

**ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЮ ПОЛІЦІЄЮ УКРАЇНИ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ  
БЕЗПЕКИ І ПОРЯДКУ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ**

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**ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY BY THE NATIONAL POLICE  
OF UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Martial law was imposed in Ukraine on February 24 for a period of 30 days in response to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine [1]. The military command together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, other executive bodies, and local self-government bodies, must ensure the measures and powers provided by the Law of Ukraine "On Martial Law" necessary to ensure Ukraine's defense, public safety, and state interests [2].

During martial law the police act in accordance with the purpose and specifics of their activities, taking into account those restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens as well as the rights and legal 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" [2] [3].

In the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine" public security and order are defined as "the protection of interests, rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen vital to society and the individual, the provision of which is a priority task of the security forces, other state bodies, local self-government bodies, their officials and the public, who carry out coordinated measures to implement and protect national interests from the influence of threats" [4].

At the same time, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" uses the term "public security", the definition of which is absent in the Law. During the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine the National Police ensures public safety and order in accordance with the current Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [3].

Having read the provisions of the main regulatory document that regulates the activities of the National Police, you can come to the conclusion that:

- public safety and order are recognized as an important sphere of public life, which needs to be ensured and supported by the National Police;
- The National Police is the central institute of the executive power, which carries out state policy in the field of maintaining public security and order [3].

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The categories of “security” and “maintenance” are also recorded in the text of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the Regulations on the National Police" dated October 28, 2015 No. 877, which states [5]:

- the main tasks of the National Police are to maintain public safety and order;
- The National Police, in accordance with the tasks assigned to it, takes measures aimed at eliminating threats to public safety that have arisen as a result of the commission of a criminal or administrative offense;
- The National Police takes measures to ensure public safety and order in streets, squares, parks, squares, stadiums, train stations, airports, sea and river ports, and other public places;
- The National Police monitors the operational situation in the state, studies, analyzes and summarizes the results and effectiveness of police activity, informs state authorities, local self-government bodies as well as the public in the order and manner provided by the law.

Martial law necessitated changes to the current legislation and expansion of the powers of the National Police in order to ensure public safety and order. The Verkhovna Rada (Ukrainian Parliament) has optimized the activities of the National Police and defined additional powers for it under martial law in Ukraine. The adoption of bill No. 7147 [6] was supported by 343 MPs at the plenary session on March 15, 2022.

The document provides amendments to several articles of the law on the national police. The amendments, in particular, relate to the interaction of institutes and divisions of the National Police with government institutes, local authorities, state-owned legal entities, including relations to prisoners of war, ensuring the escort and maintenance of detainees, demining and allowing police officers to conduct special explosive work as well as representation of the National Police in Interpol and Europol.

In addition, the envisaged changes relate to the expansion of the grounds for stopping and checking vehicles, their drivers and passengers by the police.

In addition, the law supplements the Disciplinary Charter of the National Police with a new section that defines the specifics of conducting an internal investigation during the period of martial law [7].

In general, the changes concern the following areas: obtaining information upon written request, use of improvised means and coercive measures, use of technical devices, escorting and detention of people in temporary detention centers, demining and technical, and forensic inspection of the scene of the incident, collection of biometric data, certification and official investigations.

Consequently, ensuring public security during martial law requires special attention. Society faced threats and dangers caused by war. Therefore, the temporary expansion of the powers of the National Police and other institutions for the protection of national security during the legal regime of martial law is a logical and natural decision.

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**IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES TO ENSURE  
PUBLIC SECURITY AND ORDER DURING THE MASS EVENTS  
BY THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE**

Nowadays police authorities and units of the National Police of Ukraine, territorial (interregional) bodies of the National Police of Ukraine, state and