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STABILIZATION MEASURES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE IN THE DEOCCUPIED TERRITORIES UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE MARTIAL STATE

Starting from February 24, 2022, a full-scale war between Russia and Ukraine began, and martial law was introduced by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 [1]. All state institutions have undergone changes in their powers, rights and duties, competences. The National Police of Ukraine is no exception: a significant number of changes have been made to the legal acts that regulate its activities, which regulate the functioning of this law enforcement body and its competences during the period of martial law in the country, as well as the granting of additional powers to the central executive body.

The powers of the National Police of Ukraine were slightly expanded during martial law in the de-occupied and territories closest to the combat zone, which is due to the performance of special official tasks.

In accordance with part 2, article 24 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" – In the event of a threat to the state sovereignty of Ukraine and its territorial integrity, as well as in the course of repelling armed aggression against Ukraine, bodies and units that are part of the police system, in accordance with of the legislation of Ukraine participate in the performance of territorial defense tasks, ensuring and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law in the event of its declaration on the entire territory of Ukraine or in a separate area [2].

If we consider the term "stabilization measures", it is not defined and not fixed by law, but it is actively used to define the activities of the National Police in the de-occupied territories. According to the Minister of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine, Iryna Vereshchuk noted that: "Stabilization measures are taking place within the limits of current legislation. This is a round of houses by police representatives who verify people. They check how many people are here, what they need. She continued that in the course of stabilization measures, there are no unjustified detentions. However, they exist when it is

known for sure that one or another citizen of Ukraine cooperated with the occupiers" [3].

Based on this, we can define the term "stabilization measures" as a certain reintegration process for the de-occupied territory by law enforcement agencies, which primarily involves demining dangerous territory, ensuring law and order and returning social protection to citizens. Law enforcement is carried out by identifying persons who are suspected of collaboration, are members of sabotage-intelligence groups or occupiers dressed in civilian clothes. The presence of these persons in the de-occupied territory poses a threat to the civilian population [4].

As the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Ihor Klymenko, notes: "The Armed Forces of Ukraine always enter a settlement liberated from the Russians first, and immediately after them – units of the National Police of Ukraine, the National Guard and the State Emergency Service. From this moment, the hard work of restoring life in the de-occupied territory begins. Another direction of the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is to provide all local residents of the de-occupied territories with humanitarian aid. State authorities must also resume their work. Stabilization measures are also carried out, during which collaborators are identified" [5].

Conclusions. Summarizing all of the above, it is possible to highlight the main stabilization measures in the de-occupied territories by the National Police:

- increasing the number of police officers on the streets and public places, as a result of which in the de-occupation zone, police officers usually work in an intensified mode in order to ensure security and prevent crimes;
- preparation of a system for alerting and responding to incidents of danger, as well as training and exercises conducted by police officers to increase their readiness to provide assistance in case of emergency situations;
- operational intelligence measures aimed at preventing terrorist or criminal acts;
- detection of sabotage groups, collaborators, servicemen of the Russian Federation who continue to hide in the de-occupied territories;
- traffic control measures, in particular, the establishment of highway patrol checkpoints;
- documentation by the National Police of the facts of administrative and criminal offenses under the conditions of the legal regime of martial law;

– measures to monitor and control social media, with the aim of identifying cooperation with the occupiers, which can be used for provocation;

– intelligence and special measures aimed at reducing the number of immediate terrorist threats;

– interaction with authorities and the public to ensure coordination in crisis management actions and responsibility opportunities on the territory;

– to introduce a curfew in accordance with the procedure determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (prohibition of being on the streets and other public places during a certain period of the day without specially issued passes and certificates), as well as to establish a special light masking regime [6].

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