

criminals, which will be stopped in accordance with the current legislation of mass disorder and other manifestations of public order violations.

Summing up the above, we note that the process of introducing special means into the activities of the National Police will undoubtedly continue to develop. The use of special means of the National Police in protecting public order and conducting special operations, despite its complexity and ambiguity, are the subject of administrative and legal regulation and implementation by the state authorities of the fundamental rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens [4].

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PECULIARITIES OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL POLICE IN WARTIME CONDITIONS

The National Police is a central body of executive power that serves society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, countering crime, maintaining public order and public safety.

One of the main tasks of police officers is to ensure public order. For this purpose, Ukrainian legislation has given them a number of powers. At 05:30 on February 24, 2022, it was introduced in accordance with Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack. The decision was made in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

In accordance with the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, put into effect in accordance with the established procedure by the decree of the

President of Ukraine, military formations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine are involved together with law enforcement agencies in solving tasks related to the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law, according to with their purpose and specifics of activity, fixed in Part 1 of Art. 16 of the Law "On the legal regime of martial law" [1].

The work of the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the National Police of Ukraine) has changed somewhat, namely, their powers have been expanded during martial law. Thus, the NPU will be able to receive free of charge information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, and legal entities, in particular regarding prisoners of war, in accordance with Part 36 of Article 23 of the Law "On the National Police" [2].

The National Police also has the right to escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, and also guards them in the courtroom, pursuant to Part 37 of Article 23 of the Law "On the National Police" [2].

They are also authorized for operational demining, in the part of detection, neutralization and destruction of explosives, which are means, objects, tools of committing administrative or criminal offenses; technical and forensic support for inspection of the scene of the incident; organization of work on granting, revoking and confirming the admission of police officers to carry out special explosive work - part 39, 40, 41 of Article 23 of the Law "On the National Police".

Law enforcement officers expand cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol) and act as the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol; represent and ensure the fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol and act as the National Central Bureau of Interpol; carry out the collection of biometric data of persons, in accordance with parts 42, 43, 45 of Art. 23 of the Law "On the National Police" [4].

Certification of police officers shall not be carried out during martial law, stipulated in Part 6 of Art. 57 of the Law "On the National Police". Policemen of conscription age receive a deferment from conscription for the entire period of their service - paragraph 2, part 6 of Art. 59 of the Law "On the National Police". Public control over police activities, defined in Articles 86, 88 and 90 of the Law "On the National Police", is not carried out during wartime - part 1 of Art. 90-1 of the Law "On the National Police". Police officers are guaranteed free medical care in health care facilities of any type of ownership during martial law, in accordance with part 10 of Article 95 of the Law "On the National Police" [2].

Evgeny Zhukov, chief of the patrol police and a participant in the war in the east of Ukraine, also spoke about the peculiarity of the work of the policemen during martial law. He notes that law enforcement officers work in an intensified mode - they ensure the operation of checkpoints, check documents and vehicles, carry out evacuation of the

population, conduct search and investigative work with saboteurs, as well as combat looting. According to Yevhen: "When a full-scale war began in Ukraine, police officers do their work in all directions: who burns tanks, who fights, who helps civilians, who feeds them, who evacuates people... That's why we showed our true face" [3].

Police officers have shown that they can maintain internal order, from interacting with the military command to cleaning up cities after liberation from the Russian occupiers, while joining the established patrol police regiment on a voluntary basis. Police officers really show how qualified they are, performing their direct professional duties and even more than the people of Ukraine could expect.

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COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES AS A RESULT OF MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE ON THE EXAMPLES OF UKRAINE AND SWEDEN

In the context of exercising the patient's right to compensation for damage caused by the provision of medical services, many problems arise due to the lack of an effective mechanism for protecting patients' rights in the current national legislation. At the legislative level, there are a number of gaps that create obstacles to the realization of citizens' rights to health care [1, p. 5]. Therefore, by analyzing the compensation for medical malpractice in Sweden, we will be able to use this experience in our country.

Sweden has a significant number of regulations governing the relationship between a healthcare facility and a patient. Thus, the legal status of a patient in Sweden is regulated in detail by special regulations, unlike in Ukraine, where the specifics of the liability of healthcare facilities for harm caused to patients are not addressed by the legislator.