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здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The question of the relevance of the role of the police during martial law is important and complex. Martial law may be declared in a country during military conflict, terrorist threats, natural disasters, civil unrest or other emergency situations. The role of the police during martial law may vary depending on the specific circumstances and legal norms of the country. Here are some aspects that make this topic relevant:

1. Maintaining public order.
2. Evacuation and assistance to the population.
3. Protection of important facilities.
4. Terrorism Prevention.
5. Protection of human rights.

The relevance of this topic is that effective police management during martial law can determine a large impact on the safety and well-being of the population. Properly configured police work can reduce threats to citizens and help restore civil order after a crisis [1].

The National Police has undergone some changes: a significant number of changes have been made to the legal acts regulating the activities of this body during martial law.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was supplemented by the fourth part, which defines that during martial law, the police act in accordance with the purpose and specifics of their activities, taking into account those restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens that govern them.

In general, during the period of martial law in Ukraine, three laws were adopted, which, in particular, concern the National Police:

1) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" regarding the optimization of police activities, including during martial law";

2) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Missing Persons" and other legislative acts of Ukraine on improving the legal regulation of social relations related to the acquisition of the status of persons missing under special circumstances";

3) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Assignment of Special Militia Ranks During Martial Law" [2].

Modern policing should be based on a human rights-based approach, accordingly, the police are responsible for taking reasonable and appropriate measures to enable people to realize their rights. The police must not unduly interfere with the exercise of rights and must always act impartially, the police are the most visible manifestation of state power. Its main task is maintenance of legality and public order, protection and respect for the fundamental human rights and freedoms, crime prevention and fight against it, as well as providing assistance and services to society [3].

The activity of law enforcement agencies is primarily aimed at protection of human and citizen rights and freedoms, maintaining law and order in the state. The main difference between law enforcement agencies and other state agencies is that law enforcement institutes are specially endowed by the state with powers to carry out activities for the protection of human and citizen rights from violations in accordance with the specified law of order.

Ensuring the protection of law and order by the police in the event of the occurrence of various types of offenses at a high professional level allows to minimize panic, the commission of crimes, provide timely assistance to the population and, ultimately, ensure the implementation of the complex emergency measures in full [4].

Martial law conditions require very close and detailed cooperation between the police and the military to maintain security and order at a critical time when the threat to national security is high. The police and the military must develop a joint strategy that will define their roles, functions and tasks under martial law.

Effective cooperation requires a constant exchange of information between the police and the military. The police and the military should share responsibility for the security and protection of critical facilities such as power plants, transport highways, communication hubs, etc. The police and the military can jointly set up roadblocks, patrol areas and ensure the safety of residents.

It is important that the police and the military work together to maintain public order, prevent pogroms and other violations of the law during martial law. This close cooperation between the police and the military is essential to maintain security and order during martial law and must be well organized and coordinated to achieve the best results in protecting national interests and civilian security [5].

The work of the police in the conditions of martial law has its own legal features, and it is regulated by legislative acts that ensure the functioning of the police in conditions of conflict or war. During martial law, special wartime laws are often introduced that give the police and military additional powers and restrict certain civil rights. These laws regulate aspects such as curfews, restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly. Under martial law, the police may have enhanced powers, including detaining people, conducting searches, controlling the movement of people and transport, and maintaining public order. Police under martial law must act within the framework of international norms and conventions that regulate human rights and the humanitarian law of war. Police personnel must adhere to laws and moral standards. An important aspect is the existence of mechanisms of control and supervision over the activities of the police under martial law to prevent abuses and violations of human rights [6].

Police cooperation with international organizations is an important aspect of providing security and humanitarian aid during conflicts and crisis situations. The police can cooperate with international humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross or UNICEF. In cases where conflict leads to mass displacement of people, the police can work with UN agencies and other organizations to ensure the safety of refugees in temporary camps, to control the circulation and legalization of weapons in conflict situations, to prevent the illegal proliferation and use of weapons.

Cooperation with international organizations plays an important role in ensuring security and humanitarian aid during conflicts and contributes to stability in post-conflict regions.

The psychological state of a police officer plays a key role in his activities. It is the same regulator of behavior in wartime, which should be developed during tactical exercises with a psychological

impact on the policeman and subsequent analysis of the task performed. The development of emotional intelligence, the ability to understand and manage one's feelings, mastering the skills of self-regulation will be useful to a police officer while serving under martial law.

Today's realities testify to the need to improve the readiness of state bodies, in particular bodies and units of the National Police for service in the conditions of the introduction of martial law. The process of establishing the legal framework that forms the model the service of police officers in wartime continues so far, however, the general framework is formed and needs its improvement in accordance with international standards and taking into account already acquired experience [7].

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