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

The full-scale invasion of Russian troops, which began against Ukraine in February 2022, posed numerous security challenges for the state and its law enforcement agencies, which had to be addressed as quickly as possible and with the most effective use of available forces and resources. The National Police of Ukraine, as part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, has been defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country since the first days of the war [1].

According to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Ihor Klymenko, before the full-scale invasion began, the total number of police personnel was approximately 98,000. It is important to note that these forces were evenly distributed throughout the country. However, during the legal regime of martial law, the majority of them were moved to the combat zone and transferred to enhanced duty. In particular, according to his data, about 10 % of personnel are currently involved in combat missions on the front lines, while another 25 % of police officers are directly serving in regions where hostilities are ongoing (Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson and Sumy regions). In total, approximately 40–45% of personnel are currently involved in performing functions that are not typical for the police, as some law enforcement officers from rear areas also periodically perform combat tasks on a rotational basis, in particular, demining territories [1, с. 7-8].

Therefore, it should be noted that under the legal regime of martial law, the personnel of the National Police not only perform purely law enforcement functions, but are also involved in protecting state sovereignty, providing assistance to the civilian population during

enemy attacks, and performing humanitarian tasks (evacuation of the civilian population, delivery of humanitarian aid, etc.) [1, c. 8].

The specifics of the activities of the National Police under martial law are determined by the current legislation, primarily by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law". According to this law, the National Police facilitates the activities of the military administration, courts, prosecutor's office, and judicial bodies during the period of martial law; reports to the military administration on the legal situation in the relevant territory, fights crime, maintains public order and the results of its activities [2, c. 88].

Thus, the additional powers of police officers during martial law are:

- escorting persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as protecting them in the courtroom;
- operational demining by the police: neutralization and destruction of explosive objects; detection;
- representation and fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol;
- cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol) [2, c. 88].

In addition, the grounds for checking a person's documents and stopping a vehicle by the police have been expanded. Thus, documents are subject to verification in the following cases: if a person has external signs similar to those of a wanted person, or a missing person, or has arbitrarily left a place for holding prisoners of war; if there is information indicating that the driver or passenger of a vehicle is a person who has arbitrarily left a place for holding prisoners of war. It is also stipulated that during the martial law regime, police officers are guaranteed free medical care in health care institutions of any form of ownership [4, c. 246].

Having considered the additional powers of police officers, a problem arises in connection with the intensification of the service activities of police officers. A set of organizational, legal, preventive, operational and other measures related to the special regime of performance of official duties and the participation of a large number of police officers, the purpose of which is the rapid stabilization of the operational situation, given the available forces and means, directly

when in the daily regime of carrying out services related to public safety and order, their activities are impossible [2, c. 88].

In order for the National Police to effectively ensure public order and security during martial law, it is necessary to properly organize these activities. To this end, taking into account the social, political and economic conditions, it is necessary to take measures to provide them with the necessary material and technical resources to develop algorithms for police actions during a possible emergency situation such as the seizure of government buildings, especially important facilities, hostages, etc. [2, c. 88].

Psychological training, special physical training and professional training of the personnel of the National Police of Ukraine are of great importance. Since officers are usually prepared for martial law conditions, even sudden, unpredictable situations do not lead to problems in the implementation of their activities by the police [2, c. 88].

Thus, a significant contribution to the work of police officers under martial law was made on March 15, 2022 by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which adopted amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" in order to optimize the activities of the police, in particular during the martial law regime. The amendments provide for the addition of new paragraphs to Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" and the granting of the police with the powers necessary to perform the tasks assigned to it, including under martial law [3, c. 132].

In conclusion, we can say that the National Police officers focus their activities on the internal threat of martial law in Ukraine, especially social criminalization, the development of the "shadow economy", various manifestations of terrorism, inadequate law and order, and a low level of security.

Therefore, the main function of law enforcement agencies in ensuring martial law is to respond to threats, which is achieved by addressing issues such as combating crime, terrorism in all its forms, ensuring public safety, etc.

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## **PREVENTING ORGANIZED CRIME IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Ukraine has declared its desire to join the European Union, which has high standards of human security, well-being and standard of living, as well as the priority of human rights, the rule of law, ensuring the inevitability of punishment for those who have committed crime. In Ukraine, there has long been an urgent need to develop an effective strategy in the field of organized crime prevention, taking into account the positive foreign experience and European policy on combating organized crime.

Identifying and overcoming risk of crime is a task that involves systematically and thoroughly examining the external risks of crime that threaten a particular object: a structure, product, service, business model, or other entity that may be related in some way. with crime. First of all, it analyzes the probability of committing a crime and the possible harm that will be caused to certain objects [2]. To summarize the views expressed by Western criminologists, in general, two main approaches are used to counter organized crime: repressive and preventive or traditional and unconventional. Regarding the preventive approach,