

*Secondary Crime Prevention:* This approach focuses on intervening with individuals or groups of people displaying risk factors or early signs of criminal behaviour. By addressing these issues early, secondary crime prevention aims to prevent potential offenders from progressing to more severe criminal activities. Examples of secondary crime prevention interventions include: early intervention and support programs for at-risk youth, such as mentoring, counselling, and vocational training, targeted policing strategies and surveillance technologies in high-risk areas, substance abuse treatment and mental health services for individuals displaying signs of potential criminal behavior.

*Tertiary Crime Prevention:* This type of crime prevention deals with individuals who have already engaged in criminal activities. The focus is on rehabilitation, reintegration, and preventing reoffending. Examples of tertiary crime prevention methods include: correctional facilities and programs designed to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders into society, probation, parole, and community-based supervision strategies to monitor offenders and decrease recidivism, restorative justice initiatives that promote offender accountability and victim healing.

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**CONCERNING THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONDITIONS  
OF MARTIAL STATE ON THE ACTIVITIES  
OF THE NATIONAL POLICE**

In the conditions of martial law, almost all state institutions undergo changes in powers, competences, rights and obligations, orders and procedures.

The National Police is no exception. A significant number of changes have been made to the normative legal acts that regulate its

activities, which regulate the functioning of this body during the period of martial law.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" is supplemented by part four, which stipulates that during martial law, the police act in accordance with the 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" [1].

In general, during the period of martial law, nine laws of Ukraine were adopted, which related in particular to the National Police, including:

1) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" for the purpose of optimizing police activities, including during martial law" – is temporarily in effect for the period of the introduction of martial law in Ukraine state, implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repel and deter armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine and 60 days after that;

2) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Missing Persons" and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the improvement of legal regulation of social relations related to the acquisition of the status of persons missing under special circumstances";

3) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding Assignment of Special Police Ranks During Martial Law";

4) Law of Ukraine "On state registration of human genomic information";

5) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding Improvement of the System of Emergency Assistance to the Population Using the Unified Telephone Number 112";

6) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, the Criminal Code of Ukraine and other laws of Ukraine regarding the regulation of certain issues of the National Police of Ukraine during martial law";

7) Law of Ukraine "On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the use of unmanned aerial vehicles by law enforcement agencies and countering their illegal use", etc.

Above all, the above-mentioned legal acts:

A) among the main powers of the police, the following powers were introduced:

- provision of information to the Commissioner for Missing Persons under Special Circumstances about the progress of the pre-trial investigation, taking measures to search for persons missing under special circumstances, to enter data into the Unified Register of Persons Missing under Special Circumstances [2];

- taking measures to identify persons who are unable to provide information about themselves due to health, age or other circumstances; identification of an unidentified corpse; carrying out the selection of biological material of individuals and establishing its genetic characteristics (genomic information) in cases provided for by legislation [3];

- implementation of emergency communication by phone number 102, processing and use of information provided to the police by providers of electronic communication networks and/or services in the cases and in the manner provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Electronic Communications"[4];

- use of aircraft, unmanned aircraft, vehicles moving on the surface of water or under it, including remotely controlled ones;

- taking measures to prevent, detect and stop violations of the order and rules of use of the airspace of Ukraine by operators of unmanned aircraft over a specified territory or object with a special regime or over the place of special police control, conducting operations to stop the offense [5].

B) Provision was made for the possibility of applying to the police promotion in the form of early assignment of another special rank without observing the terms specified in the fifth part of Article 84 to lieutenant colonel of the police, including the head of the National Police of Ukraine, and the special rank of police colonel to the head of the National Police of Ukraine in agreement with the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine [6].

C) Provided for the onset of criminal, administrative, civil, material and disciplinary liability in accordance with the law, as well as taking into account the combat immunity defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Defense of Ukraine" in the event of committing illegal acts and administrative or criminal liability in accordance with the law in the event the commission of military administrative or military criminal offenses by police officers of the special purpose police, who are involved in direct participation in hostilities during martial law [7].

D) Strengthened social protection of police officers and their family members. Policemen captured or hostages, as well as those interned in neutral countries or missing under special circumstances – keeping payments in the amount of the official salary at the last place of service, salary for a special rank, allowances for years of service, other monthly additional types of permanent monetary support and other types of financial support. The families of such police officers are paid monthly financial support, including additional and other types of financial support, in accordance with the procedure determined by the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Financial support is paid to the following members of the policeman's family: the wife (husband), and in case of her (his) absence – to adult children who live with the policeman, or legal representatives (guardians, custodians) or adopters of minor children (persons with disabilities since childhood - regardless of their age) of the police officer, as well as to the dependents of the police officer, or to the parents of the police officer in equal shares, if the police officer is not married and has no children.

Payment of financial support to the family members of a police officer is carried out until the circumstances of the police officer's capture or hostage, internment or release, or the recognition of the police officer as missing or declared dead in accordance with the procedure established by law, are fully clarified.

In the case of indexation of financial support, including additional and other types of financial support for police officers, financial support for family members of police officers captured or held hostage, interned in neutral states or missing under special circumstances, as well as recognized as missing or declared dead in the established according to the law of procedure, is paid taking into account such indexation from the date of adoption of the decision to carry out such indexation. The procedure and conditions for calculating the amount of financial support, including additional and other types of financial support for police officers, are established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The said Law does not apply to police officers who voluntarily surrendered or voluntarily left their place of duty [8].

As can be seen from the above, the conditions of martial law have significantly optimized the activities of the police, affecting: the expansion of basic and additional powers to inform and search for persons who have gone missing under special circumstances, the use of unmanned aircraft and other means of transport, etc.;

strengthening of social protection of police officers and their family members; predicting the onset of criminal, administrative, civil, material and disciplinary liability in the event of illegal acts and administrative or criminal liability in the event of military administrative or military criminal offenses by police officers of the special purpose police.

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## **THE WORK OF THE PATROL POLICE UNITS DURING MARTIAL LAW**

By Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 dated February 24, 2022, in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, martial law was introduced from 05:00 a.m. 30 min. February 24, 2022 for a period of 30 days [1]. Also, in connection with the ongoing large-scale armed aggression of Russia against Ukraine, based on the proposal of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 133/2022 of March 14, 2022 extended the period of martial law in Ukraine from 05:00 a.m. 30 min. March 26, 2022 for a period of 30 days [2]. Today, martial law is a special legal regime for the activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, organizations, as well as the National Police of Ukraine as the central body of executive power. Currently, the activities of all state authorities are fully or indirectly related to external circumstances, namely the need to repel the armed aggression of the Russian Federation. Thus, in accordance with paragraph 24 of the first part of article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the police, in accordance with the tasks assigned to it, participates in accordance with the powers in ensuring and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law in the event of its introduction on the entire territory of Ukraine or in a separate area [1]. In addition, Article 24 of this Law of Ukraine defines additional powers of the police and establishes that in the event of a threat to the state sovereignty of Ukraine and its territorial integrity, as well as in the course of repelling armed aggression against Ukraine, bodies and units that are part of the police system, in accordance with the law of Ukraine participate in the performance of tasks related to territorial defense, ensuring and implementing