specifies the procedure for its activation.

These plans should be developed in advance, tested through practical training sessions with personnel, and closely correspond to real situations. Typical plans enable time-saving and effective decision-making by considering calculations of forces and resources.

It is also crucial to provide psychological, physical, and professional training for personnel and ensure their resilience. High preparedness of personnel guarantees an efficient response to emergency situations, even if they arise unexpectedly.

Developing plans for a state of emergency requires experience, knowledge of local conditions, and analysis of the operational environment. The plan development process includes the following stages: preparation, direct development, coordination and adjustments, approval, and handover to the executors.

Plans should be flexible and adaptable to specific circumstances, and their development and practical exercises ensure the readiness of the police for action in a state of emergency [2].

In the final, fourth stage, the plan is handed over for execution to the relevant performers. The Chief of Police publishes the plan at operational meetings, during training, briefings, or other forms and declares it as a management decision. Executives familiarize themselves with their functional duties, which they must perform when the plan comes into effect, and receive additional tasks for organizing the implementation of planned actions. If necessary, the plan is disseminated, including its transmission to higher management authorities and other structures responsible for plan execution. Confidentiality is maintained when required due to the confidential nature of planned activities.

When a state of emergency is declared, the Chief of Police must take measures outlined in the preparedness plan for this period. These measures include a set of actions to prepare the police for a state of readiness and to ensure public safety and the maintenance of public order in the territory under police responsibility [3].

Simultaneously, police personnel are informed, and tasks are assigned according to the plan and the current situation.

During the maintenance of public order in a state of emergency, the police employ various methods of social regulation, including persuasion and coercion. However, coercion is only used in cases where it is necessary to protect important facilities or ensure the safety of citizens.

Educational work is considered the primary method by which the police persuade citizens of the importance of complying with legal requirements and adhering to legal norms. However, if necessary, coercion may be used to enforce the law, and in such cases, it is applied rigorously and decisively, beyond the boundaries of the law and moral standards.

Persuasion involves the use of various methods and means to influence the consciousness and behavior of individuals so that they consciously and voluntarily abide by the laws [1].

Internal affairs agencies focus on addressing internal threats that arise during the imposition of a state of emergency in Ukraine. These threats include the criminalization of society, the growth of the illegal "shadow economy," various forms of terrorism, non-compliance with laws, a decrease in the rule of law, and other aspects.

Therefore, the primary goal of the activities of internal affairs agencies during a state of emergency is to counter internal threats. They achieve this goal by addressing various tasks, including combating criminality, especially its organized forms, countering various manifestations of terrorism, and ensuring public safety, among other tasks.

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