

Рой Я.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Гіпська Т.**

FEATURES OF POLICE WORK UNDER MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

During martial law, the police play a key role in ensuring public order, security and stability. In connection with the war in Ukraine, the functions of law enforcement agencies have expanded significantly and include not only the fight against crime, but also the coordination of defense measures, the evacuation of civilians and the provision of humanitarian assistance. Particular attention is paid to maintaining security and countering the enemy's sabotage and reconnaissance groups.

The changing socio-political situation requires the police to adapt, use new methods of work and respond quickly to threats. The study of these aspects is important for understanding the role of the police in crisis situations and improving the legal mechanisms for the functioning of the police in wartime.

The conditions of martial law require special training and readiness of the police to perform new and complex tasks. In Ukraine, the police have undergone a significant transformation since 2014 and especially after the complete Russian invasion in 2022. Its functions have expanded from traditional security and crime-fighting tasks to defense, evacuation, humanitarian aid and military cooperation.

The position of scientists Kovaliv M. and Ivakha V. that for the successful fulfillment of tasks set before law enforcement agencies in the conditions of martial law, their duties and rights must comply with the basic principle – new duties correspond with new rights, it is quite appropriate. It is extremely important that the expansion of the competence of the police in the introduction of martial law is in the system of measures of coercion. The police cannot cross the limits permitted in the methods and means of their activities to ensure security. Their circle in these conditions, in their opinion, should be expanded, because their application is not always associated with offenses, but may be the result of an assessment of the situation [1].

Despite the expansion of the powers of law enforcement agencies, any coercive measures should be carried out within the limits of legal norms in order to avoid abuse of power. This is especially important in conditions where the police receive new tasks, such as monitoring compliance with the curfew, checking documents at checkpoints, detention of persons suspected of having links with the enemy or subversive activities.

Also, the National Police gets the right to escort persons who have been convicted of committing a criminal offense, taken under guard,

accused or sentenced to imprisonment, and also protects them in the courtroom. The police officers are authorized for operational demining, detection, neutralization and destruction of explosives, which are means, objects, instruments of administrative or criminal offenses; technical and criminalistics provision of the inspection of the place of the event; Organization of works on the provision, deprivation and confirmation of admission of police officers to special explosive works, as written in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2].

No less important is international cooperation, in particular in the context of countering transnational threats that have intensified in the context of war. Law enforcement officers expand cooperation with the European Police Office and act as a National Contact point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol, carry out representation and ensure the fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol and acts as the National Central Bureau of Interpol, as well as collect biometric data of persons [3]. In addition, it provides opportunities for the exchange of experience and application of best practices already used by law enforcement agencies of other countries with experience in military conditions. Such international support is important for ensuring the integration of the Ukrainian law enforcement system into the global security network, which helps to respond more quickly and effectively to threats.

As a result, the importance of the police in wartime is changing, and this requires significant structural and functional transformations from law enforcement agencies. The police are moving from the usual tasks of maintaining law and order to the implementation of a wide range of new responsibilities, in particular of a defensive nature, coordination with military structures and providing humanitarian assistance. These changes highlight the need to adapt both the legislative framework and the training of personnel to ensure the effectiveness of the police in the new environment.

Список використаних джерел

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