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ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE DURING MARTIAL LAW AS A FACTOR FOR ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF THE STATE

The article analyses the current state of organisation and functioning of the Ukrainian National Police system of bodies and units under martial law. It examines the specifics of police measures to create a secure environment depending on the type and nature of potential and real threats to the national security of the state.

It concludes that foreign scientific literature does not sufficiently cover the activities of Ukrainian security and defence entities, in particular the National Police of Ukraine, during martial law. This affects the European community's understanding of the need for systematic support for the Ukrainian people's struggle.

An analysis of the National Police of Ukraine's implementation of law enforcement projects aimed at creating a secure environment, ensuring public safety and order, protecting the lives and health of citizens, and combating crime has been carried out. Among these projects, the following should be noted: "Guard of the Offensive", "White Angels", "Service 112", "Community Police Officers", "Educational Security Service", "Unified Weapons Register", and "Comprehensive Security System for Public Places".

The changes in legislation regulating the legal status and powers of the National Police of Ukraine, introduced during the legal regime of martial law, have been analysed.

It has been proven that law enforcement projects implemented by the National Police of Ukraine are aimed not only at ensuring Ukraine's national security but also have an impact on European security as a whole. This, in turn, confirms the inevitability of our country's European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

Proposals have been developed to improve the activities of the police in European Union countries, taking into account the Ukrainian experience of the functioning of the National Police system, in particular in the following areas: improving legislation on the police, in particular the legal regulation of its military tasks and functions, transforming the content of police training by introducing special disciplines in military and engineering training, developing algorithms for the evacuation of civilians from emergency areas, in particular during shelling or in the presence of other dangerous factors, taking measures to improve the security of personnel and police infrastructure facilities

Keywords: *national security, European integration, the National Police, law enforcement, police measures, martial law, domestic violence, security environment.*

Original article

INTRODUCTION. The full-scale invasion of Russian troops, which began against Ukraine in February 2022, posed numerous security challenges for the state and its law enforcement agencies, which had to be addressed as quickly as possible and with the most effective use of available forces and resources. The National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the National Police), as part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, has been defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country since the first days of the war.

According to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Ihor Klymenko, before the full-scale invasion began, the total number of police personnel was approximately 98,000. It is important to note that these forces were evenly distributed throughout the country. However, during the legal regime of martial law, the majority of them were moved to the combat zone and transferred to enhanced duty. In particular, according to his data, about 10 % of personnel are currently involved in combat missions on the front lines, while another 25 % of police officers are directly serving in regions

where hostilities are ongoing (Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson and Sumy regions). In total, approximately 40–45% of personnel are currently involved in performing functions that are not typical for the police, as some law enforcement officers from rear areas also periodically perform combat tasks on a rotational basis, in particular, demining territories.

Therefore, it should be noted that under the legal regime of martial law, the personnel of the National Police not only perform purely law enforcement functions, but are also involved in protecting state sovereignty, providing assistance to the civilian population during enemy attacks, and performing humanitarian tasks (evacuation of the civilian population, delivery of humanitarian aid, etc.).

In view of the above, we believe that there is an urgent need to summarise the experience of the National Police authorities and units during the legal regime of martial law, analyse its impact on the state of national security, and identify the main areas for implementing positive achievements in the activities of law enforcement agencies of European Union partner countries.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH. The purpose of this article is to highlight the activities of the National Police system under martial law, particularly with regard to the implementation of law enforcement and military projects, as well as to determine their impact on the overall state of national security in Ukraine. To achieve this purpose, the following practical objectives must be addressed: 1) to analyse the transformation of the regulatory and legal framework for the activities of the National Police under martial law; 2) to highlight the measures taken by the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police to form and develop the security environment of the state; 3) to develop proposals on possible directions for the implementation of national police experience in the law enforcement practice of international partners, in particular the countries of the European Union.

LITERATURE REVIEW. First of all, it should be emphasised that, despite the direct impact of the war on the security, political and economic situation in Europe and the world, there is a lack of comprehensive publications in foreign scientific literature devoted to the activities of law enforcement agencies and the National Police under the legal regime of martial law.

Many scientific articles by foreign researchers focus primarily on the hybrid nature of the war in Ukraine and the efforts of the international community to compel the Russian Federation to

cease hostilities (Brunk, Hakimi, 2022). Some publications express the view that the hybrid nature of threats from the Russian Federation necessitates changes in the forms and methods of activity of national authorities (Ionita, 2023) and directly affects the state of national security of EU member states (Howorth, 2023).

At the same time, some findings, particularly regarding the activities of the ‘Guard of the Offensive’ and the National Police Brigade ‘Lyut’, can be found in the pages of relevant periodicals (O’Grady, Khudov, 2023) and analytical reports (Bowen, 2023).

In addition, it is worth noting the publications describing new forms and methods of work used by police officers in Kyiv and Kharkiv regions to identify the deceased, clear mines, and provide humanitarian aid (Buffett, 2023). At the same time, as mentioned above, such publications are not systematic, and therefore the tasks we have outlined remain relevant from both a scientific and practical point of view.

Regarding the publications of domestic scholars, it is worth noting a number of works devoted to the following aspects: 1) the protection of citizens’ rights and freedoms by the police during martial law (Bezpalo, 2023); 2) analysis of forms of interaction between the police and other actors in the security and defence sector, as well as with local communities (Novichenko, 2022; Nikitin, 2022); 3) ensuring the implementation of martial law measures by the police (Muliar, 2023; Drahan, 2024; Kostyuk et al., 2023); 4) taking stabilisation measures in de-occupied territories and applying administrative coercion (Buhaichuk, 2024; Romanenko, 2024), 5) providing administrative services during the legal regime of martial law (Yunin, 2023).

Therefore, it can be argued that domestic researchers are paying more attention to this issue, which is quite natural. At the same time, we believe that the number of such studies and the regularity of their coverage in leading scientific publications should increase in order to provide the international community with complete and objective information about the activities of the National Police under martial law and Ukraine’s fight against Russian aggression.

METHODOLOGY. The use of a systematic approach, general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis, as well as a comparative legal method, made it possible to determine the powers of the National Police under martial law and to study their transformation. Methods of synthesis and formal logic provided the basis for formulating the main directions for improving the activities of the National Police in the current

conditions, as well as for substantiating proposals for implementing its practical experience in the activities of law enforcement agencies of EU member states.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. First of all, it should be noted that during 2022–2025, the legal basis for the activities of the National Police underwent significant changes, which were brought into line with its new tasks and functions that arose as a result of the invasion by the aggressor state. For example, new powers were added to Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, in particular: 1) taking measures to identify persons who are unable to provide information about themselves due to their health, age or other circumstances; 2) collecting biological material from a person and establishing their genetic characteristics; 3) using aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, and vehicles that move on or under the water surface, including remotely controlled ones, to carry out official duties¹.

In addition, Article 42 of the above-mentioned Law amended the procedure for applying coercive measures. In particular, it established that: “During martial law, if it is necessary to repel an attack that threatens the life or health of a police officer or other person, as well as to eliminate danger in a state of extreme necessity or when detaining a person who has committed an offence and/or is resisting a police officer, the police officer has the right to use improvised means”. Police officers were also given the right to “use coercive measures against persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine, without regard to the requirements, restrictions and prohibitions provided for by the current legislation of Ukraine”².

It should be noted that the activities of the National Police under martial law are primarily aimed at establishing and maintaining stability in the state’s security environment. According to generally accepted scientific approaches, the security environment of a state is a set of conditions and factors of its existence that provide such a state with protection from internal and external threats. Depending on the type of threats, the security environment of a state can also be divided into external and internal. The external environment is related to the conditions and factors of a state’s existence that are protected from external threats, while the internal environment is related to the conditions and factors of a state’s existence that are protected from internal threats (Buhaichuk, 2023).

Therefore, the practical aspects of the activities of the National Police bodies and units should be considered from the perspective of their participation in ensuring the internal and external security environment of the state, which is undoubtedly the main factor in strengthening national security as a state of protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional order and other national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats³.

Activities of special police units (external security environment). By the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 30 dated 13 January 2023, an interregional territorial body of the National Police was established – the Special Police Department “United Assault Brigade of the National Police of Ukraine “Lyut”⁴.

The primary tasks of this unit were defined as follows:

- in cooperation with units (military units) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, and other components of the security and defence forces, participation in repelling and deterring armed aggression against Ukraine;
- conducting assault and search operations;
- eliminating armed conflict or emergency situations;
- organising and implementing measures to rescue people and ensure their safety;
- detecting, neutralising and destroying explosive objects (demining territories if necessary);
- implementing counter-sabotage measures (detecting and neutralising sabotage and reconnaissance forces and illegal armed groups);
- conducting aerial reconnaissance and fire strikes against the enemy in occupied settlements;
- destroying enemy military equipment and manpower;
- conducting stabilisation and search and filtration measures in liberated territories;
- using group tactics or assault group tactics to carry out a tactical breakthrough of enemy defences⁵.

³ Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2018). *On the national security of Ukraine* (Law No. 2469-VIII). <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19>.

⁴ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. (2023). *On the establishment of a territorial body of the National Police* (Resolution No. 30). <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/30-2023-п>.

⁵ Dnipro State University of Internal Affairs. (2025). *Joint Assault Brigade “Lyut”*. <https://duvs.edu.ua/lyut>.

¹ Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2015). *On the National Police* (Law No. 580-VIII). <https://zakon.egoudcn.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19>.

² Ibid.

In addition, in 2024, three combined brigades with a total staff of 8,000 police officers were formed within the National Police structure to carry out combat missions and repel armed aggression. The first is the Special Purpose Police Brigade, created on the basis of the Department of Preventive Activities; the second is the Brigade of the Patrol Police Department of Ukraine “Predator”; the third is the Brigade of Special Purpose Police Units KORD¹.

In addition, rifle battalions were formed in each Main Directorate of the National Police in the regions, which became part of the special purpose police.

The legal basis for the activities of all these units is the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” and the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine “On Approval of the Regulations on Special Purpose Police Units” dated 4 December 2017 No. 987. In accordance with these normative acts, during martial law, the special police force, in repelling armed aggression against Ukraine, by decision of the military command, agreed with the head of the police or his authorised representative, may participate in the defence of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the Defence of Ukraine” by directly conducting combat operations; fight against the sabotage and reconnaissance forces of the aggressor (enemy) and paramilitary or armed formations not provided for by the laws of Ukraine during martial law and for 60 days thereafter; provide emergency, including pre-medical and medical, assistance to persons who have suffered as a result of offences, accidents, as well as to persons who find themselves in a helpless state or in a state dangerous to their life or health in areas of military (combat) operations².

Evacuation unit “White Angels” (external security environment). “White Angels” is the name of police units that evacuate people from frontline settlements. According to the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, “in two years of work, police officers have rescued nearly 10,000 people from the hottest spots. More than

1,000 of them are children. They have delivered more than 500 seriously wounded and sick people to hospitals and transported more than 700 ton of humanitarian aid”³. The “White Angels” are versatile employees who sometimes have to rescue people from rubble and extinguish fires. They also document the consequences of Russian war crimes so that this evidence can be used in international courts. Evacuation teams have armoured vehicles adapted for transporting seriously injured and immobile people, medical backpacks, stretchers, a set of tools, spare wheels, fire extinguishers, as well as special children’s helmets and body armour⁴.

Registration and declaration of weapons (internal security environment). During the Russian Federation’s armed aggression against Ukraine, the number of criminal offences related to the circulation of weapons and ammunition has increased significantly⁵. In addition to the negative factors mentioned above, the situation with regard to control over the legal circulation of weapons has significantly deteriorated during martial law. This was due to the fact that many units of the licensing system were relocated to safer areas; citizens who owned weapons lost their documents as a result of enemy shelling; a significant number of firearm owners joined the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which made it impossible to complete the licensing procedures in a timely manner.

¹ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2024, June 25). *Newly formed rifle brigades of the National Police of Ukraine have begun combat training*. <https://mvs.gov.ua/news/novostvoreni-strilecki-brigadi-nacionalnoyi-policii-ukrayini-rozpocali-boiovu-pidgotovku>.

² Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2017). *On approval of the Regulations on special purpose police units* (order No. 987). <https://akon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1565-17>.

³ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2024, November 29). *Igor Klymenko: In two years, the ‘White Angels’ have rescued nearly 10,000 people from the hottest spots*. <https://mvs.gov.ua/news/igor-klymenko-za-dva-roki-roboti-bili-iangoli-vriatuvali-maize-10-000-liudei-iz-naigariacisix-tocok>.

⁴ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2023, November 6). *The “White Angels”: a documentary project about those who risk their own lives to save others*. <https://mvs.gov.ua/news/bili-iangoli-dokumentalni-projekt-pro-tix-xto-rizikuje-vlasnim-zittiam-zaradi-poriatunku-insix>.

⁵ Office of the Prosecutor General. (2025). *On registered criminal offences and the results of their pre-trial investigation*. <https://gp.gov.ua/ua/posts/pro-zareyestrovani-kriminalni-pravoporushennya-ta-rezultati-yih-dosudovogo-rozsliduvannya-2>.

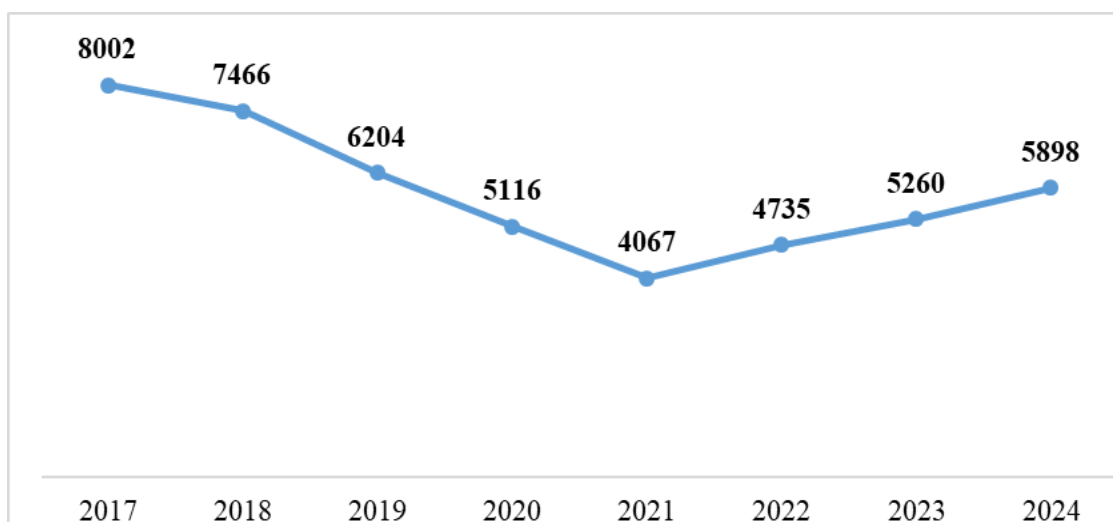


Fig. 1. Number of registered criminal offences under Article 263 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine ("Illegal handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives")

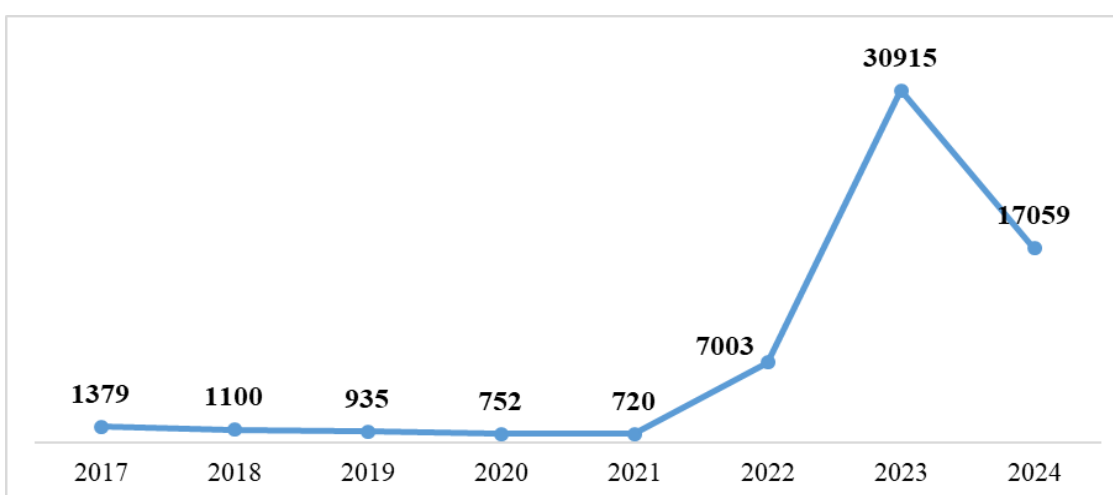


Fig. 2. Number of crimes committed using weapons and ammunition

Therefore, in order to overcome the above-mentioned negative factors, the "Unified Weapons Register" project was implemented in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The Unified Weapons Register is an information and telecommunications system that is a functional subsystem of the unified information system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, designed to automate the accounting of weapons circulation processes and ensure the formation, storage, sharing and verification of information on rights in the field of weapons circulation, ammunition for them, main parts of weapons that have identification numbers and explosive materials, objects and subjects of these rights¹. 23 June

2025 marked two years since the launch of this register. During this period, 773,861 applications for various types of permits were submitted to the police, resulting in 754,489 decisions.

It should be noted that the introduction of the Unified Weapons Register made it possible to: 1) keep centralised records of all types of weapons, their owners, and the history of permits; 2) integrate data and display permits in the "Diya" application; 3) reduce corruption risks; 4) conduct systematic analysis of the state of weapons circulation, identify trends and respond promptly to potential threats.²

¹ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2022). *On approval of the Regulations on the functional subsystem 'Unified Register of Weapons' of the*

unified information system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (order No. 2). <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0090-22>.

² Infotech. (2025, June 24). *State Enterprise "Infotech": 2 years of successful operation of the Unified*

An equally important step was the adoption, on the initiative of the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police, of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Participation of Civilians in the Defence of Ukraine’ regarding the improvement of the procedure for obtaining, declaring and handling firearms” dated 20 August 2024 No. 3899-IX. In accordance with the provisions of this Law, a civilian who finds a firearm, its main parts or ammunition for it is obliged to immediately notify the National Police of this fact by calling the emergency number 102 or the emergency service 112 and, within 24 hours, hand them over to the National Police in any convenient manner for further surrender or declaration, or indicate their location for further seizure. Firearms and ammunition found by civilians and declared in accordance with the provisions of this Law may be used by civilians to repel and deter armed aggression by the Russian Federation or other states¹. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the five months since the law came into force, more than 6,000 people have contacted the National Police, declaring almost 7,000 firearms and more than 2.5 million rounds of ammunition².

Activities of Community Police Officers (Internal Security Environment). The main goal of the Community Police Officer project is to provide each territorial community with a separate officer who will not only work in the community but also live there. The main regulatory document that serves as the legal basis for the activities of community police officers is the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine “On Approval of the Instructions on the Organisation of the Activities

of District Police Officers and Community Police Officers” dated 28 July 2017 No. 650³. As of May 2025, relevant police officers are working in more than 70 % of territorial communities, which is more than 2,000 officers in 1,031 territorial communities. Under martial law, these police officers not only perform law enforcement functions, but also ensure the implementation of evacuation and humanitarian measures in areas close to the combat zone.

Emergency service 112 (internal security environment). The emergency service 112 provides comprehensive assistance to the population in the event of emergencies that threaten health, life, property or the environment, and public order. The main advantages of this service are: rapid 24-hour response to emergency communications and a comprehensive approach to providing emergency assistance to the population⁴. Today, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has allocated €40 million to develop a network of relevant centres for the 112 Emergency Service. Since the project was launched in 2023, the 112 Service communication centres have received almost 5 million calls, of which more than 768,000 were forwarded to emergency services. It should also be noted that the relevant centres are currently operating in Kyiv, Lviv and Dnipro, and there are plans to open a separate centre in Odesa. In terms of staffing, the service employs 260 operators, 65 of whom can communicate in English, Polish, Spanish, Croatian, Czech, Slovak, Korean, Japanese, French and Georgian. It is also worth noting that it is possible to handle calls from people with disabilities using sign language via video calls⁵.

Educational Security Service (internal security environment). The management of the National Police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine pays special attention to the creation of

Weapons Register – digitisation for security and convenience. <https://infotech.gov.ua/news/dp-%D1%96nfotech-2-roki-uspishnoi-roboti-yedinogoreystru-zbroi-%E2%80%933-cifrovizaciya-na-zahisti-bezpeki-ta-zruchnosti%C2%A0>.

¹ Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2024). *On amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Participation of Civilians in the Defence of Ukraine’ regarding the improvement of the procedure for obtaining, declaring and handling firearms”* (Law No. 3899-IX). <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3899-20>.

² Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2025, April 29). *“Controlling the circulation of weapons is one of the key aspects of ensuring security in Ukraine”, said Bohdan Drapyaty during an expert discussion.* <https://mvs.gov.ua/news/kontrol-za-obigom-zbroi-odniz-kliucovix-aspektiv-zabezpechennia-bezpeki-v-ukrayini-bogdan-drapatii-pid-cas-ekspertnogo-obgovorennia>.

³ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2017). *On approval of the Instructions on the organisation of the activities of district police officers and community police officers* (order No. 650). <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1041-17>.

⁴ Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2012). *On the emergency assistance system for the population via a single telephone number 112* (Law No. 4499-VI). <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4499-17>.

⁵ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2025, February 10). *Ihor Klymenko: Development of the 112 Service – one of the components of Ukraine’s European integration path.* <https://mvs.gov.ua/news/igor-klimenko-rozbudova-sluzbi-112-odin-iz-komponentiv-jevrointegracijnogo-slixu-ukrayini>.

safe educational spaces. As a result, the Educational Security Service project was launched in 2024. Thus, by order of the National Police dated 12 April 2024, the Regulations on the Management of the Educational Security Service were approved¹, and Order No. 663 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 1 October 2024 – Instructions on the organisation of the work of the National Police of Ukraine units to ensure a safe educational environment in general secondary education institutions².

In accordance with these regulations, inspectors of the Educational Security Service, within the limits of their authority, are required to respond to: 1) offences committed in general secondary education institutions, in particular attacks on their buildings and facilities; 2) intrusion of unauthorised persons into the territory of an educational institution; 3) discovery of explosive objects and substances; 4) natural, man-made and military emergencies (Buhaichuk, Sheremet, 2025). Other powers of these police officers include: 1) carrying out preventive and prophylactic activities to ensure a safe educational environment in general secondary education institutions; 2) taking measures to prevent and counteract bullying; 3) carrying out preventive work to prevent the use of alcohol and drugs among children and adolescents; 4) preventing suicide and other behaviour that is dangerous both for the child and for other participants in the educational process; 5) conducting various information and educational activities, in particular on digital hygiene and cybersecurity³.

At the beginning of the 2024/2025 academic year, 758 inspectors of the Educational Security Service began performing their duties, and the total number of personnel at the end of 2024 was

1,456, of whom 591 police officers served in territorial communities in 20 regions and 461 in 17 regional centres. It is also planned that in the current academic year, the Educational Security Service will cover almost 2,000 general secondary education institutions (700 in regional centres and 1,300 in territorial communities of regions) (Buhaichuk, Sheremet, 2025).

Security monitoring system (internal security environment). The National Police leadership also pays great attention to the security of public spaces, which can not only increase the level of public safety and order in the state, but also perform a preventive function in preventing terrorist acts, vehicle thefts, attacks on state bodies and military infrastructure facilities. To this end, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the National Police have initiated the implementation of the “Unified Video Monitoring System” project. Its goal is to integrate more than 60,000 video surveillance cameras, which are already installed on city streets, into a single system, as well as to place them in certain critical areas and important facilities. In February 2024, a draft law on a unified video surveillance system for public safety was registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. As stated in the explanatory note to the draft law, it was “developed with the aim of ensuring national and state security, improving the overall level of public safety and order, and ensuring the safety of citizens’ places of residence and stay”⁴. At the same time, despite the relevance of this issue, the draft law has not yet reached the stage of full consideration, as it has been received ambiguously by society.

CONCLUSIONS. The activities of the National Police in the context of armed aggression by the Russian Federation have undergone a significant transformation towards measures to repel the enemy, provide humanitarian aid, and implement stabilisation measures in cooperation with other entities in the security and defence sector.

1. The activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the National Police in implementing law enforcement projects not only increase the overall stability of the state, but are also aimed at creating an adequate security environment as the main criterion for measuring the state’s national security.

2. The armed aggression of the Russian Federation is not only a challenge for Ukraine, but also has a significant impact on the security of the

¹ National Police of Ukraine. (2024). *On approval of the Regulations on the Management of the Educational Security Service of the National Police* (order No. 398).

² Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2024). *On approval of the Instructions on the organisation of work of the National Police of Ukraine units to ensure a safe educational environment in general secondary education institutions* (order No. 663). <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1590-24>.

³ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2024). *On approval of the Instructions on the organisation of work of the National Police of Ukraine units to ensure a safe educational environment in general secondary education institutions* (order No. 663). <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1590-24>.

⁴ Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2024). *Draft Law on a Unified Video Monitoring System for Public Safety*. <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/43733>.

European Union countries. The transformation of the work of the National Police bodies and units under martial law can serve as a kind of roadmap and example for the further development of law enforcement agencies in partner countries. As the Ukrainian experience shows, modern police officers must possess not only competencies in the field of combating crime, but also in the areas of emergency response, providing humanitarian assistance to the population, and, of course, military training.

3. Despite the fact that the Declaration on the Police, adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in 1979 (Resolution No. 690), the police are not considered to be engaged in military operations and are deprived of a certain military component, the current threats to Europe caused by Russia's aggression necessitate a review of this approach in each member state of the European Union. Police forces in democratic states must become reliable partners for national

armed forces and other law enforcement agencies, strengthen the military component in their training systems, ensure a flexible organisational structure, and be prepared to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their states.

4. Considering the results of the study, we believe that EU member states and other international partners can implement the following elements of domestic police experience: 1) improvement of police legislation, in particular with regard to the legal regulation of the performance of military tasks and functions by the police; 2) transformation of the content of police training by introducing military and engineering training disciplines, developing algorithms for the evacuation of civilians from emergency areas, in particular during shelling or in the presence of other dangerous factors; 3) implementation of measures to improve the security of personnel and police infrastructure facilities.

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ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІЦІЇ УКРАЇНИ ПІД ЧАС ДІЇ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ ЯК ФАКТОР ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ТА ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОЇ ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ ДЕРЖАВИ

У статті проаналізовано сучасний стан організації та функціонування системи органів і підрозділів Національної поліції України в умовах правового режиму воєнного стану. Розглянуто особливості здійснення поліцією заходів із формування безпекового середовища залежно від виду та характеру потенційних та реальних загроз національній безпеці держави.

Зроблено висновки про недостатнє висвітлення в зарубіжній науковій літературі питань діяльності суб'єктів безпеки та оборони України, зокрема органів Національної поліції України, під час дії воєнного стану. Це впливає на розуміння європейською спільнотою необхідності систематичної підтримки боротьби Українського народу.

Проведено аналіз реалізації Національною поліцією України правоохоронних проєктів, спрямованих на формування безпекового середовища, забезпечення публічної безпеки та порядку, захист життя і здоров'я громадян, а також протидію злочинності. Серед зазначених проєктів слід відзначити такі: «Гвардія наступу», «Білі янголи», «Служба 112», «Поліцейські офіцери громади», «Служба освітньої безпеки», «Єдиний реєстр зброї», «Система комплексної безпеки публічних місць».

Проаналізовано зміни в законодавстві, що регулюють правовий статус і повноваження Національної поліції України, внесені під час дії правового режиму воєнного стану.

Доведено, що правоохоронні проєкти, які реалізуються органами Національної поліції України, спрямовані не лише на забезпечення національної безпеки України, а й мають вплив на загальноєвропейську безпеку. Це, своєю чергою, підтверджує невідворотність європейської та євроатлантичної інтеграції нашої держави.

Розроблено пропозиції щодо вдосконалення діяльності поліції країн Європейського Союзу з урахуванням українського досвіду функціонування системи Національної поліції, зокрема в таких напрямках: удосконалення законодавства про поліцію, зокрема правового регулювання виконання нею мілітарних завдань і функцій, трансформація змісту підготовки поліцейських кадрів шляхом упровадження спеціальних дисциплін із військової та інженерної підготовки, відпрацювання алгоритмів евакуації цивільного населення із зон надзвичайних ситуацій, зокрема під час обстрілів чи за наявності інших небезпечних чинників, ужиття заходів для підвищення безпеки особового складу та об'єктів поліцейської інфраструктури.

Ключові слова: національна безпека, європейська інтеграція, Національна поліція, правоохоронна діяльність, поліцейські заходи, воєнний стан, домашнє насильство, безпекове середовище.

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