

Список використаних джерел

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THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1] defines that 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. It foresees the provision of the powers, which are necessary to avert the threat, resist armed aggression, ensure national security and eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, to the relevant bodies of state power, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies. It also provides the temporary restriction (which was caused by the threat) of constitutional rights and freedoms of human and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions.

The work of the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as – the NPU) changed somewhat during the martial law, namely, their powers were enlarged. Thus, the NPU can receive information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, and legal entities free of charge, in particular regarding prisoners of war, in accordance with Part 36 of Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

The law enforcement officers work in an enhanced mode. They ensure the operation of checkpoints, check documents and vehicles, carry out the evacuation of the population, conduct search and investigative work with saboteurs, as well as combat looting.

The National Police also has the right to convoy persons, detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, and also it guards them in the courtroom, pursuant to Part 37 of Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

They are also authorized for operational demining, in the part of detection, neutralization and destruction of explosives, which are means, objects, tools of committing administrative or criminal offenses; technical and forensic support for inspection of the scene of the incident; organization of work on granting, revoking and confirming the access of police officers to carry out special explosive work – part 39, 40, 41 of Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

The certification of police officers is not carried out during the martial law, this is stipulated in Part 6 of Art. 57 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

The policemen of conscription age receive a deferment from the draft for the entire period of their service – paragraph 2, part 6 of Art. 59 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

Public control over police activities, defined in Articles 86, 88 and 90 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", is not carried out during wartime – part 1 of Art. 90-1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

So, it can be said that the employees of the National Police are doing everything possible and even more, which is not part of their duties during the martial law. The police have proven that they can maintain internal order, from interacting with the military command to mopping up cities after liberation from the Russian occupiers, while joining the created patrol police regiment on a voluntary basis. It is safe to say that police officers really show how qualified they are, performing their direct professional duties and even more than the people of Ukraine could expect from them.

Список використаних джерел

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