

The police play a crucial role in combating crimes that take place during hostilities, as they are forced to be more vigilant and prepare to react quickly to a crime, regardless of the danger of coming under fire or get injured.

Список використаних джерел:

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INTERPOL'S ROLE IN INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES IN UKRAINE

The events that took place in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, excited the whole world. Investigating crimes became much more difficult during martial law. Considering the fact that the war has been going on for more than a year, it can be said that without the help of other states, the law enforcement agencies of Ukraine will not be able to restore public order and security in the liberated territories.

Interpol expresses its deepest sympathy and sorrow over the loss of life and suffering in connection with the conflict in Ukraine [1].

Neutrality is fundamental to Interpol's work and existence, even, indeed especially, when member countries are engaged in conflict. It is a position that INTERPOL has maintained consistently.

Interpol is a global technical police cooperation organization, which enables its 195 member countries to exchange information on crime and criminals.

Article 2 of Interpol's Constitution calls on the Organization to maintain police cooperation and ensure communication channels remain open. Interpol's mandate does not include issuing sanctions or taking punitive measures, nor is there any provision in the Constitution for the suspension or exclusion of a member country [1].

It is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

Interpol is committed to continuing to serve global law enforcement requests for cooperation, whilst ensuring that communication through its network is compliant with its Constitution and Rules.

This is why since the beginning of the conflict, and further to the decision by the National Central Bureau (NCB) in Ukraine to disconnect from the Interpol network thereby removing its ability to monitor messages, the General Secretariat immediately took steps to protect data processing via its channels.

To prevent any potential misuse of Interpol's channels in relation to the targeting of individuals within or beyond the conflict in Ukraine, heightened supervision and monitoring measures in relation to Russia have now been implemented by the Secretary General, a decision which was endorsed by the Executive Committee [1].

Interpol's rules state that each member country maintains full control over the information they decide to share with other countries via Interpol. This includes the restriction of access to its data.

Similarly, a decision by a member country whether to act on a request via Interpol, is exclusively at the discretion of the competent national authorities [1]. The Interpol General Secretariat deployed an Operational Support Team to Moldova within the framework of the organization's response to the ongoing conflict in Ukraine [2].

In order to help Ukraine, the Interpol team will consult and cooperate with Moldova's General Inspectorate of Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police, as well as international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN International Children's Emergency Fund and the International Organization for Migration in areas such as human trafficking, migration and border management [2].

As a result, Interpol helps Ukraine not only through the operational support group in Moldova, but also through the bodies of other participating countries. Every minute, nearly 9,000 checks are made against INTERPOL's global databases and more than 30 messages are exchanged between police worldwide using its secure global police communications system.

So far in 2022, nearly 60,000 checks have been made by member countries against data supplied by Russia [1].

Interpol was created to ensure the widest possible law enforcement cooperation, including between countries where diplomatic relations do not exist. As long as the Interpol network can assist in the rescue of one child abuse victim, the prevention of one terrorist attack or the identification of one missing person, it is its duty to ensure that lines of communication remain open.

Список використаних джерел:

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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: