

This program has led to an increase in arrests and charges for domestic violence offenses. Other countries such as Spain, Portugal, and Italy have implemented specialized units within law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute domestic violence cases, resulting in higher conviction rates and increased protection for victims.

Furthermore, some countries have implemented mandatory rehabilitation programs for domestic violence offenders, such as in Sweden and Norway. These programs focus on addressing the root causes of domestic violence and helping offenders develop healthy relationships.

This approach has shown promising results in reducing recidivism rates and preventing future domestic violence incidents. By incorporating these successful approaches from foreign law enforcement agencies, countries can improve their response to domestic violence and provide better support for victims and offenders alike.

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## **POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE CONDITION OF WAR**

With the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, the question of its defense capability and the implementation of public security not only by the Armed Forces of Ukraine, but also by the National Police of Ukraine becomes urgent.

It is important to clarify the competence of the National Police to impose martial law, as this explanation is a guarantee of the legitimacy of its officials during martial law, which contributes to the proper efficiency of services and units. Peculiarities of the activity of the National Police under martial law are determined by the current legislation, first of all by the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law”. According to this law, the National Police facilitates the activities of the military administration, courts,

prosecutor's office, and judicial bodies during martial law; reports to the military administration on the legal situation in the relevant territory, fights crime, protects public order and results of activities [2].

Police in Ukraine are investigating 26,000 war crimes committed by Russian soldiers and expect to uncover thousands more as land is retaken and towns and villages liberated. Gathering evidence to prosecute Russian forces has become one of the biggest tasks for the Ukrainian police since the start of the invasion on 24 February, but international support is helping efforts [1].

Without an increase in police activity, it is difficult in many aspects, and in conditions of war even more so. Police officers are forced to perform their duties, constantly exposed to danger, after which they have to deal with constant violent situations, such as looting, crime, terrorist acts etc.

These dangerous circumstances require a policeman to be always ready to use a weapon, which in itself is a traumatic situation. In the conditions of war, the police have to deal with various kinds of war crimes, such as sexual and physical violence against women, children and the civilian population in general.

Although it has been scientifically proven that the personality of a police officer is psychologically more resistant to various types of stress, unlike other segments of the population, however, scientists are sure that the long-term effect of stressful factors has catastrophic consequences for their mental state and health in general.

Teams of national police, security service officers and prosecutors, collect evidence from the sites of airstrikes and liberated areas. They often work under fire or with the threat of secondary airstrikes. The United States has recently donated a mobile DNA collection unit to help investigators process DNA from bodies found at the scene [1].

Evidence gathered now will help in potential prosecutions in the coming years. Fighting continues and civilians are dying daily in eastern and southern Ukraine as Russian shelling targets apartment blocks, schools, shopping centres and train stations.

As noted, Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has been supplemented with new items necessary for the performance of tasks, including in the conditions of martial law. In particular, the additions relate to issues of interaction of the National Police bodies and units with state bodies, local self-government bodies, including in relation to prisoners of war, ensuring the escort and detention of detainees, demining and allowing police officers to carry out special explosive work, as well as representation in the International Criminal Police Organization [3].

During martial law, the police have the right to escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment. In cases provided by law, the police may detain such persons in temporary detention centers.

Given the above, it can be stated that the National Police officers are doing everything possible and even more, which is not part of their duties during martial law.

The police play a crucial role in combating crimes that take place during hostilities, as they are forced to be more vigilant and prepare to react quickly to a crime, regardless of the danger of coming under fire or get injured.

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### **INTERPOL'S ROLE IN INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES IN UKRAINE**

The events that took place in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, excited the whole world. Investigating crimes became much more difficult during martial law. Considering the fact that the war has been going on for more than a year, it can be said that without the help of other states, the law enforcement agencies of Ukraine will not be able to restore public order and security in the liberated territories.

Interpol expresses its deepest sympathy and sorrow over the loss of life and suffering in connection with the conflict in Ukraine [1].

Neutrality is fundamental to Interpol's work and existence, even, indeed especially, when member countries are engaged in conflict. It is a position that INTERPOL has maintained consistently.

Interpol is a global technical police cooperation organization, which enables its 195 member countries to exchange information on crime and criminals.

Article 2 of Interpol's Constitution calls on the Organization to maintain police cooperation and ensure communication channels remain open. Interpol's mandate does not include issuing sanctions or taking punitive measures, nor is there any provision in the Constitution for the suspension or exclusion of a member country [1].

It is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.