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### **SPECIFICS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Given today's conditions, the issue of combating crime under martial law is quite relevant. It is during this period that the number of criminal offences increases. In January – November 2023, 45, 3231 criminal offences were recorded, which is 31% more than in the same period last year. The increase in the crime rate was mainly due to a significant increase in the number of criminal offences against property (+55.5%) and against life and health (+52.3%). At the same time, in 11 months. 2023, a record number of intentional homicides was recorded since independence – 33,707, which is 83.5% more than in 2022 (1,863). Most of the intentional homicides are related to the armed conflict, including those committed during hostilities. The introduction of martial law in Ukraine requires special legal mechanisms that would help ensure a safe life for the population.

Firstly, the key problem is to intensify the work of law enforcement agencies related to the detection of criminal offences committed against the

foundations of national security of Ukraine and against peace, human security and international law and order, including the identification of collaborators and bringing them to justice in accordance with the law. Crimes against the foundations of national security encroach not only on the security of the state, but also on national security, which is characterized by the level of protection of the vital interests of citizens, society and the state as a whole. Depending on the scope of such crimes, they are divided into: against the foundations of national security in the political sphere: actions aimed at violent change or overthrow of the constitutional order or seizure of state power (Article 109 of the CC); encroachment on the territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine (Article 110 of the CC); encroachment on the life of a state or public figure (Article 112 of the CC); encroachment on the life of a state or public figure (Article 112 of the CC). of the Criminal Code); against the foundations of national security in the information, economic, scientific, technological and military spheres: high treason (Article 111 of the Criminal Code), espionage (Article 114 of the Criminal Code); against the foundations of national security in the economic, environmental and military spheres: sabotage (Article 113 of the Criminal Code) [1]. The main purpose of such crimes is to cause significant damage to the security of the state and society in various spheres of life, but the vast majority of them are characterized by the goal of weakening the state.

Secondly, the facts of illegal use of humanitarian aid, charitable donations or free aid for profit, as well as facts concerning pseudo-volunteers and pseudo-internally displaced persons, require special attention. Unfortunately, there are cases when individuals use various types of free aid for their own selfish motives. There are also so-called pseudo-internally displaced persons who try to obtain material assistance illegally, or collaborators who, posing as internally displaced persons, try to spread false information among the population in order to weaken the state system.

Thirdly, the current stages of scientific and technological development of the world community are inextricably linked to the introduction of advanced technologies. Today, our country has created the necessary prerequisites for the transition to a new generation society based on innovative technologies. That is why combating crime under martial law is associated with the latest technologies. Intelligence agencies of foreign countries traditionally consider military information with limited access as a top priority in their activities. Proceeding from the above, the main tasks of ensuring information security in the military sphere are: creation of a regulatory framework for ensuring information security in the military sphere; organization of anti-virus protection of information and certification of information processes, programs and tools used in the interests of ensuring information security in the military sphere, protection of communication channels; regulation of the procedure and rules for the use of technical means of transmission and processing of information in the

military sphere; protection of information systems and means of communication. These tasks are of particular importance during an armed conflict or under martial law.

Due to the increase in crime, the CPC of Ukraine has been constantly amended since 24 February 2022. For example, Article 615 of the Code was amended to establish the regime of criminal proceedings under martial law. The amendments provided for by Law of Ukraine No. 2201-IX dated 14.04.2022 stipulate that a search or inspection of a person's home or other property may be conducted without the involvement of witnesses if their involvement is impossible for objective reasons or poses a danger to their life or health.

It is also worth noting that there have been changes in the definition of territorial jurisdiction of court cases. If a court is unable to administer justice for objective reasons, it should be guided by the requirements of the Law of Ukraine ‘On Amendments to Part Seven of Article 147 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” regarding the determination of the territorial jurisdiction of court cases’ of 3 March 2022, which provides for the possibility of changing the territorial jurisdiction of court cases pending in court by a decision of the High Council of Justice, adopted on the proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by transferring it to the court that is most geographically close to the court that cannot be administered. If the High Council of Justice cannot exercise this power, it is exercised by order of the Chief Justice [2].

Analyzing the above, it is worth noting that under martial law, ensuring security for the population is not an easy task. The amount of work for law enforcement agencies is significantly increased not only due to the increase in crime, but also due to possible technological interference: loss of access to the URPTI, obstacles to completing work on time, or problems with finding witnesses or interrogating witnesses.

Thus, the introduction of martial law and the outbreak of armed conflict in Ukraine had an impact on the crime rate. For law enforcement agencies, these developments mean an increase in the number of tasks and work in general, and the existing legislation needs to be improved to ensure proper investigation and search for criminals. It is up to the current legislation and competent law enforcement officers to ensure that justice is achieved for everyone. It is important to note that only together we can protect the state's interests and establish law and order throughout Ukraine.

#### ***Список використаних джерел***

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