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FEATURES OF POLICE SERVICE DURING MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

Martial law is a period associated with countering Russian aggression, which requires a careful approach to the definition and application of the powers of the National Police and its structural units. According to Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” dated July 2, 2015, the police include the relevant units with certain functions, namely: criminal police, pre-trial investigation bodies, patrol police, security police, as well as special police and special purpose police [1]. Wartime is characterized by the increased activity of police officers, since it is necessary to establish checkpoints, evacuate civilians, and ensure the inspection of vehicles and documents. Among the important aspects are search and reconnaissance work to identify saboteurs and counter looting. The Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law” dated May 12, 2015 regulates the specifics of police actions in these conditions [2].

Based on the existing features, the bodies of the National Police contribute to the work of the military administration, the bodies of justice, the prosecutor's office, and the court. Behind them remains the urgent task of combating crime, protecting order and security, primarily of important objects and those of a strategic nature. It is undeniable that for a situation with martial law, an essential direction is compliance with the law.

Police officers are under the influence of stressful situations that require maximum attention and concentration, and perfect skills in performing their functional duties.

Therefore, I believe that the actions of police officers during martial law should have proper legal competence, based on justice and legality. In particular, among the main areas of patrol police during martial law are enhanced protection of public order and security, combating armed formations, saboteurs, illegally created formations and looters. In this situation, one should not forget about maintaining

the legal regime of martial law and cooperation with territorial defense. On March 15, 2022, parliamentarians adopted amendments to a number of laws of Ukraine, including the "On the National Police" [1] and the "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" [3], which should optimize the work of the police for the period of martial law. Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has been supplemented with new paragraphs that are necessary for the performance of tasks during martial law. In addition, a settlement has been found on the issue related to the collection of biometric data of individuals, including fingerprinting.

For police officers, the grounds used to stop vehicles and check them, including the driver and passengers, have been expanded. Among the significant local changes in the aforementioned law, it is worth noting that the right of a police officer to demand from a person to present documents that identify this person and confirm the relevant right of the person or in the case of leaving the place of detention of prisoners of war has been added to the grounds for presenting documents to a police officer and the grounds for stopping transport. The same applies to the driver and passenger of the transport who have voluntarily left the place of detention of prisoners of war [4].

Certain clarifications were also made regarding the possibility of using technical means, devices and software. Currently, the police can use information obtained through photo and video resources - equipment, technical devices and means that are in someone else's possession. In addition, the police will be able to protect state property, including by applying contractual principles [5].

As stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", during martial law, police officers are not certified. In addition, police officers who are of draft age will have a deferment from conscription for the entire period of their service in the police. Under martial law, the state guarantees police officers free medical care in health care institutions. A new section has been added to the "Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine", which is devoted to the peculiarities of organizing an internal investigation in the police for the period of martial law. It will be appointed and conducted in the form of written proceedings. Under such conditions, the official investigation must be completed within 15 calendar days, although the possibility of extending its terms for another 15 days is not excluded [3].

During martial law, the National Police has the ability to apply a wide range of measures for administrative termination, special purpose. Such application refers mainly to the prerogatives of the police, therefore distinguishes them from general purpose termination measures used by subjects of administrative legal protection. Under martial law, the peculiarities of the activities of the National Police bodies have been determined, which have revealed the need to allocate special units, groups or individual police officers who are endowed with increased professional, special, physical training and will be able to successfully perform certain types of administrative activity [6, p. 368]. Such organizational actions are designed to improve the work of the National Police bodies of Ukraine.

In addition to adopting a number of legislative changes, it is important to achieve greater efficiency in the activities of patrol police units, especially under different legal regimes. This implies the need for constant improvement and supplementation of 104 norms within the administrative legislative field. In particular, there is a need in society to be more responsible in relation to the requirements of the curfew. Therefore, there is an opinion on the need to introduce administrative liability for such violations. At the present stage, police officers who detect such violators cannot bring them to any kind of liability, since it simply does not exist. That is why police officers can only apply preventive measures to offenders, which are enshrined in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". Therefore, in my opinion, for citizens to comply with the measures of the legal regime of martial law, it is necessary to establish liability for violations of such measures and thereby strengthen discipline among the civilian population.

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THE REGULATION OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Torture and other types of cruel treatment have always been the main pain in the hearts of people and countries in which it occurred. It began to take root in ancient times, and depended on the events that occurred there, thereby putting psychological pressure on people.

Therefore, over time, the heads of states began to introduce funds, public services, as well as laws to reduce and stop this evil. The protection of a person from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading types of treatment or punishment is one of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

Currently, the topic of bullying our military by racists, who repeatedly bully and fulfill all their bad desires in relation to our people, is very relevant. In my opinion, such people should be isolated from society for their cruelty and inhuman treatment.