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## **PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The introduction of martial law in Ukraine requires a fundamental revision and adaptation of the activities of all state authorities, including the National Police of Ukraine, which, together with the Armed Forces, the Security Service of Ukraine and other components of the security sector, performs key functions in ensuring defense capability, maintaining order and protecting the population. The adoption of the Law of Ukraine №2123-IX of March 15, 2022 led to significant changes in the legislation regulating the powers and procedure for police activities during wartime. These changes are aimed at ensuring the efficiency, flexibility and effectiveness of police response to threats that arise in conditions of armed aggression.

In fact, police activities during martial law go beyond certain limits inherent in peacetime and acquire a number of features related to the performance of tasks of increased danger and national scale. It combines law enforcement, defense and humanitarian functions, acquiring a character similar to the activities of paramilitary formations. This is reflected in official explanations by legal experts and in scientific publications, which directly emphasize the growing role of the police in the state defense system.

One of the most important features of police activities in wartime is a significant expansion of its powers, which is directly provided for by legislative acts. In particular, Law No. 2123-IX temporarily amended the provisions of the Law “On the National Police”, establishing a set of new rights necessary to ensure security in wartime.

First of all, the right of police officers to demand documents from citizens was expanded. If in peacetime the verification of documents must be justified by suspicion or certain circumstances, then during martial law the police officers have the right to carry out such checks more often and without characteristic restrictions. They can demand a passport, military registration documents, certificates, permits, and also

check the authenticity of these documents. This practice is aimed at identifying individuals who may be involved in sabotage activities, illegal stay in Ukraine, evasion of mobilization or other offenses.

The police can also inspect the belongings, transport and luggage of citizens without the need to obtain additional permits or wait for special services. This allows for the prompt detection of weapons, explosives, dangerous objects or other means that may pose a threat to public safety.

The second feature was the right to collect biometric data. During the period of martial law, police officers were able to conduct fingerprinting, photographing and other identification measures without complicated procedures and with the restriction of some bureaucratic requirements.

In addition, the police are allowed to use a wide range of modern technical means: portable cameras, drones, license plate recognition systems, analytical programs for processing photo and video materials. Since most crimes and sabotage operations are carried out covertly, the use of such technologies significantly increases the police's ability to prevent offenses.

In wartime, the police receive a completely new set of functions that are not typical for peacetime. These tasks are directly related to the protection of life, health and property of citizens, maintaining law and order and interacting with other military and security structures.

The most important special tasks include:

- operational demining and disposal of explosive objects, which remains one of the most dangerous functions of the police;
- ensuring and organizing the evacuation of the population, especially in areas of active hostilities;
- escorting humanitarian cargo, their protection and delivery to regions where the population suffers most from hostilities;
- recording war crimes, documenting the consequences of bombings, torture, illegal detentions, murders, looting;
- interacting with units of the Armed Forces, the Security Service of Ukraine, the National Guard, volunteer territorial defense formations, coordinating actions at checkpoints, during special operations and patrols.

The function of documenting war crimes has become one of the key ones. Police officers working in the liberated territories collect

testimonies, draw up reports, record evidence, and examine the bodies of the dead, destroyed buildings, and places of mass torture. This evidence is of great importance for further criminal proceedings both in Ukraine and in international courts.

During martial law, police officers may work without uniforms, badges or insignia, if the specifics of their tasks require it. This applies to operational and investigative activities, work with agents, countering sabotage groups, as well as providing counterintelligence measures.

In the event of the use of weapons or special means, police officers must notify their management and the prosecutor, if possible. At the same time, due to military operations, such cases are becoming much more frequent, and therefore control mechanisms are adapted to the real conditions of service.

In wartime, the police also perform important social and humanitarian functions. Police officers participate in the evacuation of the population, guard shelters, help the elderly, children, and people with disabilities, and provide security for humanitarian centers and evacuation trains.

In many cases, it is the police who are the first to arrive at the scene of missile strikes, building collapses, accidents, and other emergencies, rescuing people and coordinating the actions of the State Emergency Service.

Martial law conditions significantly complicate the work of the police. Among the main challenges are:

- increased risk of human rights violations during checks and detentions;
- psychological stress on personnel, significant emotional and physical exhaustion;
- increased level of danger during the performance of official tasks;
- difficulty in coordinating with many military and security structures;
- risk of abuse due to the temporary narrowing of some forms of control.

That is why, after the end of martial law, it will be important to restore full-fledged public control, conduct official inspections and ensure the restoration of peacetime legislative standards.

Thus, the activities of the National Police of Ukraine under martial law are characterized by a significant expansion of powers, a high level of responsibility and the need to perform a new set of tasks aimed at protecting the state and citizens. The police have become an

integral part of the defense system, and their work requires efficiency, professionalism, stability and maximum efficiency. It is thanks to the interaction of the police, the military and the public that it is possible to ensure law and order, protect the population and counteract threats that arise during war.

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## **GENDER DYNAMICS IN POLICE PROFESSIONAL GROWTH AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT**

The influence of gender on professional development in policing represents a highly pertinent issue in contemporary law enforcement, as