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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in certain localities in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack, a danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity. It provides for the granting to the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies of the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restrictions on the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, with an indication of the term of validity of these restrictions[1].

During martial law, the police act in accordance with their purpose and specifics of their activities, taking into account those restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, which are determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law” [2].

Amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» have come 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:

- Obtaining information from state bodies and state-owned enterprises upon written request within clearly defined deadlines;
- Performance of official duties by a police officer in plain clothes;

- The police have expanded rights to use improvised means and measures;
 - Use of technical devices by police officers (photo and video equipment, including equipment operating in automatic mode, technical devices and technical means for detecting and/or recording offenses; technical devices and technical means for detecting radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats; unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means to counter their use; special technical means for checking for the presence of alcohol intoxication);
 - Escorting individuals and keeping individuals in temporary detention facilities;
 - Demining and forensic support for the scene inspection;
 - Collection of biometric data;
 - Police cooperation with Interpol and Europol [3].

The Police represent and fulfill Ukraine's obligations to Interpol and Europol, and directly ensure cooperation and exchange of information with such bodies. Meanwhile, the Police organize the interaction of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine with Interpol and Europol, as well as with competent authorities of other states on issues falling within the scope of such bodies' activities.

Due to the fact that under martial law, exceptional situations may arise when the "life of the nation" is under threat, which include: large fires, epidemics, man-made disasters and accidents, etc., requiring appropriate civil protection, the issue of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine with units of the National Guard and with government bodies and subordinate civil protection forces becomes important [4].

A number of features of ensuring public security and order related to the activities of the National Police of Ukraine under martial law are provided for by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the introduction and implementation of certain measures of the legal regime of martial law" dated 08.07.2020 No. 573. It in addition to issues of interaction with other law enforcement agencies, establishes the rights of patrols during curfew, namely: 1) to detain and deliver to the bodies or units of the National Police persons who have committed or are committing offenses; 2) if necessary, to conduct an inspection of things, vehicles, luggage and cargo transported by them;

3) to seize from persons objects that are a tool, means or subject of an offense; 4) to temporarily restrict or prohibit the stay or movement of persons, the movement of vehicles on streets and roads, certain areas and in other public places; 5) to remove persons from certain areas and objects, evacuate vehicles, etc [4].

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WAYS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC BODIES

Modern challenges in combating crime require active cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries. Globalization, the development of information technologies, and the openness of borders have led to the increase of transnational crimes, such as human trafficking, cybercrime, terrorism, and illicit trade in weapons and drugs. Under these conditions, the effectiveness of investigative and forensic activity directly depends on the level of