

1. Ukraine: INTERPOL General Secretariat statement. URL:
<https://www.interpol.int/News-and-Events/News/2022/Ukraine-INTERPOL-General-Secretariat-statement>

2. Ukraine conflict: INTERPOL deploys team to Moldova. URL:
<https://www.interpol.int/News-and-Events/News/2022/Ukraine-conflict-INTERPOL-deploys-team-to-Moldova>

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PECULIARITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

In Ukraine, martial law is defined as a special legal regime introduced in the event of a threat to national security. The National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine submits proposals for the introduction of martial law in Ukraine or in some of its localities for consideration by the President of Ukraine. After considering these proposals, the President of Ukraine issues a decree on the introduction of martial law.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which meets without convening for this purpose, examines it and makes a decision within two days. The approved decree is immediately announced through mass media. In addition, Ukraine immediately informs the UN Secretary General about the parameters of the introduced state of emergency of the states participating in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The introduction of martial law due to Russia attack on Ukraine changed the life and activities of all sections of the country's population and institutions. Law enforcement agencies of Ukraine received new powers. Thus, amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" entered into force, which provide for the expansion of the powers of police officers for the period of the introduction of martial law in Ukraine and 60 days after its termination or cancellation.

In Ukraine, where martial law has been introduced, law enforcement agencies, together with military administrations (in case of their formation), can independently or with the involvement of executive authorities, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government bodies, introduce and implement within the limits of temporary limitations constitutional human rights and freedoms and citizen, as well as the rights and legal interests of legal entities, provided for by the decree of the President of Ukraine on the introduction of martial law, the following measures of the legal regime of martial law:

1) to establish (strengthen) the protection of critical infrastructure facilities and facilities that ensure the vital activities of the population, and introduce a special mode of their operation. The procedure for establishing (strengthening) the protection of such objects and their list that are subject to protection with the introduction of martial law, as well as the procedure for a special mode of their operation, are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

2) monitor compliance with the 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 establish a special light masking regime;

3) control, in accordance with the procedure determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the special entry and exit regime, limit the freedom of movement of citizens, foreigners and stateless persons, as well as the movement of vehicles;

4) check the documents of persons in accordance with the procedure determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and, if necessary, conduct an inspection of things, vehicles, luggage and cargo, office premises and citizens' homes, with the exception of the restrictions established by the Constitution of Ukraine;

5) raise, in accordance with the procedure established by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, the issue of banning the activity of political parties, public associations, if it is aimed at eliminating the independence of Ukraine, changing the constitutional order by violent means, violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, undermining its security, illegal seizing state power, promoting war, violence, inciting inter-ethnic, racial, and religious enmity, encroaching on the stability of critical infrastructure, human rights and freedoms, and public health;

6) evacuate the population in the event of an emergency or threat of an emergency, as well as from zones of armed conflicts (from areas of possible hostilities) to safe areas;

7) take additional measures to strengthen the protection of state secrets;

8) carry out the mandatory evacuation of detained persons who are in temporary detention centers in accordance with the procedure determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; suspects, accused persons, in respect of whom a preventive measure has been applied - detention, who are in pretrial detention centers; phasing of convicted persons serving sentences such as arrest, restriction of liberty, deprivation of liberty for a certain period of time and life imprisonment from penal institutions located in areas close to areas where hostilities are taking place to corresponding institutions located in a safe area;

9) to stand in for daily duty to ensure public safety.

On March 15, deputies adopted the Law (project No. 7147) "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. Upon written request, it receives free of charge from state bodies, local self-

government bodies, legal entities of state ownership, information necessary for the performance of tasks and powers of the police, in particular, on prisoners of war.

1) Escorting persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as their protection in the courtroom.

2) It may hold in temporary detention centers persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses, persons in respect of whom detention has been applied as a preventive measure, persons subject to administrative arrest, as well as accused and convicted persons.

3) Operational demining: detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive objects.

4) Technical and forensic inspection of the scene of the incident, including those related to fires, and special explosive engineering work following the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the discovery of suspicious explosive objects, the threat of an explosion.

5) Representation and fulfillment of obligations of Ukraine in the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol.

6) Cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol).

7) Collection of biometric data of persons, including by fingerprinting.

8) Administrative supervision in accordance with the law.

The law also stipulates that during martial law, police officers are not certified. Policemen of conscription age receive a deferment from conscription for the entire period of their service in the police. Also, during martial law, policemen are guaranteed free medical care in health care facilities of any type of ownership.

Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" provides for the interaction and involvement of military formations and law enforcement agencies in the implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law.

During the period of martial law, a lot of new duties and powers are assigned to the employees of law enforcement agencies, which they must fulfill. Also, the change of working days and the observance of the correct calculation of daily shifts.

This adds complexity for employees, because not everyone in their professions must fulfill their duties, which are provided by law, and those assigned to them during martial law. At the moment, there is an increase in criminal organizations and war crimes. And the disclosure of these crimes will come. specifically for law enforcement officers.

Therefore, the features of their work during martial law are: irregular working week; providing service at night, as well as in day shifts; imposition of new powers and duties; control over the actions of citizens and the movement of vehicles on the service territory; liquidation of substances and devices dangerous to human life or health; and other powers assigned to them.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Draft law of Ukraine dated 03/13/2022 N 7147 «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». URL: https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/view/II07108I?utm_source=jurliga.ligazakon.net&utm_medium=news&utm_content=jl03&_ga=2.182970982.1560146761.1663075485-1845404065.1618557567
2. The law of Ukraine «About the legal regime of martial law». URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text>
3. Constitution of Ukraine (1996) URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>
4. Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19#Text>

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FEATURES OF COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE BY MINORS IN ENGLAND

Minors accidents can be a sensitive and complex issue, particularly when it comes to determining liability for compensation. Liability for compensation in cases of minors accidents will depend on several factors, including the circumstances surrounding the accident and the extent to which the actions of various parties contributed to the child's injuries [1].

Based on different sources, such as article “Child Accidents at School: Who is Liable” by Jacob Emran it is clear that minors have accidents. They happen quite often and are learning experiences for them. However, it's also true that children aren't always as careful as adults might be or don't realise the dangers posed by certain situations. Therefore, in some situations, schools, businesses and other organisations should take extra care to try and keep children safe. If they don't, and an accident does happen, a parent may be able to make a child injury claim for compensation for their child's suffering [2].

If someone is involved in an accident caused by a child, in England and Wales it can be tricky to make a successful legal claim. Depending on the age of the child, it can be very hard to prove that the minor was negligent in law (a child is aged 16 or under for these purposes – a 17-18-year-old will be held to the same standard as an adult) [3]. Even if it can be proved that an older child was negligent, it will probably not be worth pursuing