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INTERACTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITH PUBLIC IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

A lot has changed since the beginning of the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of independent Ukraine. At the same time, the state has amended most of the legal acts that regulate the interaction of the population with internal bodies. The main task of the National Police is to ensure the safety of citizens, prevent and counteract offenses. The war has affected the safety of citizens, so police officers are always ready to protect civilians. One of the principles of the National Police in Ukraine is to interact with the public on the basis of partnership, in constant cooperation between public associations and groups and law enforcement agencies.

The National Police of Ukraine, established in August 2015, is a central executive body and directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs in accordance with the law. The tasks of the National Police are to provide police services in the following areas: public safety and public order; security and protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state; crime prevention; provision of assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergencies need such assistance within the limits defined by law [1]. If we talk about the interaction of the National of the police with other subjects of the security and defense sector in conditions of martial law (external

system interaction), then in this case the following should be indicated forms of the latter, as:

1) operational exchange of information regarding the implementation of tasks to ensure the national security of Ukraine;

2) conducting joint operational meetings management staff of the central and territorial bodies of the National Police of Ukraine, the Service of Security of Ukraine, National Guard of Ukraine, Armed Forces of Ukraine and other interested parties state bodies;

3) implementation of joint security measures of national security of Ukraine according to the plans developed at the national, sectoral, regional local and facility levels;

4) conducting joint command and staff meetings, tactical special training, joint training and classes on protection, protection, defense, stopping criminal activities and cyber-attacks against systems and critical infrastructure facilities;

5) regular clarification of force calculations and means involved in joint execution national security tasks of Ukraine;

6) joint measures to stop illegal actions against important state objects, which threatens the safety of citizens and disrupts their functioning;

7) participation in response and elimination of consequences incidents, crisis situations at critical infrastructure facilities;

8) coordination of actions in the spheres of national security and defense;

9) implementation of other measures provided for legislation.

Thus, based on the above, it can be argued that the features interaction of the National Police of Ukraine with others by subjects of the security and defense sector in the conditions martial law at the current stage are characterized by the following: insufficient definition of the regulatory and legal framework, which needs to be updated and development of legislation with the expansion and clarification of terms and concepts aimed at taking into account the needs and challenges of today in ensuring the national security of Ukraine; attribution National Police of Ukraine as a subject of the sector of security and defense to the state security forces; determining the content of the interaction of the National Police of Ukraine with other subjects of the security sector and defense as coordination in time and duration actions, as joint activity defined by laws of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine" and "On the legal regime of martial law", united with a single goal of accomplishing joint tasks from ensuring national security [2].

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CERTAIN ASPECTS OF USE OF SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE DURING THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES BY JOINT INVESTIGATION TEAMS

Knowledge of the modern capabilities of forensic examinations, qualified assistance in finding trace information of a criminal offense, their proper recording for the purpose of correct procedural registration affect the quality of work of law enforcement agencies, making it necessary to increase the efficiency of the use of special knowledge during the investigation of criminal offenses. The actions of specialists directly related to the detection and recovery of traces and material evidence are carried out in accordance with the tactics of examining the scene of the incident and the methodology of investigating certain types of criminal offenses.

We emphasize the fact that the current trends in the development of international crime necessitate the creation of joint investigation teams, which require the use of special knowledge during the investigation of crimes of an international nature and international crimes.

In the general sense, special knowledge is scientific, technical or other knowledge obtained as a result of special training and practice by a subject whose procedural status is defined as an expert or equated to a specialist. During the investigation of crimes, the following procedural forms of using special knowledge are used: involvement of a specialist to provide direct technical assistance during procedural actions; engaging a specialist to provide written advice; engagement of an expert to conduct a forensic examination. In addition, in view of investigation practice, non-procedural forms of using special