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## **CHANGES IN LEGISLATION REGARDING THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL POLICE DURING MARTIAL LAW**

Martial law, introduced in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, in response to the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation, significantly impacted the functioning of government institutions, including the National Police. Faced with new threats and challenges, the police were tasked with urgent adjustments to their powers and an expansion of their responsibilities. These changes form the basis for ensuring the effective operation of the police under extraordinary conditions, as outlined in Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1, p. 5].

Key Changes and New Powers of the National Police are the following:

1. **Rapid Response to Emergency Calls.** The police now respond quickly to calls made via the emergency number 102, which is critical during combat situations and numerous emergencies. This swift response is aimed at ensuring citizens' safety and providing timely intervention in cases of emergencies [2, p. 3].

2. **Organization of Explosive Ordnance Disposal.** The police have been granted additional authority to organize the approval, revocation, and confirmation of permits for carrying out specialized explosive ordnance disposal tasks. This includes disarming explosive devices and dealing with the aftermath of shelling or attacks by occupying forces [3, p. 7].

3. **International Cooperation.** The police serve as the national contact point for coordinating with Europol and other international law enforcement agencies. This cooperation is crucial in countering international threats, such as terrorist acts, and in exchanging information with law enforcement agencies in other countries [4, p. 2].

4. **Administrative Oversight.** The National Police also enhances administrative supervision over certain groups and ensures compliance with legislative requirements during the war, which helps maintain public order in critical situations [2, p. 4].

5. **Collection of Biometric Data.** The police have been empowered to collect biometric data, which allows for more accurate identification of citizens and potential criminals, particularly in the context of large-scale displacement due to evacuation efforts or when conducting checks at roadblocks [6, p. 3].

6. **Coordination with Interpol and Other International Bodies.** In line with expanded international ties, the National Police play a key role in

maintaining international law and order. This includes combating transnational crime, human trafficking, and other crimes of global nature [5, p. 6].

In response to new threats, the National Police created several new specialized units with enhanced training levels. These include:

- *The Assault Brigade "Liut`"* – a unit focused on carrying out assault operations and neutralizing terrorist groups [6, p. 2].

- *KORD* – an elite special unit that conducts operations to neutralize criminal groups and saboteurs [6, p. 2].

- *Units for Responding to Chemical Threats* – units that respond to potential or actual chemical attacks, aiming to protect the population and mitigate consequences [7, p. 5].

Additionally, specialized video documentation units have been created to document war crimes for further prosecution at both national and international levels [8, p. 3]. The police employ a combination of various methods to maintain law and order during martial law. These include preventive measures, persuasion, and coercion to ensure that citizens adhere to legal norms. This model is aimed at maintaining public trust in law enforcement and minimizing conflict situations [2, p. 5].

Changes under martial law have also affected personnel matters. Notably, police certification has been suspended, as stipulated in Part 6 of Article 57 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1, p. 8]. This decision allows the police to focus on urgent security-related tasks and avoid additional administrative procedures during active hostilities.

One of the important functions of the police during martial law is close cooperation with military command. Police officers often participate in clearing territories after liberation from occupation, help restore order in liberated areas, and provide protection for critical infrastructure [6, p. 4].

After the war, the National Police will face new challenges. One of them will be restoring law and order in liberated areas and reintegrating the civilian population into new conditions. The police will continue to play a crucial role in ensuring stability and will also be responsible for preparing personnel to work in post-war Ukraine [7, p. 2].

To support police officers working in high-risk environments, special social programs have been introduced. Officers who perform duties in active combat zones or areas of increased danger receive additional social guarantees and compensation, including financial support for their families [8, p. 4].

Thus, the National Police of Ukraine has effectively adapted to the new challenges posed by martial law. Changes in legislation and the expansion of its powers have enabled the police to act more swiftly and effectively, ensuring public order, the safety of citizens, and the rule of law throughout Ukraine.

### *Список використаних джерел*

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## **COUNTERING AND FIGHTING CYBERCRIME IN EUROPE**

Today, the world is more digitally connected than ever before. Criminals take advantage of this online transformation to target weaknesses in online systems, networks and infrastructure. Europe, as a leading region in digital technology and innovation, faces an increasing number of cyberattacks aimed at disrupting critical infrastructure, stealing confidential information, and causing financial damage. There is a massive economic and social impact on governments, businesses and individuals worldwide. Phishing, ransomware and data breaches are just a few examples of current cyberthreats, while new types of cybercrime are emerging all the time. Cybercriminals are increasingly agile and organized – exploiting new technologies, tailoring their attacks and cooperating in new ways. Combating this threat is becoming more challenging due to the continuous evolution of techniques and methods employed by criminals. Cybercrimes