

Public security is the most important component of order in country. Ukraine is improving its public order program every day, helping society through various law enforcement agencies.

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## **SOME ASPECTS OF ORGANIZING POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The conditions of martial law affect virtually all state institutions, changing their powers, competence, rights and obligations, as well as their procedures and procedures.

The National Police is no exception: the legal acts governing its functioning have been significantly amended to regulate the activities of this body during martial law.

The conditions for the introduction of martial law require that state authorities and local self-government bodies facilitate the work of governing bodies operating in a certain territory and solving tasks related to the defense of the state. Internal affairs bodies occupy a special place in the system of state bodies operating under these conditions due to the special nature of their tasks. The effectiveness of their work is crucial for ensuring internal security.

That is why it is important to clearly define the competence of internal affairs agencies, since only clearly defined powers provide legally sound guarantees of legality in the performance of functions of internal affairs services and units. Undoubtedly, in order to successfully fulfill the tasks assigned to the internal affairs bodies under martial law, it is necessary to ensure the correspondence between their duties and rights, taking into account the basic principle that new duties should correspond to new rights.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was amended by part four, which establishes that during martial law, the police shall operate in accordance with the purpose and specifics of its activities, taking into account restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, which are determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [3].

The powers of the National Police of Ukraine have changed significantly, in particular, their authority has been expanded during martial law. The NPU now has the right to receive free information from state bodies, local governments and legal entities, including information regarding prisoners of war, in accordance with Article 23(36) of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1].

Ukrainian law enforcement agencies are expanding cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol) and acting as the official national point of contact for interaction between the relevant Ukrainian institutions and Europol. They also represent and fulfill Ukraine's obligations to the International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL, functioning as the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL. In addition, they collect biometric data of individuals in accordance with the provisions set out in paragraphs 42, 43 and 45 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

The specifics of organizing police activities to ensure public order under martial law are determined by the current legislation, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law". These peculiarities depend on the tasks to be performed and the current state of the situation in operational terms. Based on this, the available information, political, economic, social conditions, geographical location and other circumstances are assessed, and special plans are developed on their basis. These plans serve as the basis for the deployment of personnel and the provision of material and technical resources to the police [2].

The need for organizational division of specialized units, groups or individual officers arose due to the peculiarities of the functioning of the police under martial law. These units have enhanced professional, physical or special training and are able to successfully perform certain types of administrative activities. This includes special units with a special function, groups that use special chemicals, snipers, video documentation specialists, communication services, etc. Permission to use firearms and special means is not granted to all employees, but only to those who have successfully

completed the relevant training, are familiar with the regulations, have passed the relevant exams and have the appropriate job description. These measures are defined as special measures because their actions are aimed directly at the person of the offender, can cause physical harm and even lead to death.

Undoubtedly, under martial law, the National Police of Ukraine continues to perform their duties and is active on the front line. They assist citizens in the process of evacuation, rescue from shelling and delivery of humanitarian aid to the local population. Since the beginning of the full-scale russian invasion, police have received and processed more than 2 million 100 thousand reports from citizens. They have initiated nearly 14,000 criminal proceedings over crimes committed by russian military personnel, registered more than 53,000 criminal offenses, and opened more than 550 criminal cases on collaboration (90 people have already been notified of suspicion). In addition, 779 people were detained on suspicion of sabotage activities, and almost 11,000 property crimes were recorded, including more than 10,000 thefts. More than 2,300 suspects were identified. Police also registered more than 11,000 road accidents, in which 444 people died. In total, more than 2,800 "hostile information channels" with a total audience of more than 23 million users were blocked. Thus, it is important to emphasize that the National Police in wartime performs general and specialized tasks in both the field of protection and law enforcement [4, p. 247].

The context of development and specification of issues related to the organization of police activities and performance of official duties under martial law requires the creation of a comprehensive system of legal acts. This system is aimed at detailed regulation of the activities of the National Police within the framework of military administration and ensuring the normal operation of its structural units under the legal regime of martial law. The main tasks to be solved include prevention of excessive restriction of constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, avoidance of abuse of power by police officers in the performance of police tasks under martial law, and improvement of mechanisms of interaction and definition of powers of the police in the context of its relations with state authorities and local self-government bodies under martial law.

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## **ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF CONDUCTING COVERT INVESTIGATIVE ACTIONS UNDER THE LEGAL REGIME OF MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE**

On February 24, 2022, in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 64/2022, martial law was introduced from 05:30 a.m. on February 24, 2022 for a period of 30 days. As of today, according to Presidential Decree No. 451/2023 of 26.07.2023, the martial law in Ukraine has been extended from 05:30 a.m. on August 18, 2023 for a period of 90 days [1; 2].

By its very nature, martial law is a special legal regime that may be introduced under certain conditions throughout Ukraine or in certain areas.

Under the legal regime of martial law, it is also possible to temporarily restrict the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities.

Let us consider each of the issues in detail:

1) Investigators and operatives make the most mistakes when conducting the following types of SIDA: audio and video monitoring of a person and removal of information from electronic information systems.

With regard to audio and video monitoring of a person, this covert investigative (detective) action must be carried out by an investigator who carries out his or her work in a passive state. This means that this procedural action must be carried out by the