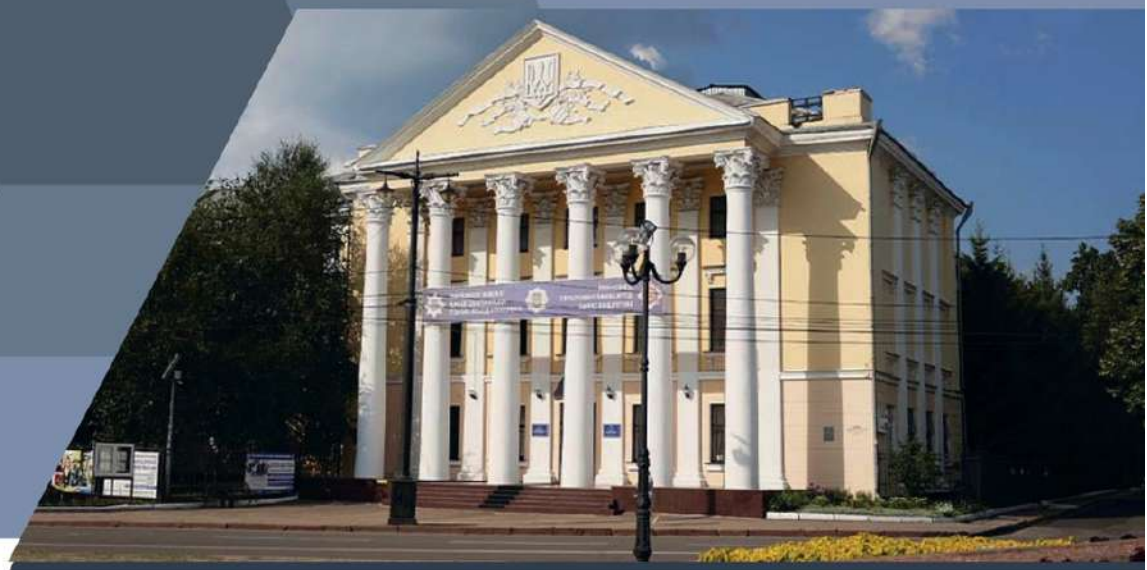


**ЗБІРНИК МАТЕРІАЛІВ**  
VIII ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ  
КУРСАНТСЬКОЇ / СТУДЕНСЬКОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ  
ІНОЗЕМНИМИ МОВАМИ

# **«ПРАВООХОРОННІ ОРГАНИ НА ЗАХИСТІ ПРАВОПОРЯДКУ ТА КОНСТИТУЦІЙНИХ СВОБОД В УМОВАХ МИРУ ТА ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ»**

28 лютого 2025



ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ  
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ  
ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ  
СПРАВ  
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ 1  
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**



**МАТЕРІАЛИ**

*VIII Всеукраїнської науково-практичної курсантської  
(студентської) конференції іноземними мовами*

**ПРАВООХОРОННІ ОРГАНИ НА ЗАХИСТІ  
ПРАВОПОРЯДКУ ТА КОНСТИТУЦІЙНИХ СВОБОД  
В УМОВАХ МИРУ ТА ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: THE DEFENSE OF  
PUBLIC ORDER AND CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOMS  
DURING PEACE AND MARTIAL LAW**

**28 лютого 2025 року  
м. Кропивницький**

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(протокол № 9 від 26.03.2025)*

**Правоохоронні органи на захисті правопорядку та конституційних свобод в умовах миру та воєнного стану. Law enforcement agencies: the defense of public order and constitutional freedoms during peace and martial law:** збірник матеріалів VIII Всеукраїнської науково-практичної курсантської (студентської) конференції іноземними мовами. Кропивницький: ДонДУВС, 2025. 278 с.

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Друкується на основі матеріалів VIII Всеукраїнської науково-практичної курсантської (студентської) конференції іноземними мовами «Правоохоронні органи на захисті правопорядку та конституційних свобод в умовах миру та воєнного стану», яка відбулася 28 лютого 2025 року на базі Донецького державного університету внутрішніх справ.

Видання розраховане на здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) та другого (магістерського) освітніх рівнів вищої освіти.

Кафедра іноземних мов ДонДУВС не несе відповідальності за практику використаних мовних норм та поданих фактів в авторських матеріалах.

## **ШАНОВНІ УЧАСНИКИ ТА УЧАСНИЦІ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ!**

Від імені всієї родини Донецького державного університету внутрішніх справ рада вітати Вас із відкриттям щорічної, VIII Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції «Правоохоронні органи на захисті правопорядку та конституційних свобод в умовах миру та воєнного стану». Війна внесла негативні корективи у життя українців, але завдяки мужності та відважності захисників та захисниць, які боронять нашу землю, ми маємо змогу продовжувати працювати, навчати та навчатись.

В умовах євроінтеграції та активної міжнародної взаємодії професійна іншомовна підготовка правників та правоохоронців набуває все більшої актуальності.

Майбутні працівники органів досудового розслідування, підрозділів превентивної діяльності та кримінальної поліції, юристи, адвокати тощо мають бути професіоналами своєї справи та виявляти готовність до професійної комунікації іноземною мовою.

Саме тому в нашому університеті значна увага приділяється формуванню іншомовної комунікативної компетентності здобувачів вищої освіти. Університет залучає до співпраці міжнародні організації та провідні заклади освіти Європи, на системній основі до освітнього процесу залучаються закордонні експерти, правоохоронці, тренери, освітяни та науковці. Наші студенти мають можливість спілкуватись з іноземними фахівцями як в університеті, так і за кордоном у межах міжнародної академічної мобільності.

Отже, університет активно впроваджує заходи для реалізації Закону «Про застосування англійської мови в Україні». Бажаємо усім учасникам сьогоднішнього заходу плідної роботи та позитивних емоцій від спілкування з однодумцями!

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## **POLICE AND PHYSICAL TRAINING**

The correct choice of the continuum of force and its legal basis are important, though cases of disproportionate use of force occur. Therefore, more attention should be paid to the legal aspects of coercive measures. The tactics of self-defense of police officers are aimed at the effective performance of their duties.

To improve their professional training, police officers should develop respect for human rights, an understanding of the rule of law and communication skills, as well as effectively apply the acquired knowledge in practical activities.

The continuum of force, or “ladder of force”, is a scale on which a police officer can or should use force. The continuum of force is also considered as a “set of options”, which allows an officer to establish the appropriate level of response depending on the situation.

Professional behavior, confidence and a neat appearance can relieve tension in a conflict situation. The police officer should demonstrate authority and ensure compliance with legal requirements using verbal and non-verbal means. They may be the following: the use of touch to induce the offender to comply with a command; establishing control over offenders who resist; use of force to protect against aggressive offenders (posts, blocks, palm strikes, elbow and pillar strikes).

The police officer must use objectively justified force, which is proportional to the threat and does not exceed the necessary level. Excessive use of force is the use of measures that exceed the justified level, or the continuation of the use of force after the offender is detained.

Risk assessment involves the analysis of information to select a legitimate response that minimizes harm to all participants in the situation. The assessment process is a dynamic one and may change depending on the development of events.

The main components of the assessment are situational factors that may change in the course of events and require continuous review of risks. The situation is viewed as a dynamic process that requires a flexible response from the police officer.

The police officer takes into account various factors that may affect the development of the situation. These include environmental conditions, such as weather factors, level of education, place of residence and the presence of biologically hazardous substances. The ratio of offenders and police officers, as well as the availability of reinforcements, play an important role.

The condition of the offenders is also a significant factor. Police officers must take into consideration possible influence of alcohol or drugs, physical characteristics, level of aggression and emotional state of the person they are dealing with. Additionally, information about the offender is taken into account, including his/her criminal record, reputation, behavior and previously demonstrated skills.

All of these aspects require ongoing analysis, after which the situation can change dynamically, requiring police officers to quickly adapt and make proper decisions.

Facilitating the situation is a key component of risk assessment and depends largely on the experience and training of the police officer. It is formed on the basis of a number of factors, in particular, a personal assessment of one's own physical fitness and anthropometric data, which are used for effective actions in a specific situation.

Professional and life experience also plays an important role, which allows one to quickly analyze the conditions and predict the possibilities of the scenario. The confidence or fear of a police officer can affect his/her determination and adequacy of the reaction.

Additional factors are the degree of a crime and the level of physical and psychological fatigue, which can change the perception of the threat and affect the speed and accuracy of decisions made. All these factors together determine responding to risks and the safety of both the police officer himself/herself and those around him/her.

A police officer must correctly assess the pressure and use force in accordance with the level of threat, avoiding extreme violence.

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## **PREVENTION OF CORRUPT PRACTICES AT BORDER CROSSING POINTS**

Solving the problem of corruption is one of the priorities for Ukrainian society at the current stage of the country's development. Therefore, the creation of a system of integrity and professional public service in accordance with international standards and best international practices is defined as one of the main directions of the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2021-2025. [10]

Combating corruption in the public service of Ukraine is based on a number of legal acts that help prevent, detect and suppress corruption. Currently, the Ukrainian legal system has an extensive system of basic legal principles for combating corruption in the public service. The Constitution of Ukraine, for example, contains provisions that guarantee the right of citizens to honest and transparent governance, ensure compliance with laws and other constitutional principles related to combating corruption in the public service, namely in the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (next up - SBGSU).

Corruption at Ukraine's border crossing points remains a serious problem that negatively affects the security of the state border, the economy, and the country's international image. High corruption risks in the border control system facilitate illegal border crossing, smuggling, and abuse of office by officials.

The main purpose of prevention and counteraction is to ensure the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens, to protect public order and public safety, and to protect legitimate activities. [2, p. 91-92]

One of the key problems during the period of martial law was the illegal escape from Ukraine of men of military age through international checkpoints who were not legally allowed to cross the border. This phenomenon caused a significant public outcry, prompting Interior Minister Ihor Klymenko to announce in May 2023 that a bill aimed at punishing such individuals was being drafted. [3] Clear measures on liability for illegal border crossing during martial law are critical to ensure compliance with the law.

However, this situation became possible due to corrupt practices on the part of military personnel and SBGSU employees. Abuse of office by those who are supposed to protect the state borders poses a serious threat to national security and defense capabilities. According to the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption, 245 attempts to bribe border guards totaling more than 3.8 million Ukrainians were recorded in 2022 alone. This emphasizes the

need to develop and implement more effective anti-corruption measures at checkpoints. [4, c. 8]

One of the key areas of activity of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, which has high corruption risks, is border control. This activity includes a set of measures, including document verification, control of compliance by foreigners and stateless persons with the rules of crossing the state border, registration of these persons and their documents at checkpoints, as well as inspection of vehicles to detect stolen ones.

In view of the above, it is important to analyze the results of a national public opinion poll on the level of corruption at Ukraine's border during the war. The study involved 2019 respondents who were interviewed in person. The report focuses on citizens' personal experience of corruption at the border during martial law. Some participants encountered corrupt practices, among which the most common were cases of extortion or bribery, forgery, and the possibility of crossing the border out of turn. [5]

Thus, today, Ukraine, like every other state, is required to take systematic measures aimed, firstly, at identifying corruption factors and narrowing the discretion of public authorities, secondly, at creating a mechanism to prevent conflicts of interest that are at the heart of corruption-related offenses, and thirdly, at forming a system of specialized law enforcement agencies to detect and combat corruption and ensure proper international cooperation in this area.

Overcoming corruption at Ukraine's border crossing points requires a comprehensive approach, including both strengthening legislative control and changing approaches to the management and control of the Border Guard Service. Only systematic work in this area will reduce corruption and ensure effective and transparent control at the state border.

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## **THE HUMAN RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF PERSON: CONCEPT, ENSHRINEMENT IN NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND GROUNDS FOR ITS RESTRICTION**

The importance of a person's right to liberty and security has been recognized for centuries, as it is one of the oldest fundamental human rights. Its origins can be traced back to the reforms of the Athenian ruler Solon, who banned loans secured by personal freedom and the sale of debtors into slavery or personal dependency. During the rule of Pericles, the right of every Athenian citizen to be free from any form of enslavement was officially established.

The right to security of person further developed in England during the reign of King Charles II (1630–1685). Its legal establishment occurred in the Petition of Right (1628) and the Habeas Corpus Act (1679), which protected unlawful arrests and arbitrary deprivation of liberty. During the bourgeois revolutions, this right gained constitutional recognition: it was proclaimed in the United States Declaration of Independence (1776) and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789) [7, p. 44].

Philosophy considers the concept of the existence of dual, so-called positive and negative freedom. The former refers to the freedom to act, while the latter signifies freedom from coercion [1, p. 56]. In this context, the right to personal liberty can be seen as a guaranteed opportunity for individuals to exercise control over themselves - their body, mental and emotional state, moral beliefs, and personal security. This right implies that a person is free to make decisions and take actions that do not interfere with the rights and legitimate interests of others.

In scholarly works, the right to personal liberty is defined as the corresponding measure of a citizen's permissible and legally allowed behaviour concerning the management of oneself, one's actions, and time. Like any other subjective right, the right to personal liberty is unlimited. However, such limitations can only be established by law in its prescribed

manner. At the same time, exercising the right to personal liberty should not infringe upon the rights and freedoms of others [4, p. 275].

Significant attention is also given to the concept of personal inviolability, which is defined as the right of an individual to physical, sexual, and psychological protection, freedom, life, health, honour, and dignity from any unlawful encroachments, especially the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of liberty, mainly through illegal detention or arrest [5, p. 122]; personal security, guaranteed by the state, involves preventing, terminating, and punishing encroachments by other members of society or public officials.

When discussing the restriction of certain rights, scientific circles often mention the imposition of martial law, which directly affects the exercise of specific rights and freedoms. The Constitution of Ukraine and other legal acts provide a mechanism that allows for limiting certain rights of citizens. At the same time, the Constitution of Ukraine establishes an exhaustive list of the rights and liberties that cannot be restricted under any circumstances. These are specified in part 2 of Article 64 of the Constitution [3].

The Ukrainian authorities may restrict other rights not specified in Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine during martial law. According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 of February 24, 2022, "On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine," the following rights and freedoms may be limited: the right to the inviolability of the home (Article 30 of the Constitution of Ukraine); the right to the secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraph and other correspondence (Article 31 of the Constitution of Ukraine); the right to non-interference in personal and family life (Article 32 of the Constitution of Ukraine); freedom of movement, free choice of residence, the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine (Article 33 of the Constitution of Ukraine); the right to freedom of thought and speech, to freely express views and beliefs (Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine); the right to participate in the management of public affairs, in national and local referendums, to freely elect and be elected to public authorities and local self-government bodies (Article 38 of the Constitution of Ukraine) [6].

As we can see, a person's right to liberty and security is not mentioned in this list, so we can conclude that martial law does not restrict the functioning of this right in Ukraine.

Since Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights establishes key international standards for ensuring the right to liberty and security of person, it also outlines universally recognized grounds for the lawful restriction of this right. These grounds are considered universal and subsequently enshrined in national legislations worldwide, though they may differ in their formulation. Accordingly, Article 5 of the Convention stipulates that every individual has the right to liberty and security of person [2].

Thus, the human right to liberty and security of a person is a fundamental right enshrined both in domestic legislation and international

legal acts. It guarantees the protection of a person from arbitrary detention, unlawful arrest, or any other illegal restriction of freedom. This right plays a key role in ensuring the rule of law, legal security for citizens, and adherence to democratic standards within society.

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### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

International cooperation in the fight against crime is a complex mechanism that involves concerted action by sovereign states and international organisations. Their common goal is to develop and to coordinate measures aimed at preventing, solving specific types of crimes, identifying, apprehending and bringing offenders to justice. In addition, an

important aspect is the definition of goals and solving problems in order to minimise transnational and domestic unlawful acts.

According to subparagraphs 42-44 of part 1 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine 'On the National Police', the police, in accordance with the tasks assigned to them:

42) represent and ensure the fulfilment of Ukraine's obligations in the International Criminal Police Organisation - INTERPOL and act as the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL;

43) cooperates with the European Police Office (Europol) and acts as the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol;

44) organise interaction of law enforcement and other state bodies of Ukraine with the International Criminal Police Organisation - INTERPOL, the European Police Office (Europol), as well as competent authorities of other states on issues within the scope of INTERPOL and Europol [2].

It should be noted that the above paragraphs 42-44 of Part 1 of Article 23 were amended to the Law of Ukraine 'On the National Police' by the Law of Ukraine 'On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine"' in order to optimise the activities of the police, including during martial law' of 15 March 2022 No. 2123-IX. It is established that these amendments are valid temporarily, for the period of introduction of martial law in Ukraine, implementation of measures to ensure national security and defence, repulsion and deterrence of armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine and 60 days thereafter [3].

One of the organisations with which Ukraine cooperates during martial law is INTERPOL. Let us consider it in detail. The International Criminal Police Organisation - INTERPOL was established on 7 September 1923 by a decision of the International Police Congress held in Vienna, Austria. Today, the working body of INTERPOL is the General Secretariat (Lyon, France). INTERPOL includes: The General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, the National Central Bureau, and the Advisers [1].

INTERPOL plays a key role in the international fight against crime, connecting 196 member countries through the I-24/7 secure communications system. This network allows countries to exchange information with each other and the General Secretariat in real time, as well as to access INTERPOL's databases and services.

The INTERPOL General Secretariat provides a wide range of expertise and services to member countries. One of them is database management. INTERPOL manages 19 police databases containing information about crimes and criminals (from names and fingerprints to stolen passports). Access to these databases is provided to countries in real time. The organisation also provides support for investigations. INTERPOL offers support in investigations, including forensics, analysis and assistance in

locating fugitives from justice around the world. The most important of its services is international cooperation. INTERPOL provides a platform for cooperation between police forces from different countries, even if there are no diplomatic relations between these countries.

The advantages of INTERPOL are its global search, network security, efficiency and political neutrality (INTERPOL's activities are politically neutral and are carried out within the framework of the current legislation of different countries).

International cooperation in the fight against crime is critically important, especially under martial law. It ensures coherence of actions between states and international organisations to effectively prevent, detect and minimise crime. Ukraine is actively involved in this cooperation, in particular through its participation in INTERPOL. The National Police of Ukraine play a key role in ensuring the fulfilment of Ukraine's obligations to these organisations and coordinate interaction between Ukrainian law enforcement agencies and their international partners.

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### **POLICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN WARTIME**

Currently, there is no clear mechanism for curricula development for any type of training. According to the law on “National Police”, the police is not a decision maker in this process. Most of the training programs for the National Police of Ukraine are elaborated by higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and agree upon by both the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the corresponding specialized police unit. “There should be

greater continuity between recruits' academy training and their field training. Policing requires law enforcement agencies to expand police officers education and training in wartime. It is enough to focus on the law or skills such as arrest, driving or firearms. It is necessary to train psychological skills to meet war challenges of police work. Police education and training becomes extremely important for safety and domestic security and officers charged with enforcing laws must be open to new approaches. Policing also involves the community and the role of police in the society is important. Well-educated and trained officers are more adept to solving problems, thinking creatively, and exhibiting open-mindedness [1, p. 215].

The war has dramatically expanded the responsibilities of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies (LEAs), which, following territorial liberations by the Ukrainian Armed Forces, are tasked with a wide array of critical functions. These range from coordinating with civilian and military entities to protecting human rights, investigating war crimes, and ensuring public safety. The concept of Stability Policing underpins these efforts, aimed at restoring order and enforcing the rule of law in de-occupied regions. The training curriculum was diverse, covering aspects from stability policing in conflict zones to tactical combat casualty care (TCCC) and war crimes investigation. A key feature was the integrated exercise concluding the course, testing the participants' ability to apply their newfound knowledge in realistic scenarios, thus demonstrating the training's practical relevance [3].

The next step in the process of the education and training reform is the development of strategy on police education and of a training model proposed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. "The analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the national departmental education enables to state that at present it requires constant improvement and development, and accordingly hard systematic work on errors to achieve effective and efficient" [2, p. 146].

Military police exist in most European countries, in the United States and Canada as well. Ukraine will also implement a new integrated defense leadership and management system as modern and effective law enforcement body that meets NATO standards. The Military Police should be set up within the Ministry of Defense. The military police are a military law enforcement unit whose task is to ensure law and order among servicemen, conscripts and reservists during their military training; prevention, detection of criminal and other offenses committed by servicemen, as well as employees of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, their detection and termination. Such police will improve the organization of law and order in the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, special law enforcement agencies and other military formations. It should also provide an opportunity to effectively and promptly investigate the most common war crimes, which will have a positive impact on the level of national security of the state [4].

In addition to standard functions, the military police will have additional powers. This includes, in particular, the pre-trial investigation of

corruption crimes committed by civil servants and employees of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine while performing their official duties at a military unit. The number of servicemen and employees of the military police is not less than 1.5 percent of the total number of the Armed Forces and is determined by the Minister of Defense of Ukraine.

Depending on the tasks, they include structural units: investigation, prevention, detection of crimes and other offenses, security, patrol service and search, military traffic safety inspection, special purpose, service investigations, units of the Military Police in separate garrisons, units that ensure the implementation of assigned tasks and daily activities of the Military Police [4].

It is important to create military police in Ukraine nowadays. Non-compliance with the order, desertion, theft of property offenses committed by military men have their specific features. To solve them, we need the efforts of not only law enforcement agencies but also the military bodies. The Law Enforcement Service is responsible for ensuring the law in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. However, its powers are much wider than just checking and detaining soldiers.

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## **RESTRICTIONS OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF HUMANS AND CITIZENS IN THE CONDITIONS**

## OF MARTIAL STATE IN UKRAINE

The full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 posed great challenges to the modern legal system of our state. Until now, our country has not yet encountered in practice the implementation of the management of legal processes during martial law. One of the issues that arose to regulate and implement its full functioning was the observance of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen in wartime.

The implementation of this mechanism becomes of great importance during the introduction of special legal regimes in the country, including martial law. Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine (CU) states that the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen may not be restricted, except in cases provided for by the CU. In turn, taking into account the likelihood of the introduction of martial law or a state of emergency in the country, the same article states that during the operation of the specified regimes, certain restrictions on rights and freedoms may be established, indicating the period of validity of these restrictions.

The specified norms of the Civil Code correspond to the norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates that in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such restrictions as are established by law solely for the purpose of ensuring due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of ensuring the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society [5, p. 223].

Thus, we can conclude that the restriction of the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen is possible only if this is provided for in the Constitution of the state and in accordance with international legal norms.

Also, Articles 30-32 of the Civil Code provide for the inviolability of housing and the right to privacy. During martial law, property in private or communal ownership, property of state enterprises, state economic associations for the needs of the state may be forcibly alienated under the legal regime of martial law in accordance with the procedure established by law [4].

The decision on the forced alienation of property is made by the military command, agreed with the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the regional, district, Kyiv or Sevastopol city state administration or the executive body of the relevant local council. In areas where hostilities are underway, forced alienation is carried out by decision of the military command without agreement with such bodies [6]. At the same time, the consequences of the implementation of these measures are compensated to the person in accordance with the Law. However, the guarantee of compensation for the value of property does not significantly affect the real state of affairs. Ensuring by the state of the “social orientation of the economy” (Article 13 of the Civil Code), as well as the entire context of Art. 41 of the Basic Law, means nothing more than the state's supremacy over the person of the owner,

and indicates the subconscious supremacy of the state over the market, the government over the economy, the government's insensitivity to the principles of economic freedom and the economic interests of civil society in general. According to Art. 92 of the Constitution, the legal regime of property is determined by law, but it would be more expedient to define it in the Constitution. After all, property in its absolute sense is inseparable from man [5, p. 227].

Along with the above measures, other human and citizen rights and freedoms may also be restricted: the right to freedom of thought and speech (Article 34 of the Civil Code); the right to participate in the management of state affairs (Article 38 of the Civil Code); the right to peaceful assembly (Article 39 of the Civil Code); the right to education (Article 53). The temporary establishment of the above restrictions is introduced in order to ensure the maximum possible security of the civilian population and reduce the risks of emergency situations. Thus, in order to ensure the possibility of introducing and implementing measures of the martial law regime provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", the implementation of certain human and citizen rights and freedoms provided for by the Civil Code may be temporarily restricted to one degree or another.

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**INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTION OFFENSES BY  
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER**

## MARTIAL LAW

The prevention of offenses is one of the key tasks of law enforcement agencies, as it ensures public safety, stability, and adherence to the rule of law. In peacetime, crime prevention is focused on cooperation with the community, modern technology implementation, and legislative improvements. However, under martial law, law enforcement faces additional challenges such as countering sabotage, enforcing special security measures, and maintaining order in crisis situations [1]. During an armed conflict, both international humanitarian law and human rights must be both applied. The guarantee of ensuring public safety and order should be implemented in the form of preventive activities performed by police whose main tasks are to ensure personal safety of people in the society, protect their rights and freedoms and property.

The main goal of crime prevention in peacetime is to eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to criminal activities. Law enforcement agencies adopt comprehensive measures to prevent crimes, improve public trust, and enhance operational efficiency. One of the most effective approaches is community policing, where police officers actively interact with local residents to identify and address security threats. For instance, in the United Kingdom, law enforcement relies heavily on community engagement and local crime prevention programs. Another key aspect is the use of modern technologies, such as surveillance systems, artificial intelligence-based crime analysis, and predictive policing. In Japan, law enforcement agencies use advanced crime prevention strategies, including nationwide crime prevention associations working closely with local communities. Additionally, educational programs and social initiatives play an important role in preventing crimes among youth and vulnerable populations. Poland has implemented various programs aimed at educating young people about legal responsibility and risks associated with criminal activities [2].

During martial law, crime prevention strategies require significant adjustments due to heightened security threats, including sabotage, looting, and terrorism. Law enforcement agencies focus on ensuring stability, enforcing special measures, and maintaining public order. A crucial aspect of crime prevention under martial law is the protection of critical infrastructure and public spaces. This includes increased patrolling, security checkpoints, and surveillance in high-risk areas. For example, in France, the National Crime Prevention Council coordinates efforts between law enforcement, local governments, and the private sector to enhance security during crises. Another key measure is counterintelligence operations aimed at detecting and neutralizing sabotage groups and other internal threats. Law enforcement agencies cooperate with military and intelligence services to identify and prevent acts of terrorism and espionage. Additionally, strict enforcement of martial law regulations, such as curfews, restricted movement, and

identification checks, helps to minimize criminal activities and maintain stability. Countries with past experiences of emergency situations, such as Israel, have demonstrated the effectiveness of rapid response measures combined with intelligence-driven policing. Finally, public awareness and psychological support are essential to prevent panic, misinformation, and social unrest. Law enforcement agencies must ensure transparent communication with citizens, provide legal assistance, and implement psychological support programs for affected populations [3].

Effective crime prevention, whether in peacetime or under martial law, requires a multi-faceted approach. This includes improving law enforcement capabilities, utilizing modern technologies, engaging communities, and adapting strategies to emerging threats. International experience, such as crime prevention initiatives in the USA, UK, Poland, and Japan, provides valuable insights for developing comprehensive crime prevention policies. For Ukraine, adopting best practices from other nations can significantly enhance national security and law enforcement effectiveness in both peacetime and crisis conditions [4]. The EU focuses on facilitating the exchange of experience and best practices to reduce the impact of factors that cause crime and its recurrence and promote violations of human rights violations, as well as to prevent corruption and criminal encroachment in the economic sector and the society.

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## **CURRENT ISSUES IN PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS DURING PEACETIME AND MARTIAL LAW**

The professional training of law enforcement officers plays a critical role in maintaining public safety, enforcing the law, and ensuring national security. In peacetime, training programs primarily focus on legal education, crime prevention, and crisis resolution. However, during martial law, the responsibilities of law enforcement expand significantly, requiring specialized training in tactical operations, emergency response, and psychological resilience. The ability of law enforcement agencies to adapt their training methods to different security environments is crucial for maintaining stability and public trust.

In peacetime, law enforcement training is centered around legal literacy, ethical standards, and human rights protection. Officers are trained to handle conflicts through negotiation and de-escalation techniques, ensuring minimal use of force and prioritizing public safety. Training programs emphasize legal knowledge and ethics, crime prevention strategies, modern policing techniques, and public interaction. Officers must understand national and international laws, implement community policing, use forensic investigation techniques, and build trust with local communities through effective communication [1, p. 72]. Martial law introduces a range of security challenges, including armed conflict, civil unrest, and large-scale emergencies. To address these challenges, law enforcement officers must undergo specialized training in tactical preparedness, emergency medical response, psychological resilience, and cybersecurity. Officers must be proficient in handling firearms, conducting urban warfare operations, and managing evacuations. Additionally, first aid and tactical medicine training become essential, while stress management and trauma recovery programs help maintain their mental health. Modern conflicts also require expertise in digital forensics, cybercrime prevention, and intelligence analysis to counter cyber threats and disinformation .

With advancements in technology, law enforcement agencies are increasingly incorporating innovative training methods to improve officer

preparedness. Virtual reality (VR) simulations allow officers to practice high-risk scenarios, while artificial intelligence (AI) provides real-time performance feedback. Data analysis tools enable predictive policing, and drones and robotics are used for surveillance and bomb disposal training. These technologies enhance decision-making, operational efficiency, and officer safety in both peacetime and wartime conditions [2, p. 192]. Interagency cooperation and international training standards further enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement training. Collaboration between police, military forces, and emergency responders ensures a coordinated response to crises, improving operational efficiency. Aligning training programs with international standards set by INTERPOL, the United Nations, and NATO enhances the professional competence of law enforcement personnel in global security operations.

To sum up, the professional training of law enforcement officers must continuously evolve to address the complex challenges of both peacetime and martial law. A comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach that integrates legal, tactical, psychological, and technological training ensures that officers are well-equipped to maintain public order and respond effectively to crises. By leveraging modern training methods, fostering interagency cooperation, and incorporating advanced technologies, law enforcement agencies can enhance their operational readiness and resilience in any security environment.

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#### **PROBLEMS OF DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

Today, we live in difficult conditions of martial law, accompanied by massive human rights violations. In this context, the issue of distinguishing between war crimes and crimes against humanity is of particular relevance. However, their proper qualification and distinction cause significant difficulties in national legal systems and international practice.

Thus, according to Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, war crimes include: “cruel treatment of prisoners of war or civilians, expulsion of

civilians for forced labor, looting of national property in the occupied territory, use of means of warfare prohibited by international law, other violations of the laws and customs of war provided for by international treaties ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as well as giving an order to commit them [1]. War crimes are always committed in the context of an armed conflict, which is the main condition for their qualification. An important element is that these crimes are directed against the established norms of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their additional protocols.

On the other hand, crimes against humanity, as defined in Article 7 of the Rome Statute, cover acts directed against civilians, such as murder, deportation, torture, rape, and persecution for political, ethnic, or religious reasons.

According to Article 442-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, crimes against humanity include acts committed against civilians as part of a widespread or systematic attack. These crimes include: persecution, deportation, forced displacement, rape, sexual exploitation or any other form of sexual violence, enslavement or trafficking, enforced disappearance, illegal deprivation of liberty, torture and other intentional inhuman acts of a similar nature [1].

The peculiarity is that these crimes do not require the existence of an armed conflict and can be committed in peacetime if they are part of a widespread or systematic attack on the civilian population.

The distinction between these crimes depends on a number of factors. In particular, war crimes are always caused by an armed conflict (international or non-international), while crimes against humanity can occur in peacetime. For example, the massacre of civilians during an armed conflict may be qualified as a war crime under Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, while the same actions committed outside of a military conflict are considered crimes against humanity.

In addition, war crimes are aimed at achieving military superiority, while crimes against humanity are aimed at undermining fundamental human rights, including through terror or political persecution. It is important to emphasize that the qualification of crimes against humanity requires a systematic nature or scale of actions, which is often absent in the case of war crimes.

Additional difficulties arise when dealing with crimes that may fall into both categories. For example, systematic attacks on civilians during an armed conflict may be classified as crimes against humanity, but at the same time constitute violations of the laws or customs of war. In such cases, the motives of the perpetrator and the consequences of his or her actions must be taken into account for the correct qualification. However, the contextual element should be recognized as the key distinguishing criterion. It is usually understood as the perpetrator's behavior that took place in the context of and

was related to an international armed conflict, as well as the perpetrator's awareness of the actual circumstances that established the existence of an armed conflict [2].

As noted, the contextual element of war crimes is armed conflict. However, crimes against humanity can also be committed in the context of armed conflict. Therefore, it is worth noting that the contextual element of crimes against humanity is the context of a large-scale or systematic attack on the civilian population; the existence of a relevant state or organizational policy within which the relevant systematic nature is implemented [3]. If this element is present, the qualification of actions under Article 438 of the CC of Ukraine, i.e. as a war crime, is excluded. In the competition of contextual elements, one should proceed from a more specific one, inherent in crimes

Thus, distinguishing between war crimes and crimes against humanity requires a detailed analysis of the context, purpose and nature of the acts. For effective investigation and prosecution of perpetrators, national legislation needs to be improved. An important step would be to amend the Criminal Code of Ukraine to detail the elements of war crimes and crimes against humanity, including a clearer description of the contextual element. This will avoid confusion in the qualification of such actions and greatly simplify the pre-trial investigation.

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#### **THE BALANCE BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL SECURITY: CHALLENGES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN TIMES OF WAR**

The balance between human rights and national security is one of the most complex and debated issues in international law, particularly during times of war. While ensuring the safety and stability of the state is essential,

it is equally important to protect the fundamental rights of individuals, especially during conflicts. This balance becomes especially precarious for law enforcement agencies, which are tasked with maintaining order and protecting citizens while simultaneously facing the pressures of national security concerns. This report explores the tension between these two principles - human rights and national security - during times of war, and the challenges law enforcement agencies face in maintaining this balance.

Human rights, as outlined in key international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the European Convention on Human Rights, form the core principles that protect individuals' dignity and freedoms. Even in times of war, these rights must be upheld. The challenge, however, lies in the potential clash between the need to protect the state and the obligation to preserve individual freedoms.

International law, particularly the Geneva Conventions (1949) and their Additional Protocols, sets out specific protections for civilians and combatants in armed conflicts. These conventions underscore that the protection of human life and dignity must remain a priority, even in war situations. However, this is often challenged when national security is at stake [1, p. 45].

In times of war, law enforcement agencies face the difficult task of upholding national security while simultaneously respecting human rights. These agencies may be tasked with enforcing emergency laws, detaining suspects, conducting surveillance, and responding to public unrest, all of which may raise concerns about the potential infringement of civil liberties.

For example, counter-terrorism measures such as mass surveillance, detention without trial, and targeted military operations can be seen as necessary to protect national security. However, these measures often come into conflict with individual rights, such as the right to a fair trial, freedom from arbitrary detention, and privacy [2, p. 88].

During times of war, states often invoke emergency powers, which allow them to temporarily suspend certain legal norms in order to address immediate threats to national security. These powers may include curfews, restrictions on free movement, censorship, or even the suspension of judicial oversight. While these measures may be seen as necessary to protect the state, they often lead to significant human rights concerns.

For instance, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights permits certain derogations of rights during a public emergency, but these derogations must be proportionate, non-discriminatory, and limited in time and scope. The challenge for law enforcement is to ensure that emergency powers are used only when absolutely necessary and that they do not become a permanent tool for suppressing opposition or curtailing individual freedoms [3, p. 59].

One of the most contentious issues in balancing national security with human rights is the ethics of surveillance. Law enforcement agencies,

particularly in times of war, may engage in extensive monitoring of communications, internet activities, and movements of citizens under the guise of national security. While such measures may be justified as necessary for preventing terrorism or other threats, they can also lead to violations of privacy and other civil liberties.

International law plays a crucial role in setting the framework within which law enforcement agencies operate. Instruments such as the European Court of Human Rights, the United Nations Human Rights Council, and the International Criminal Court provide oversight and accountability mechanisms to ensure that state actions during war do not breach international human rights standards.

The challenge for law enforcement is to balance domestic security measures with the scrutiny of international bodies. While states may justify harsh measures in the name of security, international law imposes limits on how far governments can go in restricting human rights during armed conflict [4, p. 134].

The balance between human rights and national security in times of war is a delicate and ongoing challenge for law enforcement agencies. While national security is undoubtedly a priority, it cannot come at the expense of the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals. Law enforcement agencies must ensure that their actions are justified, proportionate, and in compliance with both national and international legal frameworks. Furthermore, international oversight mechanisms must continue to hold states accountable for any violations of human rights, particularly during armed conflict. As the global landscape changes and new security challenges emerge, finding this balance will remain one of the most critical tasks for both national governments and international organizations.

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## **PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONDITIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT**

In the modern world, many international agreements have been concluded aimed at protecting individuals in peacetime and during armed conflicts. But unfortunately, this has not led to ensuring full security and protection of a person during war. The very problem of protecting the rights and interests of citizens, together with various aspects of international legal protection of human rights, is a constant and very relevant one in the center of attention of domestic scientists [1]. Currently, this problem is very relevant in connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, because in the conditions of occupation, in the zone of hostilities, the prerequisites have been created for large-scale violations of the rights and interests of civilians.

It should be noted that at the legislative level it is clearly defined that a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social value in Ukraine (Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine). The direction of the state's work is clearly determined by the sphere of human rights and freedoms and the system of guarantees for their provision. The main duty of the state is to establish and ensure human rights and freedoms. Realizing this, the state bodies of Ukraine must take measures to ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens, prevent their violation and create appropriate conditions for the restoration of violated rights.

In connection with the beginning of the russian military aggression against Ukraine in 2014:

- violations of human rights and freedoms in the occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions were of a systemic nature;
- certain specifics regarding the implementation of individual human rights took place in the territory of the Anti-Terrorist Operation (and since April 30, 2018 in the area of the Joint Forces Operation).

Let us note the fundamental rights that were violated as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine:

- 1) the right to life, protection from torture and ill-treatment;
- 2) the right to liberty and personal integrity;
- 3) the right to property;
- 4) the right to a decent standard of living;
- 5) the right to education;
- 6) the rights of persons with mental health problems.

Realizing the need to create the necessary conditions for the implementation of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution by all citizens of Ukraine and to develop an effective mechanism for restoring violated rights, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine adopted the strategy "Mechanism of Small Steps" for restoring the integrity of Ukraine and de-occupying Donbas. This Strategy provides for a number of steps to restore the work of government bodies, improve the quality of life of people, ensure security and law and order, and normalize all life processes [2].

An important step towards improving the state's activities in the field of human rights protection, creating appropriate conditions for protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens on the territory of Ukraine (including the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions), as well as solving systemic problems in this field is the adoption in 2015 of the National Human Rights Strategy [3]. The main subject of law enforcement is the National Police. It is they who are directly entrusted with the task of providing police services in the field of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, that is, implementing the "service to society" approach. The content of this approach is to observe and ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms as a key value in the activities of police bodies; the implementation of police bodies of their functions in accordance with the needs of the person [4].

Considering the above, it is necessary to note that today the state is not only creating important prerequisites for the settlement of the armed conflict taking place in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, but also paying considerable attention to the creation of appropriate conditions to guarantee the exercise by citizens of all rights and freedoms granted to them by the Constitution of Ukraine. And in this regard, the creation of conditions for the exercise of citizens' rights during the settlement of the armed conflict and the maintenance of law and order, the prevention of violations of these rights by law enforcement agencies, and assistance in their implementation are of great importance.

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## **INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

In the course of performing their duties and within their competence, police officers may use preventive and coercive police measures, namely: physical impact, special means, firearms.

International human rights standards provide for restrictions on the police's powers to use coercion. This is confirmed by the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials of December 17, 1979, which states in Article 3 that law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent necessary for the performance of their duties. This provision emphasizes that the use of force by law enforcement officials must be exceptional; although it is understood that law enforcement officials may be authorized to use force when reasonably necessary in the particular circumstances to prevent a crime or to lawfully apprehend or assist and execute the lawful arrest of offenders or suspects; force beyond these limits may not be used [1].

The legality of the use of physical and psychological influence on an offender by a police officer is defined by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, namely Article 38(1) "Detention of a person who has committed a crime", Article 39 "Extreme necessity", Article 40 "Physical or mental coercion". If a police officer exceeds the measure of necessary defense (part 2 of Article 38) or the limits of extreme necessity (part 2 of Article 39), he or she is subject to criminal liability [2]. One of the most severe coercive measures is the use of firearms. It is extremely important that police officers comply with the requirements of the law when using this measure of coercion, as this will protect them from abuse of power and harm. The Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, adopted in 1990, state that governments and law enforcement agencies should adopt and implement rules and regulations on the use of force and firearms against people by law enforcement officials. In developing such rules and regulations, governments and law enforcement agencies should keep under constant review the ethical issues surrounding the use of force and firearms. In the performance of their duties, law enforcement officials should use non-violent means to the extent possible before resorting to the use of force and firearms. They may use force and firearms only when other means are ineffective or unlikely to achieve the desired result. It also states that all law enforcement officials shall be selected through proper selection procedures, possess the necessary moral,

psychological and physical qualities to perform their functions effectively and receive continuous and thorough training. Their suitability to perform these functions should be subject to periodic review [3].

The use of physical force, special means or firearms in excess of authority, as well as beyond the limits established by law, may lead to a violation of personal inviolability. Such a violation may be qualified as a form of inhuman or degrading treatment or even torture. Moreover, if a police officer causes death to a person through the unlawful use of these means, such actions will be considered a violation of the right to life.

The Human Rights Department of the National Police of Ukraine was established to ensure the protection of human rights and freedoms in the performance of police tasks. The main tasks of the Department are to ensure control over the observance of human rights and freedoms by police officers, civil servants and other police officers in the provision of police services; organizational support and control over the work of temporary detention centers; organization of interaction of police bodies (units) with other public authorities, local governments, public associations, foreign (international) organizations on issues of equal rights and opportunities [4].

However, despite this, there are frequent cases of abuse of power by officials of the National Police of Ukraine, which leads to violations of human and civil rights and freedoms. Analyzing the annual report of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights and Freedoms in Ukraine for 2018, the right of a person not to be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by the National Police of Ukraine is violated. According to the results of inspections of human rights observance in places of detention subordinated to the National Police of Ukraine, the greatest risks of being subjected to torture by individual law enforcement officers arise from the moment of actual detention.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the National Police's compliance with international human rights standards is conditioned by the signing of international agreements and the need to harmonize the principles of the National Police with international standards.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION UNDER THE LEGAL REGIME OF MARTIAL LAW**

With the beginning of russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, there was a relatively strong negative trend in the commission of crimes, in particular in most of the military. The question of the procedure for investigating crimes by pre-trial investigation bodies in this legal regime also arose, so the main goal of this study is to determine certain aspects of investigative actions and the specifics of their legal regulation. Considering this topic, it should be noted that the Ukrainian legislation, namely in the form of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, has established a whole section dedicated to this topic called «Special Regime of Pre-Trial Investigation», Trial under Martial Law», Section IX-1. Analyzing this regulatory legal act, emphasis was placed on Article 615, which is called «Special Regime of Criminal Proceedings under Martial Law» [1].

This article provides for the possibility of simplified recordings of war crimes. It is allowed to conduct some investigative actions without observing formal procedures, and in my opinion, the possibility of using photo and video recordings as key evidence is quite progressive [2]. Nowadays, the use of this method of recording is direct evidence of the commission of inhuman crimes by the Russian aggressors, both against the civilian population and mostly against Ukrainian prisoners of war, who are cynically shot on their cameras. Continuing the topic of photo-video recording, the most progressive is the possibility of remote participation of a detained person in pre-trial and trial proceedings, but the negative aspect turns out to be that if such a person cannot be brought to the court or the investigating judge within the time limits specified by Article 211 of the CPC, then such a person is immediately released. Another positive, in my opinion, at the same time, a more

responsible feature is the granting of authority to initiate a pre-trial investigation to such subjects of criminal investigation proceedings as an investigator prosecutor in cases where there is no technical possibility of access to the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations, although there is an aspect here. Namely, the information to be entered into this Register of Pre-Trial Investigations is p as soon as possible [3].

Studying this issue, it was impossible not to touch on such a plane as the war crimes investigation. Increasingly, we see mass shootings of Ukrainian prisoners of war on the Internet, as well as the fact that the relevant law enforcement agencies are initiating criminal proceedings for committing this act. In most cases, a pre-trial investigation is conducted on violating the laws and customs of war combined with premeditated murder (Part II of Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine); this is the most "popular" article under martial law. The first feature is the jurisdiction of this crime. The investigation of war crimes is carried out by the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU).

Nevertheless, the National Police is involved in recording and collecting primary evidence. Again, the next feature is a simplified procedure under Article 615 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which refers to remote interrogation of witnesses and victims. Evidence can be recorded by electronic means (video, photo, satellite images), investigative (search) actions can be carried out without a ruling of the investigating judge. The leading procedural action in the pre-trial investigation is evidence, and the main feature of the consideration of this issue is the collection of evidence in wartime, which is complicated by active hostilities and inaccessibility to the occupied territories. The main methods of proof are photo and video recordings of the crime scene (including satellite images and drone recordings); material evidence (fragments of weapons, documents, bodies of the dead); electronic evidence (interception of conversations of the russian military, messages in social networks, GPS coordinates) [4].

Pre-trial investigation under martial law is of particular importance, as law enforcement, crime control, and compliance with the rule of law are critical for national security.

In wartime, the number of specific criminal offences is growing, such as war crimes, collaboration, treason, looting, illegal arms trafficking, etc. This requires a prompt response from law enforcement agencies, an adaptation of investigative methods and enhanced coordination between different law enforcement agencies. But despite all the challenges, the key goal of the pre-trial investigation remains to ensure justice, bring the perpetrators to justice and establish the rule of law even in the most challenging periods of the country's history.

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## **RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS UNDER THE OCCUPATION OF UKRAINIAN TERRITORIES**

With the beginning of russia's full-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine, the issue of respect for human rights and freedoms has become very relevant. The occupying forces violate numerous international and local legal acts aimed at protecting the rights of citizens of any country. Let us pay attention to such aspects as respect for human rights under the occupation, illegal convictions of Ukrainian military personnel, ill-treatment, torture, as well as problems related to the activities of international organisations. Ukrainian military personnel who are captured suffer numerous violations of their rights. There have been repeated cases of Ukrainian servicemen being held in appalling conditions, subjecting them to physical and psychological torture, in flagrant violation of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which states that "no one shall be subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" [1].

Illegal convictions of Ukrainian servicemen in the territories temporarily not under Ukrainian control have become a serious problem. Such trials are usually formal, without adhering to the basic principles of a fair trial. The official website of Amnesty International published an article in 2023: "...a russian court upheld a 13-year sentence for a Ukrainian defender for a crime that the evidence showed he could not have committed. The court upheld the decision made during a sham trial held in secret against the

accused, who had limited contact with the outside world, including his lawyer" [2]. Two other servicemen were illegally sentenced to 26 years in prison for killing civilians and involvement in terrorism [3]. In this case, there is an OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) method for documenting and monitoring such cases. This method uses open sources of information, such as news, articles, social networks and government documents, to obtain reliable data on human rights violations. These cases clearly violate Article 6, "Right to a fair trial", of the European Convention on Human Rights. The situation is complicated by international organisations' lack of activity that could monitor human rights compliance. The International Committee of the Red Cross cannot work in the occupied territories. The Law of Ukraine, "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine," aims to protect the rights of individuals. Still, its provisions cannot be implemented in the absence of control by the Ukrainian state [4].

Despite the efforts of international organisations and the state, many Ukrainian servicemen continue to be subjected to ill-treatment, psychological pressure, and torture. Cases of illegal convictions of Ukrainian servicemen in the occupied territories are only increasing. It is essential that law enforcement agencies continue to work on documenting violations and providing assistance to victims and that international organisations find new levers of influence to comprehensively ensure the legality and transparency of any processes related to Ukrainian prisoners of war. An example of a successful response to the problem was creating a rehabilitation centre for servicemen [5].

An important aspect is identifying and prosecuting persons guilty of human rights violations. During 2022 and early 2023, MIPL monitors monitored and announced to journalists more than 90 cases of war crimes under Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (CCU). MIPL monitors attended court hearings in 20 cases, were present in the courtrooms, recorded evidence, the parties' positions, and the judges' decisions. Such cases may also be considered by the national courts of the countries on whose territory the armed conflict is taking place and by the courts of third states under the principle of universal jurisdiction. In addition, a special tribunal may be established to investigate the crime of aggression since the ICC cannot consider this international crime in the situation in Ukraine. There is also a practice of establishing a hybrid court or other special court to investigate.

An important aspect is identifying and prosecuting persons guilty of human rights violations. During 2022 and early 2023, MIPL experts monitored and announced to journalists over 90 cases of war crimes under Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (CCU). They are subject to criminal liability. Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court provides an exhaustive definition of war crimes. Such cases may also be considered by national courts of countries on whose territory an armed

conflict is taking place and by courts of third states under the principle of universal jurisdiction. In addition, a special tribunal may be established to investigate the crime of aggression since the ICC cannot consider this international crime in the situation in Ukraine. Establishing a hybrid court or other special court to investigate international crimes is also a practice.

Ukrainian legislation does not contain "war crime" [6]. However, the Criminal Code of Ukraine contains Article 438 — "Violation of the Laws and Customs of War". It provides for criminal liability for such separate elements of international crimes as:

- cruel treatment of prisoners of war or civilians;
- deportation of civilians for forced labour;
- plunder of national values in occupied territory;
- use of means of warfare prohibited by international law [7].

The issue of respecting human rights and freedoms in conditions of occupation of Ukrainian territories is a serious problem that requires an urgent response. Human rights violations and torture of Ukrainian military personnel remain challenges for the international community and the Ukrainian government. The state must use all available mechanisms to protect the rights of its citizens, including active international cooperation. Joint efforts are needed from all stakeholders: the state, society, international organisations, and law enforcement agencies. Only through systemic changes and international support can the situation be improved. Respect for human rights must become a priority in any strategy for the recovery of Ukraine.

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## **STATE-LEGAL MECHANISM FOR ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS**

The issue of ensuring human rights has gained particular relevance and significance in the context of the complex military-political situation that developed after the spring of 2014 and Russian invasion on February 24, 2022, when the full-scale invasion of the independent and sovereign state of Ukraine violated the fundamental principles and norms of international law, especially regarding the right to life, respect for human dignity, and the right to freedom and personal inviolability. The state-legal mechanism for ensuring human rights under martial law in Ukraine consists primarily of regulatory legal acts aimed at regulating relations in this area. The second element of the state-legal mechanism can be identified as the subjects whose competence includes carrying out activities to ensure human rights. This activity can be either a primary or additional function of these subjects.

The status of these subjects may be general (if ensuring human rights is not their primary function) or special (if the subject operates with the specific purpose of implementing this function). The subjects responsible for ensuring human rights can be state authorities, local self-government bodies, their officials and/or employees with the appropriate subject matter competence. Additionally, physical and legal entities not endowed with executive powers (such as lawyers, legal representatives, etc.) can also be subjects of human rights protection. Under martial law, the subjects responsible for ensuring human rights are primarily authorized state bodies and their officials. This particularly concerns the President of Ukraine who is the guarantor of state sovereignty, territorial integrity of Ukraine, adherence to the Constitution of Ukraine, and the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens according to part two of Article 102 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1].

Among the subjects responsible for ensuring human rights, it is appropriate to mention the courts, their task is to ensure the right to a fair trial for everyone and to respect other rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, as well as international agreements, the mandatory nature of which has been approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. This task is carried out by the court through the administration of justice based on the rule of law (Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and Status of Judges") [2].

According to Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," the subjects responsible for ensuring human rights are military administrations, which can be established as temporary state bodies "in

territories where martial law has been declared, to ensure the functioning of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, together with military command to implement and enforce measures of the legal regime of martial law, defense, civil protection, public safety and order, protection of critical infrastructure, and safeguarding the rights, freedoms, and lawful interests of citizens" [3]. The UN Human Rights Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) [10] highlights the violations of human rights resulting from Russia's armed aggression and points out the lack of a national strategy for the protection of civilians in armed conflicts for the period up to 2030 [4].

The draft of this Strategy is based on comprehensive protection of the civilian population in accordance with international standards and aims to prevent and minimize harm to civilians in armed conflicts and from the use of force against them by implementing a coordinated, consistent, and comprehensive approach to civilian protection in the activities of all state bodies of Ukraine, aimed at safeguarding human rights and freedoms in the context of armed conflicts. The absence of such a program document and the corresponding coordination and organization of its implementation by the authorities is one of the negative factors influencing the security environment and the occurrence of terrible consequences, namely, international crimes and violations of international criminal and humanitarian law (including crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide) following the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine [5, p. 113-114]. The analysis of the current legislation in the field of ensuring human rights under martial law allows for the identification of regulatory legal acts aimed at regulating specific areas of societal and state life during this challenging time. In particular, this refers to the laws of Ukraine "On the Organization of Labor Relations Under Martial Law" [6].

The current state of legal regulation of relations in the field of ensuring human rights under martial law cannot be considered satisfactory, given the fragmentation and scattered nature of the regulatory framework. This highlights the relevance of the problem of creating a system for the protection of civilians and ensuring human rights under martial law.

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## **STRENGTH DEVELOPMENT IN THE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL TRAINING OF FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS**

Physical training of future police officers is an organized process of their motor activity, which is carried out with the aim of optimizing the development of their physical qualities. It is well known that there are five physical qualities of a person: endurance, speed, strength, flexibility and agility [1, p. 7]. There is no doubt that each of them is of great importance in the system of physical training of future police officers.

A sufficient level of developing main physical qualities (strength, speed, agility, flexibility, endurance) is a component of physical readiness of a police officer, and therefore priority should be given to their development during physical training classes. It is quite obvious that within the scope of the presented work we cannot consider the features of developing all the mentioned physical qualities of future police officers, that is why we will focus on the features of developing strength.

Strength is the ability to overcome external resistance or counteract it with the help of muscular effort. The main factor in the manifestation of strength is muscular tension. At the same time, the mass of a person's body plays an important role in it. In this regard, we distinguish the following:

absolute strength is assessed by overcoming the object load of maximum weight (bar) or by dynamometer indicators;

relative strength is assessed by the same parameters, but based on 1 kg of one's own body weight [2, p. 21].

The main means of developing strength are strength and weight training, which play an important role in the physical training of police officers, as they help to develop muscular strength, endurance and the ability to cope with various physical loads in their work.

In the special literature, there is a large number of methods for developing strength qualities, varieties (types) of training that can be used in strength and weight training of police officers [3, p. 51-59; 4, p. 292; 5, p. 41; 6, p. 195], the analysis and generalization of which allow us to combine them into the following groups of exercises:

1. Exercises with one's own body weight, which include exercises such as squats, flexion-extension of arms in a supine position, pull-ups, flexion-extension of arms on the parallel bars, etc. They can be effective for developing overall strength and muscular endurance.

2. Exercises with dumbbells and a barbell allow you to change the load and do a variety of exercises, such as barbell press, deadlift, exercises for arms and shoulders.

3. Functional training, which includes exercises that simulate movements that may be required in the daily work of a police officer, such as lifting and moving objects, jumping over obstacles, changing direction, etc.

4. Complex training, which includes different types of exercises that provide comprehensive development of muscles and functional skills, e.g. using the capabilities of CrossFit.

5. Training on racks and parallel bars, which helps to improve muscle stability and the ability to control one's own body in different positions.

6. Training on different surfaces, which involves working on uneven surfaces, such as sand, soil, which helps to improve reaction and balance.

7. Exercises with changing the load, number of repetitions and intensity of training to avoid addiction and maintain the development of strength exercises. By gradually increasing the weight, training volume and intensity future police officers can improve their physical fitness and achieve new goals.

Training should be adapted to the individual capabilities and physical condition of the persons developing their physical qualities. That is why the issue of developing appropriate personalized training programs for future police officers is of particular importance.

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## **COUNTERING CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN UKRAINE**

Conflict-related sexual violence is one of the most brutal means of warfare, used to terrorize civilians, destroy social structures, and demoralize the enemy. Despite numerous international initiatives and legal mechanisms, this problem remains relevant in many regions of the world. In the context of Russian war of aggression against Ukraine this issue takes on special relevance.

The basis for combating conflict-related sexual violence is International Humanitarian Law and International Criminal Law. The key documents in this area are the following:

- The Geneva Conventions (1949) and their Additional Protocols;
- The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998);
- UN Security Council Resolutions, including 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and others;
- The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) [1].

The above-mentioned international documents recognize this type of atrocity as a war crime, a crime against humanity, and in some cases as an element of genocide.

Conflict-related sexual violence is commonly understood as a rape of women and girls in wartime. However, as defined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, it is a multifaceted phenomenon and, in addition to rape, includes sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity [2]. While women and girls are indeed the primary targets of conflict-related sexual violence, it is also strategically used against men and boys, often with the aim of destroying entire communities by destroying the social fabric [1].

Prosecuting perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence is an important step in fighting impunity. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and the Special Court for Sierra Leone have established important legal precedents for the condemnation of sexual violence as a war crime [3].

In 2024 Ukraine ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court which strengthened criminal liability and victim protection of conflict-related sexual violence. Ukraine accordingly implemented provision on the responsibility of commanders and other superiors to the Article 31-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, rape and other forms of sexual violence have been outlined as forms of genocide in the Note to the Article 442 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, sexual violence was included to the definition of the crimes against humanity in the Article 442-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Criminal liability for sexual violence as a form of the war crime is provided by the Article 438 the Criminal Code of Ukraine [4].

In November 2024 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine also adopted the Law «On the legal and social protection of persons affected by sexual violence associated with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, and the provision of urgent interim reparations to them» [5]. This regulatory legal act became an important step in ensuring rights and freedoms of persons who have been subjected to sexual violence in wartime. It established basic principles of the state policy on ensuring rights, providing support and remedies to persons who suffered sexual violence as a result of military actions of the Russian Federation, including recognition of the status of a victim of conflict-related sexual violence, providing urgent interim reparations, temporary shelter, legal aid to the victims [5]. It is important to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of this law, including the creation of appropriate institutional mechanisms, training of specialists and informing the public about the rights provided of the victims of conflict-related sexual violence.

Addressing conflict-related sexual violence requires a comprehensive approach that includes legal, social and humanitarian aspects. International organizations, military, law enforcement and civil society play an important role in this process. Strengthening accountability for such crimes and effective implementation of human rights protection mechanisms are necessary

conditions for countering this criminal phenomenon, reducing risk to civil population and ensuring justice for the victims.

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## **PUBLIC INITIATIVES AS PART OF THE PUBLIC ORDER SYSTEM**

Civic initiatives as part of the public order system is extremely important as it highlights the role of active participation of citizens in maintaining law and order and ensuring security at the local level. In this context, civil initiatives can become not only an important element in interaction with law enforcement agencies, but also a real factor in changing the situation for the better. Civic patrols and local initiatives. Civic patrols are

groups of citizens who organize themselves to patrol their neighborhoods in order to prevent crimes and increase the level of security. Their role is not to replace the police, but to support law enforcement agencies, inform about possible threats, and provide assistance in cases of emergency situations [1].

Community safety programs and cooperation with the police: Recently, many cities have actively developed cooperation programs between the police and local communities. This includes the establishment of safety committees, community councils or special contact platforms where citizens can report crimes, violations or abnormal behaviour, and discuss safety issues with law enforcement officers [2].

Civil society organisations and their impact on law enforcement: Civil society organisations can play an important role in educating citizens about the rules of conduct, legal aspects of safety and in organising awareness campaigns. For example, organisations working to prevent domestic violence or to disseminate information about citizens' rights and responsibilities [3].

We will also mention some of the challenges that may arise when implementing civil society initiatives in the field of public order. This may be a question of legal liability of civic activists, as well as distrust of law enforcement agencies in such initiatives. Sometimes problems arise due to insufficient preparation of citizens for real threats, as well as possible conflicts with local residents.

An important aspect of effectiveness of police work is cooperation is transparency. When civic initiatives work openly, exchange information and establish feedback with law enforcement agencies, this allows for the establishment of strong relationships of trust between citizens and the police, which is the basis for ensuring stable public order. For a long time, the adoption of important state decisions for society was closed to the public. Important information for society was often obtained by state bodies late or was not available at all. At the same time, almost any information can be recognized as confidential and is not subject to disclosure. The transparency of police activities is considered a democratic form of interaction between the state and society, the essence of which is set out in Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" and is carried out by constantly informing state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as the public, about their activities in the field of protection and defense of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, ensuring public safety and order. The police must ensure access to public information that it possesses in the manner and in accordance with the requirements specified by law. The police may publish (distribute) information with limited access only in the case and in the manner specified by law. Draft regulatory legal acts on human rights and freedoms are subject to public discussion in the manner specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. It should be noted that the concepts of "openness" and "transparency" are not complete synonyms. Openness is a phenomenon of a communicative nature, which is the essence of the problem of interaction

between the police and the population. Transparency is characterized by the maximum possible, legally established and guaranteed availability for citizens of various kinds of reliable information about the activities of law enforcement agencies. The above principles of work are new for the law enforcement system. Not every employee is psychologically ready to fully use openness and transparency in their daily activities [4].

Law enforcement in contemporary democracies depends on ensuring the police adhere to the law. This is crucial for upholding the law and carrying out tasks correctly. Additionally, it contributes to developing public trust, which is critical for efficient law enforcement. Public trust in police departments is increased when they are transparent and truthful, which fosters more respect and collaboration.

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## **THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SHAPING POLICE STANDARDS IN ARMED CONFLICTS**

International organizations play a critical role in establishing, promoting, and monitoring police standards during armed conflicts. These standards are essential to protect civilians, maintain law and order, and uphold international humanitarian law. This article examines the contribution of key organizations such as the United Nations (UN), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and regional bodies in defining police mandates, providing training, and ensuring accountability. It also discusses challenges faced in enforcing these standards in complex conflict zones and offers recommendations for enhancing their efficacy.

Armed conflicts disrupt societal structures, often leaving civilian populations vulnerable to violence and insecurity. In such scenarios, the role of police forces becomes increasingly complex, involving tasks such as preventing human rights abuses, maintaining public order, and supporting humanitarian efforts. International organizations have emerged as pivotal actors in shaping the standards and frameworks that guide police operations during armed conflicts. By setting legal norms, offering technical assistance, and ensuring oversight, these organizations aim to create a balance between security and justice.

The UN, through its peacekeeping operations and specialized agencies, plays a significant role in formulating and implementing police standards in armed conflicts. The UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO) often deploys Formed Police Units (FPUs) within peacekeeping missions. These units are trained to operate in volatile environments while adhering to international human rights and humanitarian law. UN police officers are guided by the *UN Police Policy on Protection of Civilians*, which emphasizes safeguarding vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, from violence.

The UN also develops training modules that focus on the ethical use of force, conflict resolution, and community-oriented policing. These guidelines are disseminated through the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and regional training centers. INTERPOL facilitates transnational cooperation among police forces during armed conflicts. Its databases and communication networks assist in tracking war crimes suspects, combating human trafficking, and curbing illicit arms trade. INTERPOL's tools, such as Red Notices, play a crucial role in locating and apprehending individuals accused of violating international law during conflicts. Regional bodies like the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), and the Organization of

American States (OAS) contribute to police standardization in conflict-affected regions. The AU's African Standby Force, for instance, includes police components trained to handle post-conflict stabilization and civilian protection. The EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions often involve police training and mentoring programs aimed at rebuilding local law enforcement capabilities.

International organizations are indispensable in shaping and enforcing police standards in armed conflicts. Their efforts to promote justice, protect civilians, and rebuild law enforcement capabilities are critical for achieving long-term stability in conflict-affected regions. However, addressing the challenges of fragmented authority, resource constraints, and accountability is essential to ensure the effectiveness of these interventions. A collaborative and adaptive approach will be key to enhancing the role of police forces in safeguarding peace and security in the modern world.

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### **RESTRICTIONS OF HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The russian-Ukrainian war began in 2014 when Russia occupied Crimea and deployed its troops in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. However, it was only during the full-scale invasion that the President of Ukraine declared martial law. According to Presidential Decree No. 64/2022, 'On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine,' certain restrictions on human and civil rights, as well as on the rights of legal entities, were imposed to the extent necessary to ensure the possibility of introducing and implementing measures of the martial law regime. According to this decree, the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, as provided for in Articles 30-34, 38, 39, 41-44, 53, may be restricted [1].

According to part one of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine 'On the Legal Regime of Martial Law', martial law is a special legal regime introduced in the event of an armed attack or threat of an armed attack on the territory of

Ukraine or in some regions of Ukraine and provides for the granting of the necessary powers to avert the threat, repel the armed attack, ensure state security and eliminate threats to the independence and territorial integrity of the Ukrainian state [2].

In accordance with Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine ‘On the Legal Regime of Martial Law’, the military command, independently or with the involvement of executive state authorities or local self-government bodies, may introduce certain restrictions to ensure security during martial law [2].

The following main restrictions are currently in place in Ukraine during martial law:

1) Curfew – a ban on street movement at certain times of the day without special permits. It is important not to violate it, and not to leave your home without an urgent need, as violating the curfew may harm you personally and the military defending certain settlements;

2) Exercise of the right to expropriate private property by the Law of Ukraine ‘On the Transfer, Expropriation or Seizure of Property in the Legal Regime of Martial Law or a State of Emergency’ [3];

3) Prohibition of actions and mass gatherings. Currently, such actions or gatherings may pose a possible danger due to the large number of saboteurs and looters;

4) Strengthening the protection of strategic facilities. This was introduced because of the massive missile strikes that have been carried out against such facilities, as well as residential buildings and educational and medical institutions.

5) Introduction of a special regime for entry and exit, restrictions on the freedom of movement of citizens and vehicles;

6) Checking documents and inspecting belongings, luggage, cargo, and private property. It should be understood that under martial law, this is legal and necessary for the security of society;

7) Use of labour resources of enterprises, institutions, and organisations of all forms of ownership;

8) Introduce a ban on trade in certain goods. For example, a ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages until a specified time, which is currently in force in most regions of our country, as well as a ban on the sale of weapons, chemicals, and poisons.

Also, during martial law, it is prohibited to amend the Constitution (Article 157 of the Constitution of Ukraine) [4], to hold any kind of elections, national and local referendums (Part 1 of Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine ‘On the Legal Regime of Martial Law’) [2], and for conscripts and persons liable for military service to change their place of residence without the knowledge of the military command (Part 4 of Article 37 of the Law of Ukraine ‘On Military Duty and Military Service’) [5].

Thus, analysing the current legislation, it can be concluded that restrictions on rights and freedoms under martial law do not concern the

fundamental rights of citizens, but only to the extent necessary to ensure national security and defence, limited in scope and time and by the relevant legal acts.

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#### **TECHNICAL FIXATION: AUXILIARY ASPECT IN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIVE ACTIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION**

In the era of digitalization, it is worth noting that recording with the help of photo or video shooting plays an essential role in modern criminal proceedings. It can be decisive for establishing the circumstances of a crime, identifying persons involved in it, and collecting other evidence. A remarkable aspect is that nowadays, it is a particular aspect of proof, thanks to this auxiliary aspect of evidence, that digitalization receives priority in the pre-trial investigation, even displacing other procedural actions. Actualizing this topic and considering it in the context of Ukraine and the legal regime in which it is, namely martial law, then specifically technical fixation and all procedural actions performed with its help are objectively rational and decisive. The result is a high degree of admissibility in court proceedings based on objective circumstances, such as memory or subjective perception of the participants in the investigative action.

Starting this topic, I want to note that not all technical means or devices can be recorded; this is the first feature. For the admissibility and acceptance of all evidence by the court and the legality of all procedural actions, unique,

most importantly, licensed devices are required, with which the investigator will conduct procedural actions. Most of the features and legal regulations regarding technical fixation were provided by Ukrainian legislation, which allows us to conclude that the criminal procedure branch of law is progressive. In the main regulatory legal act, namely the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, there is Chapter V, which is called Fixation of Criminal Proceedings, and it contains a specific article that regulates the main topic of this thesis - Article 107, «The use of technical means of recording criminal proceedings» [1].

Continuing the topic, I emphasize the main positive aspects: Technical recording helps ensure objectivity and completeness of the course reflection and results of investigative actions. With the help of technical means, it is possible to record all important details that may be missed during the usual description or logging. Materials obtained with this auxiliary aspect (photographs, video recordings, audio recordings, digital data, etc.) can be used as evidence in court. They have significant evidentiary power, and with the beginning of the full-scale invasion, they are almost the primary way to conduct investigative actions and prove them because, with the help of those devices with the function of photo-video-filming, the Ukrainian side records crimes on the part of the russian occupiers in the form of executions of Ukrainian prisoners of war. Technical recording allows for a more detailed analysis and study of the information obtained. For example, video recordings can identify individuals, establish the sequence of events, analyze participants' behaviour, etc. The primary function of this auxiliary device at any time is to control the legality of investigative actions. The recordings can be used to verify the legitimacy of the actions of investigators and other participants in the process [2]. In addition to the positive aspects, there is a relatively broad classification of technical fixation:

**Photo and video shooting:** A fundamental aspect used to record the scene, material evidence, the course of investigative actions, etc.

**Audio recording:** It is used to record the explanations of witnesses, victims, suspects, as well as to record telephone conversations if it is provided for by law.

**Digital technology:** The use of computers, mobile devices, and other equipment to collect, process, and store digital information that may be relevant to a case. In the era of the russian-Ukrainian war, recording with the help of drones and satellite images [3].

Summing up, it should be said that the technical recording of investigative actions ensures the accuracy, objectivity and reliability of the collected evidence base, contributes to establishing the truth in criminal proceedings, and minimizes the possibility of distortion or loss of information. The use of technical means during the pre-trial investigation is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (CPC) and other regulatory legal

acts. Thus, technical fixation is integral to effective crime investigation and fair trial.

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#### **CURRENT ISSUES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The effective operation of law enforcement agencies depends on the proper training of their personnel, including both physical and psychological readiness, the ability to operate under extreme conditions, and adaptation to new methods and tactics to counter threats.

Students of higher educational institutions receive legal education. The training of lawyers is carried out at the initial short cycle, first bachelor's and second master's levels of higher education and meets the standards of legal education, in particular, the standards of higher education and educational activities in the specialties of law and international law. In addition, the system of special physical training provides a good level of security for the National Police of Ukraine.

The major tasks are to increase the efficiency of the personnel and improve their work under maximum stress. Of particular importance is improving the physical fitness of law enforcement officers, which is a successful factor in performing their duties. Law enforcement officers must acquire specialized skills every day. They need to acquire a combat nature to be able to work even with limited resources and risks and threats. There is also an urgent need to strengthen the methods and programs of physical training. It is important for law enforcement officers to study the best practices of other countries in organizing physical training under martial law.

The main need is to improve the legal framework regulating physical training in law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement officers should also be motivated to maintain a good level of physical fitness. For example, the most important aspects of improving physical fitness are improving the qualifications of physical fitness instructors. It is important to create good conditions for regular physical activity. Special attention should be paid to the psychological training of police officers, as martial law increases the level of stress.

The full-scale war has significantly affected the work of the National Police of Ukraine. Police officers take part in combat operations, carry out stabilization activities in the de-occupied territories and police tasks under martial law, often facing excessive physical exertion. This is due to the performance of official tasks, carrying equipment weighing 15-30 kg, and insufficient time for recovery. These challenges call for a review of measures to develop the physical qualities and skills of police officers, taking into account the specifics of their work. In this connection, it is advisable to introduce NATO standards into the physical training system.

The introduction of martial law in Ukraine in 2022, which provides for the involvement of the National Police, has revealed a partial readiness of police officers to perform such tasks. This is due to the lack of basic knowledge and skills in the field of general military training. Now the officers of the National Police of Ukraine are directly involved in combat operations, carry out stabilization activities in the de-occupied territories, and perform police tasks under martial law. These tasks include ensuring public safety and order, combating sabotage groups, identifying collaborators, etc. The performance of these functions, which are often not specific to the police, requires police officers to have special knowledge and skills to implement them.

During the period of martial law, an important aspect is the expansion of the powers of the National Police of Ukraine to use weapons. According to the new legislation, the National Police of Ukraine was authorized to use coercive measures, including the use of weapons, against persons involved in armed aggression against Ukraine without complying with previously established requirements and restrictions.

The specifics of police service under martial law, such as document checks, manning checkpoints, protecting critical infrastructure, and maintaining order at mass events, pose increased risks.

Martial law in Ukraine has revealed deficiencies in the training of the national police, particularly in the area of general military skills. Police officers are performing tasks that are not specific to them, often involving increased risk and physical exertion. This calls for improved approaches to their training.

Ensuring a high level of law enforcement readiness is the most important task of modern training. The latest technologies play an important

role in increasing the efficiency of law enforcement agencies. A key factor is good adaptation of training programs, which ensures a flexible mindset and a willingness to learn of law enforcement.

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#### **TOPICAL ISSUES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Professional training of members of investigative teams is carried out in peacetime. Usually, professional training in peacetime for employees who are members of investigative teams is carried out separately at the relevant structural units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine. At the same time, joint training sessions involving representatives of the National Police of Ukraine and sectoral departments of the MIA of Ukraine, in particular the Border Guard Service of the MIA of Ukraine, the Migration Service of Ukraine, the SES of Ukraine and structural units, representatives and specialists of other ministries and agencies are not conducted, limited to one-time invitations (and then only to some of their representatives) to such types of training on interaction issues that should be addressed during preparation in peacetime and in case of martial law.

In Ukraine, martial law is defined as a special legal regime introduced in case of a threat to national security. Proposals for the introduction of martial law in Ukraine or in certain areas of Ukraine are submitted to the President of Ukraine by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. After

considering these proposals, the President of Ukraine issues a decree on the introduction of martial law [1].

The law enforcement agencies 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; collect biometric data of persons in accordance with parts 42, 43, 45 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [3].

One of the areas of training that should be considered is the specifics of maintaining the secrecy and confidentiality of investigative proceedings and information security, which should be conducted with the participation of the SSU, cyber police and officials of sensitive police units. For example, certain politicians, heads of certain agencies, representatives of the media, etc., publish on Internet sites that we consider classified information about the extent, manner of receiving and forwarding military and other assistance from our country's partners, as well as certain strategic and tactical military and law enforcement information, while martial law is currently in effect. Another important area of professional training should be the improvement of cooperation with forensic experts, employees of specialized institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Security Service, representatives of explosive, pioneer and pyrotechnic units, as well as specialists from other agencies [1, p. 8].

Pre-designed planned activities, tested in practical exercises with personnel, as close as possible to the actual operational situation, are the key to the effective operation of internal affairs agencies under martial law. Standard reusable plans make it possible to save time by developing managerial decisions, choosing the best options and procedures, pre-calculating forces and means, and preparing personnel for martial law operations.

The psychological training of personnel, special physical and professional training and hardening are of great importance.

Given the high general preparedness of personnel to act under martial law, even a sudden, unpredictable occurrence of emergencies will not put the internal affairs agency in a difficult situation. Preparing a standard plan for the introduction of martial law, for example, organizing search operations in the event of an armed criminal group, requires a certain amount of experience on the part of the head, knowledge of the specifics of the area, analysis of the operational situation, etc.

As a rule, the development of a standard plan takes place in four stages: preparatory; direct development of the plan; its coordination, adjustment, approval; and communication to executors.

Within the framework of the law of war, extensivitie of a mimistie and plia cocive meals, the plica make which is reserved mainly for the police [2].

Thus, the effectiveness of the forms and methods of martial law enforcement largely depends on the flexibility and dynamism of the use of forces and means of internal affairs bodies. At the same time, it is important is to improve the forms and methods of interaction between the police and the public in ensuring the martial law regime.

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

Ukraine's constitutional framework states that ‘a person, his or her life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value. Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and direction of the state's activities. The state is accountable to the individual for its activities. The approval and ensuring of human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state’ [1].

In the course of performing its tasks, the National Police of Ukraine shall ensure observance of human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, as well as international treaties of Ukraine. Restriction of human rights and freedoms is allowed only on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure established by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, when necessary and to the extent required to perform police tasks. It is important to emphasise that measures restricting human rights and freedoms should be immediately terminated if the purpose of such measures is achieved or there is no need for their further application [2].

In accordance with paragraph 24 of part one of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine ‘On the National Police’, the police participate in ensuring and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law or a state of emergency ... in case of their introduction throughout Ukraine or in a

particular area [2]. The measures of the legal regime of martial law are provided for by the Law of Ukraine 'On the Legal Regime of Martial Law' [3]. Particularly noteworthy are the following measures in which police officers are actively involved: evacuating civilians and organizing and controlling the transport of humanitarian goods to the areas where they are most needed, as well as ensuring their movement through potentially dangerous areas.

Special units called 'White Angels', which operate under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, carry out rescue operations, evacuate people from active hostilities, transport the wounded to hospitals and deliver humanitarian aid. According to the Minister of Internal Affairs: 'Over two years of work, White Angels have rescued almost 10,000 people from the hottest spots. More than 1,000 of them are children. They have delivered more than 500 seriously injured and sick people to hospitals and transported more than 700 tones of humanitarian aid' [4].

A special role is played by police officers at checkpoints, where they check documents, vehicles and cargo, detect sabotage and reconnaissance groups, illegal weapons trafficking, and monitor curfew compliance. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1455 of 29 December 2021, the National Police of Ukraine performs the following functions:

- Control over compliance with the special regime of movement
- Ensuring public order
- Interaction with military administrations and command [5].

On the same day, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 1456 'On Approval of the Procedure for Checking Documents of Persons, Inspection of Things, Vehicles, Luggage and Cargo, Office Premises and Housing of Citizens in the Course of Ensuring the Measures of the Legal Regime of Martial Law'. According to paragraph 5 of this Procedure, the right to check documents, inspect belongings, vehicles, luggage, cargo, office premises and housing of citizens is granted to authorised persons designated by the commandant's order [6]. Based on this resolution, the National Police of Ukraine performs the following functions:

- Verification of documents - Authorised police officers have the right to require persons to present identification documents confirming their citizenship of Ukraine or special status.
- Inspection of belongings and vehicles - Police officers inspect personal belongings, luggage, and cargo, as well as vehicles, to identify items or materials whose movement is prohibited or restricted.
- Inspection of office premises and residences of citizens - in cases stipulated by law, police officers have the right to inspect office premises and residences of citizens to ensure the implementation of martial law measures.

Thus, the legal support for the activities of the National Police of Ukraine under martial law is comprehensive and includes both the protection

of the rights and freedoms of citizens and the performance of special tasks to maintain public order and national security. The Police operate in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine 'On the National Police', the Law 'On the Legal Regime of Martial Law', and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Its functions are significantly expanded in times of war. Thus, the National Police performs a dual role: on the one hand, it protects human rights, and on the other hand, it acts as an element of the state's defense and security system.

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#### **SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN ARMED CONFLICT: COMPREHENSIVE EXPERTISE AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS' RIGHTS**

In armed conflict, sexual violence is one of the most serious human rights violations. It is considered a sexual crime or the threat of it, and can be used as a tool of torture to obtain information, punish, intimidate, or as a method of destroying national, ethnic, racial, or religious groups.

Sexual crimes not only cause physical and psychological harm to victims, but also create significant legal and social problems for countries where conflicts occur. In this regard, comprehensive expertise is essential, capable of providing an objective assessment of such crimes, guaranteeing the rights of victims and contributing to the punishment of perpetrators. A comprehensive examination of cases of sexual violence in wartime involves the involvement of specialists from various fields, such as medicine, psychiatry, psychology and law. Its goal is to ensure a comprehensive investigation of the crime, including the identification of the physical and psychological consequences of the violence, an analysis of the circumstances of the crime, and a legal assessment of the perpetrator's actions.

The medical component of the examination includes an examination of the victim to document physical injuries and establish the fact of violence. The psychiatric and psychological components focus on studying the mental state of the victim, identifying post-traumatic stress disorder and other psychological consequences. The legal aspect consists in assessing the compliance of the crime with legal norms and its qualification.

International human rights organizations use a broad definition of sexual violence that recognizes that while women and girls are the primary victims of sexual crimes in conflict, men and boys can also be victims of sexual violence. It is important for human rights to ensure that such investigations are conducted in accordance with international standards. This applies to both the process of conducting investigations and the protection of victims at all stages, from the filing of a complaint to the trial. International law, in particular the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, recognizes sexual violence as a war crime, which requires effective national legal mechanisms [1].

One of the key aspects of legal regulation is access to justice for victims. In war situations, there are often barriers to seeking help - fear of stigmatization, distrust of the legal system, lack of proper support. Therefore, it is important to adapt national legislation to international standards and provide guarantees of legal assistance and protection for victims. The stigmatization of victims of sexual violence is a serious obstacle to ensuring their rights. Victims often fear public condemnation and face rejection even from their closest circle. This can lead to avoidance of seeking medical or legal help, which complicates the fight against sexual crimes in armed conflict.

To overcome these barriers, it is important to conduct educational campaigns aimed at raising public awareness of the rights of victims and the

need for their protection. It is equally important to ensure that victims have access to psychological support and rehabilitation services [3].

An important aspect of combating sexual violence during armed conflict is the implementation of preventive measures. Prevention of such crimes should cover the following main areas: risk reduction (strengthening the physical protection and security of the population); legal and political solutions (fighting impunity for sexual violence); access to resources (ensuring safe access to basic socio-economic resources); and capacity building (promoting the development of economic, educational and social opportunities in the conflict zone) [1].

Effective legal regulation should ensure not only the punishment of the guilty, but also the provision of comprehensive assistance to victims, including legal protection, medical and psychological rehabilitation. It is necessary to create specialized centers that will provide victims with comprehensive support, including legal advice, medical assistance and psychological rehabilitation. It is also important to improve the mechanisms of state protection of witnesses and victims of crimes so that they are not subjected to additional pressure or threats during their participation in investigative and judicial processes.

Since sexual violence in wartime is a global problem, international cooperation is a key element in combating this phenomenon. Ukraine is actively implementing international standards into its legislation, which will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of protecting the rights of victims. International organizations, in particular the UN and the International Criminal Court, provide recommendations on organizing effective expert assessments and protecting victims, which can be adapted to national conditions.

In conclusion, it can be argued that comprehensive expertise in cases of sexual violence during war is critical to ensuring justice and protecting the rights of victims. Effective legal regulation requires harmonizing national procedures with international standards, ensuring access to justice, overcoming stigmatization and providing comprehensive assistance to victims. International cooperation plays a key role in this process, contributing to the adaptation of best practices and increasing the effectiveness of national protection mechanisms.

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## **CHALLENGES AND MECHANISMS FOR PROTECTING CITIZENS' CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN THE ARMED CONFLICT**

The introduction of martial law in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, in response to the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation, had a significant impact on the functioning of government institutions, including the National Police. In light of new threats and challenges, the police were required to quickly adjust their powers and expand their responsibilities. These changes became the foundation for ensuring the effective operation of the police under emergency conditions, as stipulated in Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1, p. 5].

Armed conflict is an extraordinary situation that presents law enforcement agencies, particularly the police, with a range of new challenges in ensuring human rights. Violations of rights, arising from restrictions on freedom, violence, unlawful detentions, and other forms of discrimination, require special attention and the development of effective protection mechanisms. In times of war, the police must not only maintain public order but also actively work to ensure the respect for fundamental human rights, which are part of the constitutional guarantees of citizens [2, p. 142-157].

One of the main tasks of the police in wartime is to minimize human rights violations. This includes maintaining public order during mass protests, evacuations, and restrictions on movement. The police must also ensure citizens' rights to safety, life, and dignity, which is especially important during armed conflicts. At the same time, it is necessary to prevent unlawful detentions, torture, and violence against civilians [3, p. 121-134].

In a state of martial law restrictions on rights and freedoms are often imposed affecting freedom of movement, assembly, and expression. The police must operate within the law, avoiding abuses in the enforcement of these restrictions. Emergency measures often create uncertainty in the legal situation, making it more difficult for the police to carry out their duties without violating human rights [4, p. 250-256].

Due to the additional functions that the police must perform in wartime there is a risk of law enforcement agencies becoming overloaded which can

lead to violations of citizens' rights. Therefore, it is important to create effective mechanisms for monitoring and supervising police activities, including the involvement of independent monitoring organizations that can record cases of violations [2, p. 189-203].

Taking into account international humanitarian law and human rights standards is an important mechanism for ensuring a balance between the need to maintain security and the protection of human rights. In addition, it is important to continuously train and improve the skills of law enforcement officers on human rights issues, particularly in the context of conflict situations [4, p. 270-285].

In the difficult conditions of military conflict, the role of the police in ensuring human rights becomes extremely important. Despite numerous challenges, the police must act within the framework of the Constitution and international standards to ensure the protection of fundamental rights of citizens, such as the right to life, liberty and security. With effective protection mechanisms and constant monitoring, it is possible to achieve a balance between security and human rights even during periods of martial law [5, p. 158].

So, law enforcement officials play a key role in society, serving and protecting the people and upholding the law. That role is valid at all times, including periods of armed conflicts and other situations of violence.

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## **USE OF CURRENT TECHNOLOGIES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO PREVENT CRIME**

The use of modern technologies in law enforcement agencies plays an important role in preventing crimes, contributing to strengthening public safety and maintaining law and order. Innovative approaches can significantly increase the efficiency of the work of internal affairs bodies, contributing to reducing the level of crime and rapid operational response to crimes. In this context, technologies have a significant impact both on the stage of prevention and on the process of investigating criminal offenses.

One of the key areas that we have investigated is the use of modern technologies, namely video surveillance systems equipped with face and license plate recognition. Such systems are already successfully used to monitor public places, identify suspicious persons and vehicles, which helps to increase the level of security.

For example, in Kyiv, since 2002, the "Safe City" system has been implemented, which allows citizens to monitor the situation in the city, law enforcement officers to receive operational information about events on the streets, and also provides an evidentiary base for investigating crimes [4].

The second innovative tool is the use of artificial intelligence (AI) to analyze large amounts of data. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science focused on creating intelligent machines or systems that are capable of performing tasks that usually require human intelligence. Artificial intelligence systems are developed to learn from their own experience, identify patterns, and make decisions based on input data [8]. AI systems help to predict potential offenses based on the analysis of behavioral patterns and historical data. This allows for the timely development of preventive measures aimed at preventing crimes. According to Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", law enforcement agencies have the right to use analytical platforms that process information in an automated mode to ensure law and order [3]. Also, cybersecurity technologies used in the fight against cybercrime play an important role. The use of modern antivirus programs and network traffic analysis systems allows law enforcement agencies to detect and neutralize threats in cyberspace. According to the "Decision on Implementing the Plan of the Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine", ensuring cyber protection is one of the key priorities of law enforcement agencies [7].

The fourth significant breakthrough in law enforcement is provided by a mobile application for citizens, namely "My Pol". It allows citizens to

promptly inform the police about offenses, receive consultations and interact with law enforcement officers [5]. Such tools contribute to the formation of trust between the population and law enforcement agencies.

In addition, the use of drones and geographic information systems (GIS), which have become increasingly common in police work, has become very relevant in our time. Drones are used to monitor the area during mass events, search for missing persons and patrol hard-to-reach areas [6]. GIS allows to create interactive crime maps, which helps to plan the activities of law enforcement officers depending on the level of threats in certain areas [1].

Along with it, the problem of legal regulating the use of modern technologies in law enforcement activities is important. To do this, it is necessary to improve the legislative framework that regulates the procedure for collecting, processing and protecting personal data, in particular, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Personal Data" [2]. Respect for human rights and prevention of abuse by law enforcement officers are key conditions for the effective use of technology.

Thus, modern technologies provide law enforcement agencies with new opportunities to prevent offenses. At the same time, their effective implementation requires proper legal regulation, sufficient funding and improving the level of qualification of employees. Only an optimal balance between the introduction of innovations and ensuring the principles of the rule of law can be achieved by observing these conditions.

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## **PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND HUMAN FREEDOMS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES AT A MILITARY CONFLICT ZONE**

Ensuring the protection of constitutional human rights during police operations in a conflict zone is one of the main challenges for law enforcement agencies today. War conditions can create a situation where it is necessary to restrict the rights of citizens to ensure security and order. The police must act in such a way as to provide stability and protection for the population within the framework of the law while maintaining a balance between security and fundamental human rights by the Constitution of Ukraine [1]. In connection with the introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine, the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, provided for in Articles 30 - 34, 38, 39, 41 - 44, and 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine, may be temporarily restricted for the period of the legal regime of Martial Law, as well as temporary restrictions on the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities within the limits and scope necessary to ensure the possibility of introducing and implementing measures of the legal regime of Martial Law, which are provided for in Part One of Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" (Clause 3 of the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 24, 2022 No. 64 "On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine") [3]. Restrictions on rights must be legal and lawful to prevent abuse of official authority or the legality of the actions of an employee of the National Police of Ukraine.

During armed conflict, police officers must comply with international humanitarian law standards that require the protection of civilians from violence and ill-treatment [2]. In particular, following the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, which oblige parties to an armed conflict to protect civilians (Articles 27, 31-33), as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the Convention against Torture (1984), which prohibit ill-treatment of civilians and oblige parties to the conflict to respect their rights and freedoms. The National Police of Ukraine ensures compliance with the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions by protecting civilians, maintaining law and order, and documenting war crimes. Police officers act under international humanitarian law, investigating crimes against civilians, including torture, murder, deportation, and others.

The use of force for offences should be carried out only within the framework of the law, with strict observance of procedural guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms. By the Constitution of Ukraine, the European Convention on Human Rights and the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the use of force by law enforcement officers is allowed only within the limits of necessity, proportionality and legality while ensuring control and accountability. For this purpose, special training of police officers is provided, which includes training in international humanitarian law, conflict de-escalation tactics, ethical standards and human rights to prevent crimes such as violence, torture, looting, robbery, unlawful deprivation of liberty and other situations. A police officer must be able to respond to violations of the rights of civilians adequately and take measures to prevent such offences, using legal methods to stop them, record evidence, and bring perpetrators to justice. He must act impartially, cooperate with other law enforcement agencies and international organizations, and comply with legislation and international law norms to guarantee law and order and ensure human rights and freedoms.

So, summing up, we can say that the National Police of Ukraine plays a key role in ensuring the Constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and individuals both in conditions of military conflict and in peace.

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#### **INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OBSERVANCE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Problem statement. According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the National Police of Ukraine is a central executive body that serves society by ensuring the protection of human rights and

freedoms, combating crime, and maintaining public safety and order. In Article 2 of the Law, the tasks of the police include ensuring public safety and order. Along with the term “public safety”, the Law uses the terms “public safety” and “public order”. However, there are no definitions of these terms in this Law [2]. As noted in Wikipedia, the need to create a police force in Ukraine began to be discussed from the moment it declared independence, but real decisive steps in this direction began only in 2014. It should be noted that certain attempts in this direction were made back in 2012, but they were not crowned with success, since the then authorities did not aim to transform the militia from a repressive instrument of power into a service for the population, but instead envisaged a banal change of the name "militia" to "police" [1].

At the same time, the main goal of the activities of the National Police of Ukraine in conditions of martial law is to maintain public security and order in the conditions of the introduction of this regime, as well as to prevent and suppress offenses. At the same time, in conditions of martial law, almost all state institutions undergo changes in their powers, competences, rights and obligations, procedures and procedures. A significant number of changes have recently been made to the regulatory legal acts regulating the activities of the National Police of Ukraine, which regulate the functioning of this body during martial law. Thus, Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” has been supplemented by Part Four, which provides that during martial law, the police act in accordance with their purpose and specifics of their activities, taking into account those restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate 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”. In general, if we look at the changes in the legislation that related to the powers of the National Police, we can state that the scope of powers of police officers during martial law in Ukraine has significantly expanded. Under such circumstances, amendments were made to a number of legislative and subordinate regulatory legal acts of Ukraine, which regulated the organization and activities of the National Police of Ukraine. Thus, the powers of police officers were significantly expanded for the period of martial law in the course of their performance of such important tasks as: 1) ensuring public safety and order; 2) protecting human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state; 3) combating crime; 4) providing, within the limits determined by law, assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergency situations, require such assistance [3].

It should be noted that Section 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” has now undergone changes that relate to the powers of the police during martial law. This, in accordance with Clause 1. Part 1 of Article 32 of the Law, the police have been given the opportunity to check documents and record data contained in documents if a person has external signs similar to the external signs of a person who has voluntarily left a place for holding

prisoners of war. The police also have the right to stop vehicles if there is information indicating that the driver or passenger of the vehicle is a person who has voluntarily left the place for holding prisoners of war. According to the new wording of Article 40 of the Law, the police will be able to use in their activities such technical means as unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means of countering their use; specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including for identifying persons and license plates of vehicles. The police may attach their photo and video equipment, technical devices and technical means for detecting and/or recording offenses, as well as for detecting radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats, to uniforms, in/on unmanned aerial vehicles, official vehicles, vessels or other floating vehicles, including those that do not have color schemes, identification marks and inscriptions indicating belonging to the police, as well as mount/place them along the outer perimeter of roads and buildings. If necessary to repel an attack that threatens the life or health of a police officer or another person, and to eliminate danger in a state of extreme necessity or when detaining a person who has committed an offense and/or is resisting, a police officer has the right to use any available means, not only those special means provided for in Art. 45 of the Law (Part 5, Article 42). During martial law, a police officer has the right to apply coercive measures provided for in Article 42 of the Law in relation to persons participating in the Armed Aggression against Ukraine, without taking into account the requirements and prohibitions relating to the procedure for applying coercive measures, the procedure for using special means and the procedure for using firearms (Part 9, Article 42). In the event of the application of such coercion, as a result of which the said persons were caused bodily harm, mutilation, gunshot wound, the police officer must, if possible, orally or by means of communication, notify his immediate superior, who, if necessary, notifies the central police administration and the relevant prosecutor (Part 10, Article 42 of the Law). Conclusion. Thus, during the martial law in Ukraine, the powers of the National Police were significantly expanded by making appropriate amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”.

The constitutional goals and priorities of the entire state during the war have significant specificity. Defense of the state and defense of the Fatherland as constitutional values, on the one hand, closely interact with respect for individual human rights and freedoms, on the other hand, and cannot be opposed to each other, since the state of the second depends on the real provision of the first. At the same time, it is necessary that when expanding the powers of law enforcement agencies, including the police, during the period of martial law, the Supreme Council of Ukraine takes into account that the actual circumstances of the war or the conditions of martial law do not automatically constitute grounds for restricting the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens.

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### **ENSURING PUBLIC SECURITY DURING MARTIAL LAW: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS**

Public security remains a critical component of national security, particularly during periods of martial law. The legal framework in Ukraine establishes various entities responsible for maintaining order, protecting citizens, and ensuring stability. However, inconsistencies in legislative terminology, as well as the evolving security landscape, necessitate a closer examination of public security mechanisms. This article explores the legal foundations, statistical trends, and practical aspects of ensuring public security in Ukraine over the past six years.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine," national security encompasses the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic governance, and other vital national interests from real and potential threats. Public security is an integral part of this system, as it directly influences societal stability. The primary entities responsible for ensuring public security include law enforcement agencies, intelligence services, civil defense forces, and other institutions designated by the Constitution and national legislation [1].

The National Police of Ukraine, as per Article 2 of the Law "On the National Police of Ukraine," is mandated to provide services related to public

safety, crime prevention, and protection of human rights. During martial law, the scope of police duties expands significantly to include curfew enforcement, checkpoint operations, and heightened protection of critical infrastructure. Additionally, the National Guard of Ukraine, as outlined in Article 18 of the Law "On National Security of Ukraine," functions as a military force with law enforcement responsibilities, collaborating with police forces to maintain order [2].

Over the past six years, public security measures have undergone substantial transformations due to the ongoing conflict and geopolitical challenges facing Ukraine. Statistical data illustrates the increasing role of security forces in maintaining stability:

In 2018, law enforcement agencies recorded approximately 480,000 criminal offenses, with public security-related crimes constituting 28% of cases. By 2020, this figure had declined to 430,000, reflecting improvements in preventive policing strategies and technological advancements in surveillance [3].

However, the escalation of hostilities in 2022 led to a surge in security-related incidents, with over 600,000 reported crimes, including violations of curfew regulations and illegal arms possession.

In 2023, the number of reported security breaches decreased by 15%, largely due to enhanced coordination between the National Police, National Guard, and territorial defense units.

These statistics underscore the dynamic nature of public security and the necessity for adaptive policies to address emerging threats.

A major legal challenge lies in the inconsistent use of terminology. The Law "On National Security of Ukraine" refers to "public safety and order," while the Law "On the National Police of Ukraine" employs "public safety and security." This terminological discrepancy creates confusion in the application of laws and complicates the coordination of security measures. Scholars such as V.G. Fathutdinov and A.E. Kryshchenko have criticized the lack of uniformity in legal definitions, advocating for legislative amendments to consolidate terminology [1, 2].

The practical execution of public security measures during martial law involves a combination of police patrols, intelligence operations, and emergency response efforts. Notable aspects include:

**Checkpoint Management:** Since 2022, more than 3,500 checkpoints have been established nationwide, significantly reducing unauthorized movement in conflict zones.

**Civilian Evacuations:** Over 2.3 million citizens have been evacuated from high-risk areas, facilitated by joint operations between law enforcement and emergency services. **Collaboration with Territorial Defense:** In 2023 alone, territorial defense forces assisted in over 1,200 security operations, highlighting their growing role in public safety [3].

Public security remains a cornerstone of national stability, particularly under martial law. While legislative frameworks define the roles of various security entities, inconsistencies in terminology necessitate reforms to enhance clarity and effectiveness. Statistical trends from the past six years indicate fluctuating crime rates, reflecting the evolving security landscape. Moving forward, continued collaboration between law enforcement, military forces, and territorial defense units will be essential in maintaining public order and safeguarding the rights of Ukrainian citizens.

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#### **THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRACTICE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT OF CASSATION WITHIN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT LAWYERS' TRAINING**

The problems of improving the criminal law policy of Ukraine in its real dimension, in the context of forming a special type of legal thinking among law enforcement officers have repeatedly been the subject of attention of Y. Baulin, O. Lytvynov, M. Melnyk, P. Fris, M. Khavroniuk, Y. Orlov and many other researchers. At the same time, the current period of state-building, its acute crisis phase, associated with the need to counter Russian aggression, raises fundamental issues of changing the paradigm of law enforcement and, accordingly, proper training of personnel with professional legal consciousness.

Judicial practice plays a key role in understanding/interpreting criminal law. Although judicial precedent is not officially a source of law in Ukraine, in reality, based on the USRCD, i.e. the decisions of previous courts, it is always possible to weigh the pros and cons in order to ensure a uniform and correct understanding and application; fair, appropriate and necessary sentencing and issuance of an individual decision on the case i.e. a verdict, which will be the final verdict in the courts of general jurisdiction until it is appealed in higher appellate and cassation instances, as well as the ECHR, ICC, etc.

The question arises as to why our citizens are increasingly turning to international commercial arbitration to protect their rights. This is because they do not trust the national Ukrainian courts, where corruption is rife and everything is interconnected. On the other hand, such corruption is also present in other countries, when there is an opportunity to influence a court in Italy, Britain or many other countries. Everything in this world is relative and closely interconnected/intertwined. Another dilemma is the practice of recognising foreign court decisions based on the international principle of 'reciprocity and comity', which does not always work in domestic realities.

According to popular wisdom, repetition is the mother of learning. In the current environment of large flows of information, modern people are becoming somewhat drugged. That is why it is one of the most challenging tasks to isolate the most rational grain, remember it, and retain it in the memory. This raises an important question: what should a criminal law teacher be like? He or she should be more like a surgeon who has no room for error and has to make a fateful decision in a split second, especially when the fountain of blood from the aorta can reach 16 metres. Then there is no time to think and you have to act instinctively. If such knowledge is imprinted in the heart of a lawyer or lecturer, then any speeches, lectures or seminars will be extremely interesting, because every lecturer is an architect, and you never know what example from life or court practice you will have to use to keep the audience engaged. These teaching techniques are preceded by a lot of self-improvement work for the sake of continuous improvement. On the other hand, a criminal law lecturer who trains future lawyers, attorneys, investigators, prosecutors, judges can be likened to a mathematician who has no right to make a mistake, because he or she must weigh up the circumstances for and against, and, in addition to all the above, the identity of the criminal offender (Article 65 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), in order not to make a mistake and develop the subtle determinants of legal and human logic, just to come out on top, not to lose the high qualities of a person.

Given certain social conditions, a law can be not only unjust but senseless when adopted by authorities, especially if it goes against the will of the people, causing rebellion and indignation. There are many historical and contemporary examples of this, such as the law of 'ten ears of grain,' where a person steals grain to feed ten hungry children. Films, particularly from Japan

and across the world, explore these criminological situations and the moral complexities they raise. This highlights the necessity for lawyers to be guided by both professionalism and humanity, so as never to dishonor the profession, even if that means speaking out against unjust laws. This is particularly relevant when laws touch on sacred, deeply personal values, such as religious beliefs. Religious wars, fought with prayer on the lips, are among the most terrible because they challenge the very core of a person's identity.

In Kyivan Rus, canon law was especially influential, particularly regarding the family as a microcosm of the state. The highest authority, according to Christian teachings, was entrusted by Jesus Christ to the apostles and bishops, whose role was to guide secular rulers toward righteousness. This church-state relationship could serve as a model, helping shape ethical and moral behavior in both official and personal life. Maintaining the core values of criminal law and its spiritual and moral foundations is crucial for the development of criminal legislation, particularly in reforming domestic criminal law in Ukraine. This process calls for skilled law enforcement officers, which underscores the importance of utilizing the best practices from the Criminal Court of Cassation within the Supreme Court for training officers in higher education institutions (HEIs) under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

One way to enhance training is by focusing on analyzing plenary resolutions and summaries of Supreme Court case law, especially with a focus on controversial and problematic issues. Introducing a special course in HEIs that examines the case law of the Criminal Court of Cassation will deepen students' understanding, cultivate critical thinking, and refine their legal analysis skills. This approach will undoubtedly improve the quality of training for future professionals. Developing practical tasks and commentaries on each decision from the Criminal Court of Cassation will also help solidify students' understanding of criminal law. A detailed study of recent decisions (2020-2024) is essential for understanding how they shape the development of criminal law in Ukraine and their broader implications.

The proposed course would help not only in better understanding the essence of criminal law but also in enhancing legal science and education in Ukraine. By integrating case law analysis into the curriculum, future lawyers will gain a deeper grasp of the principles and foundations of criminal law, making it an important tool for their professional training. This initiative can significantly impact the way law enforcement officers are prepared for their roles, ensuring that they are equipped with the knowledge and moral foundation to navigate complex legal and ethical challenges.

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## **ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER BY DISTRICT OFFICERS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE LEGAL REGIME OF MARTIAL STATE**

Wartime unites Ukrainian society even more. Today, in Ukraine, the distinction between social classes, political forces, professional associations and even interest groups has almost completely disappeared. Almost all, with the exception of a few cases, unite their efforts to achieve a common goal - to drive the occupiers out of our state. An important direction for achieving this goal is to ensure reliable comprehensive security of the community with the help of bodies and units of the National Police under martial law [1].

The situation in the country requires the bodies and units of the National Police to perform more specific tasks, such as recording war crimes, identifying and detaining saboteurs, looters, collaborators, stopping illegal business, providing assistance to the wounded, etc. In this regard, there is a need to review the organization of the activities of the National Police of Ukraine, both from the point of view of ensuring public safety and order, and from the point of view of regulatory and legal regulation.

In conditions of martial law, ensuring public safety and order is the most important task for the effective functioning of society. Precinct officers in these conditions play a key role in ensuring the safety of citizens and maintaining law and order.

Martial law involves the introduction of special measures to ensure the security of the nation. This may include restrictions on civil liberties, the deployment of military units in a peaceful region, and other measures. District officers must adapt their work to these new realities, taking into account the specific challenges that arise during wartime.

Police officers act as an important intermediary between law enforcement agencies and the community. In wartime, their responsibilities expand to include the detection and prevention of war crimes, as well as monitoring compliance with martial law among the civilian population.

Martial law conditions require effective cooperation between various military and civilian structures. District officers must skillfully interact with military units, ensuring the exchange of information and coordination of actions to achieve the common goal of maintaining security and order.

The legal aspect plays an important role in regulating the activities of district officers during martial law. It is necessary to ensure appropriate regulatory acts that define their powers and responsibilities, as well as restrictions on the use of forces and means in this context.

District officers occupy key positions in ensuring public safety and order during martial law. They must demonstrate flexibility and efficiency in their work, taking into account the specifics of the situation and interaction with other military and civilian structures. Regulatory and legal regulation is

an important element in ensuring their activities within the framework of martial law.

An important element in ensuring the effective work of district officers during wartime is the system of their training. Training should include aspects of military law, techniques for interacting with military units, as well as psychological aspects of working in stressful conditions.

Modern technologies can significantly facilitate the tasks of district officers in wartime. The use of monitoring systems, analysis of large volumes of data and communication helps to improve the efficiency and accuracy of decision-making.

District officers should actively promote the involvement of the community in the process of ensuring security. Interaction with local leaders, the organization of joint events and initiatives helps to increase the level of awareness and cooperation between the community and law enforcement agencies.

Therefore, ensuring public safety and order in martial law is a difficult but extremely important task. The work of district officers in these conditions requires a deep understanding of the peculiarities of the war period, a high level of training, effective interaction with other structures and the use of modern technologies. A properly organized and trained system of district officers can significantly improve security and order in martial law, contributing to the restoration of stability and well-being in society.

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### **POLICE POWERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

It would be appropriate to start with the fact that due to the implementation of the legal regime of martial law as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against our country, it became necessary to amend a fairly wide range of legal acts in order to adapt law enforcement acts to the realities of war. In particular, such changes were necessary in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine, which plays a rather important role in ensuring public order and security process. That is why, on 15.03.2020, the laws "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police"

and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" were adopted, which aimed to optimize the national police's activities in wartime [1].

Firstly, the armed aggression against our country poses new challenges to police officers, and therefore, it would be worthwhile to consider these issues in more detail. Referring to the above-mentioned Law of Ukraine on Amendments, it can be noted that it amended and regulated the most general provisions relating to the police activities during the period of martial law. Particularly, it states that during such a period, the national police bodies act in accordance with their purpose, considering the restrictions on rights, freedoms and interests established by the legal regime of martial law, while taking into account the general provisions of the Constitution and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law".

If we talk about the most significant provisions introduced by this legislative act, they should include the following:

1. In certain cases, clearly stipulated by law, national police officials have the right to perform their official duties without carrying special badges;
2. Police officials have the right to receive information related to prisoners of war from state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as state-owned legal entities;
3. Additional rights of policemen to use improvised means in the process of repelling an attack that threatens the life or health of a policeman or another person, or during the detention of a person, if such a person resists, have been added;
4. Expanding the ability of policemen to use coercive measures, including physical coercion, special means and weapons against persons involved in armed aggression against Ukraine for the period of martial law;
5. Exclusion of the obligation for policemen to undergo certification for the period of martial law [2].

Secondly, it should be noted that this legislative act did not solve all the problems related to the activities of the National Police of Ukraine during the legal regime of martial law, since its adoption did not take into account the real conditions of police officials during martial law. Specifically, the amendments did not take into account the provisions of Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On Peculiarities of the State Policy on Ensuring the State Sovereignty of Ukraine in the Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions", which provides for a fairly broad list of rights of law enforcement officials aimed at protecting the vital interests of the state and society in the process of repelling armed aggression against our country (for example, checking people's documents, and in case of absence of detention, entry into residential and other premises, land plots to repel armed aggression, etc.) [3].

From my point of view, the work of law enforcement agencies during wartime has become quite complicated, because now they are engaged not only in the protection of human rights and freedoms, but also in the protection of our state. As an example, there are many russian saboteurs in our country who take pictures of infrastructure, military units and facilities and send this information on to their contacts in russia. The National Guard of Ukraine arrested one of them and handed the case over to the Security Service of Ukraine to clarify the circumstances. Vigilance, intelligence, and attention are the things that our state defenders have. GLORY TO UKRAINE

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#### **PREVENTION OF OFFENCES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL STATE**

Prevention of offenses by law enforcement agencies is an important aspect of maintaining law and order, both in peacetime and under martial law. Different approaches and methods are used in each of these periods. In peacetime, law enforcement agencies focus on preventive work, patrolling, educational activities, monitoring public order, and analyzing the criminogenic situation. Measures aimed at preventing crime, combating corruption, and interacting with the public are of great importance.

Under martial law, the activities of law enforcement agencies are significantly intensified. A curfew is introduced, restrictions on movement are established, and careful control of documents and vehicles is carried out. Counter-sabotage activities, countering looting, protecting strategic facilities, and combating destabilizing threats become important areas of work. Particular attention is paid to information security, preventing the spread of hostile propaganda and fake news. Thus, in peacetime the main emphasis is on preventive measures and cooperation with citizens, and during martial law the main task is to respond quickly and ensure national security.

Prevention of offenses by law enforcement agencies covers a wide range of measures that are adapted to the conditions of peacetime or martial law. In peacetime, the main emphasis is on preventive activities. Law enforcement officers carry out patrols, conduct educational work, hold meetings with the public and work on crime prevention. Measures to combat corruption, monitor public order and prevent recidivism are important.

[1, с. 299] In conditions of prolonged full-scale military aggression, mechanisms for ensuring legality and law and order, which the legislator forms and improves based on the challenges of the present, play an extremely important role in preserving the internal stability of the state. Changes have not escaped criminal justice. In particular, the legislator made amendments to Section IX-1 "Special regime of pre-trial investigation, trial under martial law. Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - the CPC of Ukraine), which should ensure effective criminal prosecution of persons under martial law. In general, the concept of a special regime of pre-trial investigation is characterized by a narrowing of procedural guarantees of the defense and an expansion of procedural opportunities for the prosecution. Also important is the use of modern technologies, such as video surveillance systems, analytical modeling of crime and digital platforms for the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies. Under martial law, the activities of law enforcement agencies are significantly intensified. A curfew is introduced, restrictions on movement are established, and careful control over documents and vehicles is carried out. Counter-sabotage activities, countering looting, protecting strategic facilities and combating destabilizing threats become important areas of work. Particular attention is paid to information security, preventing the spread of hostile propaganda and fake news. In addition, cooperation with the military, volunteers and local communities is being strengthened to exchange operational information and coordinate security measures. International cooperation plays an important role in preventing offenses, especially in the areas of combating transnational crime, terrorism and cyber threats. The use of the best international experience, participation in joint exercises and the introduction of modern investigative methods contribute to increasing the efficiency of law enforcement agencies.

Thus, in peacetime, the main emphasis is on preventive measures and cooperation with citizens, and during martial law, the main task is to respond

quickly and ensure national security. An integrated approach, interaction between various structures and the introduction of the latest technologies are the key to effective prevention of offenses in any conditions. Prevention of offenses by law enforcement agencies is an important aspect of maintaining law and order, both in peacetime and in martial law. Different approaches and methods are used in each of these periods. In peacetime, law enforcement agencies focus on preventive work, patrolling, educational activities, monitoring public order and analyzing the criminogenic situation. Measures aimed at preventing crime, combating corruption and interacting with the public are of great importance. The use of modern technologies, such as video surveillance systems, analytical modeling of crime and digital platforms for exchanging information between law enforcement agencies, are also important.

[2, с. 46] We also cannot fail to mention that the problem of preventing and preventing offenses that directly encroach on public safety and order under martial law is of paramount importance, because for more than a year and a half, Russian troops have invaded the territory of Ukraine and are causing damage to the infrastructure and economy of the country, committing murders, however, in parallel, there are internal threats that encroach on public safety and order - the commission of administrative offenses by citizens of Ukraine in this area. For the effective implementation of the prevention of offenses that encroach on public safety and order under martial law, it is necessary to:

- properly organize the activities of police units, whose functional responsibilities, in one way or another, include the above.
- taking into account the operational situation, natural and artificial, social, as well as military-political conditions that have developed, it is necessary to take measures to systematically assess the criminogenic situation;
- keeping records of persons who have served sentences for serious and especially serious crimes;
- deploying additional forces and means to carry out measures to patrol public places, where the lion's share of offenses in the described area is committed;
- periodically practicing a set of actions to respond to the most atypical situations;
- planning and creating certain algorithms of actions to stop offenses that can be committed both suddenly and through thorough preparation.

Such plans should include, in particular: available forces, means of their interaction, possibilities of attracting additional forces and means, reserves, options for enhanced service, combat readiness of the involved police officers, communication schemes, specific responsibilities, operational maps, as well as the procedure for interaction with other law enforcement agencies deployed in the district, city, etc.

Under martial law, the activities of law enforcement agencies are significantly intensified. A curfew is introduced, restrictions on movement are established, and careful control over documents and vehicles is carried out. Counter-sabotage activities, countering looting, protecting strategic facilities, and combating destabilizing threats become important areas of work. Particular attention is paid to information security, preventing the spread of hostile propaganda and fake news. In addition, cooperation with the military, volunteers, and local communities is being strengthened to exchange operational information and coordinate security measures. International cooperation plays an important role in preventing offenses, especially in the areas of combating transnational crime, terrorism, and cyber threats. The use of the best international experience, participation in joint exercises, and the introduction of modern investigation methods contribute to increasing the efficiency of law enforcement agencies.

Special attention should be paid to legal education of the population, because increasing the level of legal awareness of citizens significantly reduces the risks of committing offenses. Organization of information campaigns, distribution of social advertising and conducting educational events contribute to the formation of a responsible attitude to the law. In addition, an important aspect is the psychological preparation of law enforcement officers for actions in crisis situations. Regular training, modeling of emergency events and maintaining emotional stability help to effectively respond to threats and work in conditions of increased risk. Thus, in peacetime, the main emphasis is on preventive measures and cooperation with citizens, and during martial law the main task is to respond quickly and ensure national security. An integrated approach, interaction of various structures and the introduction of the latest technologies are the key to effective prevention of offenses in any conditions.

In martial law, approaches to preventing crimes become more stringent. Curfews are introduced, patrols are intensified, documents and vehicles are checked. Special attention is paid to combating looting, sabotage activities and information threats. Thus, in peacetime, measures are mostly preventive and informational in nature, while during martial law, the main emphasis is on increased control and prompt response to threats. Crime prevention by law enforcement agencies is a complex process that includes various methods and means depending on the situation in the country. In peacetime, the main focus is on preventive measures. This includes patrolling streets, installing video surveillance systems, interacting with communities, conducting educational events in educational institutions, as well as working with vulnerable groups of the population. Important are the analysis of the criminal situation, the fight against corruption and preventive measures against persons prone to offenses. In conditions of martial law, law enforcement agencies are forced to operate in an enhanced mode. Additional security measures are being introduced, such

as checkpoints, document checks, control over the movement of persons and vehicles.

Active work is being carried out to identify and eliminate sabotage and reconnaissance groups, prevent looting and other war crimes. Special attention is being paid to combating information threats, in particular the spread of fake news and propaganda. In addition, in both cases, international cooperation, exchange of experience with foreign partners and the use of modern technologies in law enforcement activities are important. Only a comprehensive approach allows for effective prevention of offenses, ensuring the safety of citizens and stability in the state.

Prevention of offenses by law enforcement agencies is an important aspect of maintaining law and order, both in peacetime and in conditions of martial law. Different approaches and methods are used in each of these periods. In peacetime, law enforcement agencies focus on preventive work, patrolling, educational activities, monitoring public order and analyzing the criminogenic situation. Measures aimed at preventing crime, combating corruption and interacting with the public are of great importance.

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## **EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

The fight against crime is one of the key tasks of the legal system of any country. Studying international experience in this area is of great importance for improving methods of combating crime in one's own country.

In this thesis, I want to draw your attention to 2 countries: the USA and Germany, we will analyze their experience of combating crime in more detail and summarize.

The first country I want to draw your attention to is the USA. The United States has a seventy-year history of combating organized crime. This activity was especially intensified after World War II, when almost 10 laws were passed [1, p. 96]. Success in combating organized crime is impossible without a state strategy for its prevention [1, p. 98].

To effectively combat organized crime, it was necessary to criminalize the very activities of organizing and leading a criminal organization and membership in it. As noted, in the USA, the first steps in this direction were taken in 1970 with the adoption of the Organized Crime Control Act [1, p. 99].

One of the measures to combat organized crime is confiscation. In the USA, there are two main types of confiscation: civil and criminal [1, p. 100].

Necessary means of investigating the criminal activities of organized groups, associations, and syndicates are the use of informants or secret agents in groups; inducing a group member to provide information or data about a certain group or its members; wiretapping and recording telephone conversations; using listening devices; gaining access to bank accounts or documents of corporations and exchanging information between law enforcement agencies [1, p. 101].

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The next thing we will consider is the experience of combating crime in Germany. A special place among these bodies, both in Germany and in other democratic countries, is occupied by the police. The legal basis for the activities of the German police is the norms of the Constitution of Germany of May 23, 1949, the provisions of which are developed and specified in 524 federal laws "On Police" and "On Cooperation", other legislative acts of the state [2, p. 523-524]. The most important link of the Federal Police is the Federal Border Police, subordinated directly to the federal Ministry of Internal

Affairs. Its main task is to control the state border, fight organized crime, illegal emigration, drug smuggling, protect the most important institutions, investigate environmental offenses, and maintain public safety in rail and air transport [3, p. 63-64].

The criminal investigation bodies of the Federal Republic of Germany include the police, the prosecutor's office and the investigating judge. The main role belongs to the prosecutor's office, which is entrusted with the function of inquiry [4].

The German Constitution, along with the federal police, grants each federal state the right to form its own police system. According to the scope of its powers, the police of the federal states are divided into: state (state) district, county and city (municipal). The state police are also subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, with the exception of the city (municipal) police, which are under the jurisdiction of city governments and are maintained at the expense of the city budget. Structurally, the state police include: the patrol service, or public security police, whose duties include investigating minor and medium-serious crimes, violations of public order, and prosecuting traffic violators; the traffic police, which ensures road safety; special forces, or operational intervention police, which provide assistance to the patrol service and criminal police during mass events; the criminal police of the land, whose duties include investigating major crimes [5, p. 17-18].

In Germany, there is a two-tier police system, there is a federal police and a state police, however, during mass events, both local and federal police units can be used [6, p. 360].

From what we have read, we can conclude that the experience of combating crime in the USA and Germany demonstrates different approaches and strategies, due to the specifics of the legal systems and socio-political conditions of these countries.

In the USA, the fight against organized crime has developed significantly after World War II, in particular due to the adoption of a number of laws, in particular the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, which criminalizes participation in criminal organizations.

In Germany, the fight against organized crime is coordinated through the police system, which consists of the federal police and the state police. The legal basis for police activities is enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany and a number of specialized laws. Overall, both countries have a comprehensive approach to combating organized crime, including legislative initiatives, effective law enforcement strategies, and the use of modern technologies.

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## **PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

As a result of the military aggression of the Russian Federation and its full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Ukrainian politics has undergone significant changes. These events required a review of the approaches to the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens under martial law.

During the period of martial law, the state may impose certain restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, but such restrictions must be strictly necessary, proportionate and temporary. The Constitution of Ukraine establishes certain rights that are inalienable and cannot be restricted even during martial law. These include, for example, the right not to be discriminated against on grounds of race, color, sex, creed, or social origin. A citizen cannot be deprived of his or her nationality or the right to change it. The right to life, respect for dignity, freedom and security of the person are among the inalienable rights. Citizens have the right to appeal to the authorities in writing or in person and to defend their rights in court. The state is obliged to compensate for material or moral damage if the violations were caused by unlawful actions of the authorities. The right to housing, family formation and equality in marriage, and the equal rights of children, regardless of their background, also remain inalienable. Citizens have the right to legal counsel, the presumption of innocence, and the right not to testify against themselves or their loved ones.

During martial law, violations of human dignity remain unacceptable. These rights are enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, which proclaims their inalienability and inviolability. They belong to every human being, born and bred, and cannot be abolished or restricted without just cause. Dignity and human rights remain the lesser elements of a democratic society, and their protection should be a priority for the state in all circumstances..

The absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment is an indispensable norm of international law that reflects the fundamental values of a democratic society. The principle of legality is key in this situation.

The most basic human right - the right to life - is most vulnerable in times of war. Armed aggression leads to killings, injuries, abductions in the occupied territories, forced deportations, torture and inhuman treatment, rape and other forms of violence. This is a direct violation not only of the right to life, but also of the right to dignity and inviolability. The damage or destruction of property, the violation of property rights through confiscation of property, the restriction of human rights in the occupied territories, and the removal of children and separation from their parents are also serious violations.

The President of Ukraine has a key role in the system of human rights guarantees and is obliged to promote the creation of mechanisms for monitoring the realization of rights and freedoms, as well as the creation of conditions for intolerance of violations of these rights. An important element of the protection system is the institution of the Human Rights Ombudsman. The Ombudsman performs public representation functions and complements the existing ways of protecting citizens' rights and freedoms. Judicial protection of rights and freedoms is one of the most effective mechanisms, as it is carried out by one of the branches of power and is guaranteed by the Constitution.

The full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation has not only changed the realization of the human right to protection, but has also become the main source of violations of the rights and freedoms of citizens. This causes both material and moral damage to Ukrainians on a daily basis, destroying their familiar way of life.

In response to the Russian military aggression, the state created a web-based platform for collecting and processing information on human rights violations at the initiative of the Presidential Administration, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This intergovernmental platform is designed to gather evidence to defend and represent Ukraine before the European Court of Human Rights and the International Court of Justice. International mechanisms for the protection of human rights in times of war are defined by international humanitarian law.

The ratification of the Geneva Conventions by Ukraine serves as an additional basis for the application of the provisions of the Criminal Code

providing for liability for war crimes, in particular Article 438 "Violation of the Laws and Customs of War".

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### **BASIC GENERAL MILITARY TRAINING OF FUTURE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AS A PRECONDITION FOR IMPROVING THEIR PROFESSIONALISM**

The functioning of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine under martial law requires high efficiency. Such effectiveness in the current environment includes the proficiency in knowledge, skills and abilities to adequately respond to the numerous dangers inherent in a high-intensity armed conflict. Whereas formerly law enforcement officers were primarily required to possess a wide range of skills in peaceful conflict resolution, today they must be prepared to perform their tasks in frontline areas and in the combat zone. In addition, the participation of representatives of the National Police of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and other institutions in measures to counter russian armed aggression is increasing. This needs to be taken into account in the training of law enforcement personnel.

In accordance with the amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On Military Duty and Military Service”, in 2024, basic general military training was added

to the types of training for military service. The purpose of this type of training is to acquire a military specialty, as well as a set of skills and abilities to effectively fulfill their duties to protect the independence and territorial integrity of the state [1]. The procedure for providing basic general military training for citizens of Ukraine who receive higher education and police officers was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on June 21, 2024, No. 734 [2].

The feasibility of introducing a basic general military training course for law enforcement officers is beyond doubt. Firstly, it is connected with their ability to choose the most productive ways to solve existing problems while performing their law enforcement functions under martial law. Secondly, it provides them with a set of skills sufficient for direct participation in hostilities.

At the same time, there are a number of problems that can negatively affect the effectiveness of basic military training. First, the requirement for the integrity of its theoretical and practical parts is not met. In accordance with clause 7 of the Procedure for conducting basic military training for citizens of Ukraine, basic military training is included in the educational programs and curricula of higher education institutions as a separate discipline [2]. However, this discipline consists of theoretical and practical training provided by different entities. Second, there are no requirements for the qualifications of persons conducting theoretical classes. There are no requirements for military education and participation in combat operations for teachers who will provide future law enforcement officers with theoretical knowledge in the system of basic general military training. The methodological framework in this area is only beginning to be formed, and under these conditions, the main source of knowledge about the patterns and features of a high-intensity armed conflict is the experience of veterans. Unfortunately, the current state of legal regulation of basic military training allows for theoretical classes to be conducted by any entity, even those who have not had any experience of military service.

Basic general military training of future law enforcement officers in modern conditions is the key to their high efficiency. Therefore, great attention should be paid to its legal regulation. In our opinion, the implementation of this type of training must meet the requirement of integrity. In addition, it seems important to involve veterans in theoretical training sessions. Three years of intense fighting on the territory of Ukraine have shown that many provisions of the military theory of the twentieth century are not applicable. A new military theory is currently being developed. Therefore, it seems important to provide future law enforcement officers with the knowledge, skills, and abilities that will allow them to effectively perform their official and combat tasks during the legal regime of martial law.

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## **GENDER SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT DETECTION AMONG FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS**

High level of responsibility typical for police officer profession, contacts with persons of antisocial behaviour, mental and physical overload, emergency situations, traumatic injury risk are factors of chronic stress and may cause development of professional burnout syndrome. Although the phenomenon of emotional burnout is characterized the representatives of the older group of police officers, meanwhile the young cadets are special risk group too. Besides, despite the significant surge of scientists' interest towards burnout problem, there is still lack of attention paid exactly to gender-aspected research of this phenomenon manifestations. Studies of burnout are mostly based on data obtained from studies of male but not female police officers and boys cadets but not girls. Secondly, the issues connected with female police officers and girls-police cadets are still not studied enough.

For today, there is no common opinion on the relationship between specifics of professional burnout and gender identity. There are scientists who note that male gender is more subjected to burnout; though, conclusions made by other scientists are totally different. The risk of burnout syndrome formation depends on relationship between functions performed by students, cadets or specialists and their gender role orientation. As we know, men are more subjected to stressor effects in situations requiring demonstration of purely male characteristics, such as physical strength, courage, emotional control, manifestation of success in professional activities. But it is important to note that female specialists and also girls-police cadets or students are more subjected to stress factors when performing duties that require empathy, submission, demonstration of person pro-social competences. The study of the syndrome of “emotional burnout” in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is performed by L.V. Pjankivska, O.M. Hairulin and others. However,

researchers of this phenomenon do not have a single point of view to define the concept itself. They interpret it differently: syndrome of “emotional burnout”, “professional burnout” syndrome, “emotional exhaustion”, “professional deformation”, etc.

It is known that one of the primary factors affecting stress and burnout formation is role of family. But from the first days of study at a higher education university with specific conditions of training of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine cadets – future police officers fall into new special conditions of the social environment. It is staying in a closed territory with a strict, clear regulations rules, which enhances the influence of internal factors and reduces the influence of environmental factors, such as their family, at the same time activates the appearance of a symptom of “emotional burnout”, emotional postponement of communication with a limited range of people – the same persons.

That’s why the problem of specifics of professional burnout detection among cadets – future police officers of different gender, and the definition of methods of its prevention retains its significance and relevance.

**The main objective** of current research is to analyse the specifics of police cadets’ burnout emergence and its manifestations in the aspect of gender approach.

To reach the study objectives we used the following psychodiagnostic tools: 1) “MBI” method (by K. Maslach), adapted by N. Vodopyanova; 2) «FPI» method (Jochen Fahrenberg, Rainer Hampel, Herbert Selg) – to research the personal traits of police cadets. Mathematic-statistical data was processed using the U – criteria of Mann –Whitney.

For the actual research, police cadets of different departments were engaged (total number of testees – 112 persons), age 18 to 23. Testees were divided into 2 groups. Team 1 was formed of cadets with burnout syndrome already developed (or being in progress) (n = 50 testees-cadets, 72.16% are boys, 27.84% girls). Team 2 are cadets with no burnout symptoms detected and no syndrome formed (n = 62 cadets, 61.34% boys, 38.66% girls).

We have not found statistically significant differences of burnout symptoms between the individuals – boys-cadets and their girls-cadets colleagues detected by “MBI” method (K. Maslach).

Then we can analyse the personal traits typical to boys, and girls with the specifics of burnout formation and symptoms.

Data of two teams studied by «FPI» method (U – criteria of Mann – Whitney) indicates that boys-cadets are prone to manifestation of such traits as spontaneous aggression (asymptotic significance – 0,038 \*), and reactive aggression (asymptotic significance - 0.033 \*), extraversion (asymptotic significance – 0.004 \*), masculinity traits (asymptotic significance – 0,049 \*). Therefore, for boys-cadets with burnout syndrome (in forming or progressing) typical traits are symptoms of unstable emotional state with tendency to affective response, and aggressive attitude towards the social environment. At

the same time girls-cadets are more vulnerable emotionally, impulsive, manifestations of neurotic aggravation (asymptotic significance – 0,045 \*), they are less adaptable to unusual or new situations when performing educational or disciplinary, and professional duties; girls-cadets are far more subjected to feelings of guilt and uncertainty than their boys colleagues.

### **Conclusions**

1. There are certain gender differences in specifics of burnout emergence and manifestations among representatives of different socioeconomic professions, in particularly police officers and cadets.

2. Although the phenomenon of emotional burnout is typical for the representatives of the older group of police officers, meanwhile among representatives of the cadets as future police officers are special risk group too.

3. Specificity of official and educational activities affect the appearance of the syndrome of “emotional burnout” at future officers. The manifestation of symptoms of “emotional burnout” in cadets is caused by a set of factors, in particularly specific conditions of higher education university of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. In general, specific conditions do not allow all cadets to prove themselves to the fullest, as a personality.

4. The risk of burnout syndrome emergence depends on relationship between all functions performed by cadets and their gender role orientation.

5. Girls-cadets are more sensitive to stress factors when performing the duties that require empathy, submission, demonstration of person pro-social competences. In turn, boys-cadets are more subjected to stressors effects in situations requiring demonstration of purely male characteristics, such as physical strength, courage, emotional control.

We define the prospects for further studies in comparative research of cadets – boys and girls as future specialists and actual police officers – male and female.

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## **THE ESSENCE OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF INTRODUCING SPECIAL LEGAL REGIMES**

The concept of «national security» has many aspects and dimensions, and the differences are in the respective positions from which this issue is considered. Moreover, even with the presence of basic agreement on the methodology and system of worldview positions, the vision of the essence and content of national security can quickly lead to noticeable differences between legal specialists, unlike, for example, military, economic and political scientists.

In general, we can say that the essence of national security is a multi-layered formation that expresses a complex hierarchical structure of reality, a complex system of mediated dependencies of various kinds and orders, with different levels of awareness of this phenomenon. In other words, national security can be considered and realized both at the level of everyday consideration of this phenomenon and at the theoretical level [1].

There are many approaches to understanding the concept of national security, and they all differ from each other to some extent. At the legislative level in Ukraine, certain aspects of national security were first enshrined in the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine [2].

In the Law of Ukraine «On National Security of Ukraine» dated June 21, 2018 No. 2469-VIII, the concept of «national security of Ukraine» is defined by the legislator as the protection of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order and other national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats [3].

It is necessary to note that the current legislation defines a fairly large number of potential and real threats to the implementation of Ukraine's national interests in various areas. However, on the one hand, the system of threats is very dynamic, and on the other hand, potential and real threats are not distinguished at the regulatory level. Therefore, the main task of the subjects of national security is to constantly monitor the impact of processes occurring in various areas on national security, as well as to predict, identify and assess possible threats, destabilizing factors and conflicts, their causes and consequences [4, p. 17].

To determine the subjects and objects of national security, it is fundamentally important to understand the essence of national security. According to the Constitution of Ukraine (Articles 3, 27, 28 and 29), the state guarantees the security, life, health, honor, dignity and personal integrity of every person and citizen in the territory of Ukraine and beyond. The state performs its functions in the field of national security through the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, public organizations and citizens [5].

The main objects of state security are the individual (his/her rights and freedoms), society (its spiritual and material values) and the state (its

constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity). From this point of view, the main indicators of state security are determined by the following elements: independence and sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity, development of civil society, level of democracy, formation and effectiveness of the legislative framework, rule of law, state security, economic capacity of the state, personal security, general strategy for the development of the state, “national idea”, the presence of generally recognized goals, national harmony and unity, internal political stability, readiness and unity of the state [7, p. 58-59].

In order to ensure proper protection of vital security interests, a set of legal norms is developed. They regulate relations in the field of national security. The main areas of activity of state and non-state bodies providing security services are determined, and mechanisms for managing state security bodies and their activities are formed or transformed [8, p. 57].

Conclusion. National security is a multi-level and multi-component phenomenon that reflects the state's protection of the vital interests of the individual, society and the state from real and potential threats. It is closely related to all aspects of the life of the individual, society and the state and is an integral part of their existence and development.

It is determined that national security in Ukraine is a purposeful activity of state and non-state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and individual citizens to identify and prevent threats to the security of a person and a citizen, society and the state, and to protect the territory and the environment.

The national security system consists of the following elements: national interests, threats to national security and systems for ensuring national security. National interests are the vital interests of a person and a citizen, society and the state, under which the state sovereignty of Ukraine, democratic development, safe living conditions and the well-being of the population are ensured. Threats to national security are conditions, processes and factors that impede the implementation of national interests and create a danger to objects of national security. The system for ensuring national security is a set of subjects, forces and means of ensuring national security, which, in accordance with current legislation and within the framework of a single state policy, ensure sustainable development, implementation and protection of national interests.

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## **PROBLEMATIC ISSUES OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The issues of human rights protection under martial law are of particular relevance in the context of modern armed conflicts and active hostilities. Martial law as a special legal regime creates unprecedented challenges for the state to strike a balance between the need to ensure national security and the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. Under martial law, the state receives additional powers to restrict certain human rights and freedoms, which is necessary to effectively protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. At the same time, such restrictions must comply with the principles of the rule of law, be proportionate and not violate fundamental human rights, which cannot be restricted under any circumstances.

According to Article 21 of the Constitution of Ukraine, all people are free and equal in their dignity and rights. Human rights and freedoms are inalienable and inviolable [2]. The President of Ukraine, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 20 of Part 1 of Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law” [4], by his Decree No. 64/2022, introduced martial law from 05:30 a.m. on February 24, 2022 [3]. In order to prevent the commission of offenses, restrictive measures were introduced, such as restrictions on movement, restrictions on the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine and choose a place of residence, etc. In turn, the Constitution of Ukraine defines a clear and

exhaustive list of rights that cannot be restricted, including the right to life, respect for dignity, liberty and security of person, citizenship, protection of rights and freedoms in court, and others.

It is important to ensure that any restrictions temporarily imposed on the territory of our country are proportionate and justified, and do not become an instrument of harassment and excessive control by the authorities. Special attention should also be paid to protecting the rights of internally displaced persons and citizens living on the contact line. These people often face problems with access to housing, medical services, education, legal aid and employment. Creating an effective support system for such people is a critical task for the state.

In its report, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine cites data according to which at least 12,605 civilians have been killed in Ukraine since February 2022 [5], including 599 children, and another 29,178 have been injured, including 1,762 children [1]. In turn, the state should develop an effective mechanism for fair compensation for housing, other real and personal property destroyed or damaged as a result of russian shelling. Any human rights violations by the aggressor state are subject to mandatory documentation by law enforcement agencies and elimination of their consequences. A thorough work is underway to ensure that everyone who has committed criminal offenses is brought to justice to the extent of their guilt. Ukraine's partner states must take all possible measures to stop the enemy's offensive actions, forcing the latter to return the seized territories, release all prisoners and compensate in full for the damage caused. Our state continues to defend its independence and territorial integrity and will do so until the final victory over the enemy [6, p. 79-80].

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## **COOPERATION OF POPULATION WITH THE POLICE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARITAL STATE IN UKRAINE. WAYS OF INTERACTION**

Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the provision of appropriate state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies powers, necessary for averting the threat, repelling armed aggression and ensuring national security, eliminating the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as the temporary restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and citizen, as well as the rights and legal interests of legal entities, with an indication of the period of validity, due to the threat these restrictions [1]. In the conditions of martial law, cooperation between the population and law enforcement agencies, in particular the police, becomes critical for maintaining public order, countering sabotage and terrorist threats. Such interaction is based on Ukrainian legislation, international treaties and principles of human rights protection. The normative-legal basis of cooperation between the population and the police includes the following normative-legal acts:

- Constitution of Ukraine. Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine defines that the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity is the most important function of the state. In this context, ensuring the safety of citizens is a key task of the police. Article 64 provides for the possibility of restricting certain rights and freedoms of citizens during martial law, which affects the mechanisms of cooperation between the population and the police [2].

- Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law". According to Art. 8 of this law, citizens of Ukraine may be involved in the performance of tasks of defense and protection of public order. Article 15 of the law establishes special powers of state authorities, in particular the police, which provide for interaction with the population [3].

- Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". Article 11 of this law stipulates that one of the principles of police activity is partnership with the

population. In wartime, this principle is implemented through the active involvement of citizens in combating crimes and ensuring security. Article 18 allows police officers to receive information from citizens that is important for the protection of law and order [4].

- international agreements. The Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Article 2 and Article 11) regulates the rights of citizens even in emergency conditions [5]. UN Resolution No. 60/288 on the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy emphasizes the importance of community involvement in the prevention of terrorism [6].

The main area of cooperation between the public and the police is the exchange of information. Citizens provide the police with information about suspicious persons, objects, and events that may threaten public order or security. This facilitates prompt response to potential threats. Another important aspect is participation in ensuring public order. The law provides for the possibility of creating volunteer groups that cooperate with the police in patrolling territories, protecting critical infrastructure and preventing sabotage [7]. Informing the authorities about the actions of the occupiers in the temporarily occupied territories by the population plays an important role in transmitting information about the movement of enemy troops, the organization of illegal armed groups, etc. When organizing the evacuation of citizens, the police cooperate with the population to ensure safe movement, distribution of humanitarian aid and public order.

There are a number of challenges in cooperation between the public and the police. For example, the low level of trust in the police. The historically low level of trust in law enforcement in Ukraine can complicate the interaction between the public and the police, especially under martial law. There are also coordination issues. Rapid changes in the operational situation and the lack of clear communication mechanisms on the ground can lead to shortcomings in cooperation. The threat of reprisals exists in the occupied territories for citizens who pass on information about the occupiers, as they risk becoming victims of reprisals, which makes it difficult for them to participate actively. In my opinion, effective cooperation requires the use of such common methods of improving communication and interaction as:

- development of legal education of citizens. Organizing trainings and awareness campaigns on the rights and obligations of citizens in their interaction with the police under martial law will help to better develop the public's knowledge of their options in cooperation with law enforcement agencies.

- increase the level of trust in the police. It is necessary to increase transparency in police activities, create hotlines for the rapid exchange of information.

- involvement of local communities. Expanding the network of volunteer groups and active civil society organizations, as they can become intermediaries between the police and the public.

- international support. Engaging international experts to develop strategies for effective cooperation between the public and law enforcement agencies will have a positive impact on the development of interaction.

Cooperation between the public and the police under martial law is a key factor in ensuring national security and public order. Effective cooperation requires improvement of the legal framework, increased trust in law enforcement agencies and active participation of citizens. Only through a partnership between the police and the public is it possible to achieve the common goal of protecting Ukraine's sovereignty and security.

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## **INTERACTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITH OTHER STRUCTURES IN PREVENTING OFFENSES**

The interaction of law enforcement agencies with other structures is a key element in preventing offenses. Effective cooperation between various government agencies, civil society organizations and international partners contributes to increasing security and reducing the crime rate.

The interaction of law enforcement agencies implies the coordinated joint activity of the subjects of combating crime, aimed at preventing and responding to criminal offenses [2, p. 25]. Such cooperation ensures the exchange of information, coordination of actions and efficient use of resources.

Law enforcement agencies cooperate with various state structures, such as local self-government bodies, security services and others. This interaction may include:

1. Joint meetings and coordination meetings: discussion of topical issues and development of joint strategies.
2. Information exchange: prompt provision of data on potential threats and offenses.
3. Conducting joint operations: implementation of measures to prevent and stop criminal activities.

For example, the interaction of the Security Service of Ukraine with other law enforcement agencies in preventing offenses in the field of state security is based on the principles of legality, respect for human and civil rights and freedoms, as well as mutual support [1, p. 382].

Public organizations play an important role in crime prevention. Their interaction with law enforcement agencies may include:

1. Conducting educational campaigns: informing the population about ways to prevent crimes.
2. Organization of trainings and seminars: training citizens in methods of self-defense and legal awareness.
3. Participation in joint projects: development and implementation of programs aimed at improving security in communities.

Involvement of the public in the law enforcement process increases the level of trust in law enforcement agencies and contributes to the creation of a safe environment.

In the modern world, many threats are transnational in nature. It requires close cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries. International cooperation may include:

1. Exchange of information through Interpol and Europol: identification and detention of criminals hiding abroad.
2. Conducting joint operations: combating international criminal groups.
3. Participation in international trainings and seminars: advanced training and exchange of experience between law enforcement officers of different countries.

Such cooperation contributes to effective countering global threats and ensuring international security.

Despite the importance of interaction, there are certain challenges, among which:

1. Bureaucratic obstacles: the complexity of the process of information exchange between different structures.
2. Lack of clear rules of cooperation: inconsistency of actions and duplication of functions.

Insufficient level of trust between organizations: doubts about the reliability of partners and confidentiality of information.

To overcome these problems, it is necessary:

1. Develop and implement clear interaction protocols: define algorithms for collaboration and information exchange.
2. Conduct regular joint teachings and trainings: increasing the level of preparation and strengthening trust between structures.
3. Create unified information platforms: providing operational access to the necessary data for all participants in the interaction.

Thus, effective interaction of law enforcement agencies with other structures is the key to successful crime prevention and ensuring safety in society.

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### **LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS IN PROTECTION THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW**

The establishment of Ukraine as a democratic state governed by the rule of law and its orientation towards the European vector of development presupposes the construction of a state in which a strong constitutional legal order is established and human rights and freedoms are properly observed. The effective functioning of public authorities is the key to establishing, maintaining and strengthening such a legal order. This issue is of particular relevance in connection with the war in the east of the country and the military aggression of Russia, which negatively affects public safety and order [1].

The term "public safety and order" first appears at the legislative level in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" of 02.07.2015, but there is no definition of it there and it is used in parallel with the terms "public order" and "public safety" [2, p. 45; 3]

One of the first attempts to define the concept of public order is Art. 5 of the draft Law of Ukraine "On Public Order", which states: "...public order is a system of social relations regulated by legal and other social norms, which ensures the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, their life and health, respect for honor and human dignity, adherence to the norms of public morality..." [4].

Part 2 of Article 89 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" refers to the cooperation and interaction of the police with the public as a necessary condition for the effective work of the police: "Cooperation between the police and the public is aimed at identifying and eliminating problems related to police activities and promoting the use of modern methods to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of such activities" [3].

In peacetime, when Ukraine lives in conditions of stability and development, the interaction of law enforcement agencies and the public is based on the principles of partnership, openness and mutual respect. This means that law enforcement agencies and citizens must work together, as one team, to achieve a common goal - ensuring security and peace in society [5, p. 6]. Moreover, in the process of fulfilling tasks related to ensuring public safety and order under martial law conditions, law enforcement agencies must focus on collecting and analyzing preventive information regarding potential threats. Effective organization of work in this area will allow:

- taking measures to prevent the emergence of threats;
- assessing available resources and capabilities;
- timely allocation of forces and means according to the level of threats;
- ensuring the involvement of reserve units if necessary;
- coordinating actions with other entities responsible for public security;
- promptly informing state authorities and local self-government bodies (military administrations) to make decisions aimed at preventing or minimizing negative consequences [2, p. 46].

In peacetime, interaction is based on the principles of openness, partnership, and mutual respect. Citizens and law enforcement agencies work together to create a safe environment by implementing preventive measures, conducting information campaigns, developing community initiatives, and engaging volunteers in maintaining public order. Under martial law, the interaction between law enforcement officers and citizens becomes even more significant. Military threats, an increased crime rate, and the risk of sabotage and information attacks require the mobilization of joint efforts.

A particularly important aspect of interaction in times of crisis is information security and countering disinformation. Martial law requires clear coordination of actions and trust in official sources of information. The timely

dissemination of reliable data, prevention of panic, and clarification of government and law enforcement actions contribute to maintaining public order and national security.

Thus, effective cooperation between law enforcement agencies and citizens is the key to the stability and security of the state. In peacetime, it strengthens law and order and helps prevent crime, while under martial law, it preserves public calm, counters threats, and ensures societal resilience in the face of challenges.

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#### **THE IMPACT OF MARTIAL LAW ON LAW ENFORCEMENT: LEGAL, ETHICAL, AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS**

Martial law significantly affects the functioning of law enforcement agencies, demanding rapid adaptation to exceptional circumstances. During this period, law enforcement must operate under extreme pressure, often with limited resources, heightened national security threats, and increasing societal tension. This report will explore the legal, ethical, and practical aspects of law

enforcement activities during martial law, addressing the challenges and necessary adaptations in such critical times.

Martial law often grants the government the authority to impose special measures to maintain public order and national security. Law enforcement agencies are typically given expanded powers, which may include restrictions on individual freedoms, such as movement control, detention without prior judicial authorization, or surveillance. However, the application of martial law must still comply with international human rights standards. Under international law, the use of force by law enforcement agencies during martial law must be proportional and in accordance with humanitarian principles, ensuring that citizens' rights are not unduly violated. For instance, under the Geneva Conventions, even in conflict situations, fundamental human rights must be respected, especially for civilians, prisoners, and detainees [1, p. 22].

Ethical issues arise when law enforcement agencies are faced with maintaining security while protecting individual rights. During martial law, it becomes crucial for officers to balance ensuring public safety with safeguarding the freedoms and human rights of citizens. Law enforcement officers may face situations where they must use force, including lethal force, to protect national security or public order. However, this creates risks of excessive use of force, violations of citizens' rights, or disproportionate actions. Ethical training and adherence to established standards are essential to prevent human rights abuses. Moreover, law enforcement personnel must navigate the challenge of maintaining their professional integrity while facing pressures to comply with potentially authoritarian measures [2, p. 45].

Practically, law enforcement agencies must adjust their operations in times of martial law. Key adjustments include enhanced coordination with military forces, restructuring police units, and deploying resources efficiently. For instance, during martial law, law enforcement agencies may be responsible for securing critical infrastructure, regulating movements at borders, or responding to violent outbreaks. Officers may need to adapt to new duties, including enforcing curfews, conducting house-to-house searches, and increasing the surveillance of certain groups or areas. Additionally, practical challenges include ensuring clear communication between various security forces, managing intelligence, and maintaining public trust while taking drastic measures to ensure security. The potential for civil unrest and widespread protests during martial law also requires law enforcement to be highly trained in crowd control and conflict resolution [3, p. 56].

International cooperation is critical in ensuring that law enforcement agencies respect international norms, such as the United Nations Human Rights Standards, when martial law is declared. In situations of martial law, national law enforcement must cooperate with international bodies like the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, and human rights organizations to ensure compliance with international law. This collaboration may include joint efforts in monitoring the situation, reporting human rights

abuses, and maintaining accountability for actions taken by law enforcement personnel. For example, the United Nations often provides guidance on the implementation of martial law and ensures that its enforcement does not lead to gross violations of human rights. This cooperation helps prevent authoritarian misuse of power and enhances the credibility of law enforcement agencies [4, p. 112].

The long-term effects of martial law on law enforcement are profound, especially in terms of institutional trust and accountability. To strengthen the effectiveness of law enforcement under martial law, it is recommended that law enforcement agencies invest in continuous training for officers, especially in human rights law and conflict management. Further, law enforcement agencies should ensure transparency in their actions, establishing oversight bodies to review decisions made during martial law. Additionally, implementing restorative justice measures alongside punitive ones can provide avenues for reconciliation and help heal divisions in society after martial law is lifted. Ensuring that the rule of law is maintained throughout martial law will build long-term trust and strengthen democratic institutions.

Martial law introduces significant legal, ethical, and practical challenges for law enforcement agencies. While the goal is to maintain national security and public order, law enforcement must do so without compromising the rights and freedoms of citizens. Ethical conduct, adherence to legal standards, and practical adaptations to new responsibilities are critical during this period. International cooperation and increased accountability will also help mitigate the risks of abuse. As such, martial law should always be used as a last resort and implemented in a way that protects fundamental human rights while ensuring the security of the nation.

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## **INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PEACETIME AND MARTIAL LAW**

According to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, «a person, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised in the state as the highest social value». Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and focus of the state's activities. Ensuring and affirming human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state, as the vital interests of Ukraine provides the real protection of citizens' rights and freedoms and personal security. As opposed to peacetime, martial law implies special conditions that require changes in the daily routine of every Ukrainian and in the functioning of the state. Law enforcement is an important component of the functioning of the state, aimed at ensuring law and order, protecting human rights and freedoms and combating crime.

In peacetime, the activities of law the enforcement agencies are regulated by national legislation and international standards that guarantee compliance with democratic principles. At the same time, during martial law, there is a need to adapt the law enforcement system to extreme conditions, which may be accompanied by certain restrictions on human rights. Therefore, in this period, the guarantee of human rights and freedoms is of particular importance. The key role in this process is played by international law standards that set the limits of permissible restrictions on rights and ensure their protection even in the most difficult situations

In peacetime, the activities of law enforcement agencies are based on generally recognised international law standards enshrined in a number of the international documents, including The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950) and others. These documents enshrine principles such as legality, proportionality and respect for human rights. An important standard is also the independence of the judiciary, which controls the legality of law enforcement actions and ensures the rule of law.

In Ukraine, the legal aspects of martial law are regulated by the Constitution, the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law», the Geneva Conventions (1949) and their additional protocols, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 4, which allows temporary restrictions on rights in times of emergency), the European Convention on Human Rights (Article 15 on derogation in case of public emergency), the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights in Times of Emergency and other legal acts. International standards of law enforcement during martial law may be temporarily restricted, but this does not mean permissiveness or disregard for international standards. Any restrictions must be proportionate, reasonable and temporary. To minimise these risks, the international community is developing additional control and monitoring mechanisms, involving

independent organisations, human rights institutions and special tribunals to investigate violations.

An important step for our country was the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, an international treaty that established the International Criminal Court. On 21 August 2024, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. During the years of war, the aggressor state has repeatedly committed aggression against Ukraine, i.e. crimes that are under the jurisdiction of the Rome Statute, namely: crimes of aggression, crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Ukraine's ratification of the Rome Statute allows to become a full member of the International Criminal Court, which allow it to: nominate its candidate for the position of ICC judge and prosecutor; participate in the election of judges and other elected officials; effectively cooperate with the ICC; bring russian criminals to justice; adhere to the course of European integration; and protect our military [3]. As of today, the International Criminal Court has a field office in Kyiv. It is the largest ICC office outside The Hague [2].

Martial law has a significant impact on the rights of military personnel, who often live in extremely difficult conditions. One of the key tasks of the state is to ensure their right to a fair trial, access to humanitarian aid and rehabilitation after participation in hostilities [1, p. 105-106]. Ukraine must guarantee military personnel an adequate level of protection, including legal support, medical care and the necessary resources for their safety and well-being, and provide assistance to the families of those affected by the invasion of the aggressor country.

Conclusion. Under martial law, the protection of human rights and freedoms is of particular importance. Law enforcement activities aimed at protecting these rights must be adapted to extreme conditions, but must not violate international human rights standards.

The ratification of the Rome Statute was an important step for Ukraine, as it allows for the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious crimes committed during armed conflict. It is important to emphasise that any restrictions on human rights under martial law must be proportionate, justified and temporary. The state is obliged to ensure compliance with international standards and control mechanisms to prevent human rights abuses and violations.

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## **ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ORDER**

Public order is the foundation of a stable and secure society. It provides the conditions for the realization of the rights and freedoms of citizens, contributes to the normal functioning of state institutions and the economy. In the modern world, where threats of terrorism, crime and social destabilization are growing, the role of law enforcement agencies in ensuring public order is of particular importance.

The activities of law enforcement agencies in the field of ensuring public order are multifaceted and cover a wide range of tasks. From patrolling the streets and responding to offenses to organizing mass events and combating crime, law enforcement agencies work daily to ensure the safety and tranquility of citizens [3].

The effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in ensuring public order depends on many factors, in particular, the professionalism of personnel, logistical support, legislative regulation and interaction with the public. An important aspect is also the ability of law enforcement agencies to adapt to new challenges and threats, such as cybercrime, terrorism and hybrid warfare [2].

Ensuring public safety and order is one of the priority tasks of the National Police of Ukraine and is of great importance for the state, especially during the period of martial law. There is a number of features of ensuring public safety and order both independently by the bodies and units of the National Police of Ukraine, and during interaction with other authorized law enforcement agencies and volunteer paramilitary associations under martial law. Thus, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine «On National Security», military administrations, which are temporary state bodies formed in the territories of the state where the legal regime of martial law is

introduced, consider information from the heads of the National Police bodies on the state of legality, the fight against crime, the protection of public safety and order and the results of activities in the relevant territory. It indicates the compliance and continuation of the implementation of their priority tasks by the National Police of Ukraine, which are enshrined in Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [1]. But under the conditions of the legal regime of martial law, special requirements are imposed on the authorized bodies and units of the National Police regarding the performance of their duties during the ensuring of public safety and order. The main tasks of the National Police in these conditions include the following:

- prevention, suppression and elimination of group violations of public order and mass riots;
- ensuring increased protection of particularly important and other objects;
- ensuring public order and safety;
- participation in the rescue of people and providing them with assistance;
- ensuring the protection of property that was left unattended.

Cooperation between the National Police of Ukraine and other authorized state bodies and volunteer paramilitary associations, in particular, with units of the National Guard and with the governing bodies and subordinate forces of the Civil Defense, is extremely important in ensuring public safety and order. Such cooperation allows for rapid response to threats, coordination of actions during emergencies, mass events, offenses and under martial law.

Thus, it can be concluded that the activities of law enforcement agencies in the field of maintaining public order are critical to ensuring safety and tranquillity in society. Strengthening the institutional capacity of the National Police of Ukraine and the introduction of modern methods of ensuring public safety are the key to stability, law and order and the protection of the rights of citizens in the face of modern challenges.

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## **POWERS AND CHALLENGES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

In peacetime the professional training of investigative and operational teams is conducted separately within structural units which necessitates integration and joint exercises with representatives of various departments. An essential component is physical and tactical-specialized training which includes developing of motor skills, enhancing physical abilities, self-defense tactics, and the ability to act in both everyday and extreme conditions. Significant attention is also given to psychological training aimed at fostering stress resistance, motivation, and adaptability to challenging situations through the use of simulated extreme conditions in practical sessions. The improvement of educational programs is based on the positive experience of EU and NATO countries, contributing to the advancement of personnel qualifications. In a state of war, emphasis is placed on firearms training which involves improving weapon handling skills, their application under artillery shelling and other combat circumstances, and preparation for rapid response. First aid training includes mastering the basics of providing initial medical assistance in extreme situations, particularly during combat, to save the lives of the injured. Integrated training ensures a comprehensive approach to education, taking into account the specifics of operational-service activities and extreme conditions, including tactical, psychological, and physical training. The educational process is updated by incorporating issues related to the state of war into the content of academic disciplines to ensure readiness to perform duties in active combat conditions [1].

The training of law enforcement officers in peacetime focuses on ensuring public order, preventing offenses, and interacting with the population. The main aspects include physical and tactical-specialized training, which develops skills in patrolling, self-defense, effective apprehension of offenders, and actions in crisis situations. Psychological training plays a crucial role, aiming to build stress resilience, communication with citizens, and conflict resolution. The “police and community” concept promotes active cooperation with the population, public organizations, and other institutions to prevent crime. Great attention is given to human rights compliance, emphasizing the legality of police actions, the use of minimal force, and the protection of citizens’ rights. Legal regulation is also essential, requiring officers to have in-depth knowledge of legislative acts defining their work, particularly in road safety and administrative law. During martial law,

police officers face new challenges that require specialized training and adaptation to wartime conditions. Their responsibilities expand beyond maintaining public order to include protecting critical infrastructure, enforcing curfews, and ensuring civilian evacuation. The need for firearms and tactical training grows, covering weapon handling, military tactics, terrain navigation, and minefield avoidance. First aid training becomes crucial, including emergency medical assistance, casualty evacuation, and crisis response. Police officers must adapt to combat conditions, as the threat of missile strikes forces them to maintain order during air raid alerts, regulate movement in dangerous areas, and protect civilians in crisis situations. The high level of stress, moral, and physical exhaustion among law enforcement officers creates a demand for psychological support to prevent burnout. At the same time, insufficient logistical support remains a major issue - lack of transportation, fuel, and protective equipment reduces operational efficiency. Another key aspect of police work under martial law is close coordination with military administrations, ensuring effective security measures and crisis response [2].

In peacetime, the training of law enforcement officers is aimed at ensuring public order, preventing offenses, and effectively interacting with citizens. The key aspects of training include physical and tactical-specialized training, which covers self-defense skills, patrolling, and the use of special equipment. An important component is psychological training, which helps develop stress resilience and communication skills in crisis situations. Significant attention is given to legal training, which includes knowledge of legislation, particularly norms regulating human rights protection and the lawful use of force. There is also an emphasis on the need for continuous professional development through regular training sessions and educational programs. Under martial law, law enforcement officers receive expanded powers and face new challenges. Key aspects of their training include firearms training, which involves learning how to handle weapons and tactical techniques in combat conditions. First aid training plays a crucial role, enabling police officers to provide emergency medical assistance to victims in combat zones. Another important aspect is training in the use of improvised means in cases of extreme necessity, which involves using available objects for self-defense or detaining offenders. Cooperation with military administrations is also strengthened, facilitating coordination in ensuring public safety and implementing emergency measures. A critical issue remains the moral and psychological support of law enforcement officers, who operate under constant stress and increased life-threatening risks [3].

Law enforcement training in peacetime focuses on public order, crime prevention, and community interaction, with emphasis on physical fitness, self-defense, psychological resilience, and legal knowledge. In wartime, officers' duties expand to include protecting infrastructure, enforcing curfews, and managing evacuations. Training shifts to firearms, tactical skills, first aid,

and psychological support to handle the stress and dangers of combat. Close coordination with military forces and improved logistics are crucial for effective performance during wartime.

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### **CURRENT PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS IN THE SECURITY SECTOR OF UKRAINE**

The modern education system is one of the most important factors in increasing the quality of life and development of society. It is the basis for the development of human potential, increasing labor productivity, innovation and technological progress. Education is also important for the formation of values, norms and standards of behavior that determine the character of society.

In the context of security, education plays an important role in the formation of professional knowledge and skills that are necessary for the effective performance of duties in the security sector. This includes knowledge of the legislation, technologies, strategies and tactics used to ensure national security.

Education also plays an important role in the formation of civil society, raising citizens' awareness of their rights and obligations, as well as in the

formation of a responsible attitude to the performance of these duties. This is especially important in the context of security, where citizens have an important role in ensuring their own security and the security of their country.

Analysis of recent studies and publications shows that the problem of professional training of specialists in the security and defense sector is the subject of attention of a number of domestic and foreign researchers. Thus, I. Pavlovsky studied certain issues of reforming the security and defense sector in Ukraine, including the training of personnel of military formations and law enforcement agencies. In turn, M. Telelym, Yu. Prykhodko, O. Fedorenko analyzed the trends in the development of professional training of future officers in higher military educational institutions (HEIs) of Ukraine.

The problems of high-quality professional training of specialists in the security sector of Ukraine have become especially relevant with the beginning of the full-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. On February 24, 2022, the President of Ukraine for the first time made a decision to complete the training and early graduation of officers from higher military educational institutions (HEIs) of Ukraine for the needs of the security and defense sector. Such a mechanism is provided for by the HEI officer training program in clearly defined cases. The HEI management successfully coped with this task without disruptions to mobilization plans. However, the problem of high-quality training of officers as professionals and managers has already manifested itself with their arrival at specific military units in primary positions. From practical experience, it has been established that young officers were psychologically unprepared for professional activity in conditions of combat operations, and as it turned out, were not familiar with military management.

The subordination of the military education system to the State Educational Standard of Higher Professional Education and the orientation to the requirements for civilian higher educational institutions minimize the specifics of training a military specialist. Insufficient consideration of the specific needs and requirements of the military sphere leads to a loss of effectiveness in the training of military specialists.

The emphasis in the educational process of training military officers in the security and defense sector of Ukraine should be on developing in them a stable motivation for activity, a creative approach, flexibility, tolerance, critical thinking regarding analysis, synthesis and development of an algorithm of actions, improving the skills of working with information of varying complexity and exchanging it, the ability to apply one's psychological knowledge for the stability and validity of actions in critical situations, the skills of making managerial decisions and the readiness to bear responsibility for them, the ability to create a barrier-free service and professional environment, and others.

Thus, to address the current problems of education and professional training of specialists in the security sector of Ukraine, it is important to take

measures to adapt educational programs and methodologies to the specific needs of the military sphere. Here are some possible measures:

1. Needs analysis. Conduct an analysis of the requirements and needs of the military sphere, taking into account the specifics of modern military conflicts, technological changes and strategic challenges.

2. Development of specialized courses. Based on the results of the analysis, develop courses for military specialists, with an emphasis on practical skills, tactics, strategy and other aspects of military activity.

3. Practical training. Provide students with the opportunity to gain practical experience through the implementation of practical training, including military training, simulations and other exercises that will help them better understand and adapt to the military environment.

4. Involvement of practicing teachers. Invite more teachers who have practical experience in the military sphere to train students and transfer practical knowledge and skills.

5. Promoting international cooperation. Develop international cooperation with other countries in the field of military education to exchange experience and best practices.

6. Psychological training. Include courses in psychology, stress management, as well as understanding the psychology of war and the impact of war on mental health in the training program.

7. Ensuring scientific research. Involve specialists in scientific research to study and implement the latest methods and technologies in military education.

Therefore, given the material considered above, we can draw certain conclusions that the training of specialists in the security sector requires a systematic approach and constant updating so that they are ready to effectively cope with modern threats. The proposed measures will help increase the effectiveness of the training of military specialists in Ukraine and better respond to the challenges posed by military aggression.

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## **ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL STATUS OF POLICE OFFICERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

In modern conditions, the activities of the National Police bodies play a special role in ensuring public order, the safety of citizens and the protection of their rights and freedoms. The introduction of the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine significantly changes the nature and procedure for the performance of official duties of police officers, because in conditions of threats to state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, a number of additional tasks and powers are imposed on them.

The administrative and legal status of the police officer under martial law is regulated both by the general norms of legislation governing the activities of the police and by special provisions that determine the peculiarities of their functioning during the legal regime of martial law. At the same time, the relevance of the study of this topic is due to the need to ensure a balance between respecting the rights of citizens and the performance by the state of its functions in the field of defense and security.

On February 24, 2022, in connection with the introduction of the legal regime of martial law on the territory of Ukraine in accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine № 64/2022, the bodies of state power, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs, are instructed to exercise the powers provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law", which are necessary to strengthen the defense of the state and maintain the constitutional order in the country. Thus, a number of powers enshrined in Article 23 of the Law "On the National Police of Ukraine" and a number of other changes regulating the work of police bodies under the legal regime of martial law were extended for the National Police bodies, in particular police officers [5].

Undoubtedly, these changes are aimed at strengthening the defense capability and enhancing public security and order and countering crime as stipulated by the Law, but some changes may contradict the general principles of police work, for example, Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» which was supplemented by the fourth part, which provides that during the martial law, the police act in accordance with the purpose and specificity of activities taking into account those restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal

entities defined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine «On the legal regime of martial law». Therefore, for the current period of time, society faces the problem of uncertainty regarding the administrative and legal status of the police and police bodies in general.

This question has been considered by many scholars in their works, such as: O. Kovaleva, V. Ivaha, O. Kovalenko, Y. Hidenko and others. The work of these scholars has made a significant contribution to the solution of this issue, but they have not reached a single definition of the administrative and legal status of the police under the legal regime of martial law.

It should be noted that the bodies of the National Police form the security and defense sector of Ukraine, which is enshrined in Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine «On National Security of Ukraine» [4]. This fact may explain the reason for the expansion of police powers, since at the time of the legal regime of martial law, the immediate duties of the police are to maintain the security component in the country in terms of countering armed aggression. But this definition is not intended to be direct armed contact, as the National Police is not a military formation. In accordance with the provisions enshrined in the acts of the Council of Europe, the police are not a military formation but a service that provides services to society to ensure security and law and order, thus the police must be demilitarized. An important guarantee of the demilitarization of the police is its independence from other authorities and local self-government bodies, police officers should be public servants, not military personnel [2]. So we can «develop» the myth of society about the direct responsibility of the police officer to participate in armed conflict. This is indicated by the conclusion of the Main Scientific and Expert Directorate of the Office of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine that the extension to the police of legal norms related to the implementation of military duty and the order of military service under the existing legislative framework does not seem possible [1].

The administrative and legal status of the police under the legal regime of martial law has undergone significant changes aimed at ensuring the defense of the state, public security and countering crime. The extension of the powers of the National Police is a logical step in the context of armed aggression, but it requires clear legislative regulation and adherence to the basic principles of police activity.

Police officers remain public servants, in no way falling under the definition of military personnel, which is confirmed by their demilitarized nature and focus on providing public services to society. At the same time, the legal regime of martial law gives them additional powers that are related to the need to respond to the challenges of modern conditions, but can lead to certain restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens.

The current challenge for scholars and legislators is to ensure a balance between the expanded powers of the police and the observance of human rights, as well as to eliminate legal loopholes concerning the definition of the

administrative-legal status of the police. This will create an effective mechanism for the legal regulation of the activities of the National Police, which will meet the requirements of the legal regime of martial law and the general principles of the rule of law.

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#### **TRENDS AND PROSPECTS OF TRAINING CRIMINAL ANALYSIS SPECIALISTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT**

The relevance of studying the formation of professional competencies among criminal analysis specialists is driven by the increasing complexity of the security environment, which necessitates new approaches to the training of analysts. The effective functioning of criminal analysis in conditions of the

armed conflict and the aggravation of criminogenic situation requires analysts not only to master traditional analytical methods but also to develop competencies in cybersecurity, criminal threat forecasting, and the use of modern technologies for processing large datasets.

Contemporary challenges in law enforcement, caused by martial law, establish new requirements for the professional training of analysts [1, 2, 3]. Armed conflicts lead to an increase in transnational organized crime, cybercrime, and the use of criminal networks in hybrid warfare. Analysts must be capable of identifying new criminal activity schemes, conducting real-time risk assessments, and forecasting emerging threats.

The application of artificial intelligence, machine education, and big data in criminal analysis demands a high level of digital competence. Analysts must be proficient in working with automated data collection and analysis systems, detecting correlations in large datasets, and monitoring open-source intelligence (OSINT).

Under martial law, the demand for analytical support in operational decision-making significantly increases. This requires criminal analysis specialists not only to possess technical expertise but also to demonstrate strategic thinking, assess dynamic situations, and adapt analytical methods to evolving realities.

Another crucial aspect under martial law conditions is the integration of criminal analysis into international law enforcement structures. This necessitates expertise in transnational crime analysis methodologies, collaboration with international partners, and adherence to unified information processing standards.

Given these challenges, the training of criminal analysis professionals should be based on a comprehensive approach, which includes improving educational programs in line with digital advancements, developing practical training, integrating innovative technologies into the work of criminal police units, and fostering international cooperation. Enhancing educational programs in higher education institutions within the Ministry of Internal Affairs system should emphasize criminal analysis, cybersecurity, data analysis methods, and criminal psychology.

A critical element is practical implementation of training through the creation of studying environments that closely simulate real-world conditions. This includes the modelling of authentic scenarios, internships in criminal analysis units, and training sessions using advanced software tools such as IBM i2, Palantir, and Analyst's Notebook. Furthermore, familiarization with artificial intelligence and machine education systems for crime prediction and real-time monitoring of the criminogenic situation should be an essential part of the educational process.

The study of international standards in criminal analysis, participation in joint experience exchange programs, and integration into global criminal

activity databases should be facilitated through academic mobility programs for both educators and students.

The development of professional competencies among criminal analysis specialists is a critical component of ensuring effective law enforcement operations. Modern trends highlight the necessity of transforming educational and training approaches, adapting to technological advancements, and embedding analytical thinking in professional training. The implementation of modern training methods and the integration of advanced technologies into criminal analysis will significantly enhance the effectiveness of crime investigation and prevention in crisis situations.

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#### **COUNTERING BULLYING IN THE STUDENT ENVIRONMENT DURING WARTIME**

The topic of bullying is becoming more and more relevant every day, especially in times of war, when many children may encounter it in various social institutions - school, clubs, sections, youth centres, etc. So the recent situation in Bila Tserkva showed teenagers can be really cruel to each other causing not only psychological violence, but physical and economic ones as well against 12-year-old girl. As it became known later, the reason of this situation was the girl was sharing some gossips about them. It should also be noted that violence occurred in a crowded place. And though there were

witnesses of this situation of bullying the girl no one could protect her or just interfere.

Unfortunately, today we have different kinds of bullying that affect children in our society. And even if it seems that there is not any bullying at all, children's actions and behaviour indicate otherwise. Bullying is a kind of violence which causes not only negative psychological consequences but also physical ones and even suicide too. So it's important to understand the concept of bullying, kinds of it and have opportunity to recognize and prevent the occurrence of it in time in students' environment. Also it's important to know how to be not only observer but to be able to protect yourself and other people who became victims of different kinds of violence.

Any negative social phenomenon requires prevention and correction, so in order to identify the prevalence of bullying among schoolchildren after the start of the full-scale invasion of the aggressor country, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine supported a nationally represented study "Bullying and Tolerance in Educational Institutions after February 24, 2022". The study, conducted in November 2023 - January 2024, covered 5576 students in grades 5-9 (aged 10-14) from all regions of Ukraine, except for the temporarily occupied territories. The results of the survey showed that 51.3% of the surveyed students said they had ever experienced bullying: 55.9% of girls and 46.2% of boys, and 24.7% of students have been targets of bullying since the beginning of the full-scale invasion. So the prevalence of bullying is quite high, but these are only approximate results because some children often keep silent about it out of fear of disclosure or that the situation will escalate and that adults will not understand or ignore it.

The concept of bullying in the scientific literature is widely represented in modern scientific research by sociologists, psychologists, and philosophers: D. Olweus, C. Dukes, V.L. Andreienkova, O.A. Kalashnyk, S.A. Kovalchuk, V.O. Melnychuk, O.M. Moizrist, L.A. Naydenova, L.O. Shatyрко, and others.

"Bullying in the educational environment (harassment) is the actions of participants of the educational process. It consists of various types of violence, including the use of electronic communications, as a result of which the mental or physical health of the victim could be harmed" [1, p. 59].

There are the following types of bullying:

1. "Physical bullying - pushing, tripping, hitting, fighting, kicking, slapping, unwanted touching, body scanning, inflicting bodily harm, etc.
2. Economic bullying - damaging, taking away or mocking clothes and other personal belongings, extortion of money, etc.
3. Psychological bullying - humiliating looks, gestures, facial expressions, offensive rumours, isolation, ignoring, threats, manipulation, blackmail, etc.

4. Sexual bullying - humiliating looks, offensive body movements, nicknames, threats and insults of a sexual nature, filming in locker rooms, jokes, etc.

5. Cyberbullying - humiliation through mobile phones, the Internet, and other electronic devices” [1, p. 60].

S.A. Kovalchuk identifies personal, family, environmental, and social causes of bullying in the educational process of schools. For example, “Personal factors include human characteristics (developmental disabilities, skin or hair colour, appearance, psychological state, etc.) Adolescents who initiate them may have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, bipolar or post-traumatic stress disorder, etc.

Family reasons include lack of close relationships with parents and their lack of attention to the child, weak or too much control, pressure or abuse from parents, domestic violence, etc.

Negative factors of the educational environment include an unfavourable social and psychological climate in the educational institution, stress from studying, low level of professional competence of teachers, which does not allow them to recognize and prevent violence in time.

Social factors include gender stereotypes, cultural norms, and media influence. As a result, children can identify themselves with people who have become role models for them, such as parents, friends or other adults, and perceive their behaviour as a role model” [3, p. 1-3].

According to our observations, the causes of bullying are the forced displacement of people as a result of the war, broken social ties, difficulties in adaptation, and psychological trauma caused by the hostilities in Ukraine. It is extremely difficult for children to adapt to new living conditions: classmates, place of residence, and even language. Against this background, stress and anxiety after the experience, difficulties with communication, and hidden forms of bullying are noted: passive aggression (sarcasm or ambiguous comments), manipulation and control, ignoring or complete social exclusion.

A large-scale study in Ukrainian schools found that “the negative consequences of bullying in students include withdrawal, fear, insomnia, low self-esteem, aggression, anxiety, addiction, compulsion, loneliness, suicidal moods, etc.” [2, p. 61].

In order to prevent bullying in the student environment, it is necessary to take a number of pedagogical, social and psychological measures. For example, attention should be paid to conducting a series of psychoeducational classes aimed at familiarizing students with the concept, types, consequences and types of responsibility for all participants in bullying (victims, offenders and witnesses). Children should know whom they can apply in case of a bullying situation - to a social or class teacher, school psychologist, safety and life officer, school administration, etc., who should immediately take measures to protect the rights of the victim and perform corrective work with the offenders.

It is also important to work with parents of students, paying attention not only to administrative responsibility for the consequences of unlawful actions against their own children, but also to solving intra-family problems that usually cause abuse in the student environment. As for working with child victims of bullying, parents should pay attention to helping their own children. First of all, they should listen and support the child - show that you believe in him or her and value him or her as a person. Do not blame him or her for being a victim, do not criticize him or her for failing to protect himself or herself, encourage self-respect and self-assertion, and help to develop the ability to resist this phenomenon.

However, parents and children often cannot cope with the consequences of bullying at school on their own, so they should turn to specialists, such as psychologists and psychotherapists. For example, when organizing psychological assistance to victims of bullying, you should help the child to find a solution. Yes, you can ask them what they want to do to stop bullying. You can offer them different options, for example, avoiding contact with aggressors, seeking help from a psychologist or other trusted adult, etc. It is important to draw up an action plan at this stage. It is also important to cooperate with the child's immediate environment - parents, friends or acquaintances who could support the victim's psychological state or help her/him to cope with the situation at school.

The most important stage is to concentrate on the emotional state of the affected child - to ask how he or she feels, whether the situation has improved, or whether the bullying continues. The psychologist should evaluate the effectiveness of the work done and adjust it if necessary, noting positive changes and success [4, p. 39].

In order to avoid and prevent the phenomenon of bullying, it is necessary to constantly conduct information campaigns among students about bullying, conduct classes with psychologists and specialists involved in order to prevent any form of violence in time.

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## **GUARANTEEING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DURING ARMED CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL LAW ACTS**

It should be noted that the world constantly observes armed conflicts, open armed clashes between states or individual warring parties within the same state with the use of military force. These armed conflicts are not always officially recognized as war, since the party that initiates armed aggression does not follow the legal and diplomatic procedure established by international law for officially notifying the other party to the armed conflict about the cessation of peace between them and the transition to a state of war.

A special category of persons in need of protection in armed conflict are children (a human being below the age of 18 unless, under the law applicable to the person, majority is attained earlier [1]). The international community has developed a number of instruments that establish standards for the protection of children in armed conflict.

*These instruments include:*

1. The Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 [1], which provides that States Parties shall take measures: to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children from abroad; to protect the child from all forms of physical and psychological violence; to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee, in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures, whether accompanied or unaccompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, shall have appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are parties; to prevent the abduction of, sale of or smuggling of children for any purpose or in any form; to protect the child from all forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspect of the well-being of the child; that no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; that no child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily; that every child deprived of his or her liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the dignity of the person, taking into account the needs of persons of his or her age.

States Parties shall respect and ensure compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts and relevant to children. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 15 years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of 15 years into their armed forces. When recruiting from among persons who have attained the age of 15 years but who have not yet attained the age of 18 years, States Parties shall endeavour to give preference to persons of a higher age. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, States Parties are obliged to take all feasible measures to ensure the protection and care of children affected by armed conflict.

2. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict of 01.01.2000 [2] (ratified by Ukraine on 23.06.2004), which regulates that States Parties shall take all feasible measures: to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not reached the age of 18 do not take a direct part in hostilities; that persons who have not reached the age of 18 are not subject to compulsory conscription into their armed forces.

States Parties shall take all feasible measures to prevent such recruitment and use, including taking the necessary legal measures to prohibit and criminalize such practices.

3. The Declaration on the Protection of the Rights of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict of 14 December 1974 [3], which states that attacks and bombardments of the civilian population which cause immense suffering, especially women and children, who constitute the most vulnerable part of the population, are prohibited and condemned. All forms of repression and cruel, inhuman treatment of women and children, including imprisonment, torture, executions, mass arrests, collective punishment, destruction of homes and forcible expulsion from their places of residence, whether in the course of military operations or in occupied territories, are criminal.

Women and children belonging to the civilian population and found themselves in situations of emergency and armed conflict, or those living in occupied territories, should not be deprived of blood, food, medical care or other inalienable rights in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948 [4] and other instruments of international law.

4. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [5] (ratified by Ukraine on 12.11.1973) recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions and to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

5. Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 [6], which regulates the following provisions. In time of peace, the High Contracting Parties, and after the outbreak of hostilities, the Parties to the conflict, may establish on their territory and, if necessary, in occupied territories, sanitary and safe zones and areas, organized in such a way as to enable the wounded, sick and aged persons, children under fifteen years of age, pregnant women and mothers with children under seven years of age, to be protected from the effects of war. The Parties to the conflict shall endeavour to conclude local agreements for the evacuation from besieged or surrounded areas of the wounded, sick, invalids, aged persons, children and women in childbirth and for the passage of ministers of religion of all faiths, medical personnel and medical equipment on their way to such zones.

6. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court [7] (signed on behalf of Ukraine on 20.01.2000) contains provisions on the qualification of certain actions against children as war crimes: conscription and enlistment in military service of children under the age of 15 (minors); their use in hostilities within the framework of both international and non-international armed conflicts; intentional attacks on hospitals and schools. The forcible transfer of children to a group intended to be deliberately destroyed is qualified as genocide [8].

In summary, we can say that today children born and growing up in conditions of armed conflict have special protection provided for by international law.

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## **FEATURES OF USING SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE IN INVESTIGATING CRIMINAL OFFENCES ON TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

From March 2014 to the present, part of Ukraine's territory has not been controlled by the state authorities and is temporarily occupied by the aggressor. Because of this, Ukrainian law enforcement agencies cannot fully complete their duties in these territories. Investigating criminal offences in temporarily occupied territories is a challenging task that requires using non-standard approaches and acquiring a wide range of special knowledge.

Exceptional knowledge of investigating criminal offences should be considered skills and abilities (their list is infinite; it depends on the needs of the investigation, as well as the development of science and technology as a whole) used in criminal proceedings, contributing to the establishment of truth and effectively completing the investigation. The specialist is a specialist.

The participation of specialists in criminal proceedings is governed by Articles 71, 228, 236, 237, 240, 245 and 360 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. In particular, Article 71 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine stipulates that a specialist in criminal proceedings is a person who has special knowledge and skills and can provide advice, explanations, certificates, conclusions and other documents during the pre-trial investigation and trial on issues that need relevant issues special knowledge and skills [1].

Specialists are involved in investigating criminal offences to provide forensic, advisory, methodological, technical and other assistance in making procedural decisions and conducting investigative (investigative) actions.

The peculiarities of using specialized knowledge in the investigation of criminal offences committed in temporarily occupied territories are determined:

- The type of criminal offences;
- The situation that is constantly changing in combat;
- The likelihood of death, injury, or arrest of participants in criminal proceedings;
- Lack of time for conducting investigative (research) actions;

- Reduction of the duration of the initial phase of the pre-trial investigation;
- The possibility of military administration objections to the course of the investigation.

The main tactical techniques of a general nature, which must be taken into account by the investigator in interaction with a specialist:

- Setting the tasks of the specialist. It finds out if there are no questions left with the specialist. In conducting an investigative (search) action, the task of a specialist can be refined and supplemented.
- Timely and complete informing of a specialist about the circumstances of a criminal offence.

- Providing the specialist, if necessary, with the technical means that the investigator. Usually, the specialist arrives with a set of necessary technical means, but sometimes, there are situations where additional lighting, search tools, and special equipment are needed, such as divers, sappers, builders [2].

Investigators should pay special attention to the peculiarities of a criminal offence, which may indicate the presence of masked and undermined explosives. Danger to the scene groups are homemade explosive devices, the design and method of creating which can be absolutely unexpected: piles of garbage, toys, plastic or metal containers, suitcases, tangled cables, stones scattered or folded on the roadside, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, corpses of humans or animals, vehicles under which explosion, household items [3].

Investigation of criminal offences in temporarily occupied territories is essential for establishing truth, bringing those responsible and preventing the repetition of such criminal offences in the future. Developing technologies, international cooperation, and specialized knowledge allow you to overcome these challenges and conduct effective investigations.

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## **INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES DURING PEACE AND IN MARTIAL LAW**

International law enforcement standards set out the generally recognized principles and norms governing the activities of law enforcement agencies both in peacetime and in martial law. These standards are aimed at ensuring human rights and freedoms, maintaining public order and respecting the rule of law. In peacetime, law enforcement agencies are governed by the following international documents. The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in 1950 (the European Convention on Human Rights), which establishes fundamental rights and freedoms, which are obligatory for compliance with the participating States [1].

The Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials of 1979 which defines the ethical standards and principles of law enforcement behavior. Basic principles of the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials of 1990 regulate the conditions and limits of the use of force by law enforcement officers. These documents emphasize the importance of respect for human rights, the proportionality of the use of force, and the accountability of law enforcement officers for their actions [2].

In the conditions of martial law, law enforcement activities are regulated by additional international norms, in particular: the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and additional protocols to them, which establish the rules for waging war and protecting victims of armed conflicts. International humanitarian law defines the standards of treatment of the civilian population, prisoners of war and other persons who do not participate in hostilities [3].

In these circumstances, special attention is paid to the protection of human rights, even in the presence of restrictions due to military necessity. Law enforcement agencies must ensure the safety and order, while following the international obligations of the state in the field of human rights and humanitarian law [4].

Peculiarities of the application of standards In peacetime, law enforcement officers are focused on the protection of human rights without restrictions. In wartime, restrictions on rights are possible, but they must comply with the principles of proportionality and necessity [5].

It is generally recognized that human rights and freedoms are such a legal institution of universal values which is characteristic of establishing unified international legal standards. Today, there are many institutions and mechanisms in the world that are aimed at protecting human and citizen's

rights and freedoms, but persons are often violated, and ways to protect them are not always quite effective. That is why the task is to improve the existing methods and means of activity of the Security Service of Ukraine, as well as to find new mechanisms that would guarantee human rights [6].

Despite progress in the legislative sphere, universally recognized norms and principles related to human rights, certain articles of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and other international documents continue to be violated in Ukraine. However, it can be argued that a democratic legal state is being formed in our country, and therefore there is hope that over time the state of Ukraine will not have problems with ensuring all the basic rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen without exception. In addition, Ukraine's accession to the Council of Europe requires compliance with international norms and principles in the field of human rights protection [7].

In conditions of armed conflict, the interaction of the police, armed forces and state security agencies plays a special role which contributes to compliance with international standards in the field of human rights and international humanitarian law. Ukraine, as a member of the Council of Europe, is obliged to adhere to these norms, which is an important step on the path to building a democratic state based on the rule of law.

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## **FEATURES OF POLICE WORK IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW**

During martial law, the police play a key role in ensuring the stability and security of society. Martial law requires law enforcement agencies to be more prepared and efficient in performing their duties, adapting to new challenges and working conditions. The activities of the police during this period are regulated by special regulatory legal acts that define their powers, tasks and responsibilities. The main tasks of the police are to ensure public order, protect the civilian population, prevent and solve crimes, as well as cooperate with military formations and other law enforcement agencies. The special working conditions during martial law require police officers not only professional knowledge and skills, but also high moral stability, readiness to immediately respond to emergencies and protect the rights and freedoms of citizens.

The legislation of Ukraine defines martial law as a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in certain localities in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack, a danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, and provides for the granting to the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies of the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restrictions on the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, with an indication of the term of validity of these restrictions [1].

Martial law is a special legal regime that is introduced in Ukraine or in certain areas of Ukraine in the event of armed aggression, a threat of attack, a danger to the state independence of Ukraine or its territorial integrity. It provides for temporary restrictions on the constitutional rights and freedoms

of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities in order to ensure national security, order and protection of the country. The introduction of martial law is regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine [2] and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", which determines the procedure for its introduction, conditions and consequences, rights and obligations of state bodies, military formations and citizens [1]. Martial law may be introduced by a decree of the President of Ukraine, approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and is aimed at mobilizing all the country's resources to repel aggression and restore stability and security of the state.

In martial law, the police play a key role in ensuring the stability and security of society. Martial law requires law enforcement agencies to be more prepared and efficient in performing their duties, adapting to new challenges and working conditions. The activities of the police during this period are regulated by special regulatory legal acts that define their powers, tasks and responsibilities. The main tasks of the police are to ensure public order, protect the civilian population, prevent and solve crimes, as well as cooperate with military formations and other law enforcement agencies. The special working conditions during martial law require police officers not only professional knowledge and skills, but also high moral stability, readiness to immediately respond to emergencies and protect the rights and freedoms of citizens.

In martial law, the police play a critical role in maintaining the stability and security of society. This period requires law enforcement agencies to be highly alert, respond quickly to challenges, and adapt to changing operating conditions. The activities of the police are regulated by special legal acts that define their powers, duties, and tasks.

During martial law in Ukraine, the work of the police is regulated by several main legal acts:

1. The Constitution of Ukraine - defines the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens that may be restricted in martial law to ensure national security and order [2].

2. The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" - establishes the legal and organizational foundations for the introduction of martial law, including the procedure and conditions for its introduction, as well as the duties and powers of state bodies, in particular the police, during this period [1].

3. The Criminal Code of Ukraine - regulates the issues of criminal liability for offenses that may be committed during martial law, and the features of considering such cases [3].

4. The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" - defines the main tasks, functions and powers of the police, including its activities in emergency situations, such as martial law [4].

5. The Administrative Code of Ukraine - regulates the procedure for administrative proceedings and liability for administrative offenses, in particular during martial law [5].

6. The Law of Ukraine "On Mobilization Training and Mobilization" - defines the legal, organizational and economic principles of mobilization training and mobilization, including the involvement of the police in mobilization measures [6].

To summarize, the peculiarities of police work under martial law are to fulfill a critical role in maintaining the stability and security of society. Martial law requires the police to be more prepared, efficient, and adaptable to new challenges and working conditions. The activities of the police during this period are regulated by special regulatory legal acts that define their powers, duties, and tasks, including ensuring public order, protecting the civilian population, preventing and investigating crimes, and cooperating with military units and other law enforcement agencies. The special working conditions during martial law require police officers not only professional knowledge and skills, but also high moral stability, readiness to immediately respond to emergencies, and protect the rights and freedoms of citizens. In general, effective police work under martial law is a guarantee of maintaining law and order and national security, which is extremely important for society.

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## **CURRENT ISSUES OF TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

In today's conditions, when the issue of national security and defence is particularly acute, military training in higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) is gaining strategic importance. It is not just a formality or an additional course, but a vital component of the professional training of future law enforcement officers, on which their ability to effectively perform their duties under martial law or other crisis situations depends.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On Military Duty and Military Service", military training of citizens of Ukraine under the reserve officer training program is conducted at higher military educational institutions and in military training units of higher education institutions [1].

The purpose of military training is to provide the Armed Forces, other military formations, as well as special-purpose law enforcement agencies (hereinafter referred to as the Armed Forces and other military formations) with the necessary number of militarily trained citizens to perform military duty in the reserve, perform military service under a contract or by conscription for officers, perform service in the military reserve of the Armed Forces and other military formations, as well as to ensure the realization of the right of citizens to equal opportunities in choosing a profession by acquiring additional knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for the proper performance of military duty in the reserve in peacetime, military service duties in wartime, and for future professional activities.

It is necessary to note that separate military departments for training cadets had existed in educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs before the start of the full-scale war for a long time. But at that time, cadets had a choice whether they wanted to undergo military training or not. Currently, in the universities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in addition to the military department, there is mandatory military training throughout the entire course of study at the university because of the war of Russia against Ukraine.

First, military training ensures that cadets acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to protect themselves and others. It includes the study of tactical training, firefighting, first aid, the basics of civil defence, and other disciplines that are critical for survival and successful performance of tasks in conditions of increased danger. The Ministry of Internal Affairs invites military personnel who participated in combat operations at the front to the universities to transfer their experience to young cadets who must be ready to defend the Motherland at any time. It is also important to systematically practice tactical medicine, the sequence of actions of medical assistance to victims, during probable shelling in the regions of Ukraine. In case of untimely arrival of an ambulance, or in general impossibility of calling it, it is the duty of a police officer in accordance with clause 4 part 1 of article 18 of

the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" to provide emergency, in particular pre-medical and medical, assistance to persons who have suffered as a result of offenses, accidents, as well as persons who have found themselves in a helpless state or a state dangerous to their life or health [2].

Previously, cadets practiced on certain types of pistols, and used mainly one type of machine gun for shooting. Now, cadets are required to go to training grounds with instructors and teachers-practitioners in special disciplines, where they practice on more severe weapons and devices. Lectures on the specifics of controlling combat drones are held at training grounds or in special training classrooms. Because the very essence of understanding technological warfare is important. The cadets, namely the boys, also had the opportunity to serve at the border posts of our state, which contributed to their endurance and practical acumen.

Military training at the MIA University contributes to increasing the prestige of service in law enforcement agencies, strengthening the authority and public trust in MIA employees. It demonstrates that law enforcement officers are not only professionals in their field, but also courageous defenders of the country, ready to stand up for its defence at any time.

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### **DIFFICULTIES OF THE AFGHAN POLICE DURING THE WAR AND IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD**

Almost every century, military conflicts, wars and uprisings occur on our planet. These actions always bring devastation and destruction of everything that is in the country, starting with territories and human resources, ending with the destruction of the country's economic and security sphere. During such conflicts, the role of the police is one of the important ones, since they are entrusted with the function of maintaining internal peace and integrity

of a country. In this study, we will look at the difficulties that the police faced during the war and the post-war period, using the example of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan has a fully fledged insurgency, the latest stage in 30 years of violent conflict. The enduring paradigm over that time has been abusive powerholders preying on the local population – first the Afghan Communists, then the Soviets, then the Mujahadeen, then the Taliban, and now the warlords and a resurgent Taliban [1].

Back in March 2002, some four months after the international intervention, Crisis Group warned: there is a desperate need to reconstitute a police force to maintain control in the cities, start to spread out over the country, and assure civilians that the law, not simply the most powerful military factions, will be respected [1].

That didn't happen, because the international community was unwilling to contribute the troops and police, and funding, needed. Of course that was a false saving, because many billions more are now being committed to ensuring Afghanistan doesn't once again become a safe haven for extremists [1].

Since the international community failed to help Afghanistan solve this problem, they had to carry out reforms and try to reorganize the police on their own.

In this phase, however, a series of issues arise: first, the difficulty of fully delegating the reconstitution of the police force to a state that is emerging from a war situation, often without the necessary expertise and resources. The importance of international support in order to allow the reconstituted police force to actively participate in the national reconstruction process is noted. Then the question of which role should be entrusted to new body arises: if the police assume the role of guardian of the peace situation reached in a context of high risk and fragility, the danger of its militarization is higher, leading then to a subsequent need for a de-securitization of the force [2].

Even when police reforms are planned, however, implementation gaps are frequent. First of all, due to the presence of unqualified implementers, both for the lack of removal from office of elements unsuitable for a police force, and for the lack of adaptation to the local reality, for the fact that each training project is modelled according to the preferences and style of the country that deals with the training [2].

Policing is one of the most effective – and also the most ill-used – tools available to tackle extremism. In an insurgency police should be the eyes and ears in uncovering violent networks, spotting bombs, guarding public facilities and reporting suspicious activities. More generally – but just as importantly – police keep everyday public order on the streets. Reducing general criminality and providing security to the public provides the most widely shared and distributed public good [1].

A well-trained police force is also vital to restoring the court and prison systems – all the moving parts of the rule of law [1].

But while police are key to establishing legitimacy, they can just as quickly undermine the credibility of the state. As Karl Eikenberry has noted, “Ten good police are better than 100 corrupt police and ten corrupt police can do more damage to our success than one Taliban extremist” [1].

And the sad fact is that while there are some proud and professional individual officers, the Ministry of Interior is seen as the locus of corruption, and the Afghan National Police it fields are disrespected and feared. Many are involved in the drugs trade [1].

In Afghanistan, inadequately trained police are often being asked to do war fighting against the Taliban as an auxiliary security force. Too often they are on the frontlines of the war, despite not having the training, equipment or backup. So, in 2008, some 1200 Afghan police were killed, about three times the number of Afghan soldiers [1].

In summary, we can conclude that one of the main problems of the Afghan police at that time was inefficiency. And this problem arose due to several factors: Corruption, Involvement of insufficiently trained policemen in the war as an auxiliary force on the front lines of the war and Insufficient number of police.

Eventually, all this led to the introduction of rapid training for people who became police officers after 5-8 weeks.

Therefore, during the war, it is not necessary to give all the resources to the armed forces, because as long as they protect the external borders, the country will collapse from the inside. The activities of the police during the war and the post-war period are very important, since they are entrusted with the function of internal protection of the country's security. Since such a period is very difficult for the state and many people brazenly take advantage of it, the police must stop them before the offenders destroy the country.

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## **IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AS A KEY INDICATOR OF A STATE'S STABILITY**

Ensuring human rights protection is a fundamental responsibility of the state, especially in times of armed conflict. The effective implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms is a key indicator of a state's democratic maturity and stability. During wartime, new challenges emerge, such as balancing national security with the protection of individual rights. Governments must develop comprehensive strategies to ensure that human rights remain safeguarded even under emergency conditions. International humanitarian law and national legal frameworks should guide police activities to prevent human rights violations and maintain the rule of law [1].

Law enforcement agencies, particularly the police, play a critical role in protecting citizens' rights during military conflicts. In war conditions, police functions extend beyond traditional law enforcement to include humanitarian assistance, civilian protection, and maintaining public order in occupied or contested territories. Police officers must act as mediators between military authorities and civilians, ensuring that fundamental rights, such as freedom of movement, access to healthcare, and personal security, are upheld. The police must also prevent and investigate war crimes, working in cooperation with national and international institutions [2].

Respect for human rights in police activities is crucial to maintaining public trust and legitimacy. Under martial law, police officers are often granted expanded powers, such as enforcing curfews, conducting searches, and detaining individuals suspected of collaboration with enemy forces. However, these powers must be exercised within legal boundaries to prevent abuse and maintain public confidence. Training programs on human rights principles, conflict de-escalation techniques, and the lawful use of force are essential for police officers operating in war zones. Independent oversight mechanisms should also be established to monitor police actions and investigate complaints of misconduct [3].

The protection of vulnerable populations, including people with disabilities, children, and elderly individuals, requires special attention from law enforcement agencies. Armed conflicts disproportionately impact these groups, increasing their risk of displacement, exploitation, and violence. Police forces must adopt specific protocols to assist vulnerable populations during evacuations, ensure their access to humanitarian aid, and provide security in temporary shelters. Specially trained officers should be deployed to work with these groups, ensuring that their rights are not overlooked in crisis situations. International human rights organizations and local NGOs can collaborate with law enforcement agencies to enhance protective measures [4].

Community policing and cooperation with local populations enhance the protection of human rights during armed conflicts. Effective police-

community engagement fosters resilience and strengthens security measures in war-affected regions. By working closely with local leaders, civil society organizations, and humanitarian agencies, police can gather critical intelligence on security threats, address community grievances, and prevent the escalation of violence. Public awareness campaigns on citizens' rights, safety measures, and emergency assistance can further contribute to maintaining order and preventing human rights violations [5].

Temporary restrictions on rights and freedoms during armed conflicts must comply with legal standards and international norms. While some constitutional rights, such as freedom of assembly or freedom of movement, may be limited for security reasons, these restrictions must be proportionate, necessary, and non-discriminatory. Governments should clearly define the conditions under which rights can be restricted and ensure that any limitations are subject to judicial review. The police must enforce such restrictions transparently and in accordance with international human rights law to prevent arbitrary detentions, unlawful surveillance, and excessive use of force [6].

International cooperation and adherence to global human rights standards are essential for law enforcement agencies operating in conflict zones. Many countries have signed international treaties, such as the Geneva Conventions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which set legal obligations for the treatment of civilians and prisoners of war. Law enforcement agencies must align their practices with these international standards and collaborate with global institutions like the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, and human rights organizations. Foreign aid and technical assistance can also help local police forces improve their capabilities in conflict-affected areas. [7].

Post-war reconstruction and police reform are crucial for restoring constitutional rights and public trust in law enforcement. After an armed conflict, societies must address the consequences of human rights abuses and rebuild institutions that uphold justice and security. Police reforms should focus on demilitarization, strengthening civilian oversight, and integrating human rights training into law enforcement practices. Rebuilding trust between police and communities is essential for long-term peace and stability. Transitional justice mechanisms, such as compensation programs for victims, truth and reconciliation commissions, and criminal prosecutions of war criminals, should also be implemented [8].

In conclusion, protecting constitutional human rights in police activities during armed conflict requires a comprehensive and multifaceted approach. This involves balancing security measures with fundamental rights, ensuring police accountability, protecting vulnerable populations, and strengthening cooperation with international organizations. Upholding the rule of law and safeguarding human dignity in times of war is a key responsibility of both national governments and the global community.

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## **LEGAL BASIS OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHT IN THE CONTEXT MARTIAL LAW**

After the introduction of martial law, the state, due to the necessity of its position in the country, introduces certain restrictive or coercive actions to ensure human rights and security under martial law.

In connection with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen provided for in Articles 30-34, 38, 39, 41-44, 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine may be temporarily restricted for the period of martial law [2, p. 5], and temporary restrictions on the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities may be introduced to the extent necessary to ensure the possibility of introducing and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law.

The military command has the right to impose prohibitions or restrictions on the choice of place of stay or residence of persons in the martial law zone. It can also establish a special regime of entry and exit, restrict the freedom of movement of citizens, foreigners and stateless persons, as well as the movement of vehicles. In addition, the military command has the right to check documents and, if necessary, inspect personal belongings, vehicles, luggage, cargo, office premises and housing of citizens, except for the restrictions provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine.

Under martial law, a curfew may be imposed, i.e. a ban on being on the streets at certain times of the day without special permits" [2, p. 4].

A curfew is imposed by a separate order of the military command for a period specified by it, but not longer than the duration of the legal regime of martial law. A curfew is a form of protection of the population of a particular city or settlement from wartime dangers.

During martial law, privately or communally owned property, as well as property of state-owned enterprises and business associations, may be expropriated to meet the needs of the state [1, p. 4]. This is done in accordance with the legal regime of martial law and in accordance with the procedure established by law. It should also be added that during martial law, property belonging to private or municipal owners, as well as property of state-owned enterprises and business associations, may be expropriated to meet the needs of the state. This is carried out in accordance with the legal regime of martial law and in accordance with the procedure established by law. In this case, the alienated property may be compensated by other property or in another way provided for by law.

In the area of martial law, the military command, together with other authorities or independently, may impose labour duty and engage citizens in socially useful work in compliance with the labour legislation of Ukraine.

During martial law, labour duty may be introduced for able-bodied persons who are not employed in the defence sector or in ensuring the vital activity of the population and are not assigned to enterprises, institutions or organisations, and citizens who are not subject to military service, to perform defence-related works [3, p. 3]. It should be noted that each person involved in socially useful works shall enter into a fixed-term employment contract.

During martial law, citizens are restricted in their right to peaceful assembly, rallies, marches and demonstrations, and other mass events.

In summary, despite the possibility of temporary restrictions on certain rights during martial law, the state is obliged to adhere to the principles of legality, proportionality and international standards. Fundamental human rights remain protected by the Constitution of Ukraine, national legislation and international law.

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### **THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER AND PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF MARTIAL LAW AND POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE**

Ukraine is going through a difficult historical period, when the struggle for independence and territorial integrity continues in the context of a full-scale russian-Ukrainian war. The introduction of the martial law regime in Ukraine poses new challenges for our country, in particular, in terms of ensuring law and order and protecting the rights of citizens. In this context, law enforcement agencies play a special role, not only in combating crime, but also in ensuring the stability of the state in times of war and will be actively involved in the post-war reconstruction of the country.

Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in response to military aggression. Under such conditions, the functions of law enforcement agencies are significantly expanded. The primary task is to maintain law and order, prevent crimes related to sabotage and terrorist activities, looting, illegal arms trafficking and collaboration, and investigate war crimes [1].

The National Police, the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) and other law enforcement agencies work in close cooperation with the military to ensure counterintelligence and counteract internal threats [2]. In particular, in the frontline areas, police officers perform the functions of military administrations, maintain public order and carry out evacuation measures.

One of the key functions of law enforcement agencies is to document war crimes. Prosecutors and investigative bodies investigate mass killings, torture, and deportations of civilians, which is necessary for the future prosecution of war criminals at both national and international levels [3].

Another important aspect is the protection of the constitutional rights of citizens. Despite martial law, the state must comply with international human rights law. This means that law enforcement officers are obliged to ensure the safety of citizens, prevent cases of arbitrariness and unlawful use of force, and adhere to the rule of law even in emergency situations [4, p. 35].

After the end of active hostilities, Ukraine's law enforcement system will play a central role in ensuring stability and restoring statehood. One of the key areas will be the fight against post-war crime. Historical experience shows that after the end of military conflicts, the level of organized crime, smuggling, and illegal arms trafficking increases [4]. The police and special services should develop a strategy to control these threats, which will reduce the crime situation and ensure law and order.

Another important task will be lustration and prosecution of those who collaborated with the occupation forces. This process must be carried out in accordance with international law and the principle of justice to avoid the persecution of innocent people [5].

Law enforcement will also play a significant role in reforming the judiciary and anti-corruption system. Corruption has traditionally been one of the main challenges in the post-war period, as the restoration of the state is accompanied by large financial flows. The introduction of transparent mechanisms for the distribution of humanitarian aid and budgetary funds will require the active involvement of law enforcement agencies to prevent abuse.

In addition, special attention should be paid to the psychological rehabilitation of law enforcement officers who took part in hostilities. Many

of them have experienced serious traumatic events, which may affect their professional and personal lives. The state should create special programmes to support and reintegrate veterans into civilian society.

The role of law enforcement agencies during the war and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is extremely important. They not only ensure law and order and public safety, but also protect the rights of citizens, document war crimes and combat potential threats to the country's stability. In the post-war period, their work will be a crucial factor in the successful restoration of statehood, fair trial and strengthening of the rule of law.

Thus, the professional and responsible work of law enforcement officers will contribute to building a fair, democratic and rule-of-law state that can guarantee the security of its citizens and protect their constitutional rights even in the most difficult times.

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## **INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR WORK UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

In the conditions of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the issue of preparing law enforcement officers to operate under martial law has become particularly relevant. The role of law enforcement agencies under martial law is crucial and includes the following areas: ensuring public order, public safety, and crime prevention; protecting citizens' rights and freedoms in emergency conditions; and coordinating with military structures for effective crisis management.

International experience demonstrates that effective training of law enforcement agencies for crisis situations is a critical element of national security. Significant professional growth in law enforcement activities would not be possible without drawing on international experience in training law enforcement officers in countries such as the United States. Police officers undergo specialized training as part of international exchange programs at institutions such as the FBI Academy, with a focus on crisis response (earthquakes, armed conflicts, mass evacuations), identifying terrorism threats, combating organized crime, and training in civil-military coordination [1]. This experience is not only beneficial during martial law but also proves useful in emergencies and post-conflict reconstruction.

It is also essential to consider the experience of leading countries such as Israel, where law enforcement officers receive training in conditions of constant terrorist threats, handling explosive devices, responding to mass attacks in cities, and acting in conflict zones while complying with international law. This approach effectively addresses situational challenges that arise under martial law. Cooperation with the European Union includes programs from the European Police College (CEPOL), focusing on integrating advanced technologies into policing (video surveillance, big data analytics), training in response to migration crises and humanitarian challenges, and participation in joint international training exercises to practice crisis management scenarios.

Canada's international experience emphasizes psychological support for law enforcement officers operating in combat zones, as well as training on human rights compliance during states of emergency.

Key elements of law enforcement training include tactical preparation for operating in combat conditions, ensuring evacuations and maintaining order, and urban shooting exercises [2]. For instance, officers train in complex operational scenarios such as evacuations, district lockdowns, and riot control. Psychological resilience training encompasses stress resistance techniques, overcoming psychological trauma, emotional management training, and developing skills to assist civilians affected by armed conflicts [3]. These

skills are not only effective during martial law but also help in providing emergency aid to both civilians and military personnel.

International cooperation involves experience exchange, participation in international training and educational programs (e.g., UN or INTERPOL initiatives), legal training on adherence to international humanitarian law (Geneva Conventions), and preventing human rights violations even under martial law [4].

Innovative approaches to training and technology in education enhance new skills and competencies, allowing for the use of simulation-based training, virtual reality, scenario-based exercises, battle and crisis simulators, drones, thermal imaging, and other modern tools for rapid response. Adapting international experience in Ukraine is reflected in the development of national programs based on successful international models, as well as training instructors and trainers for local educational programs.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that Ukrainian law enforcement officers actively adopt Israel's experience in urban operations during armed conflicts. In 12 European countries, modern professional education in the law enforcement sector has been introduced, including preparation for operations in extreme conditions, particularly during military conflicts. Ukraine is among these countries, contributing to the professional development of police officers, improving their readiness for various challenges, and enhancing the effectiveness of state agencies under martial law. International experience highlights the importance of coordination between different government agencies during martial law. Scientific and practical seminars and conferences are held to exchange experiences and improve approaches to law enforcement training. Further integration of international expertise and the development of national training methodologies will be key to increasing the effectiveness of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies under martial law.

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## **MODERN APPROACHES TO DEVELOPING PHYSICAL ENDURANCE OF POLICE OFFICERS**

As is known, physical endurance is the body's ability to withstand physical exertion for an extended period without significant fatigue. It determines how effectively the body can use energy and perform physical activity.

Considering that the work of police officers is characterized by such factors as "irregular working hours, service in adverse weather conditions, constant emotional stress, which negatively affect the effective performance of police officers' duties" [1], and in the performance of their duties they may encounter situations that require prolonged physical activity, the development of physical endurance of police officers is an essential aspect of their physical training.

Specialized studies emphasize the features of the formation of physical endurance in future officers of the National Police, which must be taken into account when forming it: a comprehensive approach to building the educational process and combining all areas of training for future police officers (physical, tactical, fire, psychological); taking into account and using leading domestic and foreign experience in preparing police officers for actions in complex (tense, unpredictable, extreme) situations that require physical endurance; developing physical endurance both during classroom classes in professional training disciplines and in extracurricular activities of cadets (during internships, tactical and unique (tactical) exercises, in sports sections, clubs, etc.); use in all areas of training (physical, tactical, fire, psychological) methods, forms and means that bring the learning process closer to the actual conditions of professional activity (training shooting complexes, interactive shooting range, assault obstacle course, tactical training ground, labyrinths, etc.), model and simulate professional situations (story role-playing games, scenarios, algorithms of actions in various situations), which contributes to the development of physical endurance, increases the level of preparation of future police officers for professional activity in general [2, pp. 229-230].

Agreeing with this position, we still note that, first of all, the physical endurance of police officers can be improved through regular physical activity and training, which contribute to improving the cardiovascular system, increasing muscular endurance and increasing lung capacity. It is both an essential component of general physical health and a necessary condition for the development of the physical qualities of police officers.

That is, developing physical endurance can involve a variety of exercises, workouts, and approaches. Here are some methods that can be used to improve the physical endurance of police officers:

1. Cardio training includes running, swimming, cycling, skipping, and other types of cardio. These exercises help strengthen the heart and lungs, improve blood circulation, and help officers maintain energy during prolonged physical exertion.

2. Interval training, an approach that involves alternating high-intensity physical exertion with short recovery periods. This helps improve speed, endurance, and oxygen consumption.

3. Long, low-intensity workouts, the duration of which allows police officers to develop a foundation of endurance and get used to prolonged physical exertion.

4. Strength training can include bodyweight exercises, dumbbells, barbells, etc.

5. Functional training is an approach that includes exercises that simulate movements and loads that may occur in the daily work of police officers. It promotes the development of practical physical skills.

6. Group training and simulations. Group classes can help increase motivation and create team spirit, and simulations of real-life situations can be used to improve physical endurance and reactions under stressful conditions.

In summary, the development of physical endurance is a process that requires time, effort and consistency. Individual approaches may vary depending on the needs and goals of each police officer, as well as the specifics of the activities of certain units of the National Police, as well as the procedure and conditions for organizing their physical training.

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## **CHALLENGES OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERING IN UKRAINE**

The volunteer movement is a vital part of every society. Volunteers are people who freely choose to engage in activities aimed at helping others without seeking profit. A key feature of the volunteer movement is the large involvement of students, making up one of its biggest groups. Through volunteering, young people can directly tackle social problems, discover their potential, and gain valuable experience by participating in community-oriented projects and programs.

The year 2014 marked a crucial moment in the growth of volunteerism in Ukraine, driving the emergence of numerous volunteer movements. These efforts showcased the strong civic awareness and self-organization skills of Ukrainians. Initially, these movements focused on aiding participants in the Revolution of Dignity but soon grew into a large-scale operation to provide essential supplies to the Ukrainian army. During this period, there was a notable increase in the registration of public and charitable organizations. By autumn 2014, volunteers began working closely with the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, forming a volunteer council. Members of volunteer organizations actively participated in supplying clothing, food, and medical supplies to the military. Some even took on roles within the Ministry's supply departments for the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Most importantly, volunteers proved to be more efficient than traditional army structures, demonstrating the powerful impact of civic initiative on national defense and support systems.

Volunteering in Ukraine covers many different types of help for those in need. It isn't just a kind act but also a social structure and a community that shows unity, care, and resilience. This wide range of volunteer activities mirrors the varied challenges faced by Ukrainian society. Volunteers focus their efforts on several key areas, especially those that have become urgent in recent years. Today, volunteering in Ukraine mainly involves:

- **Supporting Military Personnel:** Helping soldiers and their families with supplies, medical care, and emotional support.
- **Assisting Internally Displaced Persons:** Providing shelter, food, and resources to people who have had to leave their homes.
- **Aiding Local Communities Affected by Conflict:** Helping communities recover and rebuild from the damage caused by military actions.
- **Animals:** Rescuing and caring for pets and stray animals affected by war or abandonment.

- Socially vulnerable groups: Although less frequent, volunteers also focus on aiding the elderly, children, and other marginalized communities.

Volunteering in Ukraine has significantly grown, especially due to recent conflicts and crises. It has become essential to the country's social structure, showcasing the power of working together to overcome difficulties. Besides providing immediate help, Ukrainian volunteering strengthens community bonds, promotes a shared sense of responsibility, and brings hope during tough times. It highlights the resilience and generosity of the Ukrainian people, who remain united in their dedication to helping others in need.

Since Russia's full-scale invasion, one in two young people in Ukraine has engaged in volunteering, and one in three has contributed through donations or information efforts. Volunteering has become more common, motivated, and well-organized, demonstrating the resilience and unity of the Ukrainian people.

In recent months, there has been a decrease in volunteer activity, highlighting the difficulty in maintaining momentum. Before the full-scale war, Ukrainian volunteers mainly focused on fundraising and buying equipment and medical supplies for the military, building shelters for internally displaced people, the elderly, and low-income families, and supporting animal shelters and rescuing stray animals.

During the war, the range of volunteer activities has greatly expanded to include procuring advanced equipment and technology for the military, organizing and distributing humanitarian aid, and making camouflage nets to aid defense efforts. This change demonstrates the adaptability and determination of Ukrainian volunteers, who have stepped up to meet the increasing demands of wartime challenges.

Although volunteer activity has recently declined, the spirit of volunteering continues to be a key part of Ukraine's social response, showcasing the strength and unity of its people.

Volunteering can mean different things to different people. For volunteers, it signifies selflessness, love for their country, and a willingness to assist others. They view it as a chance for self-improvement and personal development, providing opportunities to make significant contributions while learning new skills and forming connections.

On the other hand, non-volunteers tend to see volunteering in a more practical light. It is not a top priority and is only done when it is not too difficult or demanding. Their main focus is usually on personal goals like family responsibilities, education, career progress, or leisure activities.

For young people in Ukraine, volunteering has a special importance. It is mainly seen as:

- Helping those in need: Providing direct and impactful support to vulnerable groups.

- Addressing urgent social issues: Tackling pressing challenges that require collective action.

This dual viewpoint shows how complex volunteering is as a social activity. Some people see it as a way to achieve personal fulfillment and contribute to society, while others view it as a secondary activity depending on available time and resources.

Volunteering includes different types of help, like giving money, materials, physical work, advice, and organizing support. No matter the type, all help should be about selfless giving and helping others.

How people see volunteering depends on how involved they are:

- Professional Volunteers: They see volunteering as a way to build a sense of community, grow personally and professionally, and find new opportunities. For them, it is not just about helping others but also about their own development.

- Non-Volunteers: They mainly see volunteering as a way to get benefits and collect or share resources. They think about the help they can get from volunteers.

Young people usually think of volunteering as physical work, helping others, doing charitable acts, and sharing information. They less often include activities like offering shelter, event-based volunteering, or organizing charity concerts. There are also discussions about whether giving money counts as volunteering. Many young people see donations as a way to help others and consider it volunteering. However, professional volunteers often see volunteering as more than just giving money. They believe it includes physical, organizational, or advisory work that needs personal involvement.

In Ukraine, youth volunteering has become a big social movement, especially during recent crises like military conflicts and humanitarian issues. The choice to volunteer is influenced by different reasons and challenges, which shape how young people participate.

Motives for Youth Volunteering:

1. Helping Others: Many young people want to help others and make their communities better. They see volunteering as a way to address important social issues and support people in need.
2. Patriotism: In Ukraine, patriotism is a strong motivator. Young people volunteer to support their country during difficult times, such as helping the military, displaced persons, or communities affected by conflict.
3. Personal Growth: Volunteering offers chances for self-development, like learning new skills, meeting new people, and building confidence. It helps young people explore their values and find a sense of purpose.
4. Community: Volunteering creates a sense of belonging and connection. Many young people join volunteer activities to be part of a supportive community with shared goals and values.

5. Career Development: Some young people see volunteering as a way to gain experience, improve their resumes, and get recognition for their efforts, which can help them in their future careers.

**Barriers to Youth Volunteering:**

1. Time: Young people often have busy lives with school, work, or family responsibilities, so they don't have much time for volunteering.

2. Resources: Not having enough money or things like transport can stop young people from volunteering.

3. Burnout: Volunteering, especially in tough situations, can be very tiring and stressful. Many young people feel worn out or stressed when helping in crises.

4. Awareness: Some young people don't know about volunteering opportunities or don't know how to start volunteering.

5. Perception: People who don't volunteer might think it's something extra or too hard to do without any personal benefit, which can stop them from getting involved.

6. Organization: Problems within volunteer groups, like unclear roles or bad communication, can make young people not want to continue volunteering.

To keep and grow youth volunteering in Ukraine, attempts should focus on:

- Spreading the word about how volunteering helps and what you can do.
- Offering flexible and easy-to-join volunteer activities that fit young people's lives.
- Providing emotional and practical support to avoid burnout.
- Connecting charity and volunteering to include everyone.

By tackling these challenges and encouraging young volunteers, Ukraine can use its youth to bring positive social change and strengthen communities.

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## **LEGALITY AS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF POLICE ACTIVITY**

Law enforcement agencies in general and structural divisions of the National Police of Ukraine, in particular, play one of the main roles in the process of implementing the functions of a democratic, legal, and social state. Therefore, the main goal of the National Police is to serve the people of Ukraine, protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, ensure public safety and order, and provide law enforcement services. The level of law and order and legality in the state and society largely depends on the effectiveness of the tasks assigned by the state to the National Police of Ukraine.

Legality affects the entire system of legal regulation, ensuring its reality and effectiveness. Regime of legality is necessary for the existence of the legal order which characterizes social relations from the point of view of their systematicity, orderliness, and occurs as a result of the implementation of legal norms in accordance with the requirements of the regime of legality. In police activity, legality is understood as the creation of such a legal regime in which police officers, performing law enforcement functions, are obliged to strictly comply with the requirements of regulatory and legal acts and at the same time demand from officials and citizens' unconditional compliance with the provisions of laws, carry out other law enforcement and law enforcement measures aimed at strengthening law and order in the state [1, p. 15]. According to D. Polonskyi, legality in police activity is a legal regime aimed at strengthening law and order in society, under which the system of police services and units is obliged to strictly comply with the requirements of current legislation and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of general and special legal norms by other participants in relevant legal relations [2, p. 12]. It follows from paragraph 3 of the European Code of Police Ethics that the legality of operations is assessed not only in the context of national law, but also international human rights standards. Paragraph 38 of this Code stipulates that the police have duty, consisting in checking the legality of their operations before and during their conduct: "The police must always verify the legality of their planned actions".

Among the factors that have a negative impact on the state of ensuring legality in the activities of the National Police there are: unsatisfactory organization of operational search and investigative actions aimed at identifying persons involved in the kidnapping and murder of citizens, as well as the commission of other serious crimes; delay in the immediate initiation

of criminal proceedings based on these facts, the initiation of operational investigative cases and the implementation of the entire complex of urgent operational investigative measures and investigative actions in them; improper verification and response to available negative information regarding the personnel of law enforcement forces; low-quality examination of candidates for service, ignoring the requirements of regulatory acts, which regulate the procedure for the organization of verification and collection of information regarding their moral and business qualities and psychophysiological characteristics; lack of control of direct managers over the behavior of subordinates, their ignorance of living conditions and personnel needs; untimely and formal conduct of attestations and special inspections of personnel; improper fulfillment of the requirements of the orders on issues of work with personnel and strengthening of discipline and legality in the activities of law enforcement agencies [3, p. 75].

Police officers are obliged to comply with the normative prescriptions of the Constitution of Ukraine, Laws of Ukraine, Presidential decrees, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, etc. In general, compliance with legislation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, and execution of court decisions should be mandatory for any police officer [4, p. 63-68]. A police officer is obliged to stop various types of offenses and to fight crime, therefore the requirement of the Law "On the National Police" to prohibit directly or indirectly encouraging someone to commit illegal acts is quite logical. For the successful implementation of the principle of legality in police activities, it is necessary for the police officer to be clearly aware that under no circumstances can he carry out the criminal orders of higher officials. And in case of fulfillment of such, will bear responsibility in accordance with the law [5].

Legality helps to strengthen the law and order, and also creates conditions for combating corruption. Legality itself needs to be ensured by a whole complex of legal, organizational, economic and other means. The principle of legality acquires special importance when it comes to the possibility of applying measures to counter criminal and other illegal actions, as well as to protect the rights of citizens.

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## **INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES AND THE PUBLIC IN THE SPHERE OF ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER IN PEACETIME AND WARTIME**

The process of transforming Ukrainian society into a qualitatively new state is reinforced by the reform of all social institutions. Public order, safety of citizens, their life and health, prevention and prevention of offenses depend on the effectiveness of this state institute. Therefore, the issue of interaction between law enforcement agencies and public formations on a partnership basis, especially in martial law, is becoming more and more relevant.

In the current conditions, the coordination of the activities of law enforcement agencies and public formations should be planned and based on an effective, scientifically substantiated administrative basis with the introduction of foreign experience of public participation in human rights activities.

The interaction of law enforcement structures and local self-government bodies in the field of combating crime is also expressed in the fact that the heads of territorial police bodies must hold open meetings with representatives of local self-government bodies at the level of oblasts, districts, cities and villages at least once every two months in order to establish an effective interaction with local self-government bodies and the population. The State Border Service of Ukraine is also a law enforcement agency that ensures the performance of certain tasks related to public order. It can be noted that the State Border Service of Ukraine cooperates with the public to ensure public order in both peacetime and wartime. This includes informing the public about security measures, partnering with civil society organizations and facilitating joint initiatives to strengthen border security. In wartime, the State

Border Service of Ukraine works closely with the community in the field of mobilization and provision of important facilities.

Community initiatives such as helping the military and supporting military families are an important part of this corporation. the State Border Service is also responsible for public initiatives, which may include joint patrols, partnerships in solving security problems, and joint activities to raise public awareness of the importance of border security. In wartime, civil society organizations can assist in disseminating information about changes in entry and exit, as well as cooperate in providing humanitarian aid. Joint training and learning can also facilitate effective interaction

Also, cooperation consists in detecting and preventing smuggling, illegal migration and other threats at the border. Active participation of public initiatives contributes to the formation of an effective security system and mutual understanding between the authorities and the community.

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## **THE GROWING ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN PEACE AND WAR TIME IN UKRAINE**

The National Police of Ukraine (NPU) functions in a constantly changing and challenging environment, with vastly different demands placed upon it in times of peace and war. Its role has undergone significant transformations, especially since the 2014 revolution and the ensuing conflict in Eastern Ukraine, culminating in a dramatic shift with the full-scale russian invasion of 2022. This analysis explores the NPU evolving responsibilities, its adaptation to the realities of wartime, and the continuous struggle to

reconcile traditional law enforcement duties with the extraordinary needs of a country at war.

In peacetime, the NPU focus is on traditional law enforcement functions: maintaining public order, preventing and investigating crime, ensuring road safety, and protecting citizens' rights and freedoms. Reforms implemented after 2014 aimed to modernize the force, improve transparency, and enhance community policing. Key objectives included reducing corruption, increasing public trust, and strengthening professional standards. While progress has been made, challenges remained, including issues with funding, lingering corruption, and the need for further professional development.

The full-scale invasion of 2022 fundamentally altered the landscape of policing in Ukraine. The NPU was thrust into a multifaceted role, far beyond traditional law enforcement. Its responsibilities now include:

1. *Supporting Defense Efforts*: Police officers have joined the ranks of territorial defense forces, participating directly in combat and providing crucial support functions.
2. *Maintaining Order in Conflict Zones*: In areas affected by fighting, the NPU works to maintain order amidst chaos, often under extremely dangerous conditions. This includes managing evacuations, securing critical infrastructure, and combating sabotage and subversive activities.
3. *Investigating War Crimes*: The NPU plays a vital role in documenting and investigating war crimes committed by Russian forces, gathering evidence for future prosecutions.
4. *Managing the Influx of Refugees*: The police have been instrumental in managing the flow of refugees, providing assistance and ensuring their safety.
5. *Combating Increased Crime*: Wartime conditions often lead to an increase in certain types of crime, such as looting and theft. The NPU must adapt its strategies to address these challenges.

At the same time, the legislator was supplemented by the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine, approved by the Law of Ukraine "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine", a new section, which regulates the procedure for conducting an official investigation during the period of wartime.

Thus, even during the period of wartime, in case of violation of the police officer, by order of the head of the police, an official investigation against such person may be conducted.

The future of the NPU will depend on its ability to address these challenges and continue to evolve. Post-war, the focus will likely shift back to traditional law enforcement functions, but the experiences of war will undoubtedly shape the future of policing in Ukraine. Strengthening community policing, combating corruption, and ensuring accountability will be crucial for building a secure and just society. The NPU role in documenting war crimes will also be critical for achieving justice and reconciliation. The

evolution of the National Police of Ukraine is a testament to the dedication and resilience of its officers, and its continued development will be essential for the future of Ukraine.

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## **CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR WAR CRIMES**

It is essential to start with a definition of "war crime." A war crime is a serious violation of international humanitarian law that occurs during armed conflict. Responsibility for war crimes is personal and rests with both the direct perpetrators and the commanders who gave the orders or did not take measures to prevent the crimes.

War crimes are regulated by international humanitarian law, consisting of several international treaties and customary law. Here are some of the key documents relating to war crimes:

1. The Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Additional Protocols are the foundation of international humanitarian law and contain rules governing conduct during armed conflict. The Geneva Conventions concern the protection of wounded and sick soldiers, prisoners of war and civilians during war.

2. The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 relate to the rules of war on land and at sea. They impose restrictions on using certain types of weapons and methods of warfare.

3. The Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The Rome Statute, which established the ICC, defines war crimes as serious violations of international humanitarian law committed during armed conflict. It also establishes the jurisdiction of the ICC to prosecute those guilty of war crimes.

4. International customary law. International customary law consists of the customs and practices of states that they recognize as legally binding. Many international humanitarian law rules relating to war crimes are customary.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court defines the following categories of war crimes:

- Crimes against humanity: widespread or systematic attacks against the civilian population, in particular murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, persecution on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural or religious grounds.

- Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions: willful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or one health, extensive destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity, compelling a prisoner of 2 war to

serve in the forces of the hostile Power, willfully depriving a civilian of the rights to a fair and regular trial, taking hostages.

- Other serious violations of international humanitarian law include attacks on the civilian population or individual civilians, attacks on civilian objects, attacks on personnel, objects or vehicles involved in a humanitarian mission, and use of prohibited weapons [1].

International Court of Justice (ICJ): This court, also known as the World Court, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It is important to note that the ICJ does not have jurisdiction over individuals accused of war crimes. It only hears cases involving states [2].

Who can be held accountable for war crimes?

- Direct Perpetrators: Individuals who directly committed war crimes, such as soldiers, commanders, or civilians. In other words, anyone who participated in the commission of a war crime can be held accountable.

- Commanders and other Superiors: Commanders and other superiors can be held accountable if they knew or should have known about the war crimes committed by their subordinates but failed to take measures to prevent or repress them. This is the principle of command responsibility for the actions of their subordinates.

- Officials who ordered the commission of war crimes or otherwise aided or abetted in their commission can also be held accountable. Even if a person did not directly participate in the crime but facilitated its commission, they can be held responsible.

Important Points:

- Individual Criminal Responsibility: Responsibility for war crimes is individual, meaning that each person is responsible for their actions, even if they were carried out under orders. Following orders does not absolve one of responsibility for a war crime.

- No Statute of Limitations: War crimes have no statute of limitations, meaning those who committed them can be held accountable even many years after being engaged.

- Universal Jurisdiction: Some countries have universal jurisdiction over war crimes, meaning they can prosecute individuals accused of committing these crimes, regardless of where the crime was committed or the nationality of the accused [3].

War crimes are serious violations of international humanitarian law that occur during armed conflicts. International humanitarian law is a body of international treaties and customary laws that regulate conduct during armed conflict, aiming to reduce human suffering and protect civilians.

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## **INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS INTO THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES**

The relevance of international legal standards for law enforcement agencies is extremely important in the modern world. This can be explained by the fact that international standards for law enforcement agencies contribute to increasing public trust in law enforcement agencies. They establish transparency, accountability and ethical norms of behavior for law enforcement agencies, which contributes to strengthening trust and cooperation between employees and the population.

At the same time, the current issue remains the definition of international standards for the activities of law enforcement agencies, which must protect human rights and freedoms, establish legality and law and order in society. The proper functioning of these public authorities is an important guarantee of ensuring human rights, achieving social harmony and stable development of the state [1, p. 267].

International legal standards of law enforcement are principles and rules of conduct of officials and employees of these public authorities, unified for law enforcement activities, contained in international legal acts and decisions of international human rights institutions, the uniform application of which is recognized as necessary at the interstate and intrastate levels in order to solve the tasks of law enforcement activities [2, p. 229].

The most illustrative examples of international legal acts developed and adopted by international intergovernmental organizations containing standards of law enforcement activities include: the European Convention on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released

Offenders of 1964 [3]; Resolution 690 (1979) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe “Declaration on the Police” of 1979 [2]; Resolution of the Eighth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders “Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials of 1990 [4], etc.

It is well known that international legal standards for law enforcement officers are designed to guarantee human rights and freedoms, and contribute to the coordination of the efforts of the international community in creating an appropriate and safe international legal order, where the most important value is the person, their rights and security.

The approximation of the standards of professional training and official activity of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine to the generally recognized in international relations human rights norms and standards, as well as to the relevant European human rights standards is one of the main areas of activity of law enforcement agencies of our country. The police (police function) in the standards of the Council of Europe and the OSCE is understood taking into account the dynamic changes that occur in the globalized world and are associated with new manifestations of crime.

Distinguishing international professional standards of law enforcement agencies from among other standards of activity of employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, special attention should be paid to the European standards of training and activity of police officers contained in the Declaration on the Police of 1979 [2] and the European Code of Police Ethics of 2001 [4].

The next international legal act that defines the standards of law enforcement (police) activity is the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials of 1979 [4]. This document is the basis for the methodology and defines the key principles and interpretation of deontological norms and standards in the field of law enforcement. The Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials consists of 8 articles; each of them is accompanied by a corresponding commentary on the rules of conduct of the said officials formulated therein and their application in national legislation and the activities of law enforcement agencies. Articles 1, 2 and 8 of the document contain general rules of conduct for law enforcement officials, according to which these persons, while performing their duties, must respect and protect human dignity, human rights, respect the law and the Code [4, p. 235].

A special place among international legal acts containing standards of law enforcement (police) activity is occupied by Resolution VIII of the UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders of 1990, which approved the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

The basic principles on the use of force and firearms by officials responsible for maintaining law and order are set out in the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials of 1990, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials of 1979 and the European Code of Police Ethics of

2001. These documents state that police officers, in the performance of their duties, should, as far as possible, take non-violent measures before using force or firearms.

Therefore, international standards for law enforcement activities are a system of international documents that allow law enforcement agencies to more effectively perform tasks related to legal protection and defense of rights in the interests of the individual, the state and society, and to effectively influence the implementation of such rights in order to regulate them and protect them from unlawful encroachments by third parties and the state.

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## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Ensuring human rights and freedoms is a key principle of a democratic state and an essential condition for the stable development of society. In Ukraine, these rights are enshrined in the Constitution, which prioritizes them and imposes an obligation on the state to guarantee their implementation. Law enforcement agencies play a special role in this process, as they ensure public order and security and are obliged to respect human rights in their activities. However, given the broad coercive powers of law enforcement, the legality of their actions and prevention of possible violations of the constitutional rights of citizens remains essential.

Ensuring human rights is a complex issue determined by each country's specifics, the quality of constitutional regulation and the interaction of subjects of constitutional relations with society. In the context of Ukraine, the

guarantees of freedom of speech are already defined in the preamble of the Constitution of Ukraine, which is the basic principle of protection of human rights and freedoms [1, p. 52]. According to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, ensuring human rights is the state's duty. It is noted that human rights are the phenomenon that determines the state's direction and functional orientation, and it is the state responsible for the realization and assertion of human rights [2].

The activities of the National Police units consist of extraordinary, preventive, security, protective measures and actions carried out under the guidance of the central executive body in order to ensure public safety and public order, control over the observance of the principles of public order and public safety by citizens and employees, prevent and suppress criminal offences and bring perpetrators to justice for unlawful acts [3]. In addition to suppressing administrative and criminal offences, the officers are responsible for preventing crime. The rule of law is a key priority in their work.

It should be noted that, given the main tasks assigned to the National Police units within their powers, they have a wide range of coercive measures. In this regard, any violation of the law is unacceptable, as it violates the constitutional principles of inviolability of the person, home, secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, telegraphic and other communications and freedom of movement in Ukraine [4]. It is important to note that law enforcement agencies may restrict the rights and freedoms of citizens only on legal grounds and following the procedure clearly defined by law. In any case, a police officer must explain to a citizen the reasons for such restrictions and their rights and obligations in this situation.

Implementing the human rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, each state must have an established social and legal mechanism for ensuring human rights and freedoms - a system of measures and factors that create the necessary conditions to observe all fundamental human rights and freedoms [5]. The task of the socio-legal mechanism for ensuring human rights is to protect and restore violated rights and form a general and legal culture of the population. In case of violation of human rights without their restoration and legal liability of the perpetrator, the legal guarantees of the human rights protection mechanism cannot be considered fully implemented. Protective measures are the primary defensive reaction to deviation from protective measures intended to force the obliged person to fulfill the obligations imposed by law.

The task of law enforcement agencies is to protect the social order, economic and political systems of the state, rights and legitimate interests of citizens, enterprises, organizations, institutions, and organizations of all forms of ownership, financial and information security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. A special place among the tasks of law enforcement agencies is the protection of human rights, freedom and life, health, dignity, inviolability and security [6].

Thus, ensuring human rights is a fundamental task of the state, and their protection and implementation directly depend on the effectiveness of the law enforcement system. The National Police, as one of the key law enforcement agencies, must act exclusively within the law, respecting the dignity of every person and adhering to the rule of law. Illegal actions of law enforcement officers undermine public trust in the state and violate fundamental constitutional rights. Therefore, it remains an important task to improve the mechanisms of control over the activities of law enforcement agencies, ensure accountability for human rights violations and foster a high legal culture in society.

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#### **INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ORDER IN PEACETIME AND MARTIAL LAW**

The National Police of Ukraine, as a public authority, performs its functions in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, legislation and by-laws, as well as international standards to ensure that citizens can exercise

their constitutional rights and freedoms. Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" states that police activities are carried out in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities and public associations on the basis of partnership in order to meet their needs. Changes in the law enforcement sector and the conditions of martial law caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine require a review of the operational principles of law enforcement agencies that face new challenges.

The transformation of the law enforcement system involves a transition to a new format of interaction with the public based on social partnership. The specifics of cooperation between the police and territorial communities in the system of protection of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen under martial law are determined exclusively by the legislation of Ukraine. It is important to note that during the armed invasion of Ukraine by Russian troops, the legislator introduced a number of amendments and additions to the current legislation of Ukraine. The new approach has completely transformed the work of the police, strengthening cooperation with the public, emphasising partnership and basing activities on the needs of the community. This increases public trust in law enforcement agencies, which is a key indicator of their effectiveness [1, p. 270].

One of the aspects of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and the community is the "Community Policing" strategy, which, having been enshrined in law, is being intensively implemented by the police. The active implementation of this approach in Ukraine began with the creation of the Patrol Police in 2015. The Community Policing approach is based on the principles of constant communication, where the police and the local community are jointly responsible for security; the police respond to local needs and requirements identified by the community; effective communication between the public and the police produces tangible results; each local problem is addressed individually; cooperation is aimed at preventing offences and planning preventive measures. Overall, Community policing represents a value-based approach to everyday police work, in which the partnership between the police and the community is key. However, it is worth noting that the functions of the police and the priorities of local governments have changed significantly, and crime prevention is no longer the main goal. Since the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russian troops on 24 February 2022, police work has undergone significant changes. Police officers were involved in searching for sabotage and reconnaissance groups, investigating war crimes, manning checkpoints and evacuating civilians. These new tasks led to restrictions on various community policing programmes that had been actively developing before the war. However, the strategy of community policing remains relevant, even if some activities may be slowed down or postponed. In times of war and state of emergency, Community Policing initiatives are prioritised to protect and support

vulnerable groups to ensure civilian security. In the context of the Community Policing concept, it is important to involve the community in the joint fight against crime during martial law. Interaction of the police with the community on the basis of socially oriented principles and cooperation with the authorities and citizens are key elements of successful implementation of the Community Policing concept during martial law. Community partnerships with the police, joint efforts in crime prevention and investigation help to effectively counteract crime in conflict situations and increase security [2, p. 94].

It is worth noting the state's activity in developing the concept of a safe community under martial law and post-war reconstruction - the draft national concept "Safe Community". A working group was set up to develop the conceptual framework and criteria for the functioning of a safe environment in territorial communities, which included 24 experts in community development, public security, civil protection, heads of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Community and Territorial Development of Ukraine, experts from NGOs and associations of local self-government bodies. The objectives of the above concept are: 1) to define terms and concepts, criteria and indicators for assessing community safety; 2) to identify and describe mechanisms, tools, forms; 3) to provide for a community safety standard and a structure of community safety components; 4) to provide for the introduction of a community safety index.

Another way in which law enforcement agencies and the public can interact is through the involvement of citizens in the fight against crime during martial law, which can take various forms. In particular, it can include preventive measures against crime, where citizens can report suspicious persons or events that may lead to crime to the police. They can also participate in community policing volunteer programmes and crime investigation, where citizens can pass on information to the police about criminal offences they have witnessed or learned about from other sources. They can also assist the police in searching for criminals and provide assistance to vulnerable groups who have been victims of criminal offences or are in difficult life circumstances. Interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public in the area of public order is a key element of stability and security both in peacetime and under martial law. In peacetime, such cooperation contributes to increased trust in law enforcement, effective prevention of offences and rapid response to threats to public order.

Thus, under martial law, cooperation becomes even more important as the level of threats related to military operations, sabotage and destabilisation of the situation inside the country increases. In this context, law enforcement agencies work in an enhanced mode, and citizens can act as auxiliary forces by participating in territorial defence, patrolling, reporting suspicious activities, etc. Effective interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public is a key to public safety, stability and national security. Improving it

requires the development of communication mechanisms, legal regulation of cooperation and raising legal awareness of citizens.

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**PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN  
POLICE  
ACTIVITIES IN A ZONE OF MILITARY CONFLICT**

According to paragraph 24 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Police" [1], the police, in accordance with the powers assigned to them, participates in the implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law or state of emergency on the territory of Ukraine, but, in addition, since the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, in addition to this paragraph, the personnel of the police and other units assigned to this structure also perform tasks of protecting state sovereignty and territorial integrity, ensuring and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law.

Since the beginning of active hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, a sufficient number of changes have been made to the functioning of this law enforcement agency and their competence have been introduced to the regulatory framework governing the activities of the national police. It was Article 24 of the Law of Ukraine that underwent the greatest changes; in particular, additional tasks were defined for the police, namely, participation in the implementation of tasks on territorial defense and the implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law.

Of this, several of the most important can be identified:

- enhanced control and protection of public order;
- protection of critical infrastructure and other strategically important objects;

- the ability to defend Ukraine through direct participation in hostilities.

In addition, one of the key aspects of the police's activities under martial law was the provision of human rights and freedoms. This includes monitoring human rights during the curfew, the evacuation of civilians from dangerous areas, countering looting and other crimes that increase in crisis conditions.

Article 42 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Police" was also supplemented with paragraph 9, which refers to the right of police officers to apply coercive measures against persons involved in armed aggression against Ukraine, without taking into account the requirements and prohibitions. In practical terms, this means that the police have received expanded powers to respond promptly to threats to national security. At the same time, law enforcement officers are obliged to act within the limits of international humanitarian norms governing the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians during armed conflict.

Certain changes were made regarding the provision of public law and order by the National Police of Ukraine, which is one of the main tasks, and especially important for the period of the introduction of martial law. In addition to this, certain peculiarities were assigned to the units of the National Police in the course of performing the assigned tasks, namely interaction with other law enforcement agencies, such as, for example, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. An important aspect was the introduction of mechanisms for joint patrolling of territories that are close to the front line, as well as increased control over humanitarian corridors. This allows us to more effectively prevent the illegal penetration of enemy sabotage and reconnaissance groups, which pose a threat to the civilian population. Thus, according to the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs №740 dated 15.11.2022 [2], the procedure for the interaction of these bodies to ensure compliance with the state border regime and the border regime in the conditions of violations of public safety and order, human rights and freedoms was determined. Conducting joint operations and other activities, joint service, training and other forms of interaction of bodies are specified in paragraph 9 of this order.

Thus, the National Police of Ukraine under martial law not only performs the traditional functions of a law enforcement agency, but also adapts to new challenges facing the state. The safety of citizens, the protection of human rights and the stability of the rule of law, even in the most difficult conditions, largely depend on its effectiveness.

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## **ENSURING PUBLIC SECURITY DURING MARTIAL LAW: LEGAL FRAMEWORK, KEY ACTORS, AND CHALLENGES**

Ensuring public security during martial law remains one of the critical priorities of the Ukrainian state. Public security, as a component of national security, encompasses the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, maintenance of law and order, and the prevention of offenses and crimes. The legal framework regulating this sphere is diverse, but inconsistencies in the terminology used in legislative acts create challenges for law enforcement agencies and policymakers.

The legal system of Ukraine operates with two closely related terms: "public security" and "public safety." The Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" defines public safety and order as the protection of vital interests, rights, and freedoms of individuals and society from threats. However, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" employs the term "public safety and order," leading to legal ambiguities. These inconsistencies create practical difficulties in law enforcement and require legislative clarification. According to legal experts, standardizing terminology would enhance legal clarity and improve coordination between different agencies [1].

Various entities ensure public security during martial law, each with distinct roles and responsibilities. Among the most significant are:

**National Police of Ukraine** – The primary law enforcement body responsible for maintaining public order, preventing crimes, and enforcing curfews.

**National Guard of Ukraine** – A military unit with law enforcement functions that supports police operations, ensures public order during mass events, and combats organized crime.

**Territorial Defense Units** – Established under the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of National Resistance," these units assist in maintaining security in communities and protecting critical infrastructure.

**Military Administrations** – Temporary governing bodies that operate in regions where martial law is enforced, coordinating security efforts and managing emergency situations.

Statistical data over the past six years highlight the evolving role of these institutions in ensuring public security:

**Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement:** Between 2018 and 2023, the number of reported criminal offenses in Ukraine decreased by approximately 22%, from 563,000 in 2018 to 438,000 in 2023. This decline is attributed to increased patrolling, improved investigative techniques, and higher public trust in law enforcement agencies [2].

**Curfew Violations:** In 2022 alone, more than 35,000 individuals were detained for violating curfew regulations, demonstrating the effectiveness of martial law measures in enhancing security.

**Public Order Operations:** During 2022-2023, joint police and National Guard patrols conducted over 150,000 operations to prevent looting, illegal arms possession, and sabotage activities.

**Volunteer Involvement:** Over 100,000 Ukrainians joined volunteer formations within the territorial defense system, showcasing high civic engagement in public security efforts [2].

**Use of Technology:** The Ukrainian government has expanded the use of surveillance drones and AI-based crime detection systems to enhance public security monitoring.

**International Support:** Ukraine has received assistance from the EU and NATO countries in training law enforcement officers and providing modern equipment, strengthening its security infrastructure [3].

Despite significant progress, challenges remain in ensuring public security during martial law:

**Resource Limitations:** The rapid expansion of security operations requires increased funding and logistical support.

**Legal Reforms:** Addressing inconsistencies in legal terminology is crucial for effective coordination among law enforcement agencies.

**Public Cooperation:** Enhancing trust between security forces and the population through transparency and accountability remains a priority.

In conclusion, ensuring public security during martial law involves a coordinated approach by multiple institutions. Addressing legal ambiguities, integrating technological advancements, and fostering public cooperation will be key factors in strengthening Ukraine's security framework in the future.

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## **PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF MILITARY CONFLICT**

During military operations, it is often necessary to balance security with human rights. In such circumstances, the police, as a law enforcement body, must act within the law to ensure the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, even if these rights may be temporarily restricted due to the circumstances of war.

Restriction of human rights in the area of armed conflict is an important and complex issue, as war or martial law changes the standard conditions of life and activities of state bodies, including the police. Constitutional rights may be restricted in view of the need to ensure national security, protect law and order, and combat threats related to military operations. However, these restrictions must be implemented strictly with international human rights standards and Ukrainian law.

The main restrictions on human rights in the armed conflict zone include:

1) The right to liberty and security of persons: In wartime, restrictions on freedom of movement may be imposed, such as curfews or blocking certain areas. Detentions may also occur without standard procedures, such as prior notification of suspicion, but within the limits set by law;

2) The right to a fair trial: In emergencies, such as martial law, military tribunals or other specialised bodies may be established to try crimes committed during the war. This may limit the right to civilian judicial proceedings, affecting the transparency and fairness of judicial procedures;

3) The right to privacy: In a war zone, citizens may be subject to increased surveillance, such as document checks, searches of personal belongings, wiretapping, etc. These measures may be justified in terms of security, but if improperly applied, they violate the right to privacy;

4) Freedom of speech and expression: In times of conflict, the government may restrict freedom of speech and access to information to control the flow of information to avoid spreading panic or false information. The police may act to prevent propaganda or hostile acts that threaten national security.

In a military conflict or martial law context, the state may be forced to temporarily restrict certain human rights to ensure national security and law and order. However, such restrictions must comply with international human rights standards and national legislation, particularly the Constitution of Ukraine, so as not to violate citizens' fundamental freedoms without proper legal justification.

The police, as the leading law enforcement agency, must act within the law ensuring the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, even in a situation of armed conflict. Any restriction of rights must be proportionate, necessary, and justified by the current circumstances of the war, with strict adherence to the procedures provided by law. At the same time, it is essential that state authorities do not abuse their powers, as excessive restrictions on rights, without proper justification, can lead to violations of fundamental human rights and cause social tension.

Thus, the main conclusion is that the balance between security and human rights in times of war is complex and requires constant attention to compliance with international norms and national standards. Changes in citizens' legal status should be only temporary and limited and meet the requirements of humanity and legal validity.

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#### **POWERS ENTRUSTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS**

Prevention of offenses is one of the most important areas of law enforcement agencies' work, since it is this activity that is aimed at ensuring stability, security of citizens and maintaining public order. In different conditions, such as peacetime or martial law, different approaches are used, but they are united by a common goal - protecting the lives, rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as state interests [2].

In peacetime, the activities of law enforcement agencies are mainly based on prevention, preventing crimes and creating conditions that make it impossible for offenses to occur. The main aspects of this work include: crime prevention, information and educational activities (law enforcement agencies conduct educational activities for different segments of the population - from schoolchildren to entrepreneurs. For example, lectures on human rights, rules of conduct in emergency situations or responsibility for crimes, which contributes to the formation of legal awareness, social campaigns (campaigns against domestic violence, cybercrime or drug use help to raise public awareness and reduce the number of potential offenses), work with risk groups (this includes identifying citizens who may be prone to criminal activity (for example, previously convicted persons or those under the influence of a criminal environment), socialization (for individuals who have already had problems with the law, adaptation programs are organized: training in new professions, consultations with psychologists and support in finding a job), technologies in crime prevention (the introduction of video surveillance systems in public places significantly improves the ability to detect suspicious actions. The use of modern databases and analytical tools allows law enforcement officers to respond quickly to potential threats [1].

Police patrols on the streets create a sense of security among citizens and at the same time deter potential offenders. In some communities, the practice of cooperation with local residents through municipal formations to maintain order is actively developing. Law enforcement officers work to identify criminal groups and prevent their influence on society. Such activities allow not only to solve crimes, but also to prevent them, in particular through intelligence work.

Martial law makes serious adjustments to the work of law enforcement agencies. In such conditions, the main goal becomes not only the fight against crime, but also ensuring national security, countering sabotage and looting, as well as maintaining public order [3]. The introduction of a curfew helps reduce the risks of sabotage and suspicious actions at night. At checkpoints, vehicles and documents are checked to identify potential saboteurs, weapons or illegally transported goods. Law enforcement agencies are actively working to identify and neutralize spies, enemy agents or sabotage groups. An important role is played by operational units that interact with intelligence to prevent threats. National Guard units, territorial defense and military formations are involved to maintain order. Responsibility for violating public order is increasing, in particular in conditions of threat of military action. In

such conditions, the risk of looting increases, so the police organize special raids to prevent thefts in abandoned houses or commercial facilities. Persons who commit looting usually bear stricter responsibility under the laws of wartime [3].

Law enforcement officers explain to citizens the rules of conduct in martial law, including interaction at checkpoints, compliance with curfews, etc. Victims of offenses have the opportunity to receive advice and assistance, even in extreme conditions. An important aspect of the work of law enforcement agencies in any conditions is close interaction with the public. People must feel trust in law enforcement officers and know that they can count on their support. Public initiatives, such as organizing joint patrols or creating security chats, contribute to more effective detection of threats [3].

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## **POLICE OFFICER TRAINING IN THE UK**

In the UK, the main statutory instrument governing the police is the Police Act, adopted in 1996 and amended almost every year. As mentioned in the Police Manual, this Statute is the main legal act that defines the provision and functioning of the police, the requirements for personnel and the basic requirements for the activities of constables after they are sworn in. The main amendments to the Charter were made in 1999, when the London Home Rule Charter was adopted, and in 2002, with the adoption of the Police Reform Charter.

The first part of the Police Reform Statute defines the responsibilities of the Minister of the Interior: 1. Preparation of an overall strategy for the police. 2. Providing practical guidance to the police leadership. 3. Limits of inspections and reports. 4. Instructions for police managers. The Charter has separate sections

covering police activities in general, but there are no specific areas of activity of both administrative and judicial police in the Charter. All areas of activity of the UK police are included in other statutes. The legal framework for the activities of the UK police also includes international and European legal norms that define certain aspects of these activities, especially in the field of human rights. Common European legislation in some cases may not coincide with the practice of the UK police, but the principle of its supremacy remains.

The National Police Training System in the United Kingdom was established in 1993 to unite the then disparate sectors of police training on a national scale. It includes: 1) probationary training for new recruits (except for the Metropolitan Police); 2) accelerated advanced training courses for sergeants and inspectors; 3) strategic command courses and some types of international training courses [1]. The structure of the system consists of five training and testing centers, a specialized center for forensics, a police computer school, two nodal multifunctional education centers and central offices in London. In the UK, police officers are trained in training centers, and the training period ranges from two to three months to two years, depending on the qualifications that a person receives. Police officers are trained at special universities or colleges. The leading training institutions are [2]:

1. Police College in London.
2. Police College in Princeton.
3. College of Civil Defense.
4. College of Fire Service Organization.
5. College of Crime Prevention and Control.

Police training in the UK includes the following stages [3]: 1) initial training for recruits-constables (ordinary police officers), which lasts for the first two years of service; 2) special training for candidates for criminal investigation, traffic and other services; 3) training of sergeants and police inspectors; 4) training of police management personnel. Depending on the purpose of police professional activity, there are three main types of training:

- initial training - for those entering the police service at training centers, and their further training at local police units during a two-year probationary period;
- special training for police officers who have shown interest in certain types of police activities;
- training of senior police officers.

The following requirements for police professional training in the UK are distinguished: - to provide adequate theoretical and legal training for police officers and to support police officers to perform their functions at the highest level; - to promote awareness of all police officers of the operational tasks and national priorities of the police; - to contribute to the more active provision of comprehensive police services, taking into account the needs of different social groups; - to improve the management system of police forces.

Results to be achieved through professional training: - high level of professional and physical training of officers; - performance of police functions in

maximum compliance with the needs of local communities, strategic tasks and national priorities of the police; - increased trust in the police through continuous improvement of professional competence of police services; - ability to make full use of the latest scientific and technical achievements.

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### **SOME ASPECTS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND CITIZENS OF UKRAINE**

In Ukraine, the criminal justice system has several branches with the common goal of public safety. Police departments are a part of the larger criminal justice system that includes prosecutors, courts, juvenile justice systems, and correctional agencies such as prisons and probation and parole departments. Many different agencies on the local and state levels determine the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Police are one of the most visible representations of the criminal justice system in the eyes of the public. Police departments do not write laws; they are tasked with the responsibility of enforcing laws that are enacted by elected officials in the legislature and that are interpreted by the courts. Enforcing laws is just one of many different roles of the police. Other important role includes working with communities to prevent crimes and solve various “quality of life” problems, maintaining order, and conducting investigations.

Police officials in Ukraine are responsible for performing their various roles and responsibilities in a way that protects everyone’s constitutional rights, especially during martial law. At its most basic level, constitutional policing can be described as “legal policing.” This means that policing must be conducted by the parameters set by legislation of the state. The purpose of law enforcement in a free society is to promote public safety and uphold the

rule of law so that individual liberty may flourish. Trust and accountability between law enforcement and the communities they are sworn to protect are essential to advancing these goals. Proper policing practices require that law enforcement build positive relationships with their community, respect civil liberties, and avoid tactics that encourage the use of excessive force against citizens. The most effective way to achieve public safety in local communities results from police and community members working collaboratively to create public safety.

Collaboration between police and communities is essential to ensuring local public safety. Though many jurisdictions have failed to properly implement comprehensive community policing, three significant steps can be taken by local police departments to ensure a community policing philosophy permeates their entire department.

Effective community policing in the USA requires departments to transition from simple community interaction to holistic community engagement. A recent report finds that departments are interacting with their communities but are not doing so in a manner that results in community members being able to provide feedback on departmental policies and tactics that will be considered by decision makers. Community policing requires departments to go beyond specialized units and leadership periodically attending community events and communicating with the citizens.

To implement the effective, core principles of the USA model of policing, every leader and officer should hold to work alongside community leaders and organizations to solve local problems through collaboration. By modeling departmental culture on the principles of community policing, chiefs, and other leaders can ensure that necessary changes are made to create significant community collaboration. Police are entrusted with an enormous amount of authority, including the authority to use force, and it is important that the police lawfully undertake these tasks, and also respectful to community members and in keeping with local priorities. Police agencies must also promote transparency and accountability to demonstrate to the community that officers act fairly and impartially, and that there are systems in place to detect mistakes or abuses of police authority. Public trust and cooperation are key elements of effective policing and are lost when police engage in unconstitutional or unprofessional conduct. Police officers are both part of the community they serve and the government protecting that community.

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## **POLICE ACTIVITIES OF PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARMED CONFLICT: ISSUES OF ENSURING CONSTITUTIONAL CITIZENS' RIGHTS**

During the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, law enforcement agencies faced extraordinary challenges in their work, mainly in the security sector, which required a prompt response [1, p. 54].

This complex process involves a prompt response to threats, the observance of the rule of law, and the protection of legal freedoms, even in extremely difficult conditions when tensions between public security and individual rights are growing. During the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, law enforcement agencies faced extraordinary challenges in their work, mainly in the security sector, which required a prompt response.

By the Constitution of Ukraine and the state's international obligations, the police are obliged to guarantee the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, even in a crisis. However, several challenges are related to military restrictions, law enforcement and public safety. Addressing these challenges requires reforming oversight mechanisms, enhancing the professional training of law enforcement officers, and strengthening international cooperation [1, p. 70].

In the context of the armed conflict, the police carry out several measures to ensure public safety while maintaining a balance between rapid response and respect for the constitutional rights of citizens. In particular, it carries out a range of preventive and investigative actions, including monitoring potential threats, coordination with military structures and using specialised units trained to act in crises. At the same time, internal regulations must comply with the requirements of international humanitarian law and human rights standards, which create a basis for legal regulation of police activities in exceptional circumstances [1, p. 72].

A vital activity area is introducing external control and monitoring mechanisms to identify and prevent abuses during the armed conflict. This includes the work of independent bodies, human rights organisations and

international institutions that audit the use of force by the police and verify compliance with human rights. This approach helps to increase the transparency of law enforcement activities. It ensures that they can respond promptly to rights violations, allowing for timely measures to restore the rule of law.

In general, police activities to protect human rights in the context of armed conflict are a complex and multifaceted task that requires an integrated approach to ensure operational security and compliance with constitutional guarantees of citizens. First, there is a need for a precise balance between the tasks related to providing public order and security and the observance of human rights, which becomes especially important in a crisis. This requires developing and implementing relevant regulations that consider both the state's internal needs and international standards, particularly the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights and other international instruments [1, p. 120].

Secondly, special attention should be paid to the professional development of police officers. The availability of specialised training programmes focused on situations of armed conflict allows not only the response promptly to threats but also the minimisation of the risk of violating the constitutional rights of citizens. Training emphasises the use of minimum necessary force, legal analysis of practical cases, and exchange of international experience, which are key factors in this process [1, p. 120].

Thirdly, the effectiveness of police work largely depends on establishing and improving external control and monitoring mechanisms. The work of independent human rights organisations, international institutions and specialised commissions contributes to increasing the transparency of law enforcement agencies, timely detection of violations and prevention of abuse of power. This approach helps restore public trust and ensure accountability for possible human rights violations [1, p. 121].

Thus, a comprehensive analysis of police activities in the context of armed conflict shows that systemic reforms are needed to ensure a balance between state security and human rights. The key areas for further improvement include the development of clear legal norms that consider the specifics of crises, advanced training of law enforcement officers, active use of external monitoring mechanisms and integration of international standards into internal procedures. Only a comprehensive approach to solving these problems will ensure effective protection of both the constitutional rights of citizens and guarantee the security of the state in the context of armed conflict.

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## **INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF LAW-ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

In this thesis, we will explore the nature of international standards in law enforcement activities and emphasize that Ukrainian law enforcement agencies must strictly comply with international human rights standards in the course of their work. The study underscores such factors as the growing prevalence of transnational organized crime, increased global migration, military conflict in Ukraine caused by Russia's armed aggression, and variations in police training practices across countries have highlighted the need to adopt unified international standards in law enforcement operations.

International standards for law enforcement activities are a system of international documents that enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in protecting, safeguarding, and ensuring the rights of individuals, the state, and society. These standards make it possible to take into account a range of factors influencing the professional behavior of law enforcement officers and to develop approaches for ensuring the proper fulfillment of official duties and ethical conduct in accordance with professional and civic responsibilities [2].

It is worth noting that these standards originate primarily from resolutions of international organizations and, in most cases, are of a recommendatory nature.

These international standards provide a framework for the ethical and effective execution of duties, enabling law enforcement officials to operate within universally recognized principles of justice and fairness. Furthermore, adherence to these standards strengthens public trust in law enforcement institutions, fostering cooperation between citizens and law enforcement bodies [4].

The distinction between the application of international standards in law enforcement during peacetime and under martial law lies in the operational priorities and legal frameworks within which law enforcement agencies operate. While the core principles of safeguarding human rights remain unchanged, their implementation may vary depending on the context.

During peacetime, the activities of law enforcement agencies are aimed at maintaining public safety, ensuring the rule of law, and protecting the rights

and freedoms of individuals. International standards emphasize a balance between effective policing and respect for human dignity, highlighting the importance of professionalism, accountability, and community engagement.

Law enforcement agencies must operate strictly within the framework of national and international legislation. This includes respecting legal procedures during arrests, searches, and interrogations. This ensures that no individual is subjected to arbitrary detention or punishment [2].

Agencies are encouraged to establish independent oversight mechanisms to investigate misconduct, ensure transparency in their operations, and uphold public trust. Respect for diversity and non-discrimination: Officers must treat all individuals equally, regardless of race, gender, religion, or socio-economic status. Community-oriented agencies: It involves collaboration between police and citizens to identify and address safety concerns, reduce crime, and build mutual trust. Officers must ensure that force is used only as a last resort and in a manner that minimizes harm [3].

Training programs are essential for officers to adapt to modern challenges and uphold standards. Peacetime provides an opportunity for law enforcement agencies to focus on prevention, capacity building, and the promotion of human rights. Under martial law or during armed conflict, law enforcement agencies face unique challenges, including heightened security threats, mass displacements, and potential abuses of power. In such circumstances, international standards provide a framework to balance security needs with human rights obligations. Law enforcement agencies must prioritize the safety and security of non-combatants. Lawful and proportionate emergency measures: Restrictions on freedoms (e.g., curfews, checkpoints, or surveillance) must be legally justified, necessary, and proportionate to the threat [2].

Coordination with military forces must respect clear boundaries to ensure law enforcement retains its civilian character and adheres to its specific responsibilities. Transparent mechanisms for investigating abuses are essential to maintaining public trust, even during emergencies.

During peacetime, these standards focus on the prevention of crime, community collaboration, and the proportional use of force, ensuring a fair and just society. However, even in such difficult circumstances, such as martial law or during armed conflict, international standards provide crucial guidance, ensuring that measures taken remain lawful, proportionate, and focused on the protection of civilians.

In conclusion it's worth saying that international standards in law enforcement play a critical role in ensuring that law enforcement agencies operate effectively, ethically, and with respect for human rights. While the core principles of safeguarding human rights remain consistent, their application must be adapted to the specific context, while always prioritizing the protection of individuals' rights and freedoms.

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### **THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THE COMBAT ZONE TO ENSURE THE OBSERVANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

The invasion of the territory of independent Ukraine by russian army from the first minutes of air attacks and gunfire became the event that divided Ukrainians' lives into “before” and “after”. Now it is impossible to find at least one person whose life has not be changed after the full-scale invasion; who has not lost their home, job, friends or family members because of the war.

The observance of the constitutional human rights to life, health, inviolability of home, education, medicine and other rights provided for in Section II of the Constitution of Ukraine has become a priority, but constantly complicated task. And while in the territories where no hostilities are taking

place, restrictions on certain constitutional rights are allowed in accordance with the law, which are used by law enforcement to prevent crimes against the security of the state, in the territories where active hostilities are taking place or which are not fully under the control of the Ukrainian army, there is no question of respecting inalienable human rights.

Since the main activities of the Ukrainian Armed Forces are focused on deterring the onslaught of russian military forces and liberating the occupied territories, special police groups such as “Lut”, in addition to joint tasks with the Armed Forces, organize and carry out other activities to rescue and evacuate people in the war zone, conduct stabilization and search and filtration activities in the liberated territories, protect strategic facilities, and so on. Other police officers who are not part of the Special Purpose Department also play an important role on the front line and in the frontline areas.

In the face of russian military occupation, police officers are often among the last civilian representatives of the Ukrainian state in frontline areas – and among the first to return where russian occupiers have been ousted. Law enforcement actors play a key role in providing everyday security and justice for local populations in Ukraine’s de-occupied and frontline areas [1].

Police stations are being set up in some towns and rural communities near the front line, which are subject to daily enemy shelling, to ensure constant communication with law enforcement agencies and to receive operational assistance [3].

In addition, after the de-occupation of the territories, law enforcement officers face a huge number of tasks, such as establishing contact with local residents, as the opinion of law enforcement officers may often not be as positive as they would like. Another important duty of the police is to collect evidence of war crimes committed by soldiers of the invading country. The article proves that the activities of the bodies and units of National Police of Ukraine during the investigation of war crimes in the de-occupied territories are aimed at this investigation should be completed and impartial. Any perpetrator of such offences would be accused and charged according to their guilt. Such investigation includes several algorithmic actions [4].

The role and activities of the National Police of Ukraine cannot be underestimated, as it is a key element of communication between the civilian population and the armed forces. The units of the Special Police Department are no less important during special military operations. In the rear, police officers arrive at the sites of enemy ballistic missile impacts together with the State Emergency Service and assist in the debris removal; They investigate committed crimes and work to prevent terrorist acts and other crimes that may pose a threat to the population and the state.

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## **FEATURES OF THE PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION**

Pre-trial investigation is an important stage of criminal proceedings during which evidence is collected and the circumstances of the crime are established. It has its own characteristics which are regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Important is considered to be a feature such as the variety of investigative actions. During the pre-trial investigation, various investigative actions are carried out, such as interrogations, searches, examinations, examinations, etc., and many other procedural actions defined by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [1]. With the introduction of martial law, the number of problematic issues related to the regulation of this procedural action only increased. Introduction of martial law in Ukraine highlight the issue of investigating war crimes. Thus, the number of measures in the field of normative and legal regulation to optimize the activities in the documentation and pre-trial investigation of war crimes have been introduced. They especially affected the criminal procedural legislation related to the investigation of war crimes. This is caused by the fact that war crimes are a relatively new type of criminal offense that pre-trial investigation bodies face nowadays.

The main feature is both the variety and the possibility of a full and objective investigation of any criminal offense, taking into account the possibility of their application. They also provide a more efficient and faster conduct of the investigation, whereby the investigator, taking into account his

own inner conviction, as well as taking into account objective circumstances and needs, can apply one or another procedural action during the pre-trial investigation in a specific criminal case. This means that the investigator has a dispositive attitude towards the choice and appointment of investigative actions, which is a positive aspect of this feature. But there is another side of this feature in the form of a bureaucratic system for obtaining permits to carry out these actions. Thus, the investigator must motivate to convince the prosecutor appointed to this case, literally explain on his fingers why and why this particular investigative action is needed for further approval. After the prosecutor signs the approval, the investigator must go to the investigating judge to obtain the same permit, and here there is another bureaucratic feature: there are no procedural deadlines for the investigating judge to grant this permission in the Criminal Procedure Code, that is, the investigator will have to wait until the judge considers and grants permission to conduct this or that investigative action, in practical cases it could delay up to 2-3 weeks [2].

The next feature is the high level of privacy. The information of the pre-trial investigation is confidential and cannot be disclosed without the permission of the investigator or prosecutor. It should be noted that even other prosecutors or even high-ranking managers without the permission of the prosecutor or investigator appointed to this case have no right to receive materials or even access to this case. And the 3rd feature is to ensure the rights of all participants. Participants in criminal proceedings have the right to defend and appeal against decisions and actions of the investigator, prosecutor and court. It should be noted that this feature is even specified in Article 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and is defined as the task and, citing the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of participants in criminal proceedings [3].

Therefore, having considered the current features, it is worth summing up. Pre-trial investigation is an important stage of criminal proceedings, during which evidence is collected and analyzed to establish the circumstances of a criminal offense and the person who committed it. It is important to note that pre-trial investigation is a complex and multifaceted process that requires high professionalism from the investigator and prosecutor, knowledge of the law and the ability to apply it in practice. The investigation of war crimes at the stage of pre-trial investigation is not only a modern requirement but an element of the formation of the latest methodology and approaches to the investigation of these types of crimes.

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## **DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION: GENERAL OVERVIEW**

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is a United States federal law enforcement agency under the United States Department of Justice tasked with combating illicit drug trafficking and distribution within the United States. It is the leading agency for domestic enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act, sharing concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection. However, the DEA has sole responsibility for coordinating and pursuing U.S. drug investigations both domestically and internationally.

The DEA is the primary federal agency charged with implementing and enforcing the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). It is responsible for drugs listed in the CSA's five drug Schedules, categories that rank drugs by their potential for harm, and whether they have a medical use. The CSA seeks to ensure legitimate access to controlled pharmaceuticals, while preventing illicit use of controlled drugs.

Since 1973, the year DEA was found, its mission has been to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any competent jurisdiction, organizations and their principal members involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing, in or destined for, illicit traffic in the United States, and recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing availability of illicit controlled substances.

In carrying out its mission as the agency responsible for enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, the DEA's primary responsibilities include: investigation and preparation for the prosecution of major violators of controlled substance laws operating at interstate and international levels, management of a national drug intelligence

program in cooperation with federal, state, local, and foreign officials to collect, analyze, and disseminate strategic and operational drug intelligence information, seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking, enforcement of the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as they pertain to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legally produced controlled substances, and etcetera.

Every law enforcement agency has a list of firearms that officers are equipped with. DEA agents' primary service weapons are the Glock 17 and Glock 19, Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun, and Rock River Arms LAR-15 semi-automatic carbine in 5.56×45mm NATO. Agents may also qualify to carry a firearm listed on an authorized carry list maintained and updated by the Firearms Training Unit (FTU) stationed in Quantico, Virginia.

In 2005, the DEA seized a reported \$1.4 billion in drug trade related assets and \$477 million worth of drugs. According to the White House's Office of Drug Control Policy, the total value of all of the drugs sold in the U.S. is as much as \$64 billion a year, giving the DEA an efficiency rate of less than 1% at intercepting the flow of drugs into and within the United States [1]. Critics of the DEA point out that demand for illegal drugs is inelastic; the people who are buying drugs will continue to buy them with little regard to price, often turning to crime to support expensive drug habits when the drug prices rise. One recent study by the DEA showed that the price of cocaine and methamphetamine is the highest it has ever been while the quality of both is at its lowest point ever. This is contrary to a collection of data done by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, which states that purity of street drugs has increased, while price has decreased. In contrast to the statistics presented by the DEA, the United States Department of Justice released data in 2003 showing that purity of methamphetamine was on the rise.

DEA values its partnerships with state and local task force officers and their parent agencies. These assets strengthen the work DEA does every day to make a difference in the fight against fentanyl, which remains the deadliest drug threat worldwide. In 2023, DEA seized more than 80 million fentanyl-laced fake pills and nearly 12,000 pounds of fentanyl powder. The 2023 seizures are equivalent to more than 390 million lethal doses of fentanyl. The 2024 fentanyl seizures represent over 292 million deadly doses [1]. The DEA is actively targeting every single aspect of the global fentanyl supply chain to put an end to the most devastating drug crisis that United States has ever seen. Nearly all of the fentanyl in the United States comes from Mexico, and most of it is trafficked by the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels. The unwavering partnerships provided by these task force assets pose as an unparalleled force multiplier in the fight against these cartels.

DEA has 241 Domestic Offices in 23 Divisions throughout the U.S., and 93 Foreign Offices in 69 countries, including Europe. DEA Europe is focused on combating the drug trafficking and money laundering activities of

Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) operating in Europe, with an emphasis on investigations that directly impact the United States. TCOs are the driving force behind the many drug threats facing Europe, including the trafficking of multi-ton quantities of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and cannabis, the production and distribution of synthetic drugs, the diversion of precursor chemicals, and the laundering of illicit drug proceeds. Comprised of 16 offices covering 46 countries, DEA Europe works in close coordination with its European law enforcement partners and DEA offices worldwide to achieve its mission of dismantling TCOs impacting the United States and Europe. In addition to conducting bilateral investigations, DEA Europe engages with its host-nation partners to provide training on a variety of issues related to drug law enforcement. These international partnerships are critical to combating the increasingly complex and sophisticated organizations that threaten the security of the United States and Europe. DEA also has an office in Ukraine, that is located in Kyiv.

DEA's unwavering commitment to combating illicit drug trafficking and distribution extends beyond U.S. borders.

The agency's global network of offices, including a presence in Ukraine, enables it to collaborate with international law enforcement partners to disrupt transnational criminal organizations and dismantle drug trafficking networks. By sharing intelligence, conducting joint investigations, and providing training and technical assistance, DEA plays a crucial role in safeguarding global security and protecting communities from the devastating effects of drug abuse.

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### **CRIME PREVENTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

An offense is a socially dangerous or harmful, unlawful, guilty act that is provided for by current legislation and for which legal liability is established.

On the other hand, offense prevention can be described as a comprehensive system of measures taken by state bodies, public organizations, government officials and other persons aimed at re-educating

potential offenders and preventing the commission of new crimes. Crime prevention is carried out by warning, preventing, termination and suppressing offenses. Let's consider each of these means and their role in crime prevention.

Warning is a system of administrative coercion aimed at preventing the implementation of the intention of a specific person before the start of the attempt to commit offenses. Preventing is a system of administrative coercion aimed at preventing the implementation of a criminal intention by a specific person at the preparation stage. Termination is a system of measures aimed at stopping illegal activities that have already begun in order to prevent the occurrence of socially dangerous consequences [1].

Suppressing of offenses, these are mandatory activities of state authorities, local governments, enterprises, institutions, organizations regardless of ownership, including public organizations, aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of offenses, as well as identifying persons prone to committing offenses, and taking measures to correct them [1].

According to Art. 6 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, the development and implementation of measures aimed at preventing administrative offenses is entrusted to local governments, public organizations, labor collectives and executive authorities [2].

Society assigns a special responsibility in the field of preventing offenses on law enforcement officers. Thus, according to Part 1 of Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the police, in accordance with the tasks assigned to it, carry out preventive and prophylactic activities aimed at preventing the commission of offenses [3].

Martial law has become a challenge for every sphere of activity, often dividing them into "before" and "after". One of such spheres has become law enforcement activities and its manifestation as the prevention of offenses. The difference between peacetime and martial law in the issue of preventing offenses can be seen by the following four criteria: legal regulation; priorities; use of force; control.

With the introduction of martial law, the powers of law enforcement agencies were significantly expanded, which also applies to their activities in the issue of preventing offenses [4]. While in peacetime, law enforcement officers had clear legislative regulation of their powers and a number of restrictions, during martial law these restrictions were weakened due to the priority of ensuring security [5].

Priorities have also undergone some changes. In peacetime, the main priorities of law enforcement in preventing crimes were warning measures, cooperation with the community and compliance with the rule of law. With the emergence of new threats, the priorities became relevant: maintaining public order [6], combating destabilization and responding quickly to threats.

The use of force by law enforcement officers in peacetime was clearly regulated and limited by the legislator. However, the legislator significantly

expanded the right to use force, including the use of improvised means, and reduced the number of restrictions for certain situations with the emergence of more serious threats to the citizens [5].

Control over the activities of law enforcement agencies is one of the rights of the public, which ensures the quality of services provided by law enforcement officers. During martial law, this right to control was significantly limited for the sake of the effectiveness of the tasks assigned to law enforcement officers.

Summing up, martial law significantly has changed the approaches and methods of preventing crimes. The main changes concerned legal regulation, priorities, the use of force and control, and consisted in the expansion and limitation of powers.

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## **CRIMINAL OFFENSES UNDER MARTIAL LAW: THREATS TO PUBLIC SECURITY AND PECULIARITIES OF LEGAL REGULATION**

The introduction of martial law in the country leads to significant changes in the functioning of the legal system, in particular in the area of criminal liability. In the context of hostilities, there is an increase in the level of socially dangerous offenses related to looting, sabotage, illegal arms trafficking, collaboration and war crimes. Such criminal offenses pose serious threats not only to the safety of citizens, but also to national security in general. An important aspect of the study is the analysis of criminal law regulation of liability for such crimes, as well as an assessment of the effectiveness of applying criminal norms during martial law.

Public danger is an inherent feature of any criminal offense. Speaking about the public danger of criminal offenses committed under martial law, it should be noted that, focusing on causing damage to specific social relations, i.e., by the nature of public danger, these acts are diverse and may encroach on almost all, or at least most, areas of social relations protected by the law on criminal liability. Therefore, the imposition of martial law is an aggravating circumstance in a case of any crime, unless the court makes a reasoned decision not to take this circumstance into account or when it is already a sign of a criminal offense [2].

At the same time, some social relations, for example, relations that guarantee the foundations of Ukraine's national security, life, health, freedom, honor and dignity, sexual freedom and sexual inviolability of a person, property, the established procedure for military service, peace and security of mankind, and international law and order, are particularly susceptible to destructive effects under martial law. In general, there is no reason to believe that crimes committed under martial law are narrowly targeted and encroach on certain limited areas of public relations. The determination of public danger of criminal offenses committed under martial law is crucial in determining the public danger of such offenses [4, p.98].

The essence of martial law, which determines its social character and criminal law integration, is the special (extreme) conditions created by military aggression in which the whole society lives, leaving civilians unprotected, facilitating the commission of crimes and creating a false sense of impunity for criminals [3, p.184]. The situation may be complicated by the legal restrictions on constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and citizen. The greatest danger of martial law is the inability to properly protect the highest social values from encroachment by various state means: a person, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security [1].

The commission of crimes under martial law is recognized as a qualifying feature of a number of crimes against the established procedure for military service (military criminal offenses), which are enshrined in Chapter

XIX of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. In addition, until March 2022, aiding the enemy under martial law was a qualifying feature of the crime of treason [2].

The analysis of criminal offenses committed under martial law indicates an increase in the level of public danger of such acts, which requires appropriate improvement of criminal law regulation. Martial law poses new challenges for the law enforcement system, in particular, in combating looting, collaboration, illegal arms trafficking, war crimes and other serious offenses that pose a threat to both citizens and national security.

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#### **CONTENT OF POLICE ACTIVITIES IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IN INTERACTION WITH THE PUBLIC**

The adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» was the most important stage in reforming the internal affairs bodies and the National Police of Ukraine. At the same time, the goal was set in the reform process: not to «rebrand» the name of the most powerful law enforcement agency, but to fundamentally reform it. The main idea that found expression in this regulatory legal act was the formation of trust, that is, the legal consolidation of the partnership model of relations between society and the police on the basis of cooperation. It was this model that was actually reflected in the most important principle of police activity, which is the interaction of the police with the population on the basis of partnership (Article 11 of the Law of

Ukraine «On the National Police») [1]. The implementation of this principle of police activity is becoming the most important task of the modern law enforcement system and directly affects the development of all administrative legislation regulating the activities of the National Police of Ukraine.

In our opinion, police activity is focused on the observance and protection of rights. The most important stage in the consolidation of universal human rights and duties in Ukraine was the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine on June 28, 1996, which includes Section 2 «Rights, Freedoms and Duties of Human and Citizen», which has a certain level of coordination with international legal acts on human rights. 42 articles of this section directly define the rights and freedoms of human and citizen, and, as stated in Art. 22, they are not exhaustive. Among the human rights that were not used in the legislation of Ukraine before, we note such as «the right to free development of personality» (Art. 23); «the right to life» (Art. 27); «the right to entrepreneurial activity» (Art. 42); «the right to know one's rights and obligations» (Art. 57), etc.

As Ukraine approaches global and European standards for ensuring human rights, the death penalty was abolished at the request of the Council of Europe [2].

Now Ukrainians need to realize that human rights are universal and must protect the rights of the civilian population and the rights of police officers equally. Sometimes it seems that respecting human rights hinders the effective work of the police [3, p. 41].

There are gaps in the sphere of legislative regulation that lead to violations of human rights and freedoms. In accordance with Part Two of Article 19 of the Constitution of Ukraine, state authorities and local self-government bodies, their officials are obliged to act only on the basis, within the limits of their powers and in the manner provided for by the Constitution and laws. Part One of Article 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that no one may be arrested or detained except by a reasoned court decision and only on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure established by law. In accordance with Part Two of Article 7 of the Law, restrictions on human rights and freedoms are permitted on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure determined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. The powers of the police are defined in detail in Article 23 of the Law. However, the list established by law does not include such powers as the detention and escorting of persons detained on suspicion of committing criminal offenses, persons for whom detention has been chosen as a preventive measure, as well as persons subjected to administrative arrest (Articles 24, 32 of the Code of Administrative Offenses). In addition, to date, the procedure for holding persons detained on suspicion of committing criminal offenses and determining their legal status have not been regulated at the legislative level, and the laws of Ukraine have not established the rules for serving administrative arrest, which is provided for in Part Three of Article 327 of the

Code of Administrative Offenses. Therefore, it can be argued that the implementation of the above-mentioned functions by the police is not regulated by law and does not comply with the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and Article 5 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Right to Liberty and Security of the Person) [4, p. 37-38].

Certain principles, provisions that determine its essence and social purpose are at the heart of any social phenomenon. We are talking about principles. In legal science, the essential characteristics of the principles of law are outlined, which, in our opinion, can be fully extrapolated to the issues of organization and activity of the National Police of Ukraine. As S.P. Pogrebnyak rightly notes, when characterizing a principle, attention is usually drawn to the fact that it is, firstly, an idea, a provision, a requirement and, secondly, it is not a simple provision (idea, requirement), but a basic, fundamental, initial, general guiding, starting, leading one [5, p. 73]. The work of the National Police is based on the following principles: the rule of law, observance of human rights and freedoms; legality, openness and transparency; political neutrality; interaction with the population on the basis of partnership; continuity.

Therefore, the activities of the police in the mechanism of ensuring the rights and freedoms of human and citizen are difficult to overestimate. After all, it is the police that ensure the actual use of a person's rights and freedoms, mutually reinforcing each other. The tasks, functions, means and procedures for their implementation concern virtually all citizens of Ukraine. It is evidence that the police, in terms of volume and diversity, regulate, control and carry out permitting and preventive functions and is a differentiated instrument of state power and one of the most important elements of the mechanism of ensuring the rights and freedoms of human and citizen in Ukraine [6, p. 442].

Taking into account the above, it can be noted that the activities of the police should be based on one of the key legal principles - the rule of law, according to which a person, his/her rights and freedoms are recognized as the highest values and determine the content and direction of the state's activities. Appropriate measures should also be used in the context of police interaction with the population and should be defined in the legislation.

In particular, attention should be paid to the provisions of Part 4 of Art. 7 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police», according to which police officers are prohibited under any circumstances from facilitating, carrying out, inciting or tolerating any forms of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Based on the analysis of the content of police activities to ensure the protection of human rights and freedoms in interaction with the population, it is proposed to state the second paragraph of Part 4 of Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» as follows: «In the event of detection of such actions or receiving relevant information from state

authorities, local self-government bodies, public organizations or individuals, each police officer is obliged to immediately take all possible measures to stop them and must report to his/her immediate superiors the facts of torture and intentions to use them. In the event of concealment of facts of torture or other types of ill-treatment by police officers, as well as the receiving information about such events, the head of the agency is obliged to initiate an official investigation and bring the perpetrators to justice within 24 hours of receiving information about such facts».

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#### **USING INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Guaranteeing human rights is one of the fundamental principles of the legal state system of any democratic country. Human rights have a universal character and are an integral part of the international legal system. However, in the event of a state of war or armed conflict, there is a need to balance

between ensuring security and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens. Violations of human rights during war or in a state of emergency can only be justified in exceptional cases and in compliance with the principles of proportionality and necessity.

Police under martial law have a key role in maintaining law and order and stability, but their activities must strictly comply with international human rights standards. In this context, it is important to ensure effective control over its activities to prevent abuse of power and violation of citizens' rights.

International standards of human rights constitute a system of legal norms that determine the minimum requirements for ensuring the legal status of a person at the international level. One of the main sources of such standards is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which is the foundational document of the United Nations, enshrining basic human rights and freedoms. Although the Declaration is advisory, it has become the basis for a number of international treaties and conventions that are binding [1].

The main documents in the field of international human rights are:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) — this covenant is the basis of the international legal regime, which guarantees the rights to liberty and personal integrity, the right to a fair trial, the prohibition of torture, the right to freedom of expression, assembly, and freedom of movement [2].

- The European Convention on Human Rights (1950) is a regional instrument that defines basic human rights and freedoms on the territory of Europe and creates a protection mechanism through the European Court of Human Rights [3].

- Geneva Conventions (1949) - regulate the protection of persons who do not take part in hostilities and establish norms of warfare from a humanistic point of view [4].

- International norms on the rights of internally displaced persons - these norms are of particular importance in armed conflict situations, as internally displaced persons are often victims of human rights violations [5].

Martial law is a special legal regime, introduced in the country in the event of a threat to national security or during an armed conflict. It gives state bodies significant powers to ensure security, in particular, it allows limiting the rights and freedoms of citizens. However, it is important to remember that even in wartime, the state is obliged to observe the basic principles of international humanitarian law and human rights.

During martial law, states may restrict rights such as the right to freedom of movement, the right to peaceful assembly, and some aspects of economic rights, but this must be clearly justified and must be of a temporary nature. International law allows the temporary limitation of certain rights only when it is necessary to ensure national security and public order, but there are rights that cannot be waived, even in the most difficult circumstances. These are, in particular:

- the right to life (Article 6 of the International Covenant on

Civil and Political the rights); • prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment (Article 7 of the same pact); • the right to personal integrity.

When these fundamental rights are violated, even in wartime, individuals have the right to international protection and reparation [6].

During periods of martial law, the police become one of the main bodies responsible for maintaining law and order in conditions of increased risk and threats. Its tasks and their tasks include not only the fight against crime, but also control over the implementation of restrictions introduced in connection with martial law, as well as ensuring public order during mass protests or evacuations.

The main tasks of the police under martial law are the following.

Firstly, prevention and fight against violations of public order, that is, the police can apply administrative measures, in particular to prevent crimes and protests, but this must be done within the limits of the law.

Secondly, ensuring security in the territories where hostilities are taking place: in such zones, the police often perform the functions of monitoring the movement of persons, document checks, and arrests on suspicion of participation in illegal armed formations.

Police operations under martial law require special caution, as the use of excessive force can lead to human rights violations and contribute to the escalation of violence.

The main international documents that regulate the activities of the police during armed conflicts are the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols, which define the rules for the treatment of the civilian population and the wounded, and prohibit the use of torture and ill-treatment of people. In addition, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is important, which provides protection mechanisms for persons who have become victims of violations. Resolutions of the UN Security Council have legal force and can impose restrictions on rights in case of war, but they cannot abolish basic human rights. Also, the European Convention on Human Rights requires the observance of fundamental rights even in times of armed conflict and allows recourse to the European Court of Human Rights in case of violations [7].

Despite the existence of international standards, the actual practice of police enforcement of human rights in martial law often faces a number of problems, namely: excessive use of force: in wartime, the police may use force, but it must be proportionate to the situation. There are frequent cases where security forces use violence against civilians, which violates basic human rights. Under martial law, the authorities can use the police to suppress political protests, which violates the right to freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly. In wartime, the police can detain individuals without proper grounds or without access to a court, which is a violation of international standards [8].

International organizations, as well as national institutions, play an important role in monitoring police activities under martial law. The main

control mechanisms include several bodies, namely - the European Court of Human Rights, which supervises the observance of human rights by the member states of the Council of Europe. In addition, national human rights bodies, in particular in Ukraine the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, have the ability to monitor the activities of the police. Independent organizations and public initiatives that specialize in documenting violations and providing legal assistance to victims also play an important role in monitoring human rights violations.

Adherence to international human rights standards in police activities under martial law is an important element of ensuring law and order during armed conflicts. Despite the need to impose certain restrictions on rights, international law guarantees that basic human rights must be protected even in the most difficult circumstances. To ensure the effective protection of human rights under martial law, it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring of police activities, improve the mechanisms of supervision over their activities, and also ensure proper legal training of police officers on human rights issues.

This will minimize the abuse of power and ensure that basic human rights are respected even in the most difficult times.

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### **INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO CRIME PREVENTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The introduction of martial law in Ukraine due to russian armed aggression has created new challenges for law enforcement agencies in crime prevention. The effectiveness of traditional crime prevention methods has significantly decreased due to heightened danger levels, destabilization of public order, and increased activity of criminal groups. Therefore, it is necessary to apply innovative approaches adapted to wartime conditions to ensure effective crime control.

The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" regulates the fundamental principles of introducing and functioning martial law in Ukraine. It defines the legal status of state authorities, local governments, and military administrations, as well as the rights, duties, and restrictions for citizens and legal entities during this period. In the context of crime prevention by law enforcement agencies, this law establishes a special procedure for maintaining public order, combating crime, and countering sabotage and terrorist threats. It also provides for stricter liability for crimes against state security and public order [3].

One of the key aspects of modern crime prevention strategies is the use of digital technologies. The widespread implementation of video surveillance systems with artificial intelligence elements enables the detection of suspicious activities and identification of offenders in real-time. Additionally, law enforcement agencies actively utilize analytical platforms to predict criminogenic threats, contributing to their timely neutralization.

Another crucial area is the introduction of an integrated crime prevention approach, which involves collaboration between law enforcement agencies, local communities, and military administrations. Such interaction allows for a rapid response to changes in the criminal situation and more effective coordination of crime prevention measures [2].

Preventing war crimes and sabotage also requires active counteraction to disinformation and cyber threats. The use of modern cybersecurity technologies and information campaigns helps to reduce the risks of spreading panic, false news, and enemy propaganda, which are elements of hybrid war.

A significant part of the crime prevention system is the reform of law enforcement personnel policies aimed at enhancing professional training levels. Under martial law conditions, special attention is given to tactical medicine training, communication skills, and psychological resilience of officers [1, с.71].

In conclusion, effective crime prevention under martial law is possible only through a comprehensive approach combining advanced technologies, analytics, public interaction, and quality personnel training. The implementation of these innovative methods allows for crime reduction and maintaining public order even in crisis situations.

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## **TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS FOR WORK IN DEOCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

Police officers working in deoccupied territories face numerous challenges: an unstable situation, a high crime rate, and public distrust. Therefore, it is important that they are not only physically prepared but also psychologically resilient. Key challenges for police officers in such conditions include constant stress and psychological strain, contact with local residents who may have suffered from occupation, and the risk of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Solutions involve conducting specialized psychological training, implementing mental health support programs, and providing regular consultations with psychologists [2].

In deoccupied territories, problems of illegal arms circulation, mine threats, and sabotage activities are escalating. Police officers must have skills in rapid response and tactical thinking. Necessary improvements include developing skills to operate in conditions of guerrilla warfare and increased threats, coordinating between law enforcement agencies and the military, and using modern technologies such as drones, facial recognition systems, and big data analytics.

Police units in various countries already have experience working in post-conflict regions. For example, in Israel, the police actively cooperate with the army and have special anti-terrorist units. In the USA, psychological training is actively used to work with communities after crises [5]. European countries have mechanisms for rapid response to national security threats. Possible strategies to adopt include introducing specialized negotiation tactic courses, deploying mobile teams for rapid response to threats, and strengthening cooperation with international partners to exchange experiences.

Modern technologies significantly enhance police efficiency. Drones can be used for monitoring territories, especially in dangerous areas. Biometric systems and artificial intelligence help to identify criminals. Automated databases and analytics simplify investigations [1]. In Ukraine, it

is important to implement mobile command centers, use artificial intelligence to predict crime, and deploy robotic systems for demining and exploring hazardous areas.

To enhance police effectiveness, it is necessary to reform the training system considering new challenges, strengthen material support and social protection of law enforcement officers, implement modern technologies into the security system, and increase public trust through transparency and effective communication. Only a comprehensive approach will ensure security in deoccupied territories and restore peaceful life in liberated communities.

One of the main goals of the police in deoccupied territories is to restore public trust. Many citizens have experienced traumatic war-related events, lost loved ones, or property, complicating their interaction with law enforcement. The key challenges are distrust of authorities and law enforcement due to previous occupation experience, high crime rates caused by economic instability, and the need for quick responses to local residents' needs. Solutions involve holding meetings between police and citizens to explain their rights and opportunities, engaging local activists and opinion leaders to establish communication, and using social media and digital platforms for interaction with the population.

Police operating in liberated regions require quality technical support. Due to hostilities, many police stations have been destroyed or looted. For effective police work, new service vehicles adapted for rough terrain, modern communication systems and secure information exchange channels, personal protective equipment such as bulletproof vests, helmets, and tactical clothing, and more active use of unmanned aerial vehicles for situation monitoring are required. Solving these issues is possible through international assistance and state funding, as well as effective control over resource distribution.

Training police for work in deoccupied territories requires a comprehensive approach. Key aspects include psychological and tactical training, the use of modern technologies, and leveraging international experience. Additionally, strengthening police cooperation with local communities and ensuring adequate material and technical support is crucial. Modern police forces should not only be a security structure but also an active participant in restoring stability and safety. Implementing innovative approaches will help to create an effective law enforcement system capable of addressing today's challenges and ensuring citizen security.

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## **FEATURES OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN ENSURING LAW AND ORDER UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Under martial law, the effectiveness of maintaining law and order largely depends on the interaction between state authorities, such as the police and public organizations. Martial law has created unprecedented challenges for the law enforcement system, necessitating new approaches and mechanisms for cooperation with the public.

Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in cases of national security threats. It imposes restrictions on rights and freedoms and mobilizes resources to ensure law and order in the country. Under such conditions, the police and public organizations play a key role in maintaining security, preventing crime, and protecting the population. Cooperation between law enforcement agencies and public structures allows for a prompt response to challenges, territorial control, and stability in society [1].

First, under martial law, the police perform enhanced functions to ensure law and order and monitor compliance with the law. The primary tasks assigned to law enforcement agencies during this period include enforcing curfews and special regulatory measures, preventing looting and illegal arms circulation, and protecting citizens' rights and freedoms, including assisting in civilian evacuations [2].

To effectively carry out these tasks, the police employ special measures such as increased patrolling, checkpoint control, and cooperation with military administrations. Public organizations play a supportive role in maintaining law and order, especially during martial law. Their activities include information support, humanitarian aid, and human rights protection. Notable examples of effective cooperation between law enforcement agencies and

civil society include the activities of the public formation "Kyiv Municipal Guard," which works alongside the police to maintain public order in the capital. Additionally, the "Center for Countering Disinformation" plays a crucial role in identifying and combating hostile information operations [3].

Despite the achievements, several significant challenges require urgent resolution. Primarily, current legislation does not fully align with the realities of martial law, creating a need to update the regulatory framework governing the powers of public formations. At the same time, considering the extensive network of public organizations and their active engagement across different regions of Ukraine, the question arises about creating effective mechanisms for coordinating their activities with law enforcement agencies.

In conclusion, we can observe the formation of an effective system of cooperation between the police and public organizations, which, however, requires further improvement and development. Only through the continuous enhancement of existing cooperation mechanisms and the introduction of new forms of interaction will it be possible to establish a truly effective system for ensuring law and order that meets both the current needs of martial law and future challenges in Ukraine's post-war recovery.

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#### **CURRENT ISSUES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The law enforcement training system is key in ensuring public order and security in peacetime and during a full-scale war with Russia. In peacetime, law enforcement training focuses on upholding the rule of law and human rights and effectively responding to offences. However, under Martial Law, new challenges emerge, requiring changes in training programs, tactical preparation, and psychological resilience.

This article aims to analyze the features of law enforcement training under different conditions, identify key challenges, and propose possible ways to improve this system.

In peacetime, the law enforcement training system includes legal training, which involves studying legislation, human rights, administrative and criminal law, physical training, which develops endurance, self-defense skills, and the use of special equipment. Tactical-special training includes learning action strategies in various situations, such as apprehending offenders; psychological training, which develops stress resistance, negotiation skills, and communication; firearms training, teaches firearm handling and shooting skills. These components form a comprehensive training system that enables law enforcement officers to perform their duties in peacetime effectively.

Under martial law, training priorities change, as law enforcement officers often guard strategic facilities, combat sabotage groups, and maintain order in combat conditions. The main differences between peacetime and small-unit training include strengthening tactical-special training, adding instruction on operating in combat zones, evacuating civilians, using small-unit tactics and expanding firearms training, military medical training including first aid in combat conditions and casualty evacuation. Psychological resilience training prepares officers for work in extreme situations and helps prevent post-traumatic stress disorders, coordinate with military units, and counteract sabotage and reconnaissance groups.

Despite active adaptation of training systems, several problems remain, including insufficient resource allocation and personnel shortages, as many experienced officers are engaged in military operations.

The prospects for improving the law enforcement training system primarily involve integrating international standards, such as NATO-based training models, cooperation with law enforcement agencies of the European Union and the United States, expanding training facilities, establishing training grounds, virtual simulators, and specialized training centers. Psychological rehabilitation for law enforcement officers is also crucial, requiring the development of support programs for those who have participated in combat operations.

The law enforcement training system must dynamically adapt to changing conditions. In peacetime, it focuses on maintaining public order, whereas during Martial Law, the emphasis shifts to tactical-military training and psychological resilience. It is essential to develop modern training methodologies, improve resource provision, and implement international experience to enhance the effectiveness of Ukrainian law enforcement training [1].

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## **CRIME PREVENTION IN DE-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES CHALLENGES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT**

The liberation of territories from occupation presents significant challenges for law enforcement agencies, particularly in the realm of crime prevention. De-occupied regions are often characterized by destabilized social structures, destroyed infrastructure, and an increased risk of criminal activities, including looting, acts of violence, and organized crime. In such circumstances, ensuring public safety and rebuilding trust in law enforcement institutions becomes a priority. Crime prevention in these regions requires law enforcement officers to adapt their approaches to address the unique challenges posed by post-conflict settings. This includes understanding the specific needs of local communities, coordinating efforts with international and local partners, and leveraging modern technologies and strategies to restore public order. Additionally, police officers must work under increased psychological and operational pressure while adhering to the principles of human rights and international humanitarian law.

From January to December 2024, 492,479 criminal offenses were recorded in Ukraine [1], with the majority of these offenses registered in regions experiencing active hostilities. One of the most common types of crimes during this period was war crimes (Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). However, according to Ivan Vyhivskyi, the Head of the National Police, the overall crime rate in Ukraine has not increased during the war but has taken on an alarming trend: minor offenses, such as "hooligan" crimes, have become less frequent, while serious and especially grave crimes are now more prevalent. According to statistics from the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, 71,483 minor crimes, 214,014 serious crimes, and 118,057 especially grave crimes were recorded in 2024 [2]. Thus, the number of minor crimes was 66.6% lower than that of serious crimes and 39.5% lower than that of especially grave crimes.

This shift in the nature of crime highlights the increased challenges faced by law enforcement on de-occupied territories. Police officers in these areas must address not only the rise in serious and especially grave crimes but also work under difficult conditions of destroyed infrastructure, increased social tensions, and the psychological aftermath of conflict.

Police officers working in de-occupied territories face numerous dangers that significantly complicate their duties and threaten their safety. One of the primary risks is the presence of mines and unexploded ordnance, as many of these areas remain heavily mined, posing a direct threat to life and health. Additionally, these regions experience increased levels of serious and especially grave crimes, including looting, illegal arms trafficking, and war crimes, which require extensive resources and expertise to address. The destruction of infrastructure, such as buildings, roads, communications, and police facilities, further hampers the effective organization of law enforcement operations. Social tensions also present a challenge, as local residents may be distrustful of authorities, traumatized, or under significant psychological stress, making community engagement difficult. Another critical threat is the widespread availability of illegal weapons in the aftermath of active hostilities, increasing risks for law enforcement officers. The psychological strain of working in such environments is immense, as police officers often encounter the aftermath of war crimes, humanitarian crises, and other traumatic situations. There is also a persistent risk of attacks and provocations from remnants of enemy forces or criminal groups, adding to the dangers faced by law enforcement. These challenges are exacerbated by the shortage of police personnel, as the war has led to significant losses in manpower, resulting in increased workloads for the remaining officers. Inadequate technical support, including shortages of vehicles, communication equipment, and protective gear, further undermines the effectiveness and safety of police operations. Additionally, the dissemination of propaganda and disinformation by Russian occupants creates an information threat, potentially damaging public trust in law enforcement.

All these factors make the work of police officers on de-occupied territories exceptionally challenging, requiring comprehensive support, specialized training, and resources to ensure the effective restoration of law and order in these regions.

That is why law enforcement in de-occupied territories under martial law is marked by significant challenges, including a rise in serious and especially serious crimes, destroyed infrastructure, and increased social tensions. Officers face constant threats from mines, unexploded ordnance, and illegal arms circulation, all while working under psychological strain and resource limitations. Effective responses require strengthened logistical and technical support, specialized training, and comprehensive psychological assistance. Equally important is restoring public trust and fostering cooperation with local communities to ensure stability, safety, and the

protection of citizens' rights in these territories. But in the conditions of a full-scale war, the police must adapt and perform their duties with dignity, demonstrating resilience and professionalism even in the most difficult conditions, although the police today are entrusted with somewhat more than in peacetime, as are the Ukrainian people as a whole.

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### **INTERACTION BETWEEN THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE AND THE PUBLIC UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Under martial law, the powers, rights and obligations, as well as the procedures of almost all state bodies, are changed. The National Police of Ukraine is not: a significant number of changes have been made to the legal acts regulating its activities, which affect the work of this body during martial law [1, p. 2]. Police interaction with the public has become even more effective in times of war. The concept of this body's activities ensures partnership, trust, communication and dialogue between police and citizens. In addition, the level of public trust in the National Police of Ukraine is due to its success in legal protection of citizens, as well as the degree of cooperation between the public and law enforcement agencies [2, p. 24].

Ensuring security and law and order in peacetime is realized through various programs and activities that help to increase public trust in the police and engage them in active participation in crime prevention and investigation. In a time of war, the role of the police and the community in ensuring security is significantly increased, and the level of crime related to looting, sabotage, and the activities of criminal groups increases. In such circumstances, effective crime fighting is possible only through close cooperation between the police and the community. Scholars note that Community Policing is one of the greatest achievements of various police forces in the world, although there are many approaches and models in this area. Most definitions emphasize the

importance of cooperation between the police and communities to identify and solve problems. Community Policing initiatives are implemented for a variety of reasons, including reducing crime, reducing anti-social behavior, and reducing citizens' fear of crime and anti-social behavior.

Community Policing models are also supported as a way to increase community trust in the police and to increase their support for police activities [3, p. 270]. The main focus of community policing is not to solve problems in cooperation with partners, but also to study public opinion. Community policing methods are used all over the world, but the interpretation of the term “Community Policing” varies from country to country [4, p. 134].

Considering the principles of police activity set out in another section of the Law on the National Police, one can find a provision that implements the issue of interaction between the National Police and the public. Also, according to Article 11 of this law “activities are developed in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities and public associations on the basis of partnership and are aimed at meeting their needs”. Part 3 of this article states that the level of public trust in the police is the main criterion for assessing the effectiveness of police bodies and units. To assess this level, independent sociological services should be established in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [5].

The National Police interacts with the public through the preparation and implementation of joint projects, programs and activities aimed at meeting the needs of the population and improving the efficiency of the tasks assigned to this body. Cooperation between the National Police and the community is aimed at identifying and eliminating problems related to policing, as well as promoting the introduction of modern methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of this activity. The National Police also supports legal education programs and promotes legal knowledge in educational institutions, the media and publishing [6, p. 154].

The general definition of community policing can be summarized as the police realizing that they need to take into account the opinions and wishes of the public when evaluating their activities. It is your cooperation with the community to solve local problems with a focus on crime prevention.

One of the key qualities that ensures the effectiveness of the communication process is the ability to listen to the interlocutor to the end, showing interest in his words and respect. This greatly facilitates further communication and establishes psychological contact, which ends the tension that often arises in the initial stages of interaction. In the context of the Community Policing concept, the involvement of the community in the joint fight against crime during martial law is maximized. The organization and activities of the police based on interaction with the public, including the implementation of community-oriented principles and cooperation with the

authorities and citizens, create the basis for the successful implementation of this concept in times of war.

Community involvement in partnership with the police and joint efforts in the prevention and investigation of criminal offenses contribute to the effective fight against crime in conflict and increase the overall level of security. Based on the above, it can be concluded that the implementation of the principle of partnership-based police interaction with the public is extremely relevant. However, there is a need for a more detailed definition of this principle at the legislative level. In addition, it is necessary to conduct appropriate trainings for police officers and improve their communication skills with the public.

Establishing regular and lasting communication between the police and the public will raise the level of consciousness of citizens, positively influence their legal awareness, promote the establishment of a “cooperative regime” and help prevent most offenses. The practice of police cooperation with the public is particularly effective, which has been repeatedly confirmed by successfully implemented projects abroad. This is an ambitious tool for improving the mechanism of interaction that Ukraine should adopt.

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## **THE ROLE OF THE CONSTITUTION IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS DURING ARMED CONFLICT**

A constitution is a state's fundamental law that defines the state's legal status, the constitutional order's foundations, the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens, the state authorities, their powers, and their interrelations. In the context of an armed conflict, the role of the Constitution is particularly significant. This is because the Constitution guarantees the rights and freedoms of individuals, even in extraordinary situations. However, when a country is at war, protecting people's rights becomes much more challenging, as outlined in the Constitution.

Armed conflicts create complex situations that necessitate a delicate balance between security imperatives and the need to protect fundamental human rights. Constitutional norms may be modified or temporarily restricted during wartime to ensure effective defense and state security. The role of the Ukrainian Constitution in armed conflict is to establish a legal framework for such restrictions and safeguard citizens' rights against potential abuses. Constitutional provisions must ensure stability and order, humanitarian considerations, and guarantee the primacy of human rights in extraordinary circumstances [1, p.35].

Human rights in Ukraine are protected by Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Constitution, which recognizes human rights as the highest social value [3]. In the event of an armed aggression by Russia, the priority of protecting human rights demonstrates high international standards. However, in wartime, rights and freedoms become the enemy's primary target, requiring special protection at the constitutional and regulatory levels.

The war in Ukraine has highlighted the urgent need for robust mechanisms to protect human rights. Ukrainian law places a high value on human dignity, but the extraordinary circumstances of armed conflict demand innovative approaches to ensuring these rights. While the Law "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" permits temporary restrictions on constitutional freedoms for national security, it is imperative to balance security and human rights, ensuring that any limitations are proportionate and necessary [4].

During wartime, the protection of human rights takes on a unique character, being applied within the framework of martial law and thus considered exceptional. Ukraine has adopted several rules and regulations that strengthen guarantees of rights and freedoms, particularly in social protection and legal aid. However, Article 64 of the Ukrainian Constitution prohibits

restricting certain rights, including the right to life, dignity, liberty, judicial protection, and other fundamental rights, even during wartime [3].

Ukrainian legislation provides mechanisms for protecting human rights during martial law, while the duration of restrictions must not exceed the duration of the state of emergency or martial law. Upon the termination of martial law, constitutional rights and freedoms must be fully restored. Any restrictions must be justified, proportionate, and necessary to achieve legitimate security and defense objectives [2].

The state bears the overarching responsibility for ensuring the rights and freedoms of its citizens and must create conditions for their realization, even in times of war. Promoting and guaranteeing human rights is a fundamental duty of the state under any circumstances. Therefore, the Constitution of Ukraine is the primary legal document that defines and guarantees the rights and freedoms of citizens and plays a crucial role in ensuring human rights during armed conflict. Despite the extraordinary circumstances of armed conflict, the Constitution remains the cornerstone of legal protection. It provides the legal framework that regulates the limitations of rights and freedoms during martial law.

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## **WAYS OF PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN A MILITARY CONFLICT ZONE IN UKRAINE**

The protection of constitutional human rights is one of the key tasks of any democratic state, especially in conditions of armed conflict, when the

risks of violation of fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens increase significantly. In Ukraine, starting in 2014, when the war began in the east of the country, and since 2022 after the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, the National Police has faced unprecedented challenges in ensuring law and order and respecting human rights under martial law. The police are forced to work in conditions of active hostilities, destruction of infrastructure, occupation of part of the territories, mass displacement of the population and threats to the lives of both law enforcement officers and civilians [1].

The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees every citizen fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to life, dignity, freedom and personal integrity, equal protection before the law, the right to a fair trial, freedom of speech and other rights enshrined in international treaties, in particular the European Convention on Human Rights. However, in conditions of armed conflict, the implementation of these guarantees is significantly complicated. The police are forced to act in situations where state institutions are partially or completely non-functional in temporarily occupied territories, and access to justice and human rights mechanisms is limited. International norms, in particular the Geneva Conventions, which establish the principles of humane treatment of civilians and oblige the parties to the conflict to comply with the norms of international humanitarian law, play an important role in this situation [2].

Among the main tasks of the police in conditions of military conflict, one can highlight the maintenance of law and order, the fight against crime, the protection of the civilian population, assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), documentation of war crimes, investigation of human rights violations and support for public security in conditions of instability. One of the main challenges is the need to ensure law and order in liberated territories, where significant destruction, social tension, mine danger and risks of sabotage remain after the fighting. In such conditions, the police perform the functions not only of a law enforcement agency, but also of a coordinator of humanitarian aid, an intermediary between local communities and state structures.

Particular attention should be paid to the problem of internally displaced persons who are leaving war zones en masse. The police should ensure their registration, protection from discrimination, unhindered access to social services and help investigate cases of illegal seizure of their property. In addition, a significant challenge is to counteract looting, which is widespread in war conditions. The police are working to prevent property crimes and ensure the protection of housing and property of citizens who are forced to leave their homes.

Documentation of war crimes is another important function of the police in a conflict zone. Violations of the laws and customs of war, such as torture, killings of civilians, abductions, destruction of civilian infrastructure

and sexual violence during war, should be properly recorded and investigated. For this purpose, special police units have been created that cooperate with international organizations, the prosecutor's office, and the courts. This is important not only for restoring justice to victims, but also for preparing an evidence base for future trials in national and international courts [3].

Despite the active work of the police, their work is complicated by a number of factors. Lack of human and material resources, physical destruction or seizure of police stations, deaths of law enforcement officers as a result of shelling and sabotage, psychological pressure on police officers - all this makes the performance of their duties extremely difficult. In addition, the problem of corruption and the insufficient level of public trust in law enforcement agencies also remain relevant, especially in liberated areas where people have experienced war crimes and repressions.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the protection of constitutional human rights in the conflict zone, Ukraine is undergoing police reform, which involves the introduction of new working methods, increased funding for law enforcement agencies, improved training, and the involvement of international experts. For example, together with the European Union, the UN and the OSCE, programs are being implemented to train police officers to work in crisis situations, algorithms for interaction with public organizations are being developed, and mechanisms for monitoring compliance with human rights are being improved [4].

In the future, it is important to continue reforming the law enforcement system, strengthen cooperation with international structures, improve mechanisms for monitoring police activities, and increase the level of training personnel to work in martial law. The police play an important role in protecting the constitutional rights of citizens even in the most difficult conditions, and its effectiveness is a guarantee of preserving democratic values and law and order in the country.

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## **INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF KEY HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

Human rights are fundamental to a democratic society, and law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in protecting them. International treaties such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the European Convention on Human Rights set standards for law enforcement, including the prohibition of torture, arbitrary arrest, and guarantees of a fair trial. Organizations such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, and the ECHR monitor compliance with these standards. The implementation of international norms in national law and law enforcement practice contributes to strengthening the rule of law and increasing public confidence in the justice system.

The role of the National Police of Ukraine in ensuring the protection of human rights is analyzed and defined. It is emphasized that control over the observance and non-violation of human rights is largely entrusted to representatives of state authorities. Among the executive branch of government, the National Police of Ukraine plays an important role in this. Proposals are made to improve police activities in the direction of protecting international human and civil rights. Among the latter, it is proposed at the state level to implement a policy of supporting and improving police activities in the international direction of protecting human rights; to professionally improve knowledge through systematic classes at advanced training courses for police officers of various ranks; to participate in training sessions, which will allow employees of the National Police of Ukraine to practically

reproduce theoretical knowledge on the international protection of human and civil rights [1].

Despite the existence of international human rights standards, law enforcement agencies in many countries continue to violate them, resorting to illegal detentions, torture and abuse of force, especially in conditions of political instability, corruption or the fight against terrorism; to solve this problem, it is necessary to harmonize national legislation with international norms, establish effective control over the activities of law enforcement officers and ensure the inevitability of punishment for human rights violations, because compliance with these standards is a guarantee of strengthening the rule of law and the trust of citizens.

The Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of a State of Emergency” also stipulates that the introduction of a state of emergency is not a basis for the use of torture, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment, for any restrictions on the right to life, freedom of thought, conscience, religion within the meaning of these rights and freedoms, adopted in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the laws of Ukraine [2].

International standards and effective state control play a key role in ensuring human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies, in particular the National Police of Ukraine. It is important to constantly improve police activities, expand international cooperation and introduce human rights training programs.

The problem of human rights violations by law enforcement officers is particularly acute in conditions of political instability, corruption, martial law or the fight against terrorism. In Ukraine, it is necessary to harmonize legislation with international standards, strengthen supervision of the police and ensure the inevitability of punishment for abuse of power in order to strengthen law and order and public trust.

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## **APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE UNDER MARTIAL LAW: LEGAL CHALLENGES**

The application of international standards of criminal procedure under martial law is of particular relevance for Ukraine, as ensuring fair trials and protection of human rights during armed conflict is a challenge for state institutions. During this period, it is vital to balance state security measures and compliance with the fundamental guarantees set out in international treaties, such as The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights. Martial law creates conditions under which traditional mechanisms of criminal procedure may be subject to changes, which requires adapting national legislation to international standards without compromising the parties' rights to the process.

During martial law, there is a significant strain on legal mechanisms, as the need to respond promptly to threats to the state's security is often accompanied by the introduction of emergency measures that may potentially limit the procedural guarantees set out in international standards of criminal procedure. In criminal proceedings during martial law, the principle of reasonableness should be applied considering common sense and the specific situation of hostilities [2, p. 352].

For example, the right to defense, which includes access to legal aid, participation of defense counsels in the proceedings and familiarization with the case file, may be questioned due to the speed of the investigation and the need for a quick response from law enforcement agencies. Therefore, under Martial Law, we may consider using out-of-court testimony, subject to procedural guarantees and a full video recording of the interrogation. The court can use such testimony to substantiate its conclusions without the presence of the participant in the criminal proceedings at the court hearing and direct perception of his testimony. This applies to witnesses and victims and, as a necessary step, to suspects. The prosecutor will conduct such interrogation, not the investigating judge [1].

At the same time, integrating international standards into the criminal procedure system requires a thorough analysis of the legislative norms governing martial law and their adaptation to the conditions of armed conflict. Legislative acts adopted to regulate the state of emergency should contain provisions that would guarantee the preservation of fundamental human rights, including the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence. This requires establishing clear limits for applying restrictive measures to prevent martial law from being used as a basis for systematic violations of international standards. Particular attention should be paid to coordinating actions between various institutions responsible for administering justice. In wartime, it is essential to ensure prompt response, the independence of the judiciary, and the transparency of the investigation and trial processes.

Independent monitoring of law enforcement agencies and courts allows for the timely detection of violations of standards and the taking of remedial measures. At the same time, cooperation with international human rights institutions can provide additional expertise and help harmonize national legislation with international standards. Another important aspect is using modern technologies to ensure access to justice. The introduction of electronic means of communication, online consultations and remote review of case files can significantly reduce the risks associated with the physical inaccessibility of courts in combat zones. This will help ensure that even during security-related restrictions; participants in criminal proceedings can effectively defend their rights [1].

Thus, the main issue is that during martial law, there is a need for a comprehensive adaptation of criminal procedure legislation that would consider both state security requirements and the obligation to comply with international standards. The challenges faced by the legal system require a coordinated approach to create conditions for fair trials despite the crisis. This involves revising specific procedures and reforming the institutional framework, strengthening coordination between the authorities and developing new legal mechanisms that will balance prompt response to threats and human rights guarantees.

Thus, a comprehensive approach to adapting criminal procedure legislation under martial law ensures the necessary balance between the efficiency of actions of state authorities and compliance with international human rights guarantees. Implementing this approach will help preserve the democratic principles of the rule of law, increase public confidence in the justice system and ensure adequate protection of the rights of all participants in criminal proceedings, even in the most challenging conditions.

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## **ADAPTATION OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS TO THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW**

Under current conditions, it can be argued that it is not the fact of martial law as a special legal regime, but the hostilities and the war with the Russian aggressor and its consequences that have a fundamental impact on social and state life in Ukraine. Even after the end of active hostilities, the factors of the war will have their residual impact for decades to come. A number of factors should be taken into account in the future when conducting police training (initial professional training, training of police officers in higher education institutions with specific training conditions, namely tactical and specialized, medical, psychological training, etc.). At the same time, today, extreme conditions in police activity (if we consider it as ‘the process of interaction of a police officer with extreme situations), which in turn are characterized as unexpected, suddenly arising dangerous circumstances, are characterized by uncertainty, difficulty in decision-making, acute conflict, stress and pose a threat to the life and health of a police officer’ [3].

It should be recalled that according to Article 72 of the Law of Ukraine ‘On the National Police’, professional training of police officers consists of: 1) initial professional training; 2) training in higher education institutions with specific conditions of study; 3) postgraduate education; 4) service training – a system of measures aimed at consolidating and updating the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities of a police officer, taking into account the operational situation, specifics and profile of his/her operational and service activities. The procedure, organization and timing of professional training is determined by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine [2].

Thus, police training is carried out according to the relevant educational programmes (plans) approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (for six months, three and four years, etc.).

However, wartime training of law enforcement officers for police forces faces numerous challenges that need to be addressed for the effective functioning of units under martial law.

Currently, educational programmes (plans) for police training need to be updated to reflect martial law conditions, taking into account the following problem areas:

- insufficient resource potential: in the context of a military conflict, when normal law enforcement functions may be limited or unavailable, it is necessary to provide law enforcement agencies with sufficient human, material and financial resources. This includes a sufficient number of

qualified and experienced personnel, as well as modern machinery and equipment. In addition, a significant problem is the relocation of higher education institutions to safe regions while leaving their material and technical facilities and resources in the occupied territories;

- improving specialized training: law enforcement agencies are usually trained to ensure law and order in peacetime, but military conflict requires completely different skills and knowledge. Law enforcement officers should have military tactical skills, know the specifics of working in combat and interact effectively with the armed forces, be able to work with the population in border areas and in the liberated territories, provide primary psychological assistance to people who have lost property or loved ones, and in wartime, they should be thoroughly trained to investigate war crimes and war-related crimes;

- coordination with the armed forces and other military formations: in the context of a military conflict, it is necessary to interact and cooperate with the armed forces and other military formations to ensure security and perform tasks, study the best practices and implement the experience of foreign countries. This requires special training, the creation of joint command structures and regular training to ensure effective cooperation between these structures.

- psychological stress and strain: law enforcement officers perform their duties under conditions of high risk to life, are constantly under pressure, and have to make decisions in difficult situations and in the presence of real threats to the lives of others. Insufficient preparation for psychological stress and lack of support can affect law enforcement officers' performance and decisions [1].

For effective training of police officers under martial law, an intensive training programme should be implemented under the guidance of instructors with combat experience. The training process should be based on practical scenarios for evacuating the population, ensuring law and order in combat, and include training in tactical medicine and handling explosive ordnance. The development of psychological resilience and communication skills with victims are important components, and regular training at specially equipped training grounds with modern tools will ensure that law enforcement officers are professionally prepared to act in crisis situations.

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### **ENSURING LAW AND ORDER AND PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOMS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN MODERN CONDITIONS**

The rule of law is a state of orderly social relations based on legal norms, their observance and implementation by all actors in society. It ensures stability, protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and the effective functioning of state and public institutions. Law and order is closely related to the rule of law, as its maintenance requires strict compliance with laws and other regulations.

Ensuring law and order and protection of constitutional freedoms by law enforcement agencies in modern conditions is a key task of the state aimed at maintaining stability, the rule of law and democratic principles of public life [1]. In today's context of globalisation, technological development, social change and growing security challenges, the role of law enforcement agencies is increasing significantly, as they perform the functions of protecting public order, fighting crime, preventing offences and ensuring the observance of citizens' rights and freedoms.

Law and order is the basis for the stable functioning of society, and its effective maintenance is possible only if there is proper legal regulation, transparency of state institutions and a high level of public trust in law enforcement agencies. The observance of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens implies the implementation of such principles as the rule of law, equality of all before the law, independence of the judiciary and an effective mechanism of legal protection. To ensure these principles, law enforcement agencies operate within the framework clearly defined by the Constitution of Ukraine, legislative norms and international legal standards.

In the face of growing threats related to cybercrime, terrorism, corruption and organised crime, law enforcement agencies are forced to adapt their methods and forms of combating crime. The use of modern information technologies, analytical tools and intelligent systems plays an important role in crime prediction and prevention. Digitalisation and automation in the law enforcement sector help to increase the efficiency of criminal investigations, facilitate the rapid exchange of information between agencies, and enhance

public safety. At the same time, it is important to respect human rights in the use of new technologies, including the protection of personal data, avoidance of illegal surveillance and violation of citizens' privacy.

At the same time, corruption undermines trust in public authorities, creates unequal conditions for citizens and businesses, and impedes the effective functioning of the justice system. The introduction of anti-corruption mechanisms, ensuring control over the activities of officials, increasing the level of accountability and using electronic platforms to reduce the human factor in decision-making contribute to the transparency and accountability of the law enforcement system. In crisis situations, during martial law or a state of emergency, there may be risks of human rights violations due to increased control and restrictions on freedoms [2]. Therefore, an important task is to comply with the principles of democratic control over the activities of law enforcement agencies, independent monitoring of their work and the possibility of judicial appeal against unlawful decisions and actions.

The protection of constitutional rights also includes guarantees of freedom of speech, peaceful assembly and the right to a fair trial. Law enforcement agencies should ensure the protection of peaceful protests and prevent unlawful persecution of journalists, activists and individuals who express their views within the law. Cooperation of law enforcement agencies with civil society, human rights organisations and international partners plays an important role in this process, which allows to raise the level of legal culture, create mechanisms of public control and ensure the openness of the law enforcement system.

Ensuring law and order and protecting constitutional freedoms requires a comprehensive approach that includes legal regulation, technological modernisation, professional training and the development of international cooperation. Only effective interaction between government agencies, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and society will create a fair legal system in which the rights and freedoms of every citizen are guaranteed and law and order is the basis for the safe and harmonious development of the state [3].

Therefore, law enforcement and the protection of constitutional freedoms by law enforcement agencies are the foundation of a stable and democratic society. In the current environment of growing security threats, cybercrime, terrorism and corruption, law enforcement agencies play a key role in maintaining the rule of law and protecting citizens from violations of their rights. The use of modern technologies, anti-corruption mechanisms and international cooperation helps to increase the effectiveness of the fight against crime. It is important that law enforcement agencies operate within the law, striking a balance between security and civil liberties, which is key to the development of the rule of law and public trust in state institutions.

Instead, transparency of law enforcement, professional training and interaction with civil society play a significant role in this process. Adherence to the rule of law prevents abuses and ensures a fair remedy mechanism.

Effective legal regulation, digitalisation of law enforcement and international cooperation contribute to the creation of a safe environment in which the rights and freedoms of every citizen are guaranteed.

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### **PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS OF UKRAINE IN THE REGIME OF MARTIAL LAW**

Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in the event of military aggression or a threat to the national security of the state. This regime allows the government to make emergency decisions to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. Martial law imposes additional obligations on government authorities related to drafting legal acts that address the current challenges and enable effective state protection [1].

The primary characteristic of lawmaking during martial law is the need for prompt decision-making. Regular legislative procedures may be shortened or simplified to expedite responses to threats. Military and civil authorities are granted expanded powers, allowing them to issue legal acts at both the local and national levels to meet defense needs. Martial law enables the President of Ukraine to issue decrees with special powers that have the force of law, significantly accelerating the decision-making process in critical conditions. During martial law, special subordinate acts are adopted that regulate mobilization processes, resource usage, and the management of critical infrastructure.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may operate in a simplified mode, with limited sessions or by delegating part of its legislative functions to the executive branch and the President to ensure operational efficiency. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine gains expanded powers to make decisions aimed at ensuring mobilization, army supply, and support for critical sectors of the economy. Military command becomes a key player in decision-making at the national and regional levels, with the authority to impose curfews, control civilian movement, and regulate the use of transportation [2].

Restrictions on Citizens' Rights and Freedoms during Martial Law, measures such as curfews, control over postal and electronic communications, and the potential restriction of private property are part of the efforts to maintain public order. The restrictions on rights and freedoms must be proportional to the real threat and temporary. They must be immediately lifted after the end of martial law.

The rule of law remains cornerstone, even during martial law. All decisions must comply with national laws and international legal norms that Ukraine is committed to upholding. During wartime, it is crucial to adhere to international obligations, particularly concerning human rights and humanitarian law.

The Geneva Conventions and other international treaties regulate the conduct of warfare, the rights of civilians, and prisoners of war. The document “calls upon the Russian Federation to refrain from establishing educational institutions that provide combat training to Crimean children with the stated aim of training for military service in the Russian armed forces, to refrain from establishing combat training courses at Crimean schools and to cease efforts to formally incorporate Crimean educational institutions into the “military-patriotic” education system of the Russian Federation” [3, p. 4]. The government must ensure compliance with international law to maintain the legitimacy of its actions on the global stage, which is key to receiving support from allies and the international community.

Ukraine continues to fulfill its international obligations even during the war. This includes cooperation with international organizations such as the UN, OSCE, and the European Union, which can provide humanitarian and military aid. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are key to OSCE’s comprehensive security concept. OSCE monitors the human rights situation in its 57 participating States, all of which have recognized that human rights are the birthright of all human beings and are inalienable and guaranteed by law.

Strengthening and promoting the protection of human rights across the OSCE region is therefore at the heart of the Organization’s work. A significant role is played by adhering to international standards for protecting human rights during armed conflicts. Ukraine is obliged to follow the norms of international humanitarian law, which ensure the protection of civilians and limit the use of force.

Lawmaking during martial law plays a crucial role in ensuring the state's stability and protecting its sovereignty. The prompt adoption of legal acts enables effective responses to military challenges. Ensuring human rights and legality, even during wartime, is key to the legitimacy of the government and support from the international community. During martial law, it is especially important to maintain a balance between national security needs and preserving the democratic foundations on which the state is built [4].

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### **TRAINING UKRAINIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Martial law in Ukraine, introduced due to the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation, has significantly changed the functioning of state institutions, including law enforcement agencies. In wartime, their role has expanded considerably - they ensure public order and combat crime, participate in territorial defense, counter sabotage threats, carry out civilian evacuations, and cooperate with military units. Under these circumstances, the issue of high-quality personnel training becomes particularly crucial, as it must meet modern challenges.

**New Challenges and Adaptation of the Training System.** With the onset of war, Ukrainian law enforcement officers faced new tasks that required a revision of training programs and methods. The main challenges include:

- An increased level of military threats, including the risk of missile strikes and sabotage.
- A rise in cybercrime and information attacks.
- A surge in war-related crimes such as looting, collaborationism, and war crimes.
- Working in conditions of humanitarian crises and large numbers of internally displaced persons.

As a result, the training system for law enforcement officers has undergone significant changes. In addition to standard legal and physical training, it includes military skills, tactical medicine, countering sabotage groups, and responding to information threats [1].

**Tactical and Military Training.** Many officers of the National Police, the National Guard, and the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) participate in combat operations or work in frontline areas. Therefore, their training includes:

- Fundamentals of military tactics and coordination with the Armed Forces of Ukraine.
- Use of firearms, armoured vehicles, and drones.
- Defensive operations and urban warfare tactics.

**Tactical Medicine.** In combat conditions, the risk of injuries significantly increases, so law enforcement officers undergo tactical medical courses where they learn to:

- Provide first aid for injuries and bleeding.
- Use tourniquets, bandages, and evacuation stretchers.
- Coordinate the evacuation of casualties from combat zones.

**Cyber security and Information Warfare.** Modern warfare is fought not only on the battlefield but also in cyberspace. Therefore, an essential component of law enforcement training includes:

- Countering cyber attacks on state institutions.
- Detecting enemy information operations and fake news.
- Using OSINT (open-source intelligence) technologies to identify threats.

**Working With the Population and Law Violations under Martial Law.** During wartime, law enforcement officers actively work with civilians, ensuring law and order and assisting with evacuations. They must be prepared to:

- Prevent looting and illegal arms trafficking.
- Identify collaborators and saboteurs.
- Organize evacuations and support citizens in crises [2].

**International Experience and Prospects for Development.** Ukraine actively adopts the experience of other countries that have faced war and terrorist threats. In particular, law enforcement training programs are being adapted based on the experience of Israel, the United States, and NATO countries.

Additionally, cooperation with international partners in personnel training is an important area. Ukrainian law enforcement officers undergo training with the support of foreign instructors in tactical medicine, counterterrorism operations, and cyber security [3].

Training Ukrainian law enforcement officers under martial law has become more intensive and multidisciplinary. It now includes not only traditional policing skills but also military tactics, tactical medicine, working in humanitarian crises, and cyber security.

The successful adaptation of the training system ensures a high level of security in the country, effectively counteracts military threats, and maintains law and order even in the most challenging conditions.

The war has significantly changed the approach to law enforcement training, but this transformation has become the key to their effectiveness in protecting citizens and the state.

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## **FEATURES OF TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER IN WARTIME**

In Ukraine, law enforcement officers play a critical role in maintaining public order and security, especially during the ongoing war with Russia. The training and duties of officers have adapted to meet the challenges of a wartime environment. Military and tactical training is the most important part of preparing police officers to wartime. Due to the ongoing war, Ukrainian

law enforcement officers receive specialized training to be prepared for military-oriented tasks.

Law enforcement personnel are trained in combat tactics, including the use of firearms, close-quarter combat, and defense strategies suitable for urban warfare. They also have training with military forces in joint operations. Ukrainian law enforcement officers are regularly trained to address terrorism threats, especially in regions closely affected by Russian aggression. This involves dealing with explosive devices, sabotage, and terrorist activities. In wartime, officers are prepared for managing civil unrest or potential riots, which can occur in conflict zones or following military actions. They receive extensive training in de-escalation techniques and crowd management.

One more important component is coordination with military and other agencies. Law enforcement agencies in Ukraine often work closely with the Ukrainian military, intelligence services, and emergency responders. Coordinating efforts in border security, checkpoints, and intelligence sharing are critical to ensuring public safety during wartime. Law enforcement officers are trained to effectively communicate and cooperate with civilians and military personnel to minimize misunderstandings and prevent hostile engagements between the two groups. Given the high-stress nature of war, Ukrainian law enforcement officers undergo psychological training. They are taught how to handle the emotional and mental challenges of wartime policing, including trauma management, coping with stress, and handling casualties and violent encounters.

Officers are assigned to guard critical infrastructure, such as power stations, hospitals, and transportation hubs, which are frequent targets for enemy forces. This also includes the protection of refugees and displaced persons. Ukrainian police officers play a vital role in ensuring law and order in regions that have been occupied by Russian forces and in areas that have been liberated. They are tasked with preventing looting, managing displaced populations, and rebuilding local governance.

Police officers are stationed at strategic checkpoints, both within and outside conflict zones, to control the movement of civilians and ensure that weapons or hostile elements do not cross these areas. Ukrainian law enforcement officers are trained on international humanitarian law, especially the Geneva Conventions, to ensure their actions respect human rights during the conflict. They must understand their obligations in wartime, such as the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians, and the prohibition of torture or other inhumane treatment.

Ukrainian police are trained to handle information dissemination, especially in managing propaganda or misinformation. In wartime, clear and accurate communication is crucial to prevent panic and maintain trust between the police and the population. Public information campaigns may be conducted by the police, often in collaboration with government bodies, to

address security concerns and provide instructions to civilians about safety measures during conflict.

Some of the above were within the competence of the police even before the war, but now the officers in such a period are faced with new features. I think National police of Ukraine is always ready for any challenge.

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## **THE EMERGENCE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - CONTRACTUAL THEORY AS A POLITICAL PRACTICE**

The history of the UAE is closely linked to the history of Oman. The territory of the current country has long been inhabited by tribes who were fond of navigation. The country belonged to the Achaemenid state in the VI century BC and III-VI centuries AD. It was part of the Sassanian state in the 7th century AD. Islam spread. The principality of Karmat was powerful and even captured Mecca. Then, it fell into decline, and piracy spread in the region. The phenomenon reached such proportions that the area became known as the Pirate Coast. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to appear in the region, followed by the British. The pirates did not give rest. During 1819-1820, British warships attacked coastal ports, considering them to be nests of piracy. In March 1820, the General Treaty was signed, according to which the emirates pledged to abandon piracy. After 1820, the Emirates concluded several other treaties with Great Britain aimed at combating piracy and the slave trade. In 1853, the Treaty of Perpetual Maritime Peace was

signed, and the emirates have since been called the Armistice States or the Armistice Coast [1].

In 1883, the union of these states became known as the Treaty of Oman, as the treaties between them and Great Britain provided measures to eradicate piracy and slavery in the region. March 6-8, 1892. The Emirates agreed to the establishment of a British military protectorate over them. During 1873-1939, Great Britain controlled them from India. Then, the British Foreign Office, whose resident was in Dubai, exercised direct control. The Armistice Council was established in 1960. In the 1960s, oil production began in Abu Dhabi and Dubai. In March 1971, the Emirates terminated their bilateral relations with the United Kingdom and signed a treaty of friendship with it, acting as a single subject of international law - the Federation of the United Arab Emirates [2].

On December 2, 1971, the United States was granted complete independence and was named the United Arab Emirates. At that time, it consisted of 6 emirates. On February 11, 1972, it was joined by the Emirate of Ras al-Khaimah. The ruler of each of the seven emirates retains autonomy in resolving internal affairs. Each emir is an absolute Monarch. The constitution, adopted on December 2, 1978, was initially temporary, but in 1996 it was declared permanent. In February 1994, The President of the country introduced Sharia law for crimes related to murder, theft, adultery, prostitution, drug use and sale [4].

Six of the seven emirates of the Treaty of Oman have announced the creation of a federation called the United Arab Emirates. The seventh emirate, Ras al-Khaimah, joined it in 1972. The achievement of independence coincided with a sharp jump in oil and oil product prices due to Saudi Arabia's strict energy policy, which helped the new state to develop independence in the field of economy and foreign policy [4].

In November 1980, at the 11th Conference of Arab Heads of Government and State in Amman, Jordan, Kuwait distributed a memorandum calling on the Arab states of the Persian Gulf to unite. The provisions of this plan were specified during the visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait to the region in December 1980 and in the Kuwaiti project for the creation of an interstate organization circulated in early 1981. As a result, in January 1981, at a meeting of the Arab states of the Persian Gulf held during the Islamic Conference in Al-Taif (Saudi Arabia), an agreement in principle was reached on creating a regional organization [3].

On February 4, 1981, a conference at the level of Foreign Ministers of the six Gulf countries authorized the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the General Secretariat of the Council and defined the boundaries of its activities. The meeting on May 25, 1981, in Abu Dhabi of the heads of state of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, and Kuwait was the final stage in the process of forming the Cooperation Council, which was characterized in February-May 1981 by an extraordinary intensity of consultations and meetings at various levels. At this meeting, the Council's

internal Statute was approved, which marked the legalization of the organization's activities [2].

Thus, thanks to oil revenues and skilful investment in the development of industry and agriculture and the creation of numerous free economic zones, the Emirates achieved their independence and relative economic prosperity in the shortest possible time. The tourism and finance sectors have developed significantly.

The country demonstrates pragmatic flexibility, finding functional partners and forming situational alliances to overcome specific regional crises. The foreign policy development strategy of the United Arab Emirates is based on multi-vector and multilateralism factors. The country is trying to diversify its foreign policy relations by establishing and intensifying cooperation with international players of unlimited reach.

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#### **TOPICAL ISSUES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

At the current stage of reforming the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, in particular in the context of police education, it is time to develop a comprehensive policy aimed at optimizing the educational system, ensuring continuity of education and combining theory with practice. One of the key aspects of this policy is to create an efficient and professional core of personnel capable of responding to emergencies and providing first aid in

accordance with international standards. Practice shows that a significant number of victims in peace time require emergency medical care.

Therefore, it is important that police officers have not only the skills to respond to crimes, but also knowledge of first aid to avoid negative consequences for people's health in case of various emergencies - from natural disasters to accidents and mass disorders [1, p. 34].

The disadvantage of the process of special physical training today is the use of mainly outdated requirements and means of physical training, ignoring the emergence of new sports and motor activity that have appeared in recent decades and are actively implemented in the physical training of European colleagues. Today there is an important problem of inconsistency of the content of professional and applied physical training of law enforcement officers and its importance for the performance of tasks assigned to the units of the National Police of Ukraine.

Since physical training is one of the subjects of special training, an important and integral part of professional training and education of personnel of police units of world countries, and the main condition of physical training is to ensure the physical fitness of law enforcement officers to work in the conditions of service operations, to handle modern types of weapons, effective use, readiness to endure large amounts of physical activity, nervous and mental stress in extreme situations, as well as to improve their mental and physical health.

Thus, the main tasks of physical training are the development and continuous improvement of physical qualities and their specific manifestations (endurance, speed, strength and coordination skills, cross-country and horseback riding skills, overcoming obstacles, hand-to-hand combat) [2, p. 276].

In modern conditions, conducting combat operations in a police-style becomes a difficult task due to the specifics of tactics, which are often adapted to urban environments and buildings. Differences in combat tactics between police and military personnel require specialized training to work in the field. To ensure effective preparation of police officers for these conditions, it is necessary to conduct training with the use of automatic weapons at specialized training grounds.

However, this problem is complicated by the lack of time and sufficient ammunition for training at the firing ranges. The current concept of the National Police of Ukraine emphasizes partnership, trust, communication, and dialogue between police and citizens. Police professionalism is a key factor in building public trust in the law enforcement system. Public trust in the National Police directly depends on the success of the police in protecting citizens and the level of interaction with law enforcement agencies [3, p. 595].

Law enforcement training should be comprehensive and take into account the specifics of both peacetime and Martial law. It is necessary to constantly improve the curriculum, take into account current challenges and

threats, and provide law enforcement with the necessary equipment and support.

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### **THE DARK WEB IN MODERN WORLD: BALANCING FREEDOM AND RISK**

The internet is much bigger than what we see every day. The part we use, like Google, Facebook, and news websites, is called the surface web. But under this visible part, there is a much larger section that we cannot access with normal search engines. This hidden area is divided into the deep web and the dark web. The Dark Web is often seen as a modern "ghost story," inspiring tech-based thrillers and sparking curiosity among cybersecurity experts and everyday internet users. It is a hidden part of the internet that offers secrecy, anonymity, and a sense of mystery. The Dark Web is not an evil, mythical place - it is simply a small part of the internet that cannot be found through regular search engines. Websites and services on the Dark Web use encryption and special tools to keep their users anonymous.

The internet is vast and complex, consisting of different layers that determine how accessible information is. The surface web is the part of the internet that search engines like Google and Yahoo can find. It makes up only about 5% of the total internet. The deep web includes all websites that are not indexed by search engines. This includes private databases, emails, and online banking pages. The dark web is a small part of the deep web that is intentionally hidden and requires special browsers like Tor to access.

The dark web started in 2000 when Ian Clarke, a student at the University of Edinburgh, created Freenet. It was his thesis project, and he wanted to make a new way for people to communicate and share files online

anonymously. Freenet laid the foundation for the Tor Project, which came out in 2002 and launched a browser in 2008. With Tor, users could browse the internet completely anonymously and visit websites that are part of the "dark web."

The dark web is not indexed by search engines, so you cannot find its websites with a simple Google search. People use special browsers like Tor to visit these hidden sites, which have web addresses ending in .onion instead of .com or .org.

The dark web used to be a place mainly for hackers, police officers, and cybercriminals. However, new technology like encryption and the special browser Tor now allows anyone to explore it if they want. Tor (short for "The Onion Routing" project) is a web browser that lets users visit websites with the ".onion" domain. It was first created in the late 1990s by the United States Naval Research Laboratory. Since the internet did not offer much privacy, an early version of Tor was designed to protect secret communications. Later, it was changed and made available to the public for free. Tor works like web browsers such as Google Chrome or Firefox. However, instead of taking a direct route from your computer to a website, Tor sends your connection through a random series of encrypted servers called "nodes." This helps users browse the deep web without being tracked or having their history recorded. Websites on the deep web also use Tor or similar programs like I2P (Invisible Internet Project) to stay hidden. Because of this, it is difficult to know who owns these sites or where they are hosted.

While the dark web is often linked to illegal activities, it is also used for legal purposes. Some people use it for privacy, such as journalists, activists, and whistleblowers who need to stay anonymous. It should be stated that accessing the dark web is not illegal. Many people use it for privacy reasons, like avoiding government surveillance. The Dark Web also serves important purposes. Whistle-blowers, journalists, and people living in restrictive countries use it to share information safely without fear of being tracked. Some universities and researchers also use anonymous platforms to protect sensitive data.

Even though not all users are criminals, cybercriminals take advantage of the Dark Web to carry out illegal activities. These include selling drugs, stolen personal data, hacking tools, and even more serious crimes. Visiting such sites can be risky and may get you into legal trouble. This makes cybersecurity measures extremely important.

For the average person, accidentally accessing the Dark Web is highly unlikely. It is hidden from regular search engines, and you need special software - like Tor (The Onion Router) to browse it. Simply entering a normal web address in Google Chrome or Firefox will not take you to the Dark Web.

Sometimes, people might accidentally access the Dark Web in a few ways:

**Clicking Suspicious Links:** If someone clicks on links from untrustworthy sources or unknown emails, they might unknowingly visit websites on the Dark Web. This is why it's important to be careful while browsing the internet and avoid clicking on suspicious links.

**Misconfigured Tor Browser:** Rarely, if the Tor browser is not set up correctly, it might direct someone to a Dark Web website instead of a regular site. But this is unlikely if the Tor browser is properly installed and configured.

**Malware and Viruses:** Some malware or viruses can change a person's browser settings and redirect them to Dark Web websites. This shows the importance of having up-to-date antivirus software and practicing safe browsing habits.

The dark web can be a dangerous place. Some common risks include:  
**Malware and Viruses** – Hackers use the dark web to spread harmful software that can steal your data.

**Scams** – Many people lose money to fake services or online fraud.

**Government Monitoring** – Authorities monitor the dark web and may track illegal activities.

If you need to use the dark web for legal reasons, follow these safety tips:

Use strong security software to protect against malware.

Avoid downloading files, as they may contain viruses.

Do not share personal information, such as your real name or email.

Use a VPN (Virtual Private Network) for extra privacy.

Be cautious – if something seems too good to be true, it probably is.

The reason the Dark Web isn't banned comes down to freedom and privacy. It is part of the regular internet but not searchable by search engines. Using technologies like the Tor network, it serves multiple purposes. The Dark Web uses encrypted networks and special software, making it hard to completely shut down. Its decentralized structure means there is no single authority or server to target for shutdown. The famous TOR network is a free, open-source software that lets people communicate anonymously on the internet. The US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, along with the Office of Naval Research and other US government sources, developed it. Military officers and spies use it to send secret and important information. Having secret networks helps secret services a lot. More users on the network, with different reasons for being there, makes it harder to know what each user is doing. If someone sees you're using the dark web, they can't tell if you're a spy, doing something illegal, or just looking for privacy.

The dark web is also important for journalists and activists in countries where the government censors the media and bans opposition. In these places, the dark web might be the only way to get truthful information and communicate without risk of punishment.

Banning the dark web could lead to more internet censorship and control, which could threaten open communication and privacy. Instead of

banning it, efforts should focus on stopping illegal activities and teaching people about safe internet practices.

The dark web has many uses and can be used for good or bad purposes. While illegal activities are still illegal (and police try to stop them), the dark web can be a valuable tool for people seeking privacy and freedom of information. The dark web is a hidden part of the internet with both legal and illegal uses. While it offers privacy, it also comes with many risks. If you decide to explore it, make sure to take proper precautions to stay safe. It's our duty to tell the difference between truth and lies and help you understand how to use the internet safely. Even though the Dark Web might seem interesting, it's important to know that knowledge gives us strength, and being aware is the best way to protect ourselves from cyber dangers. Be careful in the digital world, and let's work together to create a safe internet for everyone. Stay informed and stay safe!

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### **THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS IN MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER IN PEACETIME AND DURING WAR**

Public associations are an essential element of the law enforcement system in Ukraine. They play a significant role in ensuring public safety, maintaining law and order, and fostering interaction between state authorities and the public. Depending on the situation, the role of public associations changes: in peacetime, they primarily engage in crime prevention and other preventive measures, while during wartime, their activities take on new characteristics, focusing on assisting the defense of the country and protecting citizens' rights in critical conditions. In peacetime, public associations perform an important function in maintaining law and order by supporting law

enforcement agencies in carrying out their activities. They may engage in patrolling, organizing various safety measures, and monitoring compliance with the law. The primary task of public associations is to ensure public order in places with large gatherings of people, such as sports events, concerts, festivals, and mass protests. According to Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On Public Associations" [1], public associations have the right to carry out their activities within the framework of the law, organizing safety measures at the local level.

Public associations are also actively involved in crime prevention. The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" defines that public associations have the right to assist the police in patrolling, maintaining law and order, and preventing offenses [2].

Public associations can be involved in mitigating the consequences of natural disasters, accidents, terrorist acts, or other emergencies. They help organize evacuations, provide first aid, and distribute humanitarian assistance. This is also provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On the Foundations of National Security of Ukraine" [3], which mentions the role of public organizations in ensuring the safety of the population in extreme situations.

During wartime, the role of public associations becomes even more crucial, as they must not only maintain order but also actively participate in national defense and the protection of civilian rights. During the war, public associations may be involved in the protection of strategic objects, ensuring order in evacuated areas, and protecting citizens from looting, violence, and other offenses. They cooperate actively with law enforcement agencies and military units. In wartime, public associations play an important role in maintaining law and order among displaced persons and in areas under attack. Laws such as the Law of Ukraine "On Martial Law" [4] regulate the activities of such associations during war, defining their tasks and responsibilities.

Despite the challenging conditions of armed conflict, it is crucial to respect human rights, even during war. Public associations should help protect civilians from violence, discrimination, and violations. According to the norms of international humanitarian law, which governs human rights issues during wartime, public associations have the right to assist in the implementation of these norms [5].

An important aspect of the activities of public associations during the war is supporting the morale of the population. They may organize psychological assistance, conduct information campaigns to increase citizens' resilience to stressful situations, and help rehabilitate those affected by hostilities.

Despite the important role of public associations in maintaining law and order, there are issues that complicate their activities. One of the main problems is the lack of clear regulation of their functions in wartime conditions. This can lead to legal conflicts, particularly regarding restrictions on their rights and powers, as well as problems in cooperation with law

enforcement agencies. According to Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On Public Associations" [1], it is crucial for state bodies to provide adequate funding and support for such associations to ensure effective operation.

Public associations play an essential role in maintaining law and order both in peacetime and during wartime. They assist law enforcement agencies in combating crime, contribute to ensuring public safety, and play a vital role in protecting citizens' rights and freedoms in crisis situations. However, to enhance the effectiveness of their work, it is necessary to improve legislative mechanisms, create a clear legal framework for interaction with other state structures, and provide appropriate conditions for their activities.

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### **INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTING CIVILIANS DURING POLICE OPERATIONS IN CONFLICT AREAS**

Protecting civilians during police operations in conflict zones is a critical aspect of international peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts. International guidelines have been developed to ensure that police forces operate in a manner consistent with international law, safeguarding human rights while maintaining public order. This article explores the evolution of these guidelines, the role of key international organizations in their formulation, and the challenges faced during implementation in conflict-affected areas. Recommendations are provided to enhance adherence to these guidelines and improve outcomes for civilian populations.

Conflict areas often present complex challenges for police forces, tasked with balancing security, law enforcement, and civilian protection. The presence of vulnerable populations, including women, children, and displaced persons, requires a structured approach guided by international norms and

principles. Over the years, various international organizations have developed guidelines aimed at standardizing police operations to minimize harm to civilians, uphold humanitarian law, and foster accountability. These guidelines are not only crucial for protecting human rights but also for rebuilding trust between law enforcement and communities in fragile contexts.

International guidelines for protecting civilians during police operations in conflict areas are rooted in international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL). Key instruments include the Geneva Conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. These documents emphasize the principles of necessity, proportionality, and non-discrimination in the use of force. The UN and other international bodies have established specific operational guidelines to translate these legal principles into actionable frameworks. For instance, the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) mandates that UN-supported police operations must comply with international human rights standards. Similarly, the UN Police Strategic Guidance Framework outlines best practices for community-oriented policing and the protection of vulnerable groups during conflict. Regional organizations, such as the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU), have tailored these international norms to address the specific challenges faced in their respective regions. For example, the AU has integrated the protection of civilians into its peacekeeping operations, while the EU has emphasized civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms in its Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions.

International guidelines for protecting civilians during police operations in conflict areas are essential for ensuring that law enforcement actions align with humanitarian principles. While significant progress has been made in developing these frameworks, their implementation remains a challenge due to operational, cultural, and political factors. Strengthening training, fostering accountability, and increasing community engagement are critical steps toward bridging the gap between policy and practice. By prioritizing civilian protection, international organizations and police forces can contribute to sustainable peace and security in conflict-affected regions.

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## **HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Under martial law human rights guarantees face particular challenges, which necessitates a balance between protecting national security and respecting fundamental rights and freedoms. The Constitution of Ukraine (article 64) provides for the possibility of temporary restrictions on certain rights but such restrictions must be clearly regulated, justified and comply with the principle of proportionality [4]. In this regard, it is important not only to establish a legislative framework for these restrictions but also to create effective mechanisms to monitor their application.

However, one of the biggest risks is the excessive restriction of citizens' rights and freedoms under the pretext of protecting national security. In particular, this applies to rights such as freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and the right to privacy. Under martial law, it is necessary to ensure that security measures do not violate fundamental human rights and restrictions have a clear legal basis. This requires an effective judicial system, which is the main tool for protecting rights even in a crisis. However, the overload of the courts significantly complicates access to justice and creates risks for the effective consideration of cases [1].

Another important aspect is the institutional protection of human rights. Enforcing the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights remains important but during martial law this task is complicated by restrictions on citizens' rights and difficulties in interacting with international institutions. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen national human rights protection mechanisms, in particular by improving the efficiency of the judicial system and human rights bodies [2, c. 11].

The problems of exercising parliamentary control are also particularly relevant in the context of martial law. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine should exercise effective oversight over the executive branch but in a crisis this mechanism is weakened by the concentration of powers in the executive branch. This creates risks for the democratic balance of power and requires the introduction of additional mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability of the authorities [3, c. 49].

An additional challenge is the vulnerability of local governments. Although decentralization promotes democratic governance, local governments are limited in their powers during martial law, which negatively affects the availability of public services to citizens, especially in regions directly affected by the hostilities. It is important to provide adequate support

to local authorities so that they can effectively perform their functions even in difficult circumstances.

Thus, effective human rights issues under martial law requires a comprehensive approach that includes legal, institutional and organizational measures. To do so, it is necessary to introduce clear legislative mechanisms to control the restriction of rights, strengthen the institutional capacity of the judiciary, enhance the role of parliamentary oversight and support local governments. This approach will ensure an appropriate level of human rights protection even in the most difficult conditions.

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#### **SOME ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Russia's full-scale military aggression against Ukraine, which began in 2022, has led to numerous war crimes that require careful documentation, investigation, and prevention by the police. Among the crimes committed in the temporarily occupied territories are massacres of civilians (for example,

in Bucha and Irpin), torture, rape, deportation of Ukrainian children, destruction of infrastructure, and the use of prohibited weapons. In these circumstances, the National Police of Ukraine plays a key role in collecting evidence, coordinating with international organizations, and ensuring compliance with international humanitarian law, which is a central aspect of its activities during martial law.

The purpose of this paper is to study the specifics of some aspects of the organization of the work of the National Police of Ukraine under martial law.

On March 15, 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine amended the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, which significantly improved the work of the police under martial law. The amendments to Article 23, “Main Powers of the Police,” of this law gave the police new powers to perform tasks in difficult conditions.

During martial law, the bodies of the National Police of Ukraine protect national interests by ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens, social stability, environmental safety, and countering terrorist and military threats.

As rightly noted by G. V. Mulyar [1], the main activities of the National Police of Ukraine within the legal regime of martial law are:

- 1) enhanced protection of public order and security;
- 2) countering sabotage and reconnaissance forces;
- 3) protection of strategically important facilities and communications.
- 4) interaction with territorial defense.
- 5) assistance to the military administration, courts, and prosecutors.

In connection with the enhanced measures of the National Police of Ukraine during martial law, we believe that it is advisable to regulate by law the cooperation of the police with other security sector actors and territorial communities to jointly counteract the aggressor state.

According to the laws “On the National Police” [2] and “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law” [3], the National Police of Ukraine plays a key role in ensuring law and order during martial law. It participates in the legal regime of martial law and cooperates with the Armed Forces and other law enforcement agencies to combat sabotage groups, demining, and control the movement of people and vehicles. The Police ensure organizational measures within the framework of the established tasks, check documents, protect critical infrastructure and documents, and investigate war crimes. Its powers are regulated by the legislation also provides for close cooperation of the police with territorial centers for recruitment and social support during mobilization, including notification, detention of violators of mobilization obligations, and their delivery to the relevant authorities [2].

It should also be noted that by the Law of Ukraine “On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine” of 15.03.2018 [4], a new procedure for conducting an internal investigation into violations of laws committed by

officers of the National Police of Ukraine during martial law was introduced, which provides for

1. Rules of investigation: an internal investigation is conducted in writing, by a commission or an authorized person (for heads of the NP - only by a commission) within 15 days, with the possibility of extension for another 15 days.

2. Suspension of a police officer: during martial law, a police officer may be temporarily assigned to another position, taking into account the gravity of the offense. Special means and weapons are not seized.

3. Disciplinary sanctions:

- misconduct under the influence of alcohol or unauthorized leave of absence are not considered minor;

- within 10 days after the order, the penalty may be changed or the offender may be released from liability.

- The supervisor may reconsider the decision on other disciplinary measures.

4. Appeals: a police officer has the right to file a report with his/her supervisor within 3 days (5 days in case of dismissal), or to appeal the order in court within 15 days from the date of familiarization.

Clear rules have been established for internal investigations, suspensions, disciplinary sanctions, and appeals during martial law, with an emphasis on speed, objectivity, and respect for police officers' rights.

Thus, during martial law, the National Police of Ukraine not only documents and investigates war crimes but also ensures cooperation with other security sector actors, carries out mobilization activities, protects strategic facilities, and maintains law and order. Clear procedures have been established for internal investigations, suspension of police officers, and appeal of disciplinary decisions, which contributes to efficiency and objectivity in the work. In the context of the current armed conflict, the role of the police is significantly expanding, requiring it to be adaptable, efficient, and strictly comply with both national and international law. Police structures are a key element in maintaining law and order, preventing crime, and ensuring public safety, even in extremely difficult conditions.

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## **INTERACTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITH MILITARY ADMINISTRATIONS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Under martial law, introduced by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 24, 2022 No. 68/2022, military administrations were created on the basis of district and regional state administrations. The above bodies perform the functions of military administration and cooperate with law enforcement agencies to ensure law and order, mobilization training and territorial defense. The interaction of these bodies is critically important for the security of the population and stability, however, the current regulatory and legal framework needs to be improved for a clear separation of powers.

The scientific and practical significance of the topic is due to the need to analyze the mechanisms for coordinating military administrations and law enforcement agencies during martial law. Important tasks are to identify problematic aspects in their interaction and develop recommendations to increase the effectiveness of cooperation, which will contribute to improving regulatory regulation and increasing the efficiency of public administration in conditions of emergency legal regime.

In connection with the martial law in Ukraine, military and military-civilian administrations play a key role in ensuring the functioning of state institutions and the security of citizens. The absence of clear regulation of their formation and activity in the Constitution of Ukraine can lead to certain abuses of power, which is emphasized by O.Yu. Lalyuk [5, p. 6]. In particular, this concerns the possibility of unlawfully increasing or decreasing the conflict territory when forming military-civilian administrations, as well as potential violations of citizens' rights and freedoms when creating military administrations.

Part 3 of Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" defines the powers of regional and district military administrations. They include budget management, distribution of state funds, management of common property of territorial communities, regulation of land relations, granting permits for the use of natural resources, control over

critical infrastructure, setting tariffs for housing and communal services, etc. [2, p. 250]. For the effective implementation of these powers, a proportional transfer of material and financial resources, an increase in staff numbers and the involvement of qualified personnel is necessary.

Military administration is a specific function of state administration, covering organizational and managerial issues of military construction, ensuring the vital activity of military formations in peacetime and wartime. Military administration as an element of the security and defense sector is aimed at the formation and implementation of managerial decisions that ensure the military security of the state [3, p. 190].

Part 5 of Article 4 of the said Law provides for the possibility of replacing civil servants in military administrations with military personnel, law enforcement officers or civil defense employees. However, in practice, this possibility is not implemented, which forces the imposition of additional powers on employees of existing administration units [2, p. 145].

One of the debatable issues is the exercise by the heads of military administrations of the powers of the relevant local councils in regions where active hostilities are not underway. The Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on State Power in its decision of February 7, 2023 No. 112 identified three conditions under which military administrations may exercise such powers: temporary occupation or encirclement of the administrative center of the region after the formation of a military administration, as well as the adoption of a corresponding decision by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine upon the proposal of the President [7].

In the field of law and order, police activities in martial law are regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law” [2, p. 102]. During martial law, law enforcement agencies ensure the protection of public order, control of vehicles, the introduction of a curfew, verification of documents, the prohibition of trade in weapons and alcoholic beverages, the fight against illegal armed formations and sabotage activities [6, p. 56].

The police service also includes maintaining a special regime of entry and exit, evacuating the population, protecting important facilities, mobilization measures, controlling the media and communication systems, isolating citizens of the Russian Federation, etc. [6, p. 67].

All legal acts adopted within the framework of ensuring the martial law regime cease to be valid after the end of martial law without special notification [5, p. 220].

Thus, the effective functioning of military administrations and law enforcement agencies under martial law requires proper material and personnel support, improving legislative regulation, and ensuring compliance with the rights and freedoms of citizens within the established restrictions.

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### **ENSURING THE RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND PERSONAL INVIOABILITY IN THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

Fundamental human rights are a fundamental value of a democratic society, and their enforcement and protection are one of the state's most important tasks. One of these fundamental rights is undoubtedly the right to liberty and security of person, which is enshrined in international and national legal acts, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the Constitution of Ukraine. Violation of the right to liberty and security

of person can lead to abuse of power, unlawful detention, and torture, so it is essential to strike a balance between the effectiveness of law enforcement and respect for human rights and freedoms. The relevance of this topic is due to certain factors, in particular, the need to improve legal mechanisms for protecting personal integrity in the activities of law enforcement agencies and to introduce effective control over compliance with international standards in this area.

According to Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor shall anyone be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile [2].

According to Article 5 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, everyone has the right to liberty and security of person, and no one shall be deprived of his or her liberty except in the exceptional circumstances provided for in this Article and only by the procedure established by law. Anyone arrested shall be promptly informed, in a language he or she understands, of the grounds for his or her arrest and of any charges against him or her. Anyone deprived of his or her liberty as a result of arrest or detention shall have the right to institute proceedings in which the court shall decide without delay on the lawfulness of the detention and shall order his or her release if the detention is unlawful. Anyone who is the victim of arrest or detention in violation of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation [3].

At the national level, the provisions of Article 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine, in turn, summarize the above values contained in international standards, as Ukraine, by ratifying these documents, has committed itself to adhere to the principles of human rights protection under international law. Thus, the Basic Law of our country stipulates that no one may be arrested or detained except by a reasoned judicial decision and only on the grounds and in the manner prescribed by law. In the urgent need to prevent or stop a crime, a person may be detained for no more than 72 hours until a reasoned court decision is received. In addition, every detainee must be immediately informed of the motives and reasons for arrest or detention, their rights and the opportunity to defend themselves personally and use a defense counsel's legal assistance [4].

However, despite a regulatory framework, the problem of violations of the right to liberty and security of persons in Ukraine is still relevant. There continue to be cases of illegal detention, abuse of power during the arrest and detention process, and ill-treatment of detainees. Therefore, it is crucial not only to enshrine these rights formally but also to have an effective mechanism for their implementation in law enforcement agencies.

On February 24, 2022, a full-scale offensive of Russian troops on the territory of Ukraine began, and our country was forced to face new challenges, including consideration and introduction of certain forced restrictions on

human rights and freedoms under martial law. However, it should be emphasized that despite the legislative permission for certain restrictions on the right to liberty and security of a person, law enforcement agencies must strictly adhere to regulatory requirements and not abuse their powers to interfere with the exercise of these rights and freedoms [1, p. 34].

In the documents mentioned above, these rights are not absolute, and they also allow the participating States to deviate from their obligations in this part during a state of emergency in a state in which the life of the nation is threatened. In connection with Russia's military aggression, Ukraine has repeatedly sent relevant notifications of derogation from certain obligations (including those under Article 5 of the Convention) in 2015, 2016, 2019, 2021, and 2022, as recorded on the website of the Council of Europe [5].

In our opinion, the problems of ensuring the right to freedom and security of the person in the activities of law enforcement bodies of Ukraine should be approached comprehensively, using both legal and organizational mechanisms. Ensuring and protecting these fundamental rights should be based on three main principles: judicial and public control, accountability for human rights violations, and improving the level of professional training of law enforcement officers since effective enforcement of these rights requires not only the existence of legal norms but also their actual implementation. First of all, it should be remembered that law enforcement agencies exist to ensure law, order and justice, not to suppress dissent, abuse of power or violation of the legitimate rights of citizens, so their activities should be aimed solely at the benefit of society and not turn into a process of using force as a means of pressure.

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## **CONTRIBUTION OF CITIZENS TO ENSURING LEGALITY BY UNITS OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE UNDER THE MARTIAL LAW**

Legality, public order and security are significant factors for any modern legal state. In Ukraine, compliance with these factors is provided by some competent bodies that perform this task, depending on the scope of their activities. Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» provides the following definition: The National Police is a central executive body that serves society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public order and public security [1], according to which we can understand that providing the above factors is primarily entrusted to this state body. To respond quickly and effectively to violations of the law, public safety and other patterns of illegal behaviour, the National Police units use various methods to detect such, in particular, patrols carried out in different forms, processing calls received by the emergency service telephone number «102», responding to written statements, complaints from citizens and several other effective methods that help to obtain information about offences. One of the most innovative methods is collecting information through the «Safe City» program; this project was created for interaction between citizens and the police on a partnership basis; the specified principle of the National Police's activities is precisely the one on which the project mentioned above is based. This program combines a video surveillance system and the presence of channels in messengers; it is the latter that is worth paying attention to. The main advantages of citizens transmitting information using a messenger are the speed and convenience of sending messages, the ability to add photos and videos describing the event, and the transmission of geolocation, which allows units to arrive at the required location quickly. For dispatchers who process these messages, there are also many advantages, including the ability to quickly coordinate the actions of police units, determine priorities for responding to a large number of messages, and collect more information about the incident using photos and videos of the scene. One of the advantages of this project is the large number of users who can film and transmit to the competent police units a large amount of information about committed offences around the clock; this applies to hard-to-reach places and those outside the main patrol routes of police units. The ability of each citizen

to contribute to ensuring law and order is the main idea behind the project, as mentioned above.

On February 24, 2022, martial law was introduced on the territory of Ukraine by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022, according to which the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine was instructed to implement a plan for the introduction and provision of measures of the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine [2].

The units of the National Police of Ukraine, performing the tasks and functions assigned to them, the scope of which increased with the beginning of the full-scale invasion, resorted to various methods of recording and responding to offences. The role of the public in ensuring compliance with the requirements and measures of the legal regime of martial law is essential, mainly through the «Safe City» project. Concerned citizens who reported to law enforcement officers the consequences of shelling, facts of curfew violations, light-masking regime and other restrictions associated with introducing a special legal regime made an essential contribution to ensuring law and order. During the full-scale invasion, citizens felt the importance of interaction with law enforcement agencies and realized that their contribution could play an important role. Understanding the negative impact of any offence with any responsibility for its commission on society began to generate legal awareness in some citizens; using the example of Criminal Responsibility, it can be found out that committing a crime using the conditions of war or a state of emergency, other extraordinary events is an aggravating circumstance [3].

Therefore, it is more socially dangerous for society and the state. Citizens began to understand that reporting a crime is one of the components of their security. It is against the background of an increase in the level of legal awareness that the full significance of the Safe City project and similar ones can be traced; its main advantages are listed as what makes it the most innovative in the modern system of detecting offences used by the National Police units. Ensuring the possibility of timely notification by citizens to police officers of the facts of committing crimes that require a response from the latter and for which various types of sanctions are provided is a significant factor in building a modern law-conscious and responsible society. Of particular importance is the response by police officers to all citizens' appeals regarding offences, regardless of the degree of their public danger. In this case, citizens will be fully aware of the importance of their assistance to law enforcement officers in performing their official duties.

In summary, the contribution of the public to ensuring the rule of law is quite significant. The creation and development by the state of projects that increase the opportunities for citizens to inform the National Police units is an important factor that is closely related to one of the basic principles of police activity - interaction with the population based on partnership.

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## **THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS IN TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

In current conditions of globalization and the growth of international threats, cooperation between states in the field of security acquires particular importance. During martial law, the role of law enforcement agencies becomes even more critical, since they are responsible for maintaining law and order, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as ensuring national security. In this context, international partners play an important role in training law enforcement officers, providing expert, technical and material assistance.

International cooperation in the field of law enforcement training is implemented through various forms:

- training programs and training.

- International organizations and partner states organize specialized courses, seminars and trainings to improve the skills of law enforcement officers. For example, the Council of Europe is implementing the project "Strengthening Law Enforcement Agencies of Ukraine during War and in the Post-War Period", the purpose of which is to support Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in implementing standards and practices that increase the effectiveness of investigating human rights violations [4].

Technical assistance. Providing modern equipment, software and other resources to improve the efficiency of law enforcement agencies. For example, the European Union provides technical assistance to improve the capacity of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies to investigate war crimes [1].

Exchange of experience and best practices. Conducting joint exercises, training and information exchange between law enforcement agencies of different countries contributes to the implementation of advanced methods and approaches in work. For example, the Military Academy (Odessa)

organized an international scientific and practical conference dedicated to the interaction between military formations and law enforcement agencies during martial law [3].

International support helps to improve the professional level of law enforcement officers, providing them with the necessary knowledge and skills to work under martial law. In particular, this concerns the investigation of war crimes, documentation of human rights violations and ensuring public safety.

Joint educational programs and trainings allow law enforcement officers to familiarize themselves with international standards and best practices, which increases their competence and effectiveness. For example, with the support of international partners, a strategy for managing the investigation of war crimes was developed, which takes into account the best international practices [2].

Technical assistance in the form of modern equipment and software increases the capacity of law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze evidence, which is critically important when investigating complex crimes during wartime.

Despite the significant benefits of international cooperation, there are certain challenges that require attention:

1. Coordination of actions. The need to coordinate the efforts of different international partners to avoid duplication and ensure the effective use of resources.

2. Adaptation of international experience. It is important to adapt international practices to national characteristics and legislation to ensure their effective implementation.

3. Ensuring sustainability. After the completion of international projects, it is important to ensure the sustainability of the achieved results and continue to develop the capabilities of law enforcement agencies.

Prospects for international cooperation in the field of law enforcement training include expanding partnerships, introducing the latest technologies and training methods, as well as enhancing the exchange of information and experience between countries.

International partners play a key role in the training of law enforcement officers during martial law, providing the necessary support in the form of training programs, technical assistance and exchange of experience. Effective cooperation contributes to increasing the professional level of law enforcement agencies, which is the key to ensuring law, order and security in the face of modern challenges.

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## **ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER: THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC**

The modern concept of community policing involves partnership, trust, communication and dialogue between the police and citizens. In peacetime, this cooperation aims to increase citizens' trust in law enforcement agencies and involve them in crime prevention and investigation. In martial law, when the country experiences an increase in crime due to looting, sabotage and sabotage, the effectiveness of this interaction becomes even more important.

The activities of the National Police of Ukraine are defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", where in particular Article 11 emphasizes that police activities are carried out in close cooperation with the population and public associations on the basis of partnership [1]. It is also determined that the level of public trust in the police is the main criterion for assessing the effectiveness of police activities, which is confirmed by independent sociological research.

Community Policing, as noted by L.V. Baeva and P.G. Nazarenko, is recognized as one of the greatest achievements of the police at the international level, as this model contributes to reducing crime and increasing public safety [2]. The implementation of this strategy includes a wide range of initiatives aimed at involving citizens in active participation in the development and implementation of local security programs.

The National Police actively cooperates with the public through the preparation and implementation of joint projects and activities that contribute to meeting the needs of the population. It is important that these activities are aimed not only at solving existing problems, but also at preventing new threats. Also significant is the support for legal education programs and the promotion of legal knowledge, which are carried out by the police through the media and educational institutions.

The consultative aspect of the “partnership for peace” strategy is based on studying the public's opinion, which helps to improve the assessment of police activities and take into account the needs of communities. Interaction with the public not only strengthens trust in the police, but also supports the creation of effective mechanisms for solving local problems.

However, as M.M. notes Maistrenko, modern approaches to police-community interaction still require further study and adaptation to specific conditions. Therefore, it is important to continue research on this topic to determine the most effective methods and forms of cooperation that would contribute to ensuring public order and public safety in peacetime and during martial law [3].

According to A.V. Kubayenko, such synergy not only ensures security, but also promotes joint responsibility for maintaining order [4, p. 86]. In the context of “Community Policing”, martial law requires special involvement of the community in crime prevention and investigation, because the participation of citizens in volunteer programs and neighborhood watch can significantly increase the effectiveness of police operations and reduce the level of criminal activity [5, p. 94].

Crime prevention through public participation includes reporting suspicious persons or events that may lead to a crime, as well as participation in public order protection programs. Crime investigation also involves citizens in providing information about criminal offences they have witnessed or learned about from other sources [5, p. 96].

In wartime, community involvement can take new forms, such as the creation of neighbourhood watch groups in frontline communities to assist police in patrolling and searching for saboteurs. Communities in relatively safe areas can also conduct information campaigns to raise awareness of war crimes and assist police in providing humanitarian assistance or repairing facilities damaged by the conflict [5, p. 96].

During martial law, the importance of “Community Policing” increases, as community involvement is critical to maintaining security and law and order. This not only improves security through more effective crime prevention and investigation, but also increases community trust in law enforcement, which is especially important in the difficult conditions of war [5, p. 97].

Conclusions. The interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public plays a fundamental role in ensuring public order, both in peacetime

and during martial law. The modern concept of "Community Policing" is based on partnership, trust and active involvement of citizens in the prevention and investigation of crimes, which significantly increases its effectiveness. In conditions of martial law, when the risk of sabotage and looting increases, this interaction becomes even more important, as it contributes to maintaining stability and order. The police, cooperating with the community, not only respond more effectively to threats, but also strengthen trust and openness in relations with citizens.

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### **OBSERVANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS BY POLICE IN THE ZONE OF ARMED CONFLICT IN UKRAINE**

The protection of constitutional human rights is a fundamental principle in democratic societies and an essential aspect of modern governance. In Ukraine, the ongoing armed conflict in the eastern regions has created numerous challenges for law enforcement agencies, particularly the police, in upholding these rights. The police are tasked with ensuring the safety of civilians, maintaining public order, and preventing human rights violations under extremely difficult and often dangerous circumstances. This paper

explores the legal and practical aspects of how the Ukrainian police protect constitutional rights in the conflict zone and the challenges they face in doing so [1].

The protection of constitutional rights in Ukraine is rooted in the Constitution of Ukraine, which guarantees fundamental freedoms such as the right to life, liberty, personal security, and freedom from torture or inhumane treatment. These rights are further reinforced by Ukraine's commitments to international legal standards, including the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and other United Nations human rights treaties [2].

In conflict zones, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" outlines the responsibilities of police officers to act in strict compliance with the Constitution and international human rights obligations. It mandates that police must protect individuals regardless of their nationality, political beliefs, or social status. Moreover, the Geneva Conventions apply to Ukraine's situation, setting standards for the humane treatment of civilians and the protection of their rights during armed conflict.

The armed conflict in eastern Ukraine has created unique challenges for law enforcement. These include the destruction of infrastructure, the displacement of civilians, the presence of armed groups, and the constant risk of attacks. Police officers often operate in high-risk areas with limited resources and insufficient training tailored to conflict situations [3].

A key issue is the need to balance public safety with respect for individual rights. For example, during curfews or anti-terrorist operations, police must enforce restrictions while ensuring that civilians are not subjected to arbitrary detention, abuse, or violations of privacy. In some cases, the lack of accountability mechanisms has led to reports of excessive use of force, unlawful detentions, or other human rights violations.

Another critical challenge is addressing the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Since the beginning of the conflict, millions of Ukrainians have fled their homes, seeking safety in other regions. The police play a vital role in registering IDPs, protecting them from exploitation, and ensuring their access to housing, healthcare, and social services. However, limited resources and bureaucratic hurdles have often hampered these efforts.

Since 2015, Ukraine has implemented significant reforms in its law enforcement system, aiming to modernize the police and align its practices with European standards. These reforms include the establishment of the new Patrol Police, improved training programs, and mechanisms to strengthen public trust. In conflict zones, specialized police units have been introduced to address specific challenges, such as investigating war crimes and providing support to vulnerable populations. Mobile police stations and community policing initiatives have been deployed to improve accessibility and foster cooperation with local communities. These efforts have contributed to better protection of human rights, although gaps in implementation remain [4].

International organizations, including the OSCE, UNHCR, and various human rights groups, have played a significant role in supporting Ukrainian law enforcement. These organizations provide training on human rights standards, monitor police activities in the conflict zone, and assist in building institutional capacity. For example, the OSCE has conducted training programs on conflict-sensitive policing, while UNHCR has worked with police to enhance the protection of IDPs and refugees.

Collaboration with civil society has also been instrumental in monitoring human rights violations and holding law enforcement accountable. NGOs and independent observers provide critical oversight and advocate for victims of abuse, ensuring that the police adhere to constitutional and international standards.

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## **USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES AND INTERACTION WITH THE POPULATION TO PREVENT CRIME**

Modern technologies have become a cornerstone in the fight against crime, offering new opportunities for law enforcement agencies to prevent and respond to criminal activities. The continuous development and implementation of advanced information technologies enable law enforcement to effectively analyze criminal trends, predict criminal behavior, and act proactively before crimes occur. One of the key innovations in crime prevention is the use of sophisticated information and analytical systems. These platforms aggregate large datasets, helping law enforcement to detect patterns, predict potential hotspots, and allocate resources more effectively.

For example, systems that combine data on previous criminal incidents, geographic factors, and socio-economic variables can identify areas with a higher likelihood of criminal activity. This allows law enforcement to focus their efforts on specific regions and preemptively deploy officers to prevent crimes. By analyzing this data, police can also determine the most effective strategies to deter crime in high-risk areas. Another critical technological advancement in crime prevention is the widespread use of video surveillance in public spaces. Surveillance cameras, often integrated with artificial intelligence (AI) and facial recognition software, have revolutionized the ability of law enforcement to monitor public areas in real-time [1, p. 25].

These systems can automatically detect suspicious behavior or recognize known offenders, providing police with immediate alerts. Such proactive monitoring not only helps in real-time crime prevention but also acts as a deterrent, as potential offenders are aware that they are being watched. In addition, this technology is invaluable for investigating crimes post-incident, providing evidence and helping to identify suspects more quickly. The integration of mobile applications and social media into law enforcement practices has further enhanced community engagement and crime prevention. Many police departments have developed specialized mobile apps that allow citizens to report suspicious activities, file complaints, or request emergency assistance. These platforms provide an efficient way for law enforcement to receive information from the public in real-time, speeding up response times and fostering a sense of partnership between the police and the community [2].

In addition to mobile apps, social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram have become essential communication channels for police. These platforms allow law enforcement agencies to share important information with the public, such as crime alerts, safety tips, and updates on ongoing investigations. They also facilitate two-way communication, allowing citizens to interact with the police, voice concerns, and provide crucial tips about criminal activity. By maintaining an active presence on social media, police can build trust with the community and create a cooperative atmosphere where crime prevention is a responsibility.

With the rise of the digital age, the internet has opened up new avenues for criminal activity. Cybercrime, including identity theft, online fraud, and hacking, has become a growing concern. To counter this, specialized cybercrime units have been established within law enforcement agencies to monitor online activities, investigate digital offenses, and apprehend cybercriminals [2].

The use of advanced technologies, such as AI-driven algorithms and machine learning, helps to track and analyze cyber threats in real-time, making it easier for law enforcement to detect and respond to cybercrimes quickly. Public awareness campaigns, conducted through websites, social media, and other online platforms, also play a key role in educating citizens

about digital security and crime prevention, empowering them to protect themselves from online threats.

Technology has not only improved the efficiency of individual law enforcement agencies but has also enhanced collaboration between different agencies. Sharing information through national and international databases, such as the Criminal Information Sharing Network (CISN), has strengthened the ability of police forces across jurisdictions to work together in preventing cross-border criminal activity. This interconnected approach enables a more holistic view of crime, allowing agencies to pool resources and expertise to combat organized crime, human trafficking, and other transnational criminal activities. As part of the shift towards more digitally integrated policing, virtual community policing has gained traction in many regions. This model encourages officers to maintain an online presence in the community, not just in physical spaces. Police officers participate in community forums, attend virtual town hall meetings, and interact with residents through social media to understand their concerns and build trust. These platforms allow for greater accessibility, as residents can communicate with law enforcement without the need for face-to-face interaction, which is especially important for those in remote or underserved areas. The integration of modern technologies into law enforcement strategies is undeniably transforming the landscape of crime prevention. The use of information systems, video surveillance, mobile applications, and social media enables law enforcement agencies to operate more effectively, respond more quickly, and engage citizens in the process of creating a safer society. As these technologies continue to evolve, they will offer even more sophisticated tools for combating crime and strengthening the relationship between the police and the communities they serve. Through continuous innovation and collaboration, law enforcement can ensure a more secure environment, empowering citizens and fostering a proactive approach to crime prevention [3].

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## **POLICE USE OF TONFA**

The increase in the number of attacks on police officers during their official duties is an obvious trend today. The ability to effectively overcome the physical opposition of offenders without resorting to the use of firearms is one of the most important professional qualities of law enforcement officers around the world. On the one hand, society requires high efficiency from law enforcement agencies, the ability to quickly and confidently suppress illegal actions, on the other hand, law enforcement officers are often accused of excessive rigidity.

Tonfa (KPF-02) – a multifunctional special means of active defense, designed for self-defense of law enforcement, overcoming resistance and control of the offender. The total length of the tonfa is 600 mm, the diameter is 30 mm, the weight is 600-800 g, depending on the materials used. In addition to the main cylindrical surface (as in ordinary batons), the tonfa has a short handle 175 mm long, which divides it into two unequal parts (short and long) and is located at right angles to the main surface. At the end of the handle there is a limiter to prevent the tonfa from escaping from the palm. The presence of a short handle makes it possible to perform rotational movements at high speed. The appearance of the tonfa has a significant advantage in strength, since the impact energy is proportional to the mass and square. Based on this, if you double the mass of the baton, then the blow will become twice as effective, and if you double the speed of striking, then its effectiveness will increase four times. Since the impact surface of the tonfa during rotational movement moves 2–3 times faster than with a normal impact, the impact itself is 4–9 times stronger than the usual one. Thus, mastering the technique of rotational movements represents a real opportunity to increase the efficiency of KPF-02 application [1].

It is known that the origin of tonfa originates in the old Chinese islands of Okinawa, where it was first used in agrarian affairs as a handle for rotating grain in millstones, and then, for the second time, to allow farmers deprived of weapons by the Japanese invaders to fight against the samurai of that period. Even if it continues to exist today in martial arts, with two wooden tonfs, in the practice of Kobudo, then tonfa came to the police only in the 1970s, with metal and then composite material in the USA, and then to numerous law enforcement agencies around the world [3].

Adopted in Ukraine special means of tonfa can be considered an intermediate link between the gun as the last means of persuasion, and the usual rubber baton PR-73, whose effectiveness is extremely low. Tonfa is quite effectively used by the police of the USA, Germany and many other

countries. The correct use of this special tool allows you to reliably defend yourself and, without the risk of killing, force the offender to obey under the threat of force, but not death. The long-term use of tonfa by police officers from other countries has shown that this special tool outweighs the usual rubber baton in both defensive and attacking capabilities, and the relative simplicity of the basic technology allows you to quickly achieve the required level of skill [1].

In accordance with Article 45 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» plastic batons of the Tonfa type are used for:

- a) repulsing an attack on a police officer, another person and/or a protected object;
- b) the detention of a person who has committed an offense and commits malicious disobedience to the legitimate demand of a policeman;
- c) cessation of group violation of public safety and order or riots;
- d) in order to strengthen the protection, force of blows, as well as to perform methods of detention [2].

However, the use of force can only be resorted to with the utmost respect for the law and with due regard for the serious impact it can have on a number of human rights: the right to life, to physical and mental inviolability, to human dignity, peaceful assembly and freedom of movement.

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## **ACTIVITIES OF THE PATROL POLICE IN TODAY'S CONDITIONS**

The full-scale invasion by a neighboring aggressor country has not only impacted the lives of every citizen but has also compelled the leadership of Ukraine to promptly adjust the organizational and legal aspects regulating the

activities of state institutions. Accordingly, on February 24, 2022, in response to the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and in accordance with Clause 31, Part 1, Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine approved Presidential Decree No. 64/2022 "On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine" under No. 2102-IX [1].

The National Police has also undergone legislative changes and updates to regulatory legal acts governing its activities. A significant number of amendments have been introduced to regulate the functioning of this body during the period of martial law.

It should be noted that under the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2], the concept of "ensuring and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law" includes the following actions: strengthened public order and security enforcement; combating sabotage and reconnaissance forces; protection of strategically important facilities and vital communications; ensuring coordination among territorial defense entities; assisting the activities of military administrations, courts, prosecutors, and judicial authorities during martial law [3, p.131].

Since patrol police officers had to quickly adapt to the new reality faced by Ukrainian society and the state, they adjusted to these new circumstances and, in close cooperation with other law enforcement and security units of Ukraine, began actively participating in the defense of the country.

Patrol police officers served at strategically important checkpoints located at city entrances and exits, at administrative borders of regions, especially along key highways of Ukraine. In most cases, they worked alongside territorial defense units and later with representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

A checkpoint is a fortified road checkpoint with armed guards, capable of independently maintaining perimeter defense and controlling traffic, checking and blocking people and vehicles.

The main tasks of police officers serving at a checkpoint include:

- checking and inspecting citizens, vehicles, and property intending to cross the checkpoint;
- checking documents of citizens and vehicles;
- detecting sabotage and reconnaissance groups of aggressor countries;
- identifying supply channels for weapons, ammunition, and items prohibited by law;
- blocking the movement of people through a certain territory (full or partial);
- ensuring that persons comply with the established curfew in a certain territory;
- conducting surveillance [4, p. 41].

While on duty, patrol police officers regularly use the information and communication system "Information Portal of the National Police of Ukraine"

[5] in order to obtain information about almost everything: about criminals, about road accidents, about missing persons, and so on. The IPNPU contains a number of subsystems, among which three main ones should be highlighted.

The first and one of the most important subsystems is the Integrated Information and Search System of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the IISS). To search for additional information about citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons, stolen items, weapons in the use of citizens, etc. It includes the IP "Search", IP "Thing", IP "Lost Documents", IP "Theft", IP "Migrant" and many others. It is the IISS that is most often used by police officers during martial law to check the documents of suspicious persons, and usually they do not have a passport or other paper documents with them that would identify them.

The second is the system of centralized management of police detachments "TSUNAMI" with the aim of optimizing the work of police detachments, reducing the time for police detachments to respond to citizens' requests, and monitoring the timeliness and quality of police detachments' response. In general, this system has greatly facilitated the work of patrol police, especially during martial law, when the number of police calls has increased significantly.

The third is the Arsenal DBD, information on weapons in service with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Emergencies, the State Security Service, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Customs Service, the State Customs Service, the State Customs Service, and the State Customs Service. Currently, this is one of the most important databases, because in today's conditions, during the war, a significant amount of weapons was put into circulation, so it comes in handy quite often.

The issue of delivering a resolution on imposing an administrative penalty for an offense in the field of ensuring road safety, recorded in automatic mode, under martial law, remains important, since, without access to the Unified Information Database on Internally Displaced Persons, employees of the Patrol Police Department continue to send "letters of happiness" to the address of the person's place of registration, and not to the citizen's actual place of residence, taking into account information on internally displaced persons [6].

Control over compliance by individuals with the curfew and the special light-masking regime is carried out by patrols subordinate to the commandant. Given that in Ukraine the curfew as a special measure was introduced relatively infrequently, there is no liability for its violation in the current regulatory legal acts, in particular in the Code of Administrative Offenses. As a result, police officers draw up reports against violators of the curfew under Art. 185 ("Malicious disobedience to a lawful order or requirement of a police officer, a member of a public formation for the protection of public order and the state border, a serviceman") of the Code of Administrative Offenses.

Martial law, as a special legal regime, became the basis for granting the National Police authorities the authority to strengthen the necessary and lawful security measures. At the same time, external challenges generated by Russia's armed aggression also cause internal destabilization processes (uncontrollability of the criminal environment in the occupied territories; looting of property left unattended, i.e. "looting"), which requires units and bodies of the National Police, in particular the patrol police, to have specific service characteristics, taking into account the territorial characteristics of the conduct of hostilities.

At the same time, at the request of representatives of military administrations, executive bodies of city, village, settlement councils, and heads of educational institutions, patrol police crews of the Patrol Police Department carried out over 18 thousand escorts of vehicles involved in the temporary movement (evacuation) of children and individuals [7].

In deoccupied territories or in territories where active hostilities are taking place, for example, police officers evacuate citizens, saving them from artillery shelling, etc., and deliver humanitarian aid (food, water, etc.) to dangerous areas. In 2023, the White Angels groups in Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Luhansk, Kharkiv, and Kherson regions evacuated 8,834 people, including 2,057 children, provided first aid to 293 people, transported 358 to medical facilities, delivered 649.7 kg of medicines, over 610 tons of food, 49.4 thousand liters of drinking water, and more than 212.5 tons of other humanitarian products [8].

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that an important component of the patrol police's activities in today's conditions is: - monitoring compliance by individuals with curfews and special light-masking regimes; - evacuation of the population from dangerous areas ("White Angel"); - sending humanitarian aid to areas where active hostilities are taking place; - recording facts of war crimes; - processing information generated in the process of the National Police of Ukraine's activities and its information and analytical support. In addition, among the priority tasks in the newly deoccupied territories and in front-line areas is the prevention of looting, etc.

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## **LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Law enforcement activities are a special type of state activity carried out by specially authorized bodies to protect the law through legal means of influence. In martial law, this activity undergoes significant changes, adapting to the challenges associated with state security, the fight against crime, and countering military threats.

According to the thoughts of the associate professor of the Department of Law Enforcement and Police Studies, Faculty No. 6 of Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Tikhonova Daria, the concept of law enforcement activity should be considered both in a narrow and broad sense. In a narrow sense, law enforcement activity is the activity of specially authorized bodies (state and non-state) to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, law and order and ensure legality, which is implemented in the form established by law and within the powers granted to these bodies. In a broad sense, law enforcement is the activity of all state bodies and non-state

organizations to ensure respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens, their implementation, and the maintenance of law and order [3].

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", Martial Law is a special legal regime introduced in the event of armed aggression or a threat to the country's national security and territorial integrity. It provides expanded powers of state authorities, military command, and law enforcement agencies, allowing for more effective law and order maintenance and protection of citizens' rights [2].

Law enforcement agencies during Martial Law perform several specific tasks to strengthen national security and combat crime. These tasks include ensuring the operation of checkpoints, checking documents and vehicles, organizing evacuation measures, recording and documenting war crimes, and combating general criminal and military crimes. Particular attention is paid to the fight against looting, sabotage groups and collaborationism.

By Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 273/2023 of May 11, 2023, the Comprehensive Strategic Plan for the Reform of Law Enforcement Agencies for 2023–2027 was approved, which defines the key priorities of activities in wartime. The main emphasis is on the efficiency and effectiveness of the law enforcement system, crime prevention, the efficiency of criminal proceedings, the digitalization of processes, transparency and accountability of law enforcement agencies [1].

One of the most critical areas of reform is the digital transformation of law enforcement activities. The introduction of automated information systems allows for faster data processing, analytical platforms for crime prediction, and video surveillance systems and drones for security monitoring.

In addition to digitalization, an important aspect is the implementation of strategic forecasting and a risk-based approach. This allows law enforcement agencies not only to respond to offenses more effectively, but also to prevent them from occurring. The transition from a crime response model to proactive prevention is a key direction of change in the activities of law enforcement agencies during wartime.

Along with the reform of law enforcement, specific challenges also arise. Among the main difficulties, one can highlight the high intensity of crime associated with Martial Law, the increased burden on law enforcement officers due to mobilization processes, the need to coordinate with military administrations and international partners. Another important task is the recording and investigating war crimes, which requires highly qualified specialists and interaction with international judicial authorities.

The prospects for developing law enforcement activities under Martial Law include deepening international cooperation in war crimes investigation, improving legislation to strengthen responsibility for war crimes, and expanding the digital capabilities of law enforcement agencies.

Martial Law significantly changes the nature of law enforcement activities, requiring law enforcement agencies to adapt to new challenges

quickly. The main priorities remain ensuring public safety, combating crime, documenting war crimes, and preventing offenses.

Digitalization, the use of modern technologies, strategic forecasting, and international cooperation are key factors influencing the effectiveness of law enforcement activities. Successful reform of law enforcement agencies will not only increase the level of security in the state but will also contribute to its integration with European Union standards.

In conclusion, the effectiveness of law enforcement activities under Martial Law depends on the ability to respond promptly to new threats and adapt to changes in the security environment. Comprehensive reforms strengthen coordination between state bodies, integrate modern technologies, and expand international cooperation.

In addition, special attention should be paid to improving law enforcement officers' training, introducing new risk forecasting methods and enhancing mechanisms for recording war crimes. Successful implementation of these tasks will contribute to maintaining law and order, strengthening public trust in law enforcement agencies and ensuring stability in the country, even in the most challenging conditions.

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### **INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ORDER IN PEACETIME AND WARTIME IN JAPAN**

Cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the public is an important element of ensuring the security and stability of society. In Japan, such cooperation has a long tradition and a well-developed organisational system based on trust between the police and citizens.

Historically, Japan's security system dates back to the Edo period, when maintaining order was the collective responsibility of local communities. This tradition has left its mark on the country's modern law enforcement system [1].

The modern Japanese police actively use the Kōban system - small police stations located in residential areas that facilitate constant communication between law enforcement officers and citizens. Police officers working in Kōban are not only engaged in patrolling, but also provide advice and assistance to local residents in everyday matters. This increases the level of public trust in the police and facilitates a quick response to potential threats [2].

The Community Policing model is one of the main components of the law enforcement system in Japan. It involves active interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public, holding meetings with the public, discussing security issues and developing joint measures to address them. This model makes extensive use of community initiatives and volunteer patrols, which helps to involve the public in the security process. Thanks to this approach, the police not only respond to offences, but also actively work to prevent them.

The Japanese police have special units that perform rapid response and public safety tasks. Riot Police Units (機動隊, Kidō-tai) specialise in suppressing mass riots, maintaining order during large events and responding to emergencies [4].

The Special Assault Team (SAT, 特殊急襲部隊) is an elite anti-terrorist unit that is tasked with combating terrorist threats, rescuing hostages and eliminating dangerous criminals [5].

Police-public interaction is particularly important during crisis situations, such as natural disasters and emergencies. As Japan regularly faces earthquakes, tsunamis, and typhoons, law enforcement agencies and local communities develop comprehensive evacuation plans and emergency response measures [1].

Exercises and trainings are conducted to prepare the population for crisis circumstances. Thanks to well-established cooperation, it is possible to minimise losses and ensure an effective response to challenges.

Japan has several national public alert systems that play an important role in ensuring security. J-Alert (全国瞬時警報システム, Zenkoku Shunji Keihō Shisutemu) is an automated emergency notification system used to inform the public about earthquakes, tsunamis military threats and other hazardous situations, and the public alert system through the police and government (Em-Net - Emergency Network System) ensures the rapid dissemination of critical information among law enforcement agencies, government agencies and local administrations, allowing for a rapid response to emergencies [6].

Patrol Car Units & Mobile Police Boxes also play an important role in maintaining law and order and ensuring road safety. They patrol the streets, respond to citizen calls and coordinate their actions with other law enforcement units. Their efficiency enables them to respond quickly to emergencies and prevent potential threats.

Civil society organisations play a significant role in maintaining law and order by cooperating with law enforcement agencies to prevent crime and improve public safety. They organise educational events, engage young people in social responsibility programmes and promote mutual trust between police and citizens. The active participation of the population in activities aimed at strengthening law and order allows for the creation of an effective system of preventive measures [2].

Despite the successful implementation of the concept of community policing, Japan is facing new challenges related to growing urbanisation, changes in the demographic structure of the population and the development of cybercrime [3].

To improve the system in future, it is necessary to adapt existing models to new conditions, actively use modern technologies and improve communication between law enforcement and the public. The issue of ensuring trust and open dialogue between the police and society remains important, which will further strengthen stability and security.

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## **DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF OPERATIVE-SEARCH ACTIVITY IN MARTIAL LAW: NEW CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES**

The current conditions of martial law require flexibility from law enforcement agencies and adaptation to new challenges in the field of investigative activities. The modern world has entered a new stage of development in which information plays a decisive role. It has become one of society's most important resources alongside traditional material resources. The use of information technologies in all spheres of life has become an integral part of today. In operational and search activities these technologies have opened new opportunities, helping to increase the efficiency of law enforcement agencies, to prompt decision-making and to improve interaction with citizens.

Martial law places new cybersecurity challenges on criminal police units, including cyber police, as cyber attacks on critical infrastructure and government agencies increase during this period [5].

Bearing in mind the digitalization of the law enforcement industry we can distinguish the main directions of introduction of information technologies in the activities of law enforcement agencies. First of all, it is an improvement of hardware and software which will provide faster and more efficient information processing. An important aspect is the development of new forms and methods of working with information and analytical support systems which will contribute to increasing the efficiency of law enforcement activities. The integration of databases of different departments also plays an important role which will allow the exchange of the necessary information between services.

Particular attention should be paid to the introduction of the latest computer information technologies for criminological and forensic records which will improve the process of identification of offenders and investigate crimes. At the same time, work on improving law enforcement protection means remains an important area, since the protection of confidential data is a priority in the context of modern cyber threats. In addition, the establishment of a mutual exchange of relevant information at the intergovernmental level will contribute to improving international cooperation in the field of crime prevention and law enforcement [1].

A specific feature of modern society is that a considerable amount of information is concentrated on the Internet, information resources and various technical devices in electronic form. Their accessibility creates opportunities to use this information resource to counteract crime. In this regard, the study and analysis of powerful information flows are becoming important in the framework of forensic crime prevention. This is certainly an area in need of attention from researchers. Today, some practical law enforcement units, such

as cyber police or criminal police, already have a successful experience in using OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) technology to combat crime, in particular in identifying the criminal and obtaining other useful reference information [2].

Open source intelligence (OSINT) is intelligence based on the analysis of open sources of information. This technology is a form of the Intelligence Collection Management process which involves searching and selecting intelligence from publicly available sources, identifying and analyzing information, and forming an intelligence document to make a decision. This technology includes: search, registration and accounting of information, its analysis, synthesis of messages from different sources, administration and distribution of data. The specific nature of such information is due to the fact that it is the result of analytical processing of a large volume of open, public information flow [6].

In combating crime, finding information from open sources is of great importance. The use of modern information and telecommunication technologies in the operative-and-search activity (OSA) allows to integrate and process a huge amount of data on specific criminogenic objects contained in open sources of information and specialized automated information systems, while gaining new knowledge of their methods of interaction and relationships. Today, when almost any institution has in use quite significant information arrays, analytical intelligence becomes the first establishing stage of information and analytical work when structured data in the form of electronic databases and data banks become sources of primary information, preceding operational and investigative measures and focusing the latter on specific persons and events related to the sphere of operational interests of OSA subjects [6, 243].

In the context of disclosure of the procedure for carrying out such a covert investigative (search) action as the withdrawal of information from electronic information systems does not require the permission of the investigating judge the acquisition of information from electronic information systems or parts thereof, access to which is not restricted by its owner, owner or holder or is not associated with overcoming the logical protection system [3]. The implementation of such an unspoken investigative (search) action is the purposeful search, collecting and fixing information that is relevant for criminal proceedings, in open information networks, including from the Internet. At the present stage, the existence of open databases, the existence of social networks makes it possible to receive information about specific persons suspected of committing corruption crimes by studying their social communications, lifestyle, personal data, etc. [4].

So, the widespread use of information technologies in all spheres of life, as well as their use in criminal activity, requires qualitatively new approaches to the training of law enforcement professionals, including cyber police specialists. Such training should include not only teaching methods of

identifying, investigating and terminating IT rates, but also deep ownership of modern knowledge in the field of digital technologies. This applies to different directions of operational search, investigative and other professional activity, which will allow to counteract cybercrime more effectively and to ensure law and order in the conditions of digital transformation of society.

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#### **FEATURES OF PERFORMING SERVICE DUTIES BY NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS AT CHECKPOINTS**

Checkpoints are an important element of the law and order securing system, especially in conditions of martial law. National Police officers serving at checkpoints perform a number of important functions aimed at ensuring the security of citizens and the state.

The main tasks of police officers at checkpoints are:

law enforcement: Police officers check identification documents, inspect vehicles and luggage for weapons, explosives, drugs and other prohibited items;

crime and offense prevention: police officers at checkpoints carry out filtering measures aimed at identifying individuals who may be involved in criminal activity, as well as preventing the illegal movement of goods through the checkpoint;

ensuring road safety: police officers monitor compliance with traffic rules, check the technical condition of vehicles, and detect drivers who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs;

providing assistance to citizens: police officers at checkpoints provide informational assistance to citizens, help in resolving problem situations, and also ensure security during mass events.

In connection with the outbreak of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, the National Police have been deployed to serve at stationary and mobile checkpoints. They appeared in spring of 2014 and have become a part of everyday life. And if in 2014 their presence and geographical location did not cause complaints from citizens due to the real need to control the movement of weapons, smuggling, the prosecution of criminals, the transportation of narcotics, persons who participated in illegal gangs, and persons who were wanted. This concept of operational control over the movement of citizens and vehicles is primarily inherent in the Armed Forces of Ukraine within the framework of territorial defense. In the event of hostilities, it was used by the Ukrainian troops to defend and protect the territory, and during an anti-terrorist operation, a joint forces operation, or special operations, national police officers are mostly involved to protect public order and security or stop the illegal trafficking of weapons, contraband, narcotics, and wanted persons through the mechanism of placing temporary checkpoints at key points on transport highways. At the moment, it is fully effective.

Stationary checkpoint is built working module for citizens to pass through the checkpoint. The checkpoint is fortified with protective structures, equipped with convenient places for citizens to wait and police officers to live. Permanent checkpoints are located on roads or main routes, usually at road intersections or at the entrance to a controlled area. Such checkpoint is serviced 24 hours a day and is staffed constantly [1].

Roadblock arrangement is barbed wire or a twisted spiral of wire should protect the roadblock on all sides except for one narrow passage. This passage should be protected by a machine gun. The height of the wire fence should not exceed the observation level, and a large, heavy, but at the same time fast-acting barrier should be provided to block traffic.

The police have also received technical innovations - special devices with cameras and night vision for inspecting vehicles in hard-to-reach places. A comfortable checkpoint equipped with modern technology will allow

citizens to quickly and conveniently pass control, and police officers to efficiently perform their duties in ensuring security and law and order.

In order to enable law enforcement officers to be on duty around the clock and in any weather, the checkpoint has modules with tablets for checking vehicles and citizens passing through the checkpoint. Communication, internet, lighting and heating have been installed in the modules for both work and recreation. Special information stands have been installed on the modules.

Mobile checkpoints are set up for a short period of time and their deployment on the roads is temporary, wandering in nature. The location of the checkpoint is determined by the circumstances that have arisen as a result of the operational situation or during a special operation. The location is chosen so that it is impossible to bypass the post, for example, near a railway crossing, near a section of road with high slopes, deep ditches, and in other places where cars with suspects will not be able to turn around and move to the side. The area around the post should be open for all-round visibility.

Even in the event of a shortage of personnel, the inspection team must consist of at least three employees. One checks the documents, the second (senior position) is for backup, and the third is on standby. The policeman's position should be camouflaged and have good visibility to conduct effective fire to defeat. The policeman should be at such a distance from the main group that he can see (and preferably hear) everything that is happening during the inspection of vehicles and citizens, because he opens fire when the situation becomes complicated without an order, at his own discretion. He should be in the firing sector of the senior post to provide fire support from his side and prevent an attack from the rear. During the inspection, weapons must be ready and loaded, and police officers must be at a distance from each other that allows for cover and recognition of communication signals, while avoiding appearing on the lines of fire of their partners. The main weapon of the person inspecting the vehicle or person should be short-barreled and compact (pistol, submachine gun, etc.) to avoid impressing bystanders and to act quickly in emergency situations.

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## **THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COURTS IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS DURING ARMED CONFLICTS**

Armed conflicts pose significant challenges to the protection of human rights, often leading to violations such as displacement, civilian casualties, and war crimes. In such scenarios, international courts play a crucial role in holding perpetrators accountable, ensuring justice, and safeguarding fundamental rights. This presentation explores the functions, jurisdiction, and effectiveness of international courts in addressing human rights violations during armed conflicts.

The International Criminal Court investigates and prosecutes individuals accused of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Its jurisdiction includes cases referred by member states or the United Nations Security Council. For example, the International Criminal Court has been instrumental in addressing violations in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan [1, p. 112].

The International Court of Justice addresses disputes between states, often involving allegations of human rights violations during armed conflicts. Recent cases include the International Court of Justice's advisory opinions on the legality of the use of force and obligations under international humanitarian law [2, p. 88].

Regional courts, such as the European Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, play vital roles in enforcing human rights standards during conflicts. For instance, the European Court of Human Rights has adjudicated cases related to the armed conflict in Ukraine [3, p. 56].

Despite their importance, international courts encounter challenges such as limited jurisdiction, political interference, and enforcement of rulings. For example, non-cooperation by states has hindered the International Criminal Court's ability to arrest indicted individuals [4, p. 79].

Case Studies. *Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia*: The International Court of Justice ruled on state responsibility for genocide during the Yugoslav Wars [5, p. 34].

*Lubanga Case*: The International Criminal Court's first verdict prosecuted the use of child soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo [1, p. 123].

To strengthen their impact, international courts require greater state cooperation, enhanced enforcement mechanisms, and increased funding. Additionally, integrating restorative justice approaches can complement punitive measures [6, p. 98].

International courts serve as pivotal instruments for justice during armed conflicts, reinforcing the rule of law and promoting accountability. Despite challenges, their contributions to human rights protection are indispensable in mitigating the consequences of war and ensuring long-term peace

This topic offers a profound exploration of legal frameworks and their practical applications, making it highly relevant in the context of contemporary global conflicts.

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## **THE TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL**

The training of law enforcement personnel is a multifaceted process that encompasses various components to ensure effective performance in both peacetime and wartime. Key aspects of this training include professional, tactical, physical, and psychological preparation. Professional Training focuses on the comprehensive study of legislation, normative acts, and the development of skills for their practical application. It encompasses initial professional training, education in higher educational institutions with specific learning conditions, postgraduate education, and in-service training. The goal is to ensure that law enforcement officers are well-versed in legal frameworks and can apply them effectively in various situations [1].

Tactical training aims to prepare officers for effective actions in extreme situations, enhancing decision-making skills under complex conditions, and refining practical abilities. A significant component is "tactical medicine," which involves providing medical assistance during

military operations. This training is crucial for equipping officers with the necessary skills to handle emergencies and provide first aid in combat scenarios [2].

Physical training is directed towards maintaining an appropriate level of endurance and strength required for duty performance. It includes regular exercises aimed at developing physical qualities essential for law enforcement activities, ensuring that officers can meet the physical demands of their roles [3].

Psychological training involves developing resilience, the ability to operate under high-risk conditions, and ensuring psychological readiness for duty tasks. It includes training sessions aimed at fostering professionally important psychological qualities, enabling officers to manage stress and make sound decisions in critical situations [1].

Adaptation during wartime includes training in operating under martial law conditions, mastering patrol tactics, and ensuring personal safety while performing duties. The focus is on preparing officers to handle the unique challenges posed by wartime environments effectively [2].

Service-combat training plays a critical role in ensuring that police officers are prepared for the challenges of their professional activity. This type of training combines both theoretical and practical aspects, focusing on improving decision-making skills under stress, enhancing physical preparedness, and adapting to rapidly changing operational environments. It emphasizes the study of tactical medicine, critical response scenarios, and maintaining safety during patrols or combat situations [2].

Tactical training is essential for law enforcement officers to operate effectively in extreme conditions. It focuses on refining techniques for handling complex situations, including riot control, urban operations, and hostage scenarios. The curriculum often includes scenario-based exercises, where officers learn to manage emergencies and use equipment such as protective gear and communication devices. This type of training is indispensable for improving both individual and team-based operational efficiency [3].

The preparation of law enforcement officers under martial law conditions has become a key focus within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Training programs emphasize the ability to maintain public safety, respond to emergencies, and support military operations when necessary. Special attention is given to the psychological resilience of officers, ensuring their capacity to perform under high-stress and high-risk scenarios. Additionally, coordination between law enforcement agencies and military units is a cornerstone of this training, aiming to enhance overall national security.

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### LEGAL BASIS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES

Military administrative offenses are unlawful, culpable acts of military personnel who violate the established procedure for military service, military discipline or rules stipulated by the legislation of Ukraine and the statutes of Ukraine, and for which administrative liability is provided for in accordance with the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses. The peculiarity of these offenses is that they are committed by persons undergoing military service and directly relate to the performance of their official duties or compliance with the rules established by the statutes of Ukraine.

The prevention of military administrative offenses in Ukraine is regulated by a number of regulatory legal acts that determine the legal

principles of military service and organization. Such acts include the Constitution of Ukraine, which is the fundamental law, the key provisions described in Articles 17, 65, 92 establish the legal basis for the activities of state bodies and the legal status of military personnel. In the context of preventing military administrative offenses [1]. Also, one of the regulatory legal acts that provides for administrative liability of military personnel for violation of military discipline is the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses. Chapter 13-B of this code contains a list of military administrative offenses, for example, article 17210 - on failure to comply with the commander's order, 17211 - unauthorized abandonment of a military unit, 17220 - drinking alcoholic beverages or using narcotic drugs. In addition, the Code of Administrative Offenses defines the types of administrative penalties for committing crimes specified in these articles, which can be a warning, a fine, and a special type of penalty that applies only to military personnel - this is arrest in a guardhouse for a period of up to 15 days [2].

In Ukraine, one of the important legislative acts that regulate issues of military service and discipline is: the Law of Ukraine "On Military Duty and Military Service" - defines the legal principles of military duty of citizens, the procedure for military service, mobilization, military registration and discharge of military personnel. It also regulates the rights and obligations of military personnel, their social security and responsibility for violations of military discipline [3].

The Law of Ukraine "On the Disciplinary Statute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" defines how military discipline should work, what punishments commanders can apply for violations, and what rights and obligations servicemen have. It stipulates the rules of encouragement, responsibility, and the possibility of appealing disciplinary decisions. In essence, this law helps maintain order in the army, ensure compliance with military discipline, and prevent offenses among the military [4].

The following are responsible for preventing material administrative offenses: commanders of military units, the Military Law and Order Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, military courts, and the prosecutor's office. Commanders monitor discipline among subordinates and, if necessary, apply disciplinary sanctions. The Military Law and Order Service maintains order in military units, patrols, investigates violations, and ensures control. Military courts and the prosecutor's office consider administrative cases of servicemen, monitor the legality of commanders' decisions and the use of responsibility.

There are several important areas for improving the legal mechanisms for preventing military administrative offenses in Ukraine. First, it is necessary to unify Ukrainian legislation with NATO standards, which will allow us to adapt our norms to international requirements, improve the effectiveness of law and order control in the army, and increase responsibility for offenses. It is also very important to implement digital control

mechanisms, which will make all processes more transparent and effective, automating discipline monitoring and promptly responding to offenses. In addition, an important factor is the strengthening of social guarantees for military personnel. Improving material conditions, providing housing and medical care, this set of measures will help reduce the level of stress and dissatisfaction among the military, which in turn will contribute to reducing the number of offenses and improving morale in the troops.

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