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## **SOME PECULIARTIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Unfortunately, Ukraine is now under constant shelling and almost the whole world knows about it. It is very difficult to live and work under martial law, but I would like to focus on the work of National Police of Ukraine.

In general, during the martial law period, three laws of Ukraine concerning the National Police were adopted: 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" in order to optimise the activities of the police, including during martial law" – is in force temporarily, for the period of introduction of martial law in Ukraine, implementation of measures to ensure national security and defence, repulsion and deterrence of armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine and 60 days thereafter;

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 Public Relations Related to the Acquisition of the Status of Missing Persons in Special Circumstances" [1]. So what has changed for the National Police during the period of martial law in Ukraine?

**Firstly, the police uniform.** As a general rule, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is obliged to carry a special badge. However, the range of cases when wearing a badge is not mandatory has been expanded: when it interferes with operational and search activities, covert investigative actions, the performance of secret tasks, the implementation of measures to ensure the safety of participants in criminal proceedings, special measures to ensure the safety of court and law enforcement officials and their close relatives, or when exercising powers during martial law.

Accordingly, for the duration of martial law, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is not required to carry a special badge.

Also, during the martial law on the territory of Ukraine, it is not mandatory to place identification numbers or special badges on

individual protective equipment of police officers if they perform their duties using the following means.

**Secondly, powers of the police.** Receive emergency calls by shortened telephone number 102; upon written request in accordance with the procedure established by law, receive free of charge from state bodies and territorial communities, legal entities of state ownership information necessary for the performance of powers and tasks of the police, including in relation to prisoners of war:

- to escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as to provide their protection in the courtroom;

- to detain in temporary detention centers, as provided by law, persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses; persons subject to a preventive measure of detention; persons subject to administrative arrest; accused and convicted persons;

- to organize work on granting, depriving and confirming police officers' access to special explosive works;

- to provide technical and forensic support for the inspection of the scene of an incident, including those related to fires and special explosive works on the facts of explosions, reports of detection of explosive objects, and the threat of an explosion;

- to represent and ensure the fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations in Interpol and act as the National Central Bureau of Interpol;

- to cooperate with Europol and act as the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol;

- to organize interaction of law enforcement agencies and other state bodies of Ukraine with Interpol and Europol, as well as with the competent authorities of other states on issues within the scope of Interpol and Europol;

- to collect biometric data of individuals;

- to carry out administrative supervision.

**Thirdly, police measures.** The police are now able to check documents and record the data contained in the documents if a person has external features similar to those of a person who has unauthorizedly left a place of detention for prisoners of war.

The police have the right to stop vehicles if there is information indicating that the driver or passenger of the vehicle is a person who has unauthorizedly left a place of detention for prisoners of war.

According to the new version, the police will be able to use such technical means as unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means to counter their use; specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and license plates of vehicles.

If it is necessary to repel an attack that threatens the life or health of a police officer or another person, and to eliminate danger in a state of emergency or when detaining a person who has committed an offense and is resisting, a police officer may use any means at hand, not only special means.

Summarizing all mentioned above, a police officer has the right to use coercive measures against persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine, without regard to the requirements and prohibitions relating to the procedure for the use of coercive measures, the procedure for the use of special means and the procedure for the use of firearms. Russia's rapid full-scale invasion of Ukraine has left the country's defense and security forces, such as the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, and the National Guard of Ukraine, focused, resilient, and in need of clear leadership. Leaders play a key role in preventing personnel from becoming disadapted and disoriented. They must ensure that efforts are organized in a way that achieves positive results and minimizes losses. The purpose of the study is to examine the views and opinions of scholars and practitioners on law enforcement by the National Police of Ukraine. Based on the results obtained, it is concluded that there have been certain changes in the legislation and responsibilities of the National Police of Ukraine, as well as in the performance of their duties by police officers. They persistently and diligently fulfill all their tasks and responsibilities. They work for the benefit of the people and their country, even in difficult conditions of martial law.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

1. National police as a component of the security and defence sector in countering russian aggression in Ukraine. URL: <https://science.lpnu.ua/law/all-volumes-and-issues/volume-10-number-137-2023/national-police-component-security-and-defence>.