

One conclusion then might be that international law has proven generally ineffectual when it comes to checking great powers' actions. Another might be that it is in the interest of every member of the international community – including great powers – to adhere to a system of rules, even when there are short-term incentives to defect. In fact, this might be a moment for a renewed and more inclusive engagement around the legitimate interpretation of the international law that governs the use of force.

Список використаних джерел

1. Женевські конвенції та коментарі до них URL: <https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/genewa-conventions>.

2. Конвенция о предупреждении преступления геноцида и наказании за него URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/genocide.shtml.

3. Римський статут статуту Міжнародного кримінального суду від 12 липня 1998 URL: <https://www.webcitation.org/cstatute.htm>.

4. International Law and the War in Ukraine URL: <https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/analysis/international-law-and-war-ukraine>.

5. Russia's war on Ukraine in international law and human rights bodies / European Parliament/ briefing 08 april 2022. URL: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/_EN.pdf.

Амангелдієва А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Донецького державного університету
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Васютинська Є.

SPECIFICS OF POLICE WORK IN THE CONDITIONS OF MILITARY CONFLICTS

The National Police of Ukraine is a central executive body that serves the public by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order [1].

In its activities, the National Police is guided by the Constitution, international treaties of Ukraine, the Law «On the National Police» and other laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, as well as acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine issued in accordance with them, and other normative legal acts [2, Article 6].

According to Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine (hereinafter – the Law) «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law», martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its regions in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the provision of the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies with the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel

armed aggression and ensure national security and security, elimination of the threat to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary restrictions of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, caused by the threat, with indication of the term of validity of these restrictions [3].

On February 24, 2022, at 5:30 am, martial law was introduced for the first 30 days. The decision was made in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. 212 In accordance with the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, enacted in accordance with the established procedure by the Decree of the President of Ukraine, military formations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine are involved, together with law enforcement agencies, in solving problems related to the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law, in accordance with their purpose and specifics of activity, enshrined in Part 1 of Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law» [3].

The work of the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter – the NPU) has changed somewhat, namely, their powers have been expanded for the period of martial law. Thus, the NPU will be able to receive free of charge information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, legal entities, in particular regarding prisoners of war, in accordance with Part 36 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [1].

The National Police receives the right to escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as to guard them in the courtroom, according to Part 37 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [1].

They are also authorized for operational mine clearance, in terms of detection, neutralization and destruction of explosives that are means, objects, instruments of committing administrative or criminal offenses; technical and forensic support of the scene inspection; organization of work on the provision, deprivation and confirmation of police officers' admission to special explosive works – Part 39, 40, 41 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [1].

Law enforcement officers expand cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol) and act as the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol; represent and ensure the fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in the International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol and act as the National Central Bureau of Interpol; collect biometric data of persons in accordance with Part 42, 43, 45 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [1].

Attestation of police officers shall not be conducted during martial law, as stipulated in Part 6 of Article 57 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [1].

Police officers of conscription age are deferred from conscription for the entire period of their service – paragraph 2, part 6 of Article 59 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [1].

Public control over the activities of the police, as defined by Articles 86, 88 and 90 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police», is not carried out during wartime – part 1 of Article 90-1 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [1].

Police officers are guaranteed free medical care in healthcare institutions of any form of ownership during martial law, according to Part 10 of Article 95 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [1].

It is worth noting that before the introduction of martial law, police officers were also guaranteed free medical care, but only in health care institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Yevhen Zhukov (call sign – Marshal), paratrooper of the 79th airborne brigade of the Chief of the Patrol Police and participant of the war in eastern Ukraine, also told about the peculiarities of the work of the police during martial law. He notes that law enforcement officers work in an enhanced mode – they ensure the operation of checkpoints, check documents and vehicles, evacuate the population, search and investigate saboteurs, as well as counteract looting. According to Yevhen: «When a full-scale war broke out in Ukraine, police officers do their job in all areas: those who burn tanks, those who fight, those who help civilians, those who feed them, those who evacuate people... So we showed our true face» [4].

Given the above, it can be stated that the National Police officers are doing everything possible and even more, which is not part of their duties during martial law. The police officers have shown that they can ensure internal order, from interaction with the military command to mopping up the cities after liberation from the Russian occupiers, while joining the established patrol police regiment on a voluntary basis. We can say with confidence that the police officers really show how qualified they are, performing their immediate professional duties and even more than the people of Ukraine could expect from them.

Список використаних джерел

1. On the National Police. Law of Ukraine No. 580 of 02.07.2015. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19#Text>.

2. National Police of Ukraine under martial law. Handbook of a police officer. Edited by I. M. Kopotun.

3. On the legal regime of martial law. *Law of Ukraine*. No. 389 of 12.05.2015. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text>.

4. Interview of Yevhen Zhukov about the work of the police. URL: https://lb.ua/society/2022/03/10/508903_ukrainskiy_svidok_pokazav_yak.html.