

Savchuk K.,
cadet of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Storozhuk O.**

POLICE ACTIVITY DURING THE WAR

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.

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.

Scientists K. Menard and M. Arter determined that police officers are at risk, therefore, as a result of excessive stress, they often suffer from depressive states and prone to suicide [1].

An interesting opinion is M. Moon and S. Jonson, who note that stress in police officers is inversely related to their commitment to work, that is, those who feel more stress related to their work are less committed to their profession. [2]

Under martial law, the police received the following powers:

Obtaining information from state bodies and state enterprises upon written request within clearly defined terms

Upon written request, the police receives free of charge information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, state-owned legal entities, necessary for the performance of police tasks and powers, including regarding prisoners of war. The request must be fulfilled within three days,

and in case of impossibility - no later than ten days from the date of receipt of the request. In case of reasons preventing the execution of the request, the reasons must be reported to the police.

The police have expanded rights to use improvised means and coercive measures.

In peacetime, in the order and cases defined by law, police officers are allowed to use coercive measures such as physical influence (force), special means (truncheons, handcuffs, tear gas and irritant agents, etc.), firearms. Police officers are prohibited from using coercive measures that are not provided for by law.

However, during martial law, if it is necessary to repel an attack or to arrest a person who has committed an offense and/or resists a police officer, a police officer has the right to use both coercive measures and improvised means. Police officers are also given the right to apply coercive measures to persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine without taking into account certain restrictions and prohibitions defined by law (in particular, it is allowed to use coercive measures without warning, to inflict blows with special means without restrictions on the location of their infliction, as well as use of firearms).

The police are allowed to use the following technical devices during wartime:

1) photo and video equipment, including equipment operating in automatic mode, technical devices and technical means for detecting and or recording offenses;

2) technical devices and technical means for detecting radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats;

3) unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means of countering their use;

4) special technical means of checking for the presence of alcohol intoxication;

5) specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and number plates of vehicles.

Photo and video equipment can be fixed on uniforms, on unmanned aerial vehicles, official vehicles, ships or other floating vehicles, as well as placed on the outer perimeter of roads and buildings.

The police are given the right to use information obtained with the help of photo and video equipment that is in someone else's possession.

From now on, the police carry out forensic technical support for the inspection of the scene of the incident and special explosive work.

Also, within the scope of competence, the police conduct demining of an operational nature in terms of detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive objects, regarding which there are reasons to believe that they are objects, tools or means of committing administrative or criminal offenses.

The police is allowed to collect biometric data of persons, including through fingerprinting, in cases provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

The police represent and fulfill Ukraine's obligations to Interpol and Europol, and also directly ensure cooperation and exchange of information with such bodies.

Meanwhile, the police organizes the interaction of law enforcement bodies of Ukraine with Interpol and Europol, as well as competent bodies of other states on issues that belong to the sphere of activity of such bodies.

Police officers are not certified during martial law. Public control over police activities is also not carried out. At the same time, the legislator added a new section to the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine, approved by the Law of Ukraine "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine", which regulates the procedure for conducting an official investigation during wartime. Thus, even during wartime, in the event of a violation of official discipline by a police officer, by order of the head of the police, an official investigation may be conducted against such a person.[3]

References:

1. Menard K.S., Arter M.L. Police officer alcohol use and trauma symptoms: Associations with critical incidents, coping, and social stressors. *International Journal of Stress Management*. 2013. № 20. P. 37–56.

2. Moon M.M., Jonson C.L. The influence of occupational strain on organizational commitment among police: A general strain theory approach. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 2012. № 40(3). P.249–258.

3. GOLAW. URL: <https://golaw.ua/ua/insights/publication/yakipovno-vazhennya-nadano-policzejskim-na-chas-diyi-voyennogo-stanu/>.

Sema V.,

student of the National

Academy of Internal Affairs

Language adviser: **Bohutskiy V.**

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS: INFLUENCE ON COMMUNICATION AND DECISION-MAKING

Emotional intelligence (EI) is a set of abilities that allow a person to be aware of and understand his own emotions, their causes and impact on himself and others, assess emotional state and choose healthy ways of expressing it, perceive other people's emotions, empathize with them and understand their motives, build and maintain healthy relationships using empathy, communication and conflict resolution skills.

Daniel Goleman, in his book "Emotional Intelligence", claims that EI is a key factor for success in personal and professional life. People with high levels of EI tend to cope better with stress, make more informed decisions, build stronger relationships, and achieve greater success in their goals.

Emotional intelligence (EI) is the ability to use your emotions for good, not harm. In complex and stressful work conditions, such as law enforcement, the development of EI becomes a key factor for the successful performance of official duties. Law enforcement officers with a high level of EI are able to control their emotions even in stressful situations, understand other people's emotions, empathize with them and respond sensitively to them, communicate effectively with the public using