

6. Krivas A. Towards interoperability: Actions at home. Baltic Defence Review, 1999.

7. Müller K. E. Addressing counterterrorism: US literacy in languages and international affairs, 2002.

*Авдієнко С.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Донецького державного

університету внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови : Мамонова О.*

## **ENSURING LEGALITY AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS DURING POLICE DOCUMENT CHECKS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Ensuring legality and the observance of human rights is one of the key tasks of police activity, especially under martial law, when the state is forced to restrict certain rights of citizens in order to guarantee national security and public order. Document checks conducted by police officers are a common preventive measure aimed at detecting offenses, preventing crimes, and identifying individuals. However, under martial law, this procedure gains particular significance as it is associated with increased requirements for control, security, and the lawfulness of law enforcement actions.

During martial law, certain problems arise regarding the police inspection of citizens' documents. According to Article 32, Part 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," a police officer has the right to require a person to present identification documents and/or documents confirming a certain right of that person in a manner that allows the officer to read and record the information contained therein [1]. However, given the current situation, the procedure for checking documents is often carried out with excessive use of authority and in violation of the legally established procedure, which significantly reduces citizens' trust in the National Police of Ukraine.

Such cases indicate gaps in law enforcement practice and insufficient control over compliance with legality in the exercise of police powers. However, according to S.M. Husarov, the administrative

and legal protection of citizens by the National Police should be viewed through the prism of state administrative coercion aimed at maintaining public order and preventing offenses. Due to martial law, amendments have been made to regulatory acts governing police activities, which pose risks to the realization of citizens' rights and freedoms. In accordance with Article 8, Part 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," during martial law, the police operate taking into account the restrictions of rights and freedoms defined by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [2, p. 21].

Therefore, these are necessary measures during martial law. From another perspective, although the National Police acts in consideration of the restrictions on citizens' rights and freedoms under the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" and the Constitution of Ukraine, this is done solely to protect national security and public order, which may be threatened during wartime. Nevertheless, regarding the issue of document verification under martial law, there are certain inconsistencies in Article 32 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police."

Article 32 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was amended by adding Part 2, which allows police officers during martial law or mobilization to require men aged 18 to 60 to present their military registration document along with an identity document [1]. However, the grounds for document verification are defined in Part 1 of the same article, so using Part 2 as an independent basis is questionable, as the person's age can only be determined visually. Moreover, the military registration document is not included in the list of identity documents defined by Article 13 of the Law "On the Unified State Demographic Register" [3, p. 597].

Thus, the activities of the National Police of Ukraine under martial law require particular attention in terms of legality and the observance of human rights. Although certain restrictions on citizens' rights are a necessary step to ensure national security, the procedure for document verification must remain strictly regulated by law and carried out only within the limits of authorized powers. The existing inconsistencies in Article 32 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" create risks of abuse and violations of citizens' rights, which negatively affect public trust in the police. Therefore, it is essential to

ensure proper oversight of law enforcement actions, improve the legal framework, and promote the development of legal culture among police officers to combine the effective performance of their duties with the unconditional respect for human rights and freedoms.

#### **References:**

1. Про Національну поліцію: Закон України від 02.07.2015 № 580-VIII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19#n258>.

2. Щодо проблеми забезпечення прав громадян у діяльності Національної поліції України в умовах воєнного стану. URL: <https://dspace.univd.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/>

3. Наукові інновації та передові технології. Перевірка документів уповноваженими особами під час дії воєнного стану: Практичний вимір. URL: [https://elibrary.kubg.edu.ua/id/eprint/50916/1/N\\_Serhiienko.pdf](https://elibrary.kubg.edu.ua/id/eprint/50916/1/N_Serhiienko.pdf)

*Базан К.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти магістра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
Консультант з мови: **Богуцький В.**

## **ENGLISH AS A WORKING LANGUAGE IN EU LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR UKRAINE**

The integration of Ukraine into European security structures necessitates alignment with the operational standards of EU law enforcement agencies. A fundamental yet often overlooked aspect of this integration is linguistic interoperability. English has emerged as the de facto lingua franca of European police cooperation, institutionalized through formal policies at Europol, Frontex, CEPOL, and Eurojust. Ukraine's adoption of Law No. 9432 “On the Application of the English Language in Ukraine” in June 2024 represents a strategic step toward harmonizing national requirements with EU standards [1].

EU Agencies’ Language Policies. All major EU Justice and Home Affairs agencies have formally established English as their working language. Regulation (EU) 2015/2219 establishing CEPOL mandates training support for law enforcement leadership and language