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УДК 343

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SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE IN THE CONDITIONS OF RUSSIA'S ARMED AGGRESSION TOWARD UKRAINE

Analyzing the current innovations that came into effect in connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine and the start of full-scale military operations, starting from February 24, 2022, the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter - NPU) was entrusted with a number of new powers and provided with new functional capacities.

The main task of the police in the conditions of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine is to ensure public safety and order. This type of activity acquires specific features related to the illegal activities of sabotage and intelligence forces of the aggressor (adversary) country and paramilitary or armed formations of Russia not provided for by the laws of Ukraine [1].

Taking into account the outlined areas of law enforcement activity, it is necessary to work out the algorithm of police actions in emergency situations that may occur (seizure of government buildings, especially important objects, hostages, etc.), organizational allocation of special units, groups or individual employees who have increased professional, physical or special training and are able to successfully perform certain types of administrative activities (patrol police units, special police units, groups for the use of special chemical substances, snipers, specialists in photo and video recording) [2, p. 140-141].

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 Art. 23 of the Law "On the National Police". 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".

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". 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". It is worth noting that before the introduction of martial law, 213 police officers were also guaranteed free medical care, but only in health care facilities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine [3].

Therefore, in the conditions of active hostilities, there is an expansion of the powers of law enforcement agencies, which is caused by the need to ensure a stable legal regime, fight against illegal manifestations caused by the activation of the criminogenic environment. Along with external challenges caused by Russia's armed aggression, internal destabilization processes are also causing (uncontrollable criminogenic environment in the occupied territories, the spread of "marauding" as an antisocial phenomenon), which requires additional distribution and training of personnel, taking into account the territorial characteristics of the conduct of hostilities.

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