

more on bribery in lieu of violence, and indeed in the early 21st century they were one of the least murderous criminal groups in the world [2].

These activities make the relationship between Yakuza and police in Japan a complicated one; Yakuza membership itself is not illegal, and yakuza-owned businesses and gang headquarters are often clearly marked. Gang whereabouts and activities are often known to Japanese police without the latter's taking any action. Members have even been called upon to perform public functions, as when a Yakuza force was assembled to serve as a security force during a 1960 visit by U.S. Pres. Dwight Eisenhower (although the visit ultimately did not occur).

Although Yakuza are Japanese-based crime groups, they can lead to transnational implications, and nondomestic governments also may play significant roles. In the battle against bōryokudan, the government's efforts also extend beyond the domestic area; for instance, the National Police Agency's 2015 white paper listed border control as one area in which Yakuza activity was targeted. Moreover, as an organized crime group, the Yakuza have been actively deterred by foreign governments such as the United States. The US. froze assets belonging to two Yamaguchi-gumi members in 2012, and in 2016, the U.S. put sanctions against the Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi syndicate.

The prosecution of organized crime by the U.S. has also influenced the Japanese government in certain regards in combatting the yakuza. For instance, as noted by Reilly, the Anti-Boryokudan law was influenced by RICO in the U.S. Also, according to Reilly, the political movement of a 'War on Drugs' in the United States also influenced Japan in constructing the Anti-Boryokudan Law.

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## **POLICE ACTIONS IN THE CONDITIONS OF WAR**

It is common knowledge that the activities of the police in Ukraine are regulated by various legal acts, first of all, the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police of Ukraine».

According to Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police of Ukraine», the tasks of the police are to provide police services in the following areas: ensuring public

safety and order; protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state; combating crime; providing assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergency situations, need such assistance within the limits defined by law [1].

Military actions threaten human rights to the maximum extent. War represents the total decay of humanity; it undermines and limits the values underlying human rights, and with them the legal system that is supposed to protect them, and although they do not allow to overcome all evil, they provide at least some minimal protection and give at least some hope for justice.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine of February 24, 2022 № 64/2022 «On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine» based on the proposal of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the first part of Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law of state» declared martial law in Ukraine [2].

The actions of the National Police in the conditions of martial law must be legally competent, perceived by citizens whose rights and freedoms are limited, as fair and legal. Illegal actions of police officers can cause significant damage.

It was adopted at the meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on March 15, 2022 The Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine», «On the National Police» and «On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine» in order to optimize police activities, including during martial law.

The introduction of changes ensure the effectiveness of the work of the National Police directly in ensuring the internal security of the state in the conditions of the existing martial law. Art. 23 police have been given new powers under martial law, in particular:

1. On written request receives free of charge from state bodies, local self-government bodies, legal entities of state ownership, the information necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Law tasks and powers of the police, including in relation to prisoners of war, in the form and in the form indicated in such a request. Subjects to whom the corresponding is addressed request, are obliged within three days, and in case of impossibility - no later than 10 days from the date of receipt request, provide relevant information or inform about reasons preventing its provision;

2. Escorts persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, and also guards them in the courtroom. List of local general courts, relevant institutions of pre-trial detention (except guardhouses) and temporary detention centers with/to which the police carry out the escorting of such persons is determined by the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;

3. Keeps persons detained for committing crimes in temporary detention centers criminal or administrative offenses, persons, in respect of which detention was applied as a precautionary measure guard, persons subject to administrative arrest, as well as accused and convicted;

4. Carries out demining of an operational nature, in terms of detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive objects in respect of which there are grounds to believe, that they are objects, instruments or means of commission administrative or criminal offenses;

5. Organizes the work of granting, revoking and confirming the admission of police officers to carry out special explosive works;

6. Carries out technical and forensic support inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires, and special explosive works according to the facts of the commission explosions, receipt of reports on detection of suspicious explosive objects, threat of explosion;

7. Performs representation and ensures execution obligations of Ukraine in the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol and acts as the National Interpol central office;

8. Cooperates with the European Police Office (Europol) and acts as a National Contact point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol;

9. Organizes the interaction of law enforcement and others state bodies of Ukraine with the International Organization criminal police - Interpol, the European Police Office (Europol), as well as competent authorities bodies of other states on issues related to the sphere activities of Interpol and Europol;

10. Collects biometric data of persons, including by fingerprinting;

11. Carries out administrative supervision in accordance with of the Law [1].

Ensuring the protection of public order and security in the conditions of martial law, the police use such methods of influence as persuasion, termination and coercion. Explanatory work as the main method of law enforcement activity of the police [3; 4; 5], convincing citizens of the need to consciously and voluntarily implement the measures of the legal regime of martial law, preventing not only their violation, but also the commission of any illegal actions is a necessary condition for facilitating the effective mobilization, ensuring the state of law and order and observing the measures of the legal regime of martial law.

New grounds for presenting documents to the police have been defined. A police officer has the right to demand from a person the presentation of identity documents and/or documents confirming the relevant the right of a person, in a way that enables the police officer to read and record the data contained in the documents, in cases where the person has external characteristics similar to the external characteristics of the wanted person, or of a missing person, or if she arbitrarily left a place for keeping prisoners of war.

Ensuring the safety of police officers in the event of emergency situations should be a priority task both for the police officers themselves and for society and the state.

Personal safety of police officers is currently one of the important factors for successfully solving their official tasks, especially in emergency situations. The personal safety of police officers should be seen as their duty, not their right. Ensuring personal

safety is one of the main functions performed by police officers and which can save their lives in emergency situations [6].

In addition, it is important to provide police officers with the proper conditions for obtaining practical skills in providing first aid and understanding the processes that will take place in the victim's body. At the same time, these knowledge and skills must necessarily be based on the awareness of the risk of being in extreme conditions, in particular, the so-called «fire» contact with the offender [7].

Consequently, the work of the National Police of Ukraine became extremely difficult during the full-scale invasion. Amendments to the legislation regulating police activities give police officers more powers, which helps them to fulfill the tasks assigned to them. The conditions under which police officers work during martial law are more dangerous for their lives and health, therefore providing the National Police of Ukraine with a wider range of powers can save their lives in emergency situations.

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