

market for drugs. Ties between organized criminals and Japanese politicians have been common for decades but have been reduced in recent years as public opinion on the Yakuza and organized crime in general has become increasingly intolerant. Nevertheless, in recent years, there have been a number of cases of high-ranking officials in the Liberal Democratic Party having ties to organized crime, and there are still accusations that cabinet members have associations with criminal actors [2].

**Criminal justice and security.** Japan's judiciary is independent, efficient and reliable. Due process generally prevails in trials and the rule of law is strong. Japan's national police agency has a number of specialized bureaus and units working on organized crime [2].

**Economic and financial environment.** Japan's organized crime groups still control a significant part of the country's private sector, particularly construction, but in general there are few constraints to private sector development and doing business. Japan is increasingly vulnerable to money laundering and terrorist financing. It has adopted strong measures against these two issues, requiring all financial institutions to adopt risk-based approaches [2]. In April 2007, the Japan

Financial Intelligence Center (JAFIC) was established as Japan's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in the NPSC/NPA. JAFIC is responsible for collecting and analyzing suspicious transaction reports (STRs).[3]

**Civil society.** Japanese authorities and NGOs provide some social protection services for victims of crimes such as human trafficking (including shelters, hotlines and counselling), as well as reintegration and repatriation services [2].

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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## **ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW**

With the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, the question of its defense capability and the implementation of public security not only by the Armed Forces of Ukraine, but also by the National Police of Ukraine becomes urgent. Today, martial law is a special legal regime for the state authorities of Ukraine, because the need to repel aggression against Ukraine

and prevent the immediate threat of aggression plays a key role in the state's activities as a whole.

All features of police actions under martial law are defined by current legislation, primarily the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law» dated 05.21.12.2015 [1].

It is important to clarify the competence of the National Police to impose martial law, as this explanation is a guarantee of the legitimacy of its officials during martial law, which contributes to the proper efficiency of services and units. Peculiarities of the activity of the National Police under martial law are determined by the current legislation, first of all by the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law». According to this law, the National Police facilitates the activities of the military administration, courts, prosecutor's office, and judicial bodies during martial law; reports to the military administration on the legal situation in the relevant territory, fights crime, protects public order and results of activities [2].

The activity of employees of the National Police of Ukraine in martial law is characterized by specific conditions for the exercise of their professional powers. In order for the National Police to be able to effectively ensure public order and security during martial law, these measures must be properly organized. To this end, taking into account social, political and economic conditions, measures should be taken to provide them with the necessary material and technical resources to develop algorithms for police action in case of possible emergencies, such as seizure of government buildings, hostages, etc. Standard planning in martial law, for example, the organization of operational and investigative operations in the case of armed criminal groups, requires some experience of the leader, knowledge of the area, analysis of the combat situation [2]. Therefore, the main function of law enforcement agencies to ensure martial law is to respond to threats, which is achieved by addressing issues such as the fight against crime, terrorism in all its forms, public safety.

It should be noted that the Verkhovna Rada has expanded the powers of the National Police during martial law – law enforcement officers will have the right to escort detainees and demining. In particular, in order to carry out their police duties, they are allowed to stop vehicles if there is information that the driver or passenger of the vehicle is a person who left the place of detention of prisoners of war. In addition, during martial law, a police officer has the right to use weapons and special means against persons who take part in armed aggression against Ukraine without taking into account the requirements and prohibitions of the law.

Employees of police bodies who perform duties related to the protection of public order in conditions of martial law must know the organization and tactics of the activities of police bodies in such conditions, tasks, functions, forms and methods of police activity, decisions of local authorities on matters of protection of public order, current legislation, in

particular, that which regulates the activities of the police and other law enforcement agencies in conditions of martial law.

In March of this year, the Verkhovna Rada adopted amendments to the laws of Ukraine «On the National Police» and «On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine» with the aim of optimizing police activities, in particular during the martial law regime.

As noted, Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» has been supplemented with new items necessary for the performance of tasks, including in the conditions of martial law. In particular, the additions relate to issues of interaction of the National Police bodies and units with state bodies, local self-government bodies, including in relation to prisoners of war, ensuring the escort and detention of detainees, demining and allowing police officers to carry out special explosive work, as well as representation in the International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol [3].

Psychological training, special physical training and professional training of the personnel of the National Police of Ukraine are gaining importance. As officers are usually prepared for the martial law conditions, consequently even sudden, unpredictable situations do not lead to problems in the performance of their activities by the police.

Analyzing the peculiarities of the activities of the National Police during the introduction of martial law, namely, the normative provisions that regulate the processes of ensuring public safety and order by the National Police, which are already familiar for everyday peacetime in our country, we can come to the logical conclusion that the previously established legislative definitions are unambiguous need to be supplemented, because the war in our country every second dictates to us completely different realities, to which, first of all, the police, as the central body of the executive power, whose tasks are based on the already mentioned provision of public safety and order, must be subordinated.

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