

2. Civilian investigators collect evidence of Russian war crimes in Ukraine URL: <https://zmina.ua/en/media-en/civilian-investigators-collect-evidence-of-russian-war-crimes-in-ukraine>.

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*Іванський Д.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти  
бакалавра Національної академії  
внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: Волік О.*

## **SOME PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

During the period of the Russo-Ukrainian war, many things changed in Ukraine. In Ukraine, some economic, environmental, political, social and other spheres of life have changed or undergone changes, not excluding some of the features of police service during the martial law.

Some of the rules for wearing a police uniform have undergone such changes. Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” has introduced changes regarding the wearing of a special badge. Previously, as a rule, a police officer who performs official duties in civilian clothes was required to have a special badge with him (except for designated situations when wearing a badge is not mandatory). Now, during the military period, a policeman who performs military service in civilian clothes, you are not required to have a special badge with you. In addition, during martial law on the territory of Ukraine, it is not mandatory to place identification numbers or special tokens on the personal protective equipment of police officers in the event that they perform their duties using such equipment.

Some police powers were also changed, in particular, Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was amended, as a result, the range of powers of police officers was significantly expanded. Added some new powers: to receive emergency calls using the abbreviated telephone number 102; upon written request, in accordance with the procedure established by law, to receive free of charge from state bodies and territorial communities, state-owned legal entities, information necessary for the performance of the powers and tasks of the police, including regarding prisoners of war, in the form and in the form specified in

the request. Subjects to whom such a request is addressed are obliged within 3 days, or in case of impossibility - within 10 days, to provide an answer to the request or to notify the reasons preventing such an answer; escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as guard them in the courtroom.

The list of institutions to which escorting is carried out is determined by the Ministry of Internal Affairs; in the cases provided for by law, to detain persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses in temporary detention centers; persons subject to preventive detention; persons subject to administrative arrest; accused and convicted; within the scope of competence, carry out demining of an operational nature (detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive objects, regarding which there are grounds to believe that they are objects, tools or means of committing administrative or criminal offenses); to organize the work of granting, revoking and confirming the admission of police officers to carry out special explosive works; carry out technical and forensic inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires and special explosive works based on the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the discovery of explosive objects, the threat of an explosion; to represent and ensure the fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in Interpol and act as the National Central Bureau of Interpol; to cooperate with Europol and act as the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol; to organize the interaction of law enforcement agencies and other state bodies of Ukraine with Interpol and Europol, as well as competent bodies of other states on issues related to the sphere of activity of Interpol and Europol; collect biometric data of persons; carry out administrative supervision. In addition, it is allowed to refuse to involve the police to carry out executive actions on the grounds of involving the personnel of a territorial police body to stop a group violation of public safety and order or mass riots during martial law, as well as to overcome the consequences of emergency situations, dangerous events, including accident, epidemic.

Some police measures have also undergone changes Chapter 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has undergone some changes related to the period of martial law [1].

The police was given the opportunity to check documents and record the data contained in the documents, if the person has external signs similar to the external signs of a person who voluntarily left a place for keeping prisoners of war (clause 1, part 1, article 32).

The police have the right to stop vehicles if there is information that indicates that the driver or passenger of the vehicle is a person who voluntarily left a place for keeping prisoners of war.

According to the new wording of Art. 40 the police will be able to use such technical means as unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means of countering their use in their activities; specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and vehicle license plates.

If it is necessary to repulse an attack that threatens the life or health of a police officer or another person, and to eliminate danger in a state of extreme necessity or when detaining a person who has committed an offense and/or is resisting, a police officer has the right to use any improvised means, and not only those special means provided for in Art. 45 of the Law (Part 5 of Article 42) [1].

During martial law, a police officer has the right to apply coercive measures provided for in Art. 42 [2], regarding persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine, without taking into account the requirements and prohibitions related to the procedure for applying coercive measures, the procedure for using special means, and the procedure for using firearms.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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*Ізгорова В.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти  
бакалавра Національної академії  
внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.*

## **EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Recently, scientific interest in the study of foreign experience in combating criminal illegality among domestic scientists is constantly growing, which indicates an effort to investigate the best preventive practices of separate countries and the search for ways of their implementation in Ukraine.