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GENDER ASPECTS OF POLICE TRAINING DURING MARTIAL LAW

Gender is an important, but sometimes invisible, part of most of social life. It is also present in and affects many aspects of police training. Many recent developments have demonstrated an increased urgency, need and willingness to integrate a gender perspective into the police activity. It is clear that police forces need to take gender perspectives into account, both to ensure that they are able to fulfil their mission and to respect the rights and dignity of men and women, whether they are civilians or uniformed personnel[1; p. 18].

According to Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine on the National Police, "A policeman is a citizen of Ukraine, who has sworn the oath of the policeman, does police service on the relevant positions in the Police and who has special police rank" [2]. That is, regardless of gender, anyone can become a police officer. As of 1 January 2022, there were 134.3 thousand employees of the National Police of Ukraine [4]. Of these, approximately 25% are women.

In recognition of this necessity, various legal and policy documents have been drafted which mandate the inclusion of gender perspectives in the police (military),

ranging from the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security[1, p.18] (Resolution emphasises the important role of women in conflict prevention and resolution and in peacebuilding, and calls on Member States to ensure the increased participation of women at all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions, and in conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms. The resolution has become an institutional framework for integrating women into the security sector) to the Law of Ukraine “On ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men”. Thus integration of gender perspectives is not only an operational necessity, and crucial to the fulfilment of human rights; it is also a legal obligation[1; p. 18].

Trainings are held annually for female police officers. For example, they were taught how to organise effective planning, time management and self-presentation. Its main goal is to help overcome the limitations of women in the security forces in their career development compared to men through soft skills education. Women should be professional in the service and successfully combine their careers and family relationships. Conditions for development and self-realisation are created for female police officers, which makes discrimination by male police officers impossible and reduces it[3]. Benefits of women in the police for society:

- Women are less likely to use force unnecessarily and to exceed the use of force;
- have the same competences as their male colleagues;
- are more likely to adopt a community-oriented style of policing that meets the needs of the community;
- are more empowered and involved in addressing violence against women and domestic violence;
- the involvement of women police officers in police departments has the effect of reducing gender discrimination within institutions and gender bias among officers themselves;
- the presence of women police officers in police departments has a positive impact on all staff [1, p. 37].

In general, the training of male and female police officers during martial law did not change. As before the full-scale invasion and the introduction of martial law, the training of future police officers was carried out with due regard to all national and international gender aspects. As before, the physical training of female police officers is carried out taking into account the peculiarities of the female body anatomy.

The martial law has led to the study and development of new areas of psychological resilience and psychological assistance to citizens who have lost their homes, relatives or friends, evacuation skills, search and provision of information on missing persons.

Lightning-fast decision-making in the most risky situations, de-mining, documenting war crimes and other consequences of the war in Ukraine are the responsibility of police officers, and all of this is assigned to both female and male officers, regardless of gender.

The police solve the tasks entrusted to them, and both in their further service and at the beginning of their training, men and women have the same tasks to solve, of course, some peculiarities are taken into account. But being a police officer is not about gender, it's about professionalism.

Martial law has "equalized" men and women police officers more, because everyone is on equal footing at checkpoints, the police have female explosives experts who clear the territory and female special forces officers.

In conclusion, martial law in Ukraine has not had a major impact on the training of police officers, as gender aspects have long been regulated by international and national regulations. However, at such a time, the load, both physical and psychological, requires police officers to study more and pay less attention to whether they are male or female officers. Training is based on the professionalism of the employee and the ability to solve difficult cases on duty.

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PECULIARITIES OF REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES IN THE LEGAL PROCESS

Litigation of any case entails certain costs, which can be financially burdensome for the parties to the process. Therefore, the law provides for reimbursement of expenses in the legal process. Not all funds can be reimbursed to the winning party. In addition,