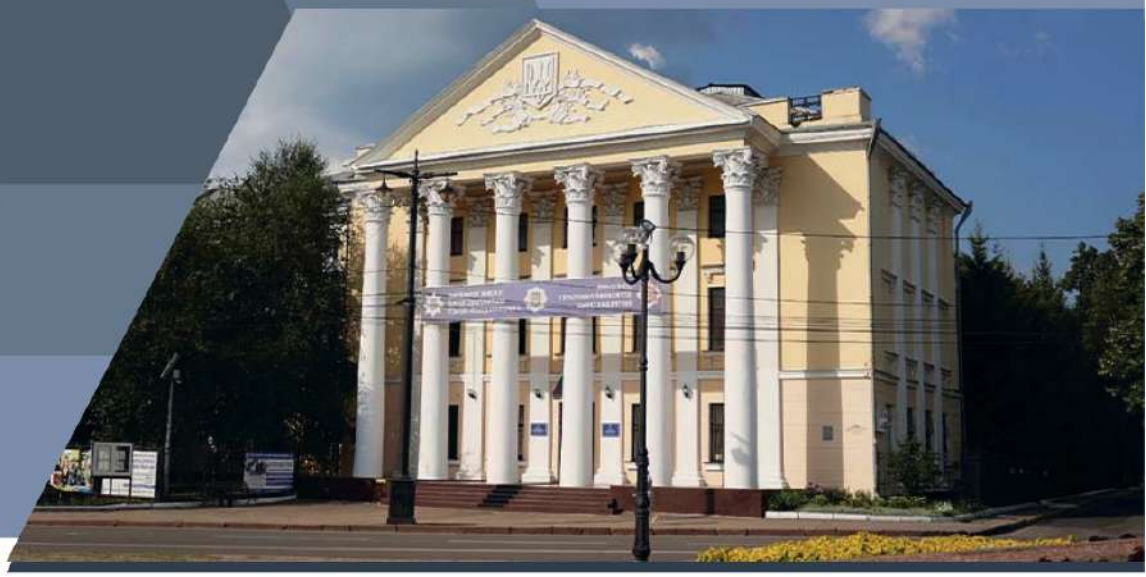
ЗБІРНИК МАТЕРІАЛІВ

IX ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КУРСАНТСЬКОЇ / СТУДЕНСЬКОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ ІНОЗЕМНИМИ МОВАМИ

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

27 лютого 2026



ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
КАФЕДРА МОВНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ

МАТЕРІАЛИ
IX 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

27 лютого 2026 року
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УДК: 351.74: 343.9.01
ББК: 67.99 (2)116.31я5
П 69

Рекомендовано до друку рішенням засідання Вченої ради Донецького державного університету внутрішніх справ (протокол № 10 від 24.03.2026)

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 IX Всеукраїнської науково-практичної курсантської (студентської) конференції іноземними мовами. Кропивницький: ДонДУВС, 2026. 264 с.

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Друкується на основі матеріалів IX Всеукраїнської науково-практичної курсантської (студентської) конференції іноземними мовами «Правоохоронні органи на захисті правопорядку та конституційних свобод в умовах миру та воєнного стану», яка відбулася 27 лютого 2026 року на базі Донецького державного університету внутрішніх справ.

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

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

ШАНОВНІ УЧАСНИКИ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ!

Сьогодні ми зібралися для обговорення надзвичайно актуальних питань діяльності правоохоронних органів у складних умовах сьогодення. Війна стала серйозним випробуванням для українського суспільства, однак вона не похитнула нашої відданості принципам верховенства права, законності, поваги до честі й гідності людини. Саме правоохоронні органи сьогодні стоять на передовій захисту конституційних свобод, забезпечуючи правопорядок і стабільність як у тилу, так і в прифронтових регіонах. В умовах воєнного стану особливої ваги набувають професіоналізм, оперативність, відповідальність і висока правова культура працівників системи правопорядку. Водночас незмінною залишається ключова місія – захист прав і свобод людини як найвищої соціальної цінності, гарантованої Конституцією України.

Особливістю нашої конференції є те, що вона проводиться іноземними мовами. Це має глибоке символічне та практичне значення. У сучасному світі правоохоронна діяльність дедалі більше виходить за межі національних кордонів. Міжнародне співробітництво у сфері боротьби зі злочинністю, протидії тероризму, кіберзлочинності, торгівлі людьми та іншим глобальним викликам потребує ефективної комунікації з іноземними колегами, міжнародними організаціями та експертами.

Володіння іноземними мовами відкриває доступ до світових наукових напрацювань, міжнародного досвіду правозастосування, сучасних методик і стандартів, сприяє академічній мобільності та професійному зростанню. Проведення наукової дискусії іноземними мовами свідчить про відкритість до міжнародного діалогу, прагнення до взаєморозуміння та готовність до партнерства. Науковий обмін, що відбуватиметься в межах конференції, є важливим кроком до вдосконалення підготовки майбутніх правоохоронців і правників – фахівців, які повинні бути конкурентоспроможними, мобільними, здатними діяти ефективно як на національному, так і на міжнародному рівнях.

Бажаємо всім учасникам плідної роботи, змістовних виступів, жвавих дискусій і нових наукових здобутків. Нехай ця конференція стане майданчиком для професійного зростання, зміцнення міжнародних зв’язків і утвердження високих стандартів правової науки.

Миру нам, натхнення та нових звершень – в ім’я України та її майбутнього!
СЛАВА УКРАЇНІ!!!

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

International standards governing law enforcement activities play a pivotal role in ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms both in peacetime and under martial law. These standards are based on international treaties, decisions of international organizations, and the practices of democratic states, with the aim of establishing clear boundaries for permissible conduct by law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties. They acquire particular significance during periods of martial law, when the risk of human rights violations increases due to heightened danger and societal stress.

In peacetime, law enforcement activities are grounded in the principles of legality, respect for human rights, proportionality, and accountability. International legal instruments establish fundamental standards that law enforcement officers must adhere to in the performance of their duties. For instance, V. V. Havrylenko notes that the first group of international legal standards includes acts proclaiming human rights and freedoms that may be violated through unlawful or unethical conduct by law enforcement officers as representatives of the state [1]. This demonstrates that international standards are primarily aimed at protecting individuals from potential abuses of power.

During peacetime, law enforcement agencies are required to maintain public order, prevent offenses, and respond to them with minimal interference in citizens' private lives. At the same time, international standards require that any use of force pursue a legitimate aim, be necessary, and be proportionate to that aim. Compliance with these requirements fosters public trust in the police and other law enforcement institutions.

However, the introduction of martial law substantially alters the operating conditions of law enforcement agencies. On the one hand, the state may temporarily restrict certain human rights and freedoms; on the other hand, even under such circumstances, international standards retain their binding nature. As emphasized by K. Vladovska and T. Morshchuk, the National Police of Ukraine must strictly adhere to human rights protection standards in the performance of their duties [2, p. 300]. This requirement becomes especially relevant during martial law, when the frequency and intensity of interactions between law enforcement agencies and the civilian population increase.

In the context of the ongoing armed conflict, Ukraine's law enforcement agencies perform not only traditional functions but also participate in ensuring national security, countering sabotage activities, and protecting critical infrastructure. In this regard, international standards serve as an essential benchmark for determining the permissible limits of state interference with human rights. They require that all restrictions pursue a legitimate aim, be proportionate, and remain in force only for the duration of an actual and pressing threat.

A crucial aspect of compliance with international standards during martial law concerns the issue of derogation from human rights obligations. International law permits a state to derogate temporarily from certain obligations, provided that there is official notification and a public emergency threatening the life of the nation. Nonetheless, even under such conditions, law enforcement agencies are obliged to respect non-derogable rights and to act strictly in accordance with the principles of necessity and proportionality.

In conclusion, international standards for law enforcement activities constitute a comprehensive system of legal guidelines aimed at ensuring an appropriate level of protection of human rights and freedoms, regardless of the state's operating conditions. In peacetime, they provide legal certainty, predictability, and accountability in law enforcement practice; under martial law, they

serve as a vital safeguard against excessive restrictions of human rights and abuses of power. For Ukraine, which is facing armed aggression, compliance with these standards is of particular importance, as it contributes to maintaining the rule of law, strengthening public trust in law enforcement institutions, and fulfilling the state's international obligations. The effective implementation of international standards in law enforcement requires continuous improvement of the regulatory framework, high-quality professional training of personnel, and robust oversight mechanisms. Together, these measures ensure an appropriate balance between security requirements and the protection of human rights and freedoms, even under martial law.

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THE SYSTEM OF PREVENTING OFFENSES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: REALITIES AND FEATURES OF MARTIAL LAW

The prevention of offenses is a critical component of law enforcement activities, directly affecting public order, social stability, and the rule of law [1]. In both peacetime and under martial law, law enforcement agencies must adapt their preventive strategies to the level of threats, available resources, and societal expectations [3]. This paper examines the theoretical foundations, practical measures, and challenges of preventive work, highlighting the differences between ordinary conditions and emergency wartime situations [2]. Additionally, it offers recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of prevention while respecting human rights and legal norms [1].

The role of law enforcement agencies in preventing offenses is essential for maintaining social order and security [1]. In peacetime, prevention focuses primarily on reducing opportunities for crime, addressing socio-economic factors, and promoting public awareness [3]. Under martial law, preventive activities must expand to include threats elated to armed conflict, sabotage, and violations of emergency regulations [2].

The importance of effective prevention is highlighted by statistical studies showing that proactive measures significantly reduce the incidence of criminal offenses and improve public trust in law enforcement institutions [3]. Thus, understanding the mechanisms and strategies of prevention is crucial for policymakers, law enforcement personnel, and society at large [3].

Theoretical Foundations of Crime Prevention

Crime prevention is a set of measures designed to reduce the likelihood of offenses by addressing the root causes and conditions that contribute to criminal behavior [3]. Theoretical approaches to prevention include:

Social prevention – targeting broader societal factors such as poverty, unemployment, lack of education, and social inequality [3].

Specialized prevention – focused on specific types of crimes or high-risk populations, such as organized crime groups or repeat offenders [3].

Individual prevention – direct interventions with persons who have already demonstrated a propensity for offending, through warnings, counseling, or surveillance [3].

Modern criminology emphasizes a multifaceted approach combining legal, social, educational, and technological strategies. Effective prevention also relies on continuous monitoring, data analysis, and collaboration across agencies [3].

Risk Factors and Vulnerable Groups

Identifying risk factors is essential for effective preventive action [4]. These factors include:

Socio-economic**:** poverty, unemployment, lack of social support, social inequality [3].

Behavioral and psychological**:** substance abuse, aggression, low impulse control [3].

Organizational**:** inefficient governance, corruption, inadequate law enforcement presence [1].

External threats**:** terrorist activities, armed conflict, cross-border crime, cyber threats.

Vulnerable groups include youth, socially marginalized populations, individuals previously involved in criminal activity, and residents of high-crime areas. Targeted preventive measures can significantly reduce the likelihood of offending within these groups [3].

Preventive Activities in Peacetime

In peacetime, law enforcement agencies employ multiple strategies:

Patrolling and surveillance: Regular patrolling in neighborhoods and hotspots reduces crime opportunities [3].

Public education campaigns**:** Promoting legal awareness, informing citizens of rights and responsibilities [3].

Community policing: Building trust with local communities through collaboration and active engagement [3].

Operational investigation: Early detection of potential criminal activities through intelligence gathering [3].

Work with high-risk individuals: Counseling, rehabilitation programs, and administrative supervision to prevent recidivism.

Analytical tools, such as crime mapping, predictive analytics, and statistical models, support targeted interventions and resource allocation [3]. Effective community engagement is critical to ensuring preventive strategies are accepted and supported by the public.

Preventive Activities under Martial Law

The introduction of martial law drastically changes the security environment. Preventive efforts must now address:

Sabotage and espionage threats: monitoring critical infrastructure, strategic sites, and communication networks [2].

Illegal arms circulation: inspections, checkpoints, and investigations targeting weapons trafficking [2].

Civil compliance: enforcing curfews, movement restrictions, and emergency regulations.

Moral and psychological support: maintaining public order and minimizing panic or unrest [3].

Law enforcement agencies gain additional powers during martial law, including temporary restrictions on personal freedoms. However, these measures must remain proportionate, legally justified, and transparent to avoid abuses and maintain public trust.

Challenges in Preventive Activities

Several challenges hinder effective prevention, especially under martial law [1].

Balancing security and human rights: Authorities must prevent offenses while respecting civil liberties.

Public trust: Low trust in law enforcement reduces the effectiveness of preventive measures.

Resource limitations: Personnel, equipment, and technology may be insufficient for effective monitoring and response.

Rapidly changing threats**:** Emergencies require flexible, adaptive strategies [2].

Coordination issues**:** Effective prevention demands interagency cooperation, which can be hindered by bureaucracy or unclear roles.

Recommendations for Improvement

To enhance preventive effectiveness, law enforcement agencies should:

Invest in continuous professional development and specialized training.

Apply modern information technologies and data analytics for crime prediction.

Strengthen legal frameworks governing preventive measures during martial law.

Expand community policing and public engagement initiatives.

Develop interagency and international cooperation networks.

Regularly evaluate and adjust preventive strategies based on results and changing circumstances.

Prevention of offenses in both peacetime and under martial law requires a systematic, proactive, and flexible approach [1;2]. Law enforcement agencies must combine legal, social, technological, and educational measures while maintaining proportionality and respecting human rights. Effective prevention not only reduces crime rates but also strengthens public trust and contributes to overall societal stability.

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LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The introduction of martial law in Ukraine has objectively transformed the activities of public authorities, including the central executive authority – the National Police of Ukraine. Under such conditions, the issue of the legal framework for the protection of constitutional human rights becomes particularly significant, since law serves as the main instrument for defining the limits of state interference in the sphere of individual rights and freedoms. While performing the functions of ensuring public safety, the police must act strictly in accordance with the law and in compliance with international human rights standards, which directly follows from the provisions of Articles 3 and 19 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1].

The purpose of this paper is to identify and analyze the main legal acts that form the legal basis for the protection of human rights in police activity under martial law.

The Constitution of Ukraine constitutes the foundation of the legal regulation of police activity. According to Article 3 of the Basic Law, a person, his or her life and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social values, and human rights and freedoms determine the content and direction of state activity [1].

Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides for the possibility of temporary restriction of certain rights and freedoms in the event of martial law, while establishing a list of rights that may not be limited under any circumstances. These include, in particular, the right to life, respect for human dignity, freedom from torture, and the right to judicial protection [1]. This means that even under conditions of armed confrontation, police activity must be based on the principle of inviolability of fundamental human rights.

Thus, the Constitution of Ukraine serves as a legal guarantee that defines the general limits of police intervention and affirms the priority of protecting human rights and freedoms.

The main special legislative act is the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". It states that the police carry out their activities on the principles of the rule of law, legality, and respect for human rights and freedoms.

According to Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the police must act exclusively on the basis of, within the scope of their powers, and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine [2]. At the same time, the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, as well as the principle of proportionality in the use of force, derive from the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and international human rights norms.

The Rules of Ethical Conduct of Police Officers, approved by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 1179, play a key role in shaping the legal culture of law enforcement officers. These Rules establish the duty of a police officer to respect human rights, act in good faith, impartially, and refrain from any form of abuse of power.

These Rules also enshrine the principle of personal responsibility of a police officer for compliance with ethical standards in official activity, regardless of the conditions under which it is carried out. Order No. 1179 emphasizes that the performance of official duties cannot justify violations of human rights or abuse of authority, and that proper conduct constitutes a mandatory component of professional police activity even in emergency situations [3].

In addition, the legal basis for police activity during wartime is formed by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", which outlines possible restrictions of rights and the specific functioning of state authorities.

This Law establishes a special procedure for the exercise of powers by public authorities, including law enforcement agencies, and determines the list of possible temporary restrictions on human rights and freedoms. At the same time, it provides that all measures related to the implementation of the martial law regime must be carried out exclusively on the basis of law and in compliance with the principle of proportionality, which is aimed at preventing excessive state interference in the sphere of human rights [4].

International law constitutes an essential component of the legal framework. Ukraine recognizes the binding force of the principles of the European Convention on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

International institutions, in particular the United Nations and the Council of Europe, emphasize that even under martial law a state may not completely abandon the implementation of human rights standards. The police must be guided by the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, and accountability.

Of particular importance are the provisions of international humanitarian law, which regulate the treatment of the civilian population in the context of armed conflict. They establish a prohibition of torture, unlawful detention, and collective punitive measures, which directly affect police activity.

The legal framework for the protection of constitutional human rights in police activity during wartime consists of a combination of norms of national and international law. The Constitution of Ukraine establishes fundamental human rights guarantees, the Law of Ukraine "On the National

Police" and the Rules of Ethical Conduct of Police Officers specify the duties of law enforcement officials, while international standards define universal limits of permissible state coercion.

The effectiveness of human rights protection in police activity depends on the actual implementation of the principle of the rule of law and the legal responsibility of police officers. Therefore, even under martial law, police activity must be carried out on the principles of the rule of law, legality, and respect for human dignity.

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THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ENSURING THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE, IMPLEMENTING THE TASKS OF TERRITORIAL DEFENSE AND THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

In today's realities of full-scale armed aggression against the sovereignty of Ukraine, the issue of ensuring national security has shifted from the plane of theoretical discussions to the plane of practical survival of the nation. Law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, which in peacetime focused their efforts on protecting public order, detecting criminal offenses, and providing services to the population, have today become an integral and critical link in the unified system of security and defense forces. The process of transformation of the law enforcement system in war conditions requires not only technical re-equipment but also a deep rethinking of the functional duties of each employee. Their role now covers a wide range of tasks: from direct participation in combat operations on the front line as part of combined units to ensuring strategic stability in the deep rear, organizing territorial defense, and coordinating actions with underground networks of the resistance movement.

The fundamental basis of this activity is the updated regulatory framework, centered on the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine." This document clearly delineates the powers of various structures and defines law enforcement agencies as state institutions responsible for protecting the vital interests of the individual, society, and the state from external and internal threats [1, с. 15]. Under the conditions of the legal regime of martial law, these functions become particularly acute. Law enforcement officers ensure not only compliance with the curfew and light masking but also carry out large-scale counter-sabotage measures, identify enemy agents and collaborators, and prevent the spread of disinformation aimed at destabilizing the internal unity of Ukrainian society. A

separate priority vector of activity of the power structures is the direct implementation of the tasks of territorial defense (TrO). According to the Law of Ukraine "On the Foundations of National Resistance," territorial defense is a comprehensive system of measures involving not only professional military personnel but also broad sections of the civilian population [2, c. 38]. Law enforcement agencies, in particular the National Police, the National Guard, and the State Border Guard Service, play the role of a strategic coordinator between the military command and territorial communities. Interaction at the level of checkpoints, joint patrolling, and the exchange of operational information between the police and volunteer formations of the TrO create conditions for total control over the territory, which makes the unnoticed penetration of enemy elements impossible.

The list of critically important tasks of law enforcement agencies in the TrO system primarily includes the physical protection of critical infrastructure facilities. We are talking about nuclear and hydroelectric power plants, nodal railway stations, gas transportation system facilities, and communication centers. Any sabotage at such facilities can have catastrophic consequences for national security. In addition, law enforcement officers ensure the safety of evacuation corridors, accompany humanitarian aid, and maintain order in places of mass concentration of internally displaced persons. The professional approach of the police to the accounting and verification of weapon owners allows avoiding chaos and ensures the use of this force exclusively against the external enemy [4, c. 102]. The activity of supporting the national resistance movement is extremely specific and risky. The resistance movement is considered a form of resistance in the occupied territories, aimed at demoralizing the enemy and undermining its military potential from within. Law enforcement agencies provide logistical support to such groups, provide intelligence data on the movement of enemy equipment, and provide legal support for participants in the resistance. Of particular importance is the documentation of crimes against humanity, facts of looting and torture committed by the occupiers. Each recorded protocol becomes not only part of criminal proceedings but also a brick in the foundation of the future international tribunal against the aggressor.

Modern challenges of war require law enforcement officers not only tactical skill but also a high level of psychological stability and cultural awareness. During the performance of official tasks in de-occupied settlements, police officers are the first to contact victims of violence. In such situations, it is critically important to possess the skills of crisis psychology and intercultural communication in order to prevent re-traumatization of people and ensure their maximum integration into the legal field of Ukraine. Scientific research confirms that ignoring the cultural context or the psycho-emotional state of victims can lead to a decrease in the level of trust in state bodies [3, c. 156]. Therefore, the training of a modern law enforcement officer should include modules on communication ethics in conflict zones. The system of departmental education also needs cardinal modernization. Today's cadet must master the skills of using modern technologies: from piloting unmanned aerial vehicles to cyber security tools. Topical issues of law enforcement training also include tactical medicine, survival skills in encirclement conditions, and methods of investigating crimes committed with the use of the latest types of weapons [4, c. 118]. Only the combination of academic knowledge with real combat experience will allow the formation of an officer capable of effectively acting in the conditions of a hybrid war.

Consequently, the role of law enforcement agencies in the modern security architecture of Ukraine is multifaceted and decisive. They act as a key element of the national resistance system, ensuring the reliability of territorial defense and the viability of the resistance movement. The combination of high professional training, technical modernization, and strict adherence to human rights are the factors that allow the law enforcement system to successfully fulfill its mission. Further development of interaction between the law enforcement sector, defense forces, and civil society will be the key to building a safe and legal future for all of Ukraine in the post-war period.

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ROTATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL WITH WAR-RELATED PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS: THE LIMITS OF PERMISSIBLE STATE INTERVENTION AND THE SCOPE OF POSITIVE OBLIGATIONS TO PROTECT HUMAN DIGNITY

Historically, the law of war was developed in such a way that the state had exceptionally broad discretion regarding the organisation of armed forces and the use of human resources in wartime. However, the evolution of international human rights law has radically changed this view: even in conditions of armed aggression, individuals retain their status as bearers of inalienable rights and freedoms, and the state is not relieved of its obligation to respect, guarantee and ensure their implementation. In this sense, the issue of rotating military personnel who have suffered psychological trauma as a result of war is legally very important, as it intersects several fundamental legal dimensions at once – the right to human dignity, the right to mental health protection, the prohibition of discrimination and the limits of permissible interference by public authorities in the sphere of personal autonomy.

It is evident that modern armed conflicts are characterised not only by high levels of physical casualties, but also by large-scale psychological consequences for those involved in combat operations. Therefore, the psychological trauma of war is not limited to the medical sphere, but acquires the significance of a legally relevant fact capable of changing the legal status of a military serviceman, the conditions of service, and determining the nature of the relationship between the individual and the state. In contrast to the traditional administrative and disciplinary view of rotation as a human resource management tool, from a human rights perspective, it is seen as a procedure that directly affects fundamental rights and, accordingly, must be subject to the requirements of legality, proportionality and respect for human dignity.

Incidentally, it should be noted that international human rights standards, enshrined in universal and regional treaties and developed in the practice of international judicial bodies, are increasingly moving away from the concept of the «exceptionality» of the military sphere as an area free from human rights restrictions. On the contrary, doctrine and law enforcement are establishing an approach whereby it is precisely in conditions of extreme threat that individuals need a higher level of legal guarantees [1, p. 27]. In this context, the question of the limits of permissible state intervention in connection with the rotation of military personnel who have suffered psychological trauma and the determination of the scope of positive obligations incumbent upon the state to protect their rights is of clear practical importance.

It should be noted that national legal systems, including the Ukrainian one, have historically been shaped by the priority of defence capabilities and discipline, which has often led to the marginalisation of the human rights dimension in the military service sphere. Nevertheless, the

current stage of development of constitutionalism and international human rights law necessitates a rethinking of this paradigm. The rotation of military personnel with psychological trauma from war should be considered not only as an organisational and managerial decision, but also as a legally relevant fact that significantly affects the realisation of their fundamental rights and freedoms.

In considering this issue, attention should be paid to the fundamental legal principles that define the legal status of a person who has suffered psychological trauma as a result of participation in an armed conflict. It is important to note that the right to physical and mental health as an integral part of human rights is enshrined in a number of universal documents, in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [2], which guarantees the right to «the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health» for everyone, without any discrimination, and requires the State Party to take appropriate measures to realise this right. Contrary to the dogmatic views of some authors who reduce mental health to a medical phenomenon, this provision is legally significant precisely because it establishes the state's obligations to address the mental consequences of war.

In light of the above, it is worth noting that international human rights standards not only recognise this right, but also define the limits of states' obligations in the areas of legislation, policy and service provision, in accordance with the latest guidelines from the WHO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in «Mental health, human rights and legislation: guidance and practice» [3]. This document emphasises that legislation should ensure not only access to medical care, but also the affirmation of the rights and freedoms of persons with mental health issues, including guarantees of non-discrimination, participation in public life and respect for human dignity.

It should be noted that for military personnel who have suffered psychological trauma, the concept of the right to mental health has a rather specific meaning, due to the impact of combat operations, prolonged stress and the psychophysiological consequences of traumatic experiences. According to the psychiatric definition, **post-traumatic stress disorder** (PTSD) is a chronic mental disorder that can develop after a traumatic event [4] (including as a result of active combat operations). International standards do not establish this condition as a legally significant category, but they do guarantee protection for those who have experienced it, in particular by prohibiting discrimination, preventing humiliation and limiting the legal consequences that may arise from mental health conditions.

Obviously, in the context of war and the rotation of military personnel, the question arises of respecting the rights of such persons in the military management and administrative support system. The recently adopted Law of Ukraine «On the Mental Health Care System in Ukraine» dated 15 January 2025 №4223-IX [5] in Part 2 of Article 3 establishes principles, including non-discrimination (clauses 2, 6 of Part 2 of Article 3 of the Law) and a focus on human needs (clause 4 of Part 2 of Article 3). Scientific doctrine expresses opinions on the need for expanded legal protection for veterans and military personnel with PTSD through the introduction of special legal guarantees that would cover the adaptation of service conditions and gradual reintegration after the end of rotation [6]. This approach has strong arguments in its favour, as it not only reflects individual rights but also complies with the international obligations of states to realise the rights to health care and social support.

Finally, it should be noted that in the modern understanding of law, *a person's mental state cannot be considered secondary to their physical integrity*, as both elements form a unity of legal protection recognised by both international human rights law and the national constitutional legal order (Articles 3, 27, 28, 49 of the Basic Law [7]). Accordingly, health care cannot be interpreted exclusively as the protection of physical integrity, since mental health is an integral part of it and, therefore, is subject to *the same level of constitutional and legal protection*. Therefore, the state is obliged to respond to the psychological trauma caused by war no less seriously than to physical injury.

In conclusion, ***the rotation of military personnel*** who have suffered psychological trauma should not be viewed as a discretionary measure by military command, but rather as ***a form of fulfilling the state's positive obligations to protect the physical and mental integrity of individuals***.

That is why rotation in cases of PTSD should be considered a legally sound and normatively justified tool for protecting the integrity of an individual's physical and mental health, rather than an exception to the «normal» logic of military service.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF PREVENTIVE POLICE MEASURES IN ENSURING LAW AND ORDER IN PEACETIME AND DURING MARTIAL LAW

Ensuring law and order is one of the key tasks entrusted to the National Police of Ukraine. In the current environment of growing social risks, changing forms of crime and a more complex security environment, preventive police measures aimed at preventing crimes before their commitment are of particular importance. The application of such preventive measures requires a balance between effective law enforcement and the protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens.

The provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", namely Article 31, stipulate that the police may take the following preventive measures: checking a person's documents; questioning a person; conducting a superficial check and inspection; stopping a vehicle; requiring a person to leave a place and restricting access to a specific territory; restricting the movement of a person, vehicle or actual possession of an item; entering a person's home or other property; checking compliance with the requirements of the internal affairs authorities' licensing system; use of technical devices and technical means that have the functions of photo and film shooting, video recording, means of photo and film shooting, video recording; verification of compliance with restrictions established by law in relation to persons under administrative supervision and other categories of

persons, as well as police care [1, p. 23]. These measures are aimed at ensuring the protection of the state and society, human and civil rights and freedoms, maintaining order and public safety, preventing offences and combating crime.

In the context of armed aggression against Ukraine, several more tasks have been added to those assigned to the police. The scope and procedure for preventive police measures have been expanded, and they have become more intensive and systematic. Any deviation from established procedures or the use of measures not specified in regulatory acts is unacceptable and violates the principles of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. In addition, every police measure must meet four key criteria: it must be lawful (i.e. directly regulated by law), necessary (justified by the specific situation and the absence of alternatives), proportionate (commensurate with the degree of threat or violation) and effective (aimed at achieving a clearly defined goal with the least restriction of human rights) [2, p. 59]. According to Articles 23 and 24 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," police officers are required, taking into account the martial law, to perform additional tasks in cooperation with military formations, state authorities, and military administrations aimed at protecting national security, territorial integrity, and the defence capability of the state. In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," police officers monitor compliance with curfew, special entry and exit regimes, rules for the movement of persons and vehicles, and participate in the operations of checkpoints and roadblocks. Police officers are required to check documents, inspect belongings and vehicles in cases provided for by law, respond to threats of sabotage and terrorist activity, identify persons involved in armed aggression or collaboration, and interact with military formations, military administrations and other entities in the security and defence sector [3].

Practical examples of preventive measures implemented in peacetime:

• patrolling in large cities using CCTV cameras and the Safe City system (e.g. Ternopil, Lviv);

• conducting preventive talks with teenagers in schools on countering bullying • conducting preventive discussions with teenagers in schools on counteracting bullying and drug addiction;

• issuing administrative warnings in cases of minor offences (drinking alcohol in public places, traffic violations).

Martial law:

• setting up checkpoints at the entrances to cities, where the police and military jointly check documents and vehicles;

• monitoring compliance with curfew, which reduces the risk of sabotage;

• identifying collaborators by interviewing the local population and checking information in databases.

Critical analysis of implementation issues.

• Risk of abuse. In wartime, preventive measures can turn into excessive restrictions on citizens' rights (e.g., unjustified checks or detentions). This creates a risk of violating the principle of proportionality.

• Public mistrust. In peacetime, excessive document checks or superficial inspections can cause negative attitudes towards the police, which reduces the effectiveness of preventive activities.

• Organisational difficulties. Under martial law, the police are forced to work in cooperation with military units, which sometimes leads to duplication of functions or conflicts of competence.

• Technical limitations. The lack of modern technical equipment (drones, facial recognition systems) complicates preventive activities, especially in conditions of military operations.

Thus, during martial law and in peacetime, preventive police measures have a common goal – to ensure law and order. However, they differ in scope, nature and procedure. Preventive (prophylactic) police activity is a type of police activity aimed at preventing offences, identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to them, and creating conditions for the safe life and activity of citizens. Preventive activity is one of the main areas of police activity, as it is aimed at preventing offences [4, p. 11]. In peacetime, it is primarily socially oriented and helps to strengthen public confidence in law enforcement agencies. It is implemented through patrolling, explanatory talks, work with communities, and the use of administrative warnings and protocols. During martial law, the main focus of activity is on enhanced security functions. Thus, while in peacetime preventive

measures by the police serve as a tool for social prevention and legal education, in wartime they become a means of ensuring the security and defence capability of the state, which shifts the emphasis from prevention to control and restriction, but at the same time emphasises their key role in maintaining law and order under any circumstances.

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APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 3 UNDER THE HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTION IN MIGRATION RELATIONS: ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Migration legal relations constitute one of the most sensitive areas of contemporary legal regulation, as they are directly linked to the protection of human life, dignity, and physical integrity. For this reason, Article 3 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms plays a particularly significant role within migration law, as it enshrines the absolute prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment [1]. Its application in the migration context encompasses, inter alia, issues of expulsion, deportation, extradition, refusal of asylum, as well as the return of foreign nationals and stateless persons to their countries of origin, where there exists a risk of violations of Convention rights.

The case-law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) consistently holds that States Parties to the Convention must refrain from any actions that may expose an individual to a real risk of treatment contrary to Article 3, irrespective of the person's migration status, conduct, or considerations of national security. These approaches logically correspond to the general legal nature of migration legal relations, as a type of social relations regulated by legal norms and integral to the State's legal system. Such relations arise, change, or terminate exclusively based on legal provisions and, by their nature, are similar to other types of legal relations, consisting of traditional elements: subjects, objects, and content, including the subjective rights and legal obligations of their participants [2, p. 14].

The objects of migration legal relations include actions and benefits connected with the exercise of freedom of movement and the legal status of individuals, such as entry into and exit from Ukraine, choice of place of residence, temporary and permanent residence of foreign nationals, their employment, migration registration and control, as well as the provision of public services in the field

of migration. At the same time, the subject composition of these relations demonstrates pronounced specificity: on the one hand, there are authorized state authorities, and on the other, migrants, with the relationship characterized primarily by elements of authority and subordination [2, p. 14]. This asymmetry in the parties' legal positions increases the risk of interference with human rights and freedoms. It underscores the need to apply the standards set out in Article 3 of the Convention as a key safeguard against inhuman or degrading treatment.

This is clearly illustrated by the case of *Kebe and Others v. Ukraine* (Application no. 12552/12) [3], examined by the European Court of Human Rights on 12 January 2017. The applicants—three foreign nationals (two Eritrean nationals and one Ethiopian national) who sought international protection—complained that the Ukrainian border authorities refused to grant them access to the asylum procedure upon their arrival in Ukraine. The applicants argued that they could have been returned to countries where they faced a real risk of inhuman or degrading treatment, contrary to Article 3 of the Convention.

Although the ECtHR did not find a substantive violation of Article 3 in this case, as the removal procedure was not carried out following the Court's intervention, it established a violation of Article 13 taken in conjunction with Article 3 due to the absence of an effective remedy for assessing the risk of inhuman or degrading treatment in the context of denial of access to the asylum procedure. The Court emphasized that the Ukrainian authorities had failed to provide the applicant with a proper opportunity to lodge a request for international protection before initiating procedural steps, had not supplied sufficient information about the procedure, and had inadequately examined the risks to his physical integrity.

This case demonstrates a recurring issue in migration practice, where deficiencies in national procedures for accessing refugee status or in mechanisms for challenging such decisions may create a risk of violating the Convention. Although the Court did not confirm a direct violation of Article 3 in terms of actual removal, its findings under Articles 13 and 3 underscore the State's obligation to ensure effective remedies capable of preventing the risk of inhuman or degrading treatment in migration-related disputes.

In contrast, in *M.S. v. Slovakia and Ukraine* (Application no. 17189/11) [4], the applicant, an Afghan national, challenged the decisions of the Ukrainian and Slovak authorities that refused him refugee status and ordered his removal. He argued that the Ukrainian authorities had failed to properly consider his fears of persecution and ill-treatment in Afghanistan when deciding on his return, thereby violating Article 3 of the Convention. The Court drew attention to the formalistic approach of the national authorities in assessing the risks and to insufficiently reasoned conclusions, particularly regarding the identification of documents and the applicant's country of origin, which reinforced concerns about the inadequate evaluation of a real risk.

The ECtHR stressed that, in cases involving the potential removal of individuals to countries where they may face inhuman or degrading treatment, a proper, individualized, and reasoned assessment of risks at the national level, before the adoption of a removal decision, is essential. The Court also highlighted procedural shortcomings, noting that the applicant was informed of the decision only a few days before the planned removal, thereby limiting his ability to obtain adequate legal protection.

This case illustrates that, in the context of migration, the application of Article 3 of the Convention extends beyond the examination of actual conditions in the country of destination and includes procedural guarantees, such as an adequate risk assessment and the opportunity for the individual to present their fears and defend their position effectively. Insufficient attention to such procedural safeguards may in itself create a real risk of a Convention violation, even if the removal has not yet been executed.

Therefore, based on the analysis of the above ECtHR case-law concerning the application of Article 3 of the Convention in migration-related cases against Ukraine, it can be concluded that adequate human rights protection in the field of migration is comprehensive, encompassing both substantive and procedural dimensions. First, the State is obliged to conduct an individualized and well-reasoned assessment of the risk of inhuman or degrading treatment before adopting decisions on

expulsion, deportation, or refusal of international protection. Second, judicial practice emphasizes that procedural deficiencies — such as the lack of timely access to remedies, formalistic risk assessments, or insufficient information provided to applicants—may themselves constitute a violation of Article 3 of the Convention, even where the actual removal has not occurred.

Thus, the protection afforded by Article 3 in migration disputes against Ukraine requires not only strict adherence to the absolute prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, but also the provision of adequate procedural safeguards enabling individuals to exercise their right to seek international protection and to properly articulate their fears regarding the risks in the country of destination.

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THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN STABILIZATION OF THE SECURITY SITUATION IN REGIONS AFFECTED BY HOSTILITIES

Stabilization of the security environment in the regions that have experienced hostilities in Ukraine is not only a matter of restoring physical infrastructure, but also of comprehensively restoring law and order, public trust in state institutions, and guaranteeing basic human rights and freedoms. This is a multidimensional process that includes both ensuring security from constant threats and supporting the legal framework for peaceful life. Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in this process, as they provide the operational and administrative component of stabilization, law enforcement, and protection of citizens' rights and freedoms in difficult post-war conditions.

Law enforcement agencies of Ukraine are a set of specially authorized state bodies that implement the functions of protecting public security, combating crime, investigating offenses, and protecting human rights. In particular, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" defines the legal principles of the organization and activities of the National Police, the status of police officers, and their powers to maintain public security and order in peacetime and crisis times [1]. During martial law, the rights and powers of the police are supplemented in accordance with the legislation on the legal regime of martial law and the needs of the specific situation in the regions that have experienced hostilities [2].

One of the key tasks of law enforcement agencies in such regions is to ensure public safety and order. This includes patrolling, preventive work with the population, preventing anti-state and criminal activities, as well as responding promptly to threats that arise during and after hostilities. The National Police in de-occupied and frontline territories applies special stabilization measures,

since the operational situation can change very dynamically and is characterized by a high level of physical and psychological stress on personnel [3].

In post-hostilities regions, law enforcement agencies also perform the functions of restoring public trust in the legal system, creating conditions for the return of internally displaced persons to their homes, and contributing to the social adaptation of communities. In addition to providing security, they participate in the investigation of war-related crimes, documenting offenses, providing assistance to victims, and restoring violated rights [2]. Another important aspect is cooperation with local authorities, public organizations, and international structures, which allows for a comprehensive approach to restoring the normal functioning of the region. Through their activities, law enforcement agencies create conditions for stable law and order, restore a sense of security among the population, and create the prerequisites for the economic and social development of the deoccupied territories.

The role of law enforcement agencies in ensuring the stabilization of the security situation in regions that have experienced hostilities is multidimensional and critically important for the restoration of normal life. Their activities are aimed not only at countering criminal and terrorist threats, but also at supporting the rule of law, restoring public trust, and ensuring conditions for sustainable socio-economic development [3]. Effective coordination between different authorities, compliance with the regulatory framework, and open dialogue with the population allow not only to stabilize the security situation in the short term, but also form the basis for the long-term stability of the region, restoring public trust, and restoring the normal life of residents.

Summarizing the above, it can be stated that the effective work of law enforcement agencies in regions that have experienced hostilities is a decisive factor in restoring a stable security situation: it ensures legal order, counteracts threats, helps restore the trust of citizens and creates the prerequisites for sustainable development of the community. The role of law enforcement agencies is not limited to operational activities, but includes preventive measures, interaction with the community, restoring institutional trust and facilitating the return of the population to a normal rhythm of life. In the conditions of post-war reconstruction, it is especially important to ensure a balance between the protection of security and guarantees of human rights and freedoms, which creates the foundation for lasting peace and development, and also increases the effectiveness of state policy in the field of security.

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LANGUAGE COMPETENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS. THE INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL FACTORS

In today's world of rapid globalization and active integration of international structures, law enforcement activities extend beyond national borders. This raises the issue of multilingual

communication, mostly in English, which serves as the primary means of communication in international contacts. It is no coincidence that English is recognized as an international language; it has the same powerful status in the global legal field. In the context of close international cooperation, which includes interaction between law enforcement agencies of different countries, participation in joint operations, conferences and training courses, knowledge of English is becoming an essential tool for police officers.

English is the primary means of communication in international law enforcement agencies such as Interpol, Europol and the United Nations. Police forces from different countries use English to exchange experiences and information. In addition, many documents, international agreements and legal acts governing cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries are written or translated into English. English also allows law enforcement officers to be part of a global community, exchange best practices and participate in the development of new methods of combating crime [1].

In addition to the above-mentioned practical use of English in everyday work, it is also necessary for many international training courses and seminars organized for law enforcement officers, which are conducted in English. Proficiency in this language allows police officers to participate in training programmers organized by leading international law enforcement organizations [2].

Given the state of martial law in which our country has been for four years, there has been a sharp increase in the number of transnational offences. The state must ensure an adequate level of cooperation and counteraction to these offences. To this end, Ukraine is implementing legislative initiatives, the key one being the Law of Ukraine 'On the Use of the English Language in Ukraine' No. 3760-IX, which requires police officers to have B1 level English language skills. In addition, English plays a key role in communication during wartime, the number of foreigners has increased, and law enforcement officers must represent the state appropriately and assist visitors from other countries. This creates a positive international image, which has a significant impact on the sphere of defence and law enforcement [3].

It opens up new opportunities for attracting international investment and cooperation with leading law enforcement agencies in other countries. This prospect involves participation in joint international projects, training foreign police officers in Ukraine, and conducting joint training sessions with partners from Europe and the United States. One of the important aspects of integrating English into the activities of law enforcement agencies is to enhance their image on the international stage. Cooperation with international partners and participation in conferences, forums and training sessions in English demonstrates Ukraine's readiness to actively participate in global security processes [3].

Therefore, considering the importance of language competence for police officers, it should be noted that this issue is more strategic than it seems at first glance, especially in conditions of martial law. It allows law enforcement officers to be properly trained in accordance with European requirements and standards. In the future, high-quality training will present and create the authority of dignified Ukrainian law enforcement activities on the international arena and, in particular, among international law enforcement organisations and systems as a whole.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES IN THE WAR CONFLICT ZONE

Introduction. The legal system of any democratic state undergoes a rigorous test during an armed conflict. In Ukraine, the National Police serves as a fundamental pillar in maintaining the rule of law under the legal regime of martial law. The challenge lies in the dual nature of police functions: they must ensure national security while strictly adhering to constitutional guarantees. This paper examines the mechanisms of protecting human rights in the frontline and de-occupied territories, where the risk of rights violations is highest due to the intensity of hostilities.

Main Body. The constitutional framework for human rights during war is primarily defined by Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine. While certain rights – such as the right to privacy (Art. 31) or freedom of movement (Art. 33) – can be legally restricted, the "core" of human rights remains inviolable. This includes the right to life, the prohibition of torture, and the right to judicial protection [1, p. 25].

A critical aspect of police activity in conflict zones is the application of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). According to the ECHR practice, particularly the case Ireland v. the United Kingdom, even in times of public emergency, states must not use measures that go beyond the "strict exigencies of the situation" [4]. For the Ukrainian police, this means that every detention or search must have a clear legal basis and be proportional to the threat.

In the de-occupied territories, the police face the unique task of "filtration" measures and checking for collaboration. Here, the risk of violating Article 29 of the Constitution (right to liberty and security of person) is significant. Investigative practice shows that documentation of war crimes requires not only technical skills but also a victim-oriented approach. Protection of victims and witnesses (Art. 55) becomes a priority to prevent secondary victimization [7, p. 142].

Furthermore, the interaction between domestic law and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is vital. Police officers often act in areas where the Geneva Conventions apply. Understanding the distinction between "combatants" and "civilians" is essential to avoid unlawful use of firearms, which is strictly regulated by the Law "On the National Police" even during war [2, p. 88].

The legal regime of martial law allows for temporary restrictions on certain constitutional rights (Articles 30-34, 38, 39, etc., of the Constitution of Ukraine). However, Article 64 of the Constitution clearly defines rights that cannot be restricted even during war: the right to life, dignity, and protection from torture [1, p. 22].

Police activities in the conflict zone involve specific risks:

1. Legal uncertainty: Rapid changes in legislation require high qualifications from officers.
2. Psychological pressure: Constant danger can lead to "professional burnout" and, as a result, violations of the rights of detained persons.
3. Procedural specifics: Conducting investigative actions in the frontline zone requires a balance between speed and compliance with the Code of Criminal Procedure [2, p. 45].

Special attention should be paid to the "proportionality" principle. Any interference by the police with a person's private life or liberty must be justified by an urgent social need and be minimal for achieving the goal. European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) practice, particularly in cases against states involved in conflicts, emphasizes that war is not a "blank check" for the arbitrary use of force [3, p. 112].

Conclusion. The protection of constitutional rights in a war zone is not a hindrance to police efficiency but a prerequisite for its legitimacy. Strengthening the legal culture of personnel,

implementing ECHR standards, and ensuring transparency in documenting crimes are the main paths for development. The ultimate goal is to transform the police into a service that protects the person even in the most inhumane conditions of war.

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POLICE AND THE LAW: HUMAN RIGHTS AS A PRIORITY IN TIMES OF WAR

In conditions of military aggression, the role of police forces changes a lot, with the law being not just a way to make people follow the rules, but the only solid foundation for social stability. During tough times like war, the law isn't just a bunch of boring rules; it becomes a real tool that keeps things from getting too chaotic and makes sure everyone gets treated fairly. It is important to realize that the legal system is not only a limitation, but above all a protection. Even in the darkest times of military conflict, the idea of the rule of law remains unchanged. Human Rights, in accordance with international standards and the Constitution of Ukraine, are the highest value that cannot be definitively abolished. Although martial law provides for a certain departure from obligations regarding freedom of movement or inviolability of property, fundamental rights – the right to life, dignity, and protection from torture – remain absolute [1]. It is the police in this coordinate system that acts as the main guarantor of personal safety, demonstrating that the force of law is always higher than the law of force.

With the start of the full-scale invasion, the scope of police duties has expanded greatly, going beyond the traditional crime fighting. Today, a police officer is not only a patrolman or detective, but also a soldier, rescuer, and humanitarian coordinator. The updated list of responsibilities includes: direct participation in repelling armed aggression as part of combined units; documenting and collecting evidence of war crimes for international tribunals; organizing “green corridors” and the forced evacuation of children from combat zones; identifying enemy agents and saboteurs; monitoring compliance with curfews and combating looting, which is punished more severely in

wartime [2]. In addition, police officers perform a critical social function by providing first aid where medics cannot reach and ensuring communication between communities and the state in de-occupied territories.

This multifaceted nature of tasks revealed an obvious truth: old training methods, geared towards stable peacetime, have lost their effectiveness. Law enforcement education today needs radical renewal, with an emphasis on tactical medicine, crisis communication skills, knowledge of international humanitarian law, and psychological resilience [3]. The modern paradigm of law enforcement training requires an immediate departure from outdated methods in favor of practice-oriented training that meets the challenges of wartime. A key element is the mastery of tactical medicine, in particular the skills of stopping critical bleeding in the "red zone," since police officers are often the first to arrive at the scene of a shooting. At the same time, the study of international humanitarian law is of fundamental importance, as it allows for a clear distinction between combatants and civilians and ensures legality in the conflict zone [4]. Particular attention is paid to psychological resilience and crisis communication, which are necessary for working with victims and maintaining professional capacity under constant pressure. In addition, digital literacy is becoming an integral part of training, including the use of UAVs to document crimes and working with electronic registries to identify threats to national security [5]. Only such a comprehensive transformation of training allows law enforcement officers to operate effectively in conditions of high uncertainty, combining technical skills with strict adherence to legal norms.

However, technical preparedness alone is not a sufficient guarantee of professionalism if it is not backed up by clear ethical guidelines and the ability to act within the law even in the most critical situations. In order not to lose their professional image under the pressure of war, it is important for police officers to always be guided by the principle of lawful purpose, asking themselves questions about the proportionality of each decision to the real threat. An important condition for maintaining professional dignity is emotional resistance to provocations, because the ability to remain impartial in the midst of social tension is a sign of the highest qualification. Every officer must remember that careful documentation of their actions and strict adherence to procedural norms, even in chaotic circumstances, is the key to the legitimacy of the law enforcement system in the future. Ultimately, humanity remains the foundation of professionalism: in difficult situations, sincere communication and empathy towards citizens are no less important than the strict letter of the law, because public trust is the critical resource that transforms the police from a force of authority into a true guarantor of law and order [3].

Thus, law and order during wartime depends on the ability of the police to combine strict adherence to the law with new combat and humanitarian competencies. The priority of human rights remains a key marker of professionalism: a police officer acts not simply as a representative of force, but as a defender of civilizational values. The strategic success of the law enforcement system today depends on abandoning outdated educational dogmas in favor of flexible and high-tech training. Only through constant adaptation of training and preservation of ethical stability can the police transform from a peacetime body into an effective instrument of national security, where the law is above circumstances.

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POLICE-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP AS A KEY ELEMENT OF DEMOCRACY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Adequate public safety depends on mutual respect and active interaction between the police and the public. A partnership based on trust and cooperation in developing democratic principles fosters citizens' trust in law enforcement agencies and strengthens democratic mechanisms in society.

The issue of the effective functioning of law enforcement agencies in ensuring public order and security has always been relevant in the history of our state. War introduces its own adjustments, making public order even more critical to the stable functioning of the state and public institutions, thereby increasing the state's defense capability. Under such conditions, effective maintenance of law and order and protection of citizens cannot be ensured solely by law enforcement agencies. Moreover, given issues related to law enforcement officers' competence, as well as the insufficient legal regulation of police powers under the martial law regime, the need to adjust approaches to law enforcement activities is becoming increasingly urgent. It will undoubtedly remain relevant even after the war ends.

Public control is a set of measures carried out in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Ukraine by representatives of the public, aimed at verifying compliance with the law by units of the National Police or individual officials during the performance of their assigned tasks and official powers. It also involves interaction between the police and the public in the preparation and implementation of joint projects, programs, and activities aimed at meeting the needs of the population and improving police performance. Accountability of the police solely to state authorities occupying a higher hierarchical position is insufficient under modern conditions and does not comply with the constitutional principles of people's power. Quite often, there is a problem in which statistical indicators are more important to public authorities than the facts of solving social issues. Undoubtedly, statistics are essential, as they allow analysis of the situation, identification of the most problematic issues, legislative gaps, and priorities in the activities of public authorities. However, excessive bureaucratization leads to the undervaluation of facts and negatively affects citizens' attitudes toward law enforcement agencies. This does not contribute to the implementation of the concept of police-population cooperation on a partnership basis in our country.

Public control over police activities is also essential because it ensures transparency and accountability of law enforcement agencies, prevents abuse of power and corruption, increases public trust in the police, and promotes adequate protection of human rights and freedoms. Through public participation in evaluating police performance, feedback mechanisms are created that enable timely responses to violations and improvements in law enforcement activities, thereby strengthening democracy and the principles of people's power [1, p. 24].

According to Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," police activities are carried out in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities, and public associations, based on partnership, and are aimed at meeting their needs. At the same time, the main criterion for assessing the effectiveness of police bodies and units is public trust in the police

[2]. Cooperation between the police and the public is essential because it increases the effectiveness of crime prevention and detection, strengthens public trust, and promotes democratic governance of security. Such cooperation may be manifested through the establishment of public councils under the police, public participation in preventive measures, including joint patrolling of public places, joint information campaigns, legal education in educational institutions, surveys, and platforms for reporting offences. This enhances the speed and effectiveness of responses to offences. Cooperation may also take the form of interaction during public events and local security initiatives.

Interaction between the police and the public, grounded in partnership and police accountability to the public, is also essential to the development of local self-government and the expansion of its powers to address local-level issues. Democratic transformations of modern society and the formation of the rule-of-law state determine the development of forms of people's power, regulate problems of public participation in public administration, and contribute to resolving a range of local issues [3, p. 80].

The partnership between the police and the population involves not only public oversight of law enforcement activities but also shared responsibility for maintaining security, implementing preventive measures, and resolving social conflicts. Such partnerships create democratic mechanisms of people's power, increase trust in law enforcement agencies, and promote the development of civil society.

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LEGAL PARADIGM OF OFFENSE PREVENTION: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The prevention of offenses serves as the foundational pillar of national security and the rule of law. In contemporary legal discourse, the efficacy of preventive measures is not merely a domestic concern but a critical component of global stability. Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) are tasked with maintaining public order through a delicate balance of proactive surveillance and the protection of fundamental human rights. However, the transition from a stable peacetime environment to the legal regime of martial law necessitates a radical shift in operational priorities and legal mechanisms. This transition highlights the tension between the necessity of state survival and the preservation of democratic legal standards, requiring a robust framework to prevent abuses of power while ensuring public safety.

In peacetime, offense prevention is characterized by democratic policing models, emphasizing community engagement, transparency, and strict adherence to standard criminal procedure. The

primary tools include social monitoring, administrative oversight, and psychological deterrence within the bounds of ordinary constitutional guarantees.

Conversely, the legal regime of martial law introduces extraordinary powers that significantly alter the preventive landscape. These specialized measures are designed to neutralize heightened threats such as subversion, espionage, and civil unrest during armed conflict. Key distinctions include:

Restricted Liberty and Movement: The implementation of curfews and the establishment of checkpoints serve as primary preventive tools to curb the movement of potentially hostile actors [2, p. 45].

Enhanced Identification Protocols: LEAs are granted expanded authority for document verification and personal searches without the traditional requirement of "reasonable suspicion" applicable in peacetime [1, p. 210].

Counter-Sabotage Operations: Prevention shifts toward a military-security hybrid model, focusing on the protection of critical infrastructure and the detection of reconnaissance-diversionary groups [3, p. 88].

Administrative Constraints: The suspension of certain procedural formalities allows for swifter preventive detention, though this remains a point of contention regarding international human rights obligations.

The analysis reveals that while martial law justifies the expansion of law enforcement powers, the absence of a clear transitionary legal framework can lead to "legal nihilism" or systemic overreach. To improve the prevention of offenses, the following is recommended:

Legislative Precision: Clearly codify the limits of "emergency necessity" to prevent the normalization of martial law tactics during the post-conflict transition.

Digital Integration: Enhance preventive capabilities through the use of unified biometric databases and automated threat-assessment systems, ensuring these tools are subject to independent judicial oversight.

Specialized Training: Implement mandatory training for LEAs on the proportional application of force and the protection of vulnerable populations under the unique pressures of martial law.

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CLIL TECHNOLOGY IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS

The introduction of new English-language education systems is a highly relevant issue for police activities. This allows us to conclude about the importance and effectiveness of integrating a foreign language into Ukrainian legislation and into the country's key structures for maintaining

security and order. But there is a problem with the effectiveness of implementing training programs for police officers. The most problematic aspect is the ineffectiveness of programs for acquiring practical language skills and their potential for application.

According to expert assessments, CLIL technology is currently progressive and effective, which has gained popularity in Europe and is an excellent alternative (in the future, the main way) for rapid, complete mastery of the English language.

Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is an educational approach that incorporates the study of a non-linguistic subject with a foreign language, thereby improving both content knowledge and language skills.

Having emerged in Europe, CLIL focuses on four concepts: content, communication, cognition and culture, ensuring balanced study of the subject and language proficiency. CLIL is characterized by the integration of subject content with language learning, promoting language development through meaningful contexts and developing cognitive skills such as critical thinking and problem-solving.

It has been established that qualified teachers and appropriate materials are necessary for the effective implementation of CLIL in the educational process [1, p. 80].

In police work, this methodology is interpreted as task-based learning, CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning). This methodology has introduced specific innovations into the learning system, such as authentic materials, video or audio recordings, and other Internet resources [2, p. 26].

In 2016, English-language courses for police officers were created with the support of the British Council, in cooperation with the US Embassy in Ukraine. Police officers can learn English free of charge through this project. Thanks to the course, police officers can communicate more effectively in English and assist foreigners in Kyiv. The curriculum includes 120 hours of classroom work and homework assignments. The methodology is aimed not only at improving the level of English in general, but also at developing the ability to use specialized professional vocabulary in realistic situations [3, p. 219].

Thus, the introduction of CLIL technology into the professional training of future police officers is an effective tool for developing their competence, combining deep professional knowledge with high-level communication in a foreign language. Thanks to the integration of language and subject components, cadets master the specifics of law enforcement activities in an international context, which is critically essential for combating cross-border crime and interacting with foreign citizens. The use of this methodology not only increases pragmatic motivation for learning but also stimulates the development of analytical thinking, preparing graduates to perform official tasks in a dynamic globalised environment. Thus, CLIL is not just a methodological technique, but a strategic vector for the modernization of police education in accordance with international standards.

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ENHANCING FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE OF MASTER'S DEGREE STUDENTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT UNDER MARTIAL LAW: PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

Under the conditions of Martial Law and ongoing security challenges, the professional role of law enforcement officers has undergone a significant transformation. In this context, foreign language competence, particularly English proficiency, has become an essential component of advanced professional training. For master's degree students in law enforcement, foreign language learning is no longer limited to basic communication skills. Still, it is increasingly associated with strategic thinking, international cooperation, analytical work, and participation in transnational security initiatives.

At Donetsk State University of Internal Affairs (DonSUIA), master's-level foreign language training is designed to meet the needs of future leaders, analysts, and practitioners in the law enforcement sector. The focus is on the practical application of foreign language competence in professional, academic, and operational contexts, taking into account the specific challenges posed by Martial Law [1].

Foreign Language Competence as a Component of Advanced Professional Training

Master's degree students in law enforcement differ fundamentally from cadets in terms of educational needs, professional experience, and cognitive maturity. Many of them already possess field experience and are preparing for managerial, analytical, or instructional roles within law enforcement agencies. Consequently, foreign language competence at this level is understood as an integrated professional skill encompassing advanced communication skills, legal and security-related terminology, intercultural awareness, and critical thinking.

Ukrainian researchers emphasize that the development of foreign-language competence among future law enforcement professionals should be continuous and professionally oriented, especially at the postgraduate level, where language serves as a tool for accessing international legal frameworks, best practices, and academic research [2]. Under Martial Law, this competence becomes even more critical as law enforcement officers increasingly interact with international partners, humanitarian missions, and foreign advisory bodies.

Practical Experience of DonSUIA in Teaching Master's Degree Students

At DonSUIA, foreign language training for master's degree students is based on practice-oriented and research-based approaches. Classes are structured around professional scenarios relevant to contemporary law enforcement activity, such as international cooperation in criminal investigations, human rights protection, crisis communication, and strategic security planning.

At foreign language classes, we improve: reading skills, we read authentic professionally-oriented texts, translate them, ask questions about the text and perform exercises to understand the text; writing and research skills, we write theses on professional topics for various scientific conferences and platforms; listening and comprehension skills, we listen to texts and dialogues in classes and in the language lab, watch videos, using active listening (taking note of key phrases), take tests, and retell what we hear and see in our own words; communication skills, we participate in various scientific conferences in a foreign language (preparing our own speeches), participate in Discussion Club meetings (where we communicate with EUAM representatives on topics of professional activity), and also prepare monological, dialogical, and polylogical speech from professional activity situations (for example: "During interrogation", "At the crime scene", "On the street").

During our professional practice at police stations, we have the opportunity to improve all previously acquired skills, including communicating with foreign partners, volunteers, and citizens, as well as analyzing foreign documents. Now, during Martial Law, the opportunity to exchange experiences with representatives of the EU law enforcement system has increased.

Special attention is paid to academic and professional discourse. Master's students are actively involved in scientific conferences, research presentations, and analytical discussions conducted in English, which enhances their ability to formulate arguments, present findings, and critically evaluate professional information in a foreign language [3].

Modern language laboratories and digital platforms are used to support advanced listening, speaking, and analytical skills. These facilities enable master's students to work with authentic materials, including international legal documents, policy papers, and professional guidelines, thereby bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application [4].

Challenges and Innovative Solutions under Martial Law

Foreign language training of master's degree students under Martial Law faces several challenges, including limited contact hours, increased psychological pressure, and the need to balance academic studies with professional duties. To address these challenges, DonSUIA explores integrating digital technologies and adaptive learning tools into foreign language education.

Recent studies demonstrate that artificial intelligence and digital learning environments can enhance foreign language instruction by offering individualized learning trajectories, real-time feedback, and simulation of professional communication scenarios [5]. For master's students, such tools are particularly valuable, as they allow flexible learning while maintaining a high level of professional relevance.

International Dimension and Professional Development

From an international perspective, foreign language competence is a key element of postgraduate training in police and security academies worldwide. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) programs tailored for law enforcement professionals emphasize scenario-based learning, policy analysis, and strategic communication, which closely align with the needs of master's degree students [5]. Adopting these approaches enhances the alignment of Ukrainian law enforcement education with European and international standards.

Enhancing the practical foreign language competence of master's degree students in law enforcement under Martial Law is a strategic priority for modern professional education. The experience of DonSUIA demonstrates that practice-oriented, research-based, and technology-enhanced approaches can effectively support the development of advanced foreign language skills. For future law enforcement leaders and specialists, foreign language competence is not merely an academic requirement but a vital professional resource that ensures readiness for international cooperation, informed decision-making and effective performance in complex security environments.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING SYSTEM UNDER MARTAL LAW

The introduction of martial law in Ukraine has significantly affected all areas of public administration, including the work of law enforcement agencies. The conditions of war have dictated the need for urgent adaptation of the professional training system for law enforcement officers to the new realities of ensuring national security, maintaining public order, and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens. Law enforcement officers are forced to review their approaches to performing their duties due to the changing situation in the country. In addition, during the war, there have been significant changes in legislation, which complicates the work, as it takes time to master the innovations. The transformation of the law enforcement training system during martial law is focused on rapid adaptation to combat conditions, with an emphasis on tactical, firearms, and first aid training, as well as countering sabotage activities. The system is gradually shifting toward intensive practical training, using the experience of real combat situations [1].

During the war, the traditional law enforcement training system underwent significant transformations. The training programs included the basics of working with weapons and explosive devices, skills for responding to emergencies and mass evacuations. Special attention was also paid to the legal aspects of law enforcement activities during martial law [2]. Emphasis was placed on compliance with international humanitarian law and ensuring the protection of the rights of the civilian population [3].

Psychological training has become one of the key aspects of professional training for law enforcement officers. Constant stress, risk to life, and dealing with the consequences of war crimes require the development of self-regulation skills, the ability to cope with stress, the provision of psychological support to personnel, and the prevention of professional burnout and post-traumatic disorders. Psychological resilience directly affects the quality of law enforcement officers' performance of their duties [4].

In the context of martial law, digital training tools are being actively introduced, including distance learning platforms, online training, and courses in legal and tactical disciplines. The use of such technologies contributes to the continuity of the educational process even in difficult circumstances [5]. The transformation of the law enforcement training system in wartime is vital in the current context. It includes updating training content, introducing intensive and adaptive forms of training, strengthening psychological support for personnel, and actively using digital tools. Effective training of specialists during this period is key to maintaining law and order, ensuring national security, and protecting human rights [6].

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PECULIARITIES OF MILITARY DISCOURSE AND ITS TRANSLATION

In modern conditions, military translation cannot be considered without understanding the complexity and multidimensional nature of this process. Mastering the principles of translation activity together with the use of specialized linguistic software forms a systematic approach to translation, helps to solve practical tasks more efficiently, and reduces the translator's time expenditures.

The activity of a military translator is accompanied by a number of critical challenges that go beyond purely linguistic difficulties. First, there is the factor of time pressure and stress: translation is often performed in combat conditions or under extremely tight deadlines, where an error may cost human lives. Second, there is the extreme dynamism of terminology: the emergence of new types of weapons (for example, FPV drones or electronic warfare systems) outpaces the development of official dictionaries. Third, there is the problem of abbreviations: English-language military discourse is saturated with acronyms that may have different meanings depending on the branch of service or the country (the U.S. vs. NATO). In addition, the translator encounters ethical and psychological barriers when working with interrogations, combat orders, or casualty reports.

Military translation constitutes a separate type of translation activity in which general translation rules acquire specific features. The development of modern communication technologies has provided wide access to military-related materials: military-economic documentation, military-legal materials of judicial and counterintelligence bodies, military-historical and specialized sources, press service reports, mass media materials, and Internet resources. The emergence and dissemination of such materials became possible due to information technologies. The constant growth of data volumes necessitates control over information flows, which is reflected in information security concepts and regulatory documents of the armed forces regarding information operations.

The problem of terminology occupies a central place in military translation. Military discourse is characterized by a high concentration of specialized terminology. Due to the rapid

development of military science and technology, new terms and terminological combinations constantly appear. The terminological layer of vocabulary is the most dynamic element of military discourse, which requires the systematization and standardization of terms and the normative regulation of their use in statutory documents.

It is advisable to distinguish tactical terms (рейдові дії – raid actions, вогневий контроль – fire control, маневрена оборона – maneuverable defense) [1], organizational terms (взвод – platoon, контрольно-перепускний пункт – checkpoint, військова частина – military unit) [2], military-technical terms (зенітний ракетний комплекс – anti-aircraft missile system, озброєння та військова техніка – weapons and military equipment, бойове забезпечення військ – combat support of troops) [3], as well as terms relating to branches and types of armed forces (військово-морські сили – naval forces, сили безпілотних систем – forces of unmanned systems, десантно-штурмові війська – airborne assault troops) [4]. Each of these spheres has its own terminology system, the meanings of which are clearly defined and, as a rule, unambiguous.

Military terminology may also include words that do not directly denote military concepts but function primarily in the military environment and are мало known in general usage: boondocks – джунглі; behavior report – лист солдата додому; side arms – столове приладдя, as well as borrowings and slang expressions.

Regarding methods of translating military terminology, the most common are lexical-semantic transformations: concretization, generalization, and modulation. They involve rendering source-language units by means of target-language units whose meanings are not fully identical but are logically derived from the original meaning.

One of the most frequently used techniques is modulation (semantic development), which consists in replacing a lexical unit of the source language with a unit of the target language whose meaning follows from the content of the original. For example: breach – прохід у загородженнях або лінії фронту; file – колона солдатів; echelon formation – побудова військового підрозділу по діагоналі; holdoff – винесення точки прицілювання; sack – руйнування або розграбування міста після нападу.

In military translation, text corpora can serve as an important source of information. Corpus linguistics is an approach to language analysis based on automated statistical processing of linguistic data [5]. A language corpus represents a database of contexts that record real communicative acts.

For example, when translating the phrase “reusable spacecraft,” consulting a corpus allows the translator to identify the equivalent space shuttle, which is used by native speakers, instead of the incorrect variant recoverable space capsule.

The lack of specialized corpora in the military sphere is partially solved by creating virtual corpora and glossaries in Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools based on Translation Memory software such as Trados, OmegaT, DejaVu, WordFast, and others.

In the process of translating military-technical materials, electronic lexicographic and encyclopedic resources are used for:

– searching for English-language materials on the required topic;
– identifying NATO and American designations of weapons and military equipment;
– clarifying the meaning of unfamiliar terms;
– determining collocations of terms;
– deciphering military abbreviations;
– finding English equivalents of Ukrainian terms.

Requirements for a military translator are also important. The translator must possess high professional training, knowledge of military affairs, sufficient psychological and physical readiness, and fluency in the native and foreign languages as well as in statutory military language. The translator should be well oriented in military terminology, the organization of foreign armed forces, principles of strategy, operational art and tactics, and must be able to transmit information quickly and accurately [6].

Systematic overcoming of challenges in the activity of a military translator lies in ensuring precise terminological accuracy under conditions of high-intensity information flows and rapidly

changing military concepts. Solving these problems requires technological standardization through CAT tools, continuous monitoring of NATO doctrinal updates, and strict source verification. Thus, modern military translation is a high-technology risk-management process that requires the combination of linguistic expertise with regulatory compliance and information security requirements.

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LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

The relevance of foreign language training for law enforcement officers has increased significantly amid active international cooperation and Ukraine's integration into European and global security structures. Modern police work increasingly requires effective communication with foreign colleagues, participation in joint international operations, protection of the rights of foreign citizens, and compliance with international legal standards. In this regard, foreign language competence is becoming an integral part of police training.

Proficiency in foreign languages is a prerequisite for successful professional communication in an international context. It ensures effective information exchange, cooperation with international partners and effective counteraction to transnational crime. Language training contributes not only to communicative effectiveness but also to the development of professional competence and mobility of law enforcement officers [1, p. 182].

A comprehensive approach is appropriate for the foreign language training of law enforcement officers, which involves organizing intensive language courses, using interactive teaching methods, applying digital technologies, and creating a simulated foreign language environment. It is the combination of these components that ensures steady progress in the development of professional communication skills in a foreign language [1, p. 182].

Foreign language training for law enforcement officers should be continuous and implemented at various stages of professional development: during initial training, higher education, postgraduate education and in-service training. This approach contributes to the formation of sustainable language skills and abilities necessary for the adequate performance of official duties [2].

An important aspect of foreign language training is its impact on specialists' professional competitiveness. Professional competence, competitiveness and professional mobility are interrelated concepts, and foreign language proficiency is an integrative indicator of the level of training of a modern law enforcement officer [2].

The practical application of theoretical principles of foreign language training is evident in the introduction of large-scale educational initiatives to improve the language skills of employees of the National Police of Ukraine. The use of online platforms and interactive learning formats enables a personalized approach and tangible results in a relatively short period of time, in line with current scientific and methodological recommendations [1, p. 184].

Therefore, foreign language training for law enforcement officers is a strategically important component of professional education. It contributes to improving the effectiveness of official activities, developing international cooperation and integrating Ukrainian law enforcement agencies into the global security space. Further improvement of language training methods and forms remains a priority task in the system of professional training of future police officers.

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COMMUNITY POLICING IN TIMES OF WAR: HOW TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC TRUST DURING STRICT SECURITY MEASURES

The introduction of the concept of community policing in a state of martial law requires a deep understanding of the role of law enforcement agencies, which changes significantly in times of crisis. In such times, the activities of the police go beyond traditional criminal prosecution, becoming a key element of national resilience. Under the influence of full-scale aggression, the role of the police is transforming: from an instrument of state coercion, it is becoming an integral part of the system of civil resistance. The relevance of this concept is particularly acute at a time when Ukraine is facing an exceptional historical challenge. The main task is to ensure the necessary discipline to preserve statehood, while avoiding the transformation of law enforcement agencies into a repressive or authoritarian apparatus. This balance is critically important, because a society experiencing mass trauma and constant stress needs not only professionalism from law enforcement agencies, but also deep understanding and empathy. Only when these actions are perceived as a joint decision for the sake of collective security, rather than as a restriction of human rights, can a high level of public support be achieved.

To summarise the concept of community policing, it can be said that it is a value-based approach to everyday police work, centred on partnership between the police and the community [1, p. 6]. One of the fundamental approaches to maintaining trust in a conflict situation is the introduction of the principle of radical transparency, complemented by a carefully designed communication strategy. In wartime, the greatest challenges to public peace remain uncertainty and the spread of misinformation, which not only create an atmosphere of fear but can also exacerbate social tensions. An effective way to alleviate this is through open dialogue with key public figures and active segments of the population, which can prevent the conflict from escalating at an early stage. Building public trust is based on the principle of predictability. If citizens understand clear rules of conduct, for example, during document checks, and note the professional reasoning behind the actions of police officers, they feel protected and supported by the state, rather than threatened by it.

Ethics and professionalism in the use of coercion are particularly important, as law enforcement officers are granted extraordinary powers during wartime, which inevitably leads to the risk of abuse. Even in the most critical moments, adherence to procedures and respect for human dignity must remain inviolable principles. It is extremely important that law enforcement officers demonstrate a deep connection with their people. This is expressed in staying together in shelters during air raid alerts, providing assistance to elderly people in difficult circumstances, and constantly supporting local residents in their daily lives. Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" establishes cooperation between the police and the population on the basis of partnership [2]. In combat zones or recently liberated areas, the role of the police is significantly expanded to include the functions of a humanitarian coordinator. Police officers become key figures who are approached not only in cases of crime, but also for help with food, medicine or evacuation. In such extraordinary circumstances, the implementation of the Community Policing approach involves close cooperation with volunteer organisations and international structures, providing comprehensive support to the community. Police interaction with the community aims to meet the needs of all segments of the population, especially the poor, socially unprotected and vulnerable, taking into account the special needs of women, children and the elderly. If crime rates can be reduced, this will contribute to improved socio-economic development and, consequently, economic growth and a better quality of life for all segments of the population [3, p. 8]. When people notice that instead of imposing fines, a patrol car delivers essential goods or helps to clear debris, the level of trust and support for any other actions taken by law enforcement agencies reaches its highest point. This creates a special atmosphere of unity and mutual assistance, in which ensuring the safety of the community becomes a common task for every resident.

Effective interaction requires the active involvement of local self-government and the community in decision-making processes. The formation of joint working groups to monitor the security situation and the involvement of volunteer associations of territorial communities in patrolling under the supervision of qualified law enforcement officers are practical ways of jointly ensuring law and order. The basic components of community policing also include the visibility of the police, their presence on the streets in uniform, and the opportunity for community residents to see and talk to police officers [1, p. 5]. This approach promotes a better understanding by the police of the specific problems of each individual courtyard or neighbourhood, and also gives residents a sense of involvement and control over events in their environment. This reduces the feeling of detachment from the authorities and prevents the emergence of "grey areas" where the law can be interpreted arbitrarily. Preventive action and maximum inclusiveness should be a priority in working with vulnerable groups, especially when it comes to children and people who have lost everything due to the war. The police should not only perform a punitive function, but also act as a social mediator to resolve conflicts that inevitably arise in difficult life circumstances. Regular meetings at temporary accommodation centres for displaced persons, mine safety awareness events for young people, and programmes to combat domestic violence, which intensifies during wartime, are all important investments in building long-term trust between people and law enforcement agencies. As Vasyl Kundryk notes: "The constant presence of police officers and the clear, limited boundaries of

police districts provide a good opportunity to establish partnerships with the population and develop community safety projects" [4, p. 9].

Thus, the principles of Community Policing become a necessary tool capable of strengthening trust between law enforcement agencies and the community and contributing to the overall efforts in the struggle for the independence and stability of the country. We share the view that involving the community in partnership with the police and joint efforts to prevent and investigate criminal offences helps to effectively combat crime in conflict situations and increases the overall level of security [5, p. 66]. When the police act fairly, transparently and fulfil the role of a social partner, the community naturally becomes its main ally and support.

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INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The introduction of martial law significantly transforms the functioning of state institutions, particularly law enforcement agencies. Under such conditions, compliance with international human rights standards becomes especially relevant. The maintenance of public order during armed conflict requires expanded powers for law enforcement bodies. At the same time, the extension of these powers must not result in arbitrary restrictions on fundamental human rights and freedoms. Therefore, international human rights standards serve as a crucial benchmark for law enforcement activities during martial law.

International human rights standards have been developed within universal and regional systems of human rights protection. These standards are enshrined 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. They define a core set of rights that cannot be derogated from under any circumstances, including the right to life and the prohibition of torture, slavery, and punishment without law [1, p. 3]. Martial law allows for temporary restrictions on certain rights and freedoms. Such restrictions must comply with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, and non-discrimination. Law enforcement agencies play a decisive role in implementing these principles in practice [2, p. 15]. Standards developed within the Council of Europe framework are particularly important. The European Court of Human Rights emphasizes that the existence of a state of emergency does not absolve a state from its obligations under the Convention [3, p. 7]. Judicial oversight, access to remedies, and independent monitoring are essential to prevent abuses.

Law enforcement activity during martial law must respect the right to liberty and security of person. Deprivation of liberty must be strictly lawful, and detained persons should be promptly informed of the reasons and have access to legal assistance [1, p. 8]. The absolute prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment remains in force under all circumstances [4, p. 21]. Implementation of international standards requires their incorporation into domestic legislation and effective professional training for law enforcement personnel. Training should include comprehensive education in international human rights and humanitarian law to promote legal culture and respect for human dignity.

The experience of Ukraine under martial law demonstrates the complexity of balancing national security interests with the protection of human rights. Judicial oversight over restrictions of rights and freedoms has been strengthened. The role of parliamentary control and national human rights institutions has increased, reflecting international recommendations [5, p. 6].

In conclusion, international human rights standards constitute the normative foundation of law enforcement activities under martial law. Their effective implementation ensures a balance between national security imperatives and human dignity. Compliance with these standards is not only an international legal obligation but also a prerequisite for legitimacy and public trust in law enforcement institutions, even under conditions of armed conflict.

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POLICE OFFICERS IN THE COMBAT ZONE: ENSURING LAW AND ORDER AND SECURITY IN FRONTLINE REGIONS

The police are a key element of the system for ensuring the security of citizens even in difficult conditions of military conflict.

Frontline regions are characterized by a high level of threats: shelling, mine danger, displacement of the civilian population, looting and violation of law and order. The role of police in these conditions is not only to ensure security, but also to support human rights and humanitarian activities, as well as to assist civilians and internally displaced persons.

One of the main tasks of police in frontline regions is to ensure law and order. They patrol settlements, respond to calls from citizens, monitor compliance with curfews and other restrictions, and prevent looting and violence. Police also protect critical infrastructure, including administrative buildings, hospitals, power plants and humanitarian aid warehouses, to prevent sabotage and terrorist threats.

An important component of police activities is assistance to the civilian population. Police officers participate in the evacuation of civilians, coordinate the delivery of humanitarian aid, medicine and food, and provide psychological support to those affected by hostilities. Cooperation with the military, the State Emergency Service, local authorities and volunteers allows for a more effective response to emergencies and ensures a rapid response to calls.

Working in a combat zone has a number of specific features and challenges. Police officers are constantly at risk to their lives and health due to shelling and mine danger. They often work with limited resources, including a lack of equipment, ammunition and communication facilities. In addition, working with affected civilians and observing violence creates a high level of psychological stress that requires special training and support.

Despite the difficult conditions, police officers in front-line regions demonstrate effectiveness through mobile patrol groups, the organization of safe corridors for the evacuation of civilians, cooperation with volunteers and humanitarian organizations, as well as regular training and exercises in combat conditions and first aid. Their activities combine a law enforcement function with a humanitarian mission, ensuring the safety of the population, maintaining law and order, and contributing to social stability in the region.

The experience of police officers in frontline regions is extremely important for reforming the security system and increasing preparedness for future emergencies. It demonstrates that effective performance of tasks is possible only with training, provision of resources and close coordination with other services. The work of the police in the combat zone is an integral part of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens and maintaining stability in the country even in wartime.

Continuing the topic, it is worth noting that the role of police officers in frontline regions goes far beyond the traditional maintenance of law and order. They act as a kind of bridge between the civilian population and state structures, providing advice, support and information on safe routes of movement, actions in case of shelling or mine danger. Special attention is paid to the protection of vulnerable categories of the population - children, the elderly, people with disabilities, who need additional supervision and assistance.

The experience of police work in frontline regions shows that even in a combat zone it is possible to maintain law and order and the security of the civilian population. The main factors of effectiveness are clear legislative regulation, provision of resources, proper training of personnel, interaction with other state and humanitarian structures, as well as the ability to quickly respond to changing conditions. Police officers, working in such extreme conditions, not only fulfill their direct duties, but also become the guarantor of social stability and public trust in the state.

In general, it can be stated that the police in frontline regions are a key element of the security system, combining law enforcement activities with a humanitarian mission. They ensure the safety of people, the protection of critical infrastructure, the implementation of laws and regulations of

wartime, and also contribute to social stability and support for the population in extremely difficult conditions. The experience gained while working in such regions is of great importance for the further development of the law enforcement system and the improvement of emergency response mechanisms, which increases the readiness of the police to face any challenges in the future.

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TRAINING OF BORDER GUARD PERSONNEL IN TACTICAL PREHOSPITAL CARE WITHIN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Professional training of law enforcement personnel constitutes a fundamental component of national security. In the context of full-scale armed aggression, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS) performs specific missions that combine border protection, public security, and combat-related tasks. Available operational and medical statistics indicate that most preventable combat deaths are caused by massive hemorrhage, which highlights the critical importance of timely and effective tactical prehospital care (TPC) [1; 2]. Consequently, the development of automated TPC skills among border guard personnel is a strategic priority for maintaining operational effectiveness and personnel survivability.

The objective of this study is to substantiate the role of the sanitary instructor as a key subject of training and to analyze the methodology of forming sustainable tactical prehospital care skills among border guard personnel.

The effectiveness of life-saving actions in extreme conditions largely depends on the transition of theoretical knowledge into stable practical skills and muscle memory. In this process, the sanitary instructor acts not merely as an information provider but as a moderator of the training process, adapting Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) protocols to the specific realities of law enforcement service [3; 4].

Key components of training under the instructor's guidance include stress inoculation methods that develop psychological resilience through scenario-based simulations using manikins, simulated bleeding, and acoustic stressors, enabling cadets to perform the MARCH algorithm automatically despite external pressure [2; 4].

Legal Regime Differentiation. In peacetime, training focuses on providing aid during incidents at border checkpoints or road traffic accidents. Under martial law, priority shifts to the Care Under Fire phase, where rapid hemorrhage control, tourniquet application, and evacuation under cover become primary tasks [1; 5].

Consistency of Training. Empirical studies demonstrate that without regular practice, tactical medical skills deteriorate within 3–6 months. Therefore, systematic drills and refresher training are essential to ensure continuous readiness of personnel [3; 4].

The sanitary instructor occupies a central position in the combat training system of the SBGS. The implementation of simulation-based and scenario-oriented training ensures a high level of operational effectiveness and contributes to preserving the lives and health of personnel in both peacetime and under martial law.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN PEACETIME AND DURING MARTIAL LAW

Psychological training of law enforcement officers is an important aspect of their professional activities, since the performance of law enforcement officers' duties is associated with constant stress, risk and the need to make the right decisions. In peacetime, psychological training is aimed at increasing resilience, emotional balance, motivation to work, and the ability of law enforcement officers to effectively cope with stress and conflicts.

Under martial law, the risk and long-term period of violence increase, which increases the requirements for the psychological behavior of officers. In this context, the adaptation of psychological health education is an important step in order to provide the officer with psychiatric care and mental health protection.

As noted by Veryskun M., the activities of police officers are characterized by constant interaction with various categories of the population, work in conditions of increased emotional stress, conflict and socially difficult situations that require an appropriate level of moral and psychological preparation. In this regard, psychological training is formed on the understanding of the specifics of official activity in the conditions in a complex social environment, organizational skills are developed, namely the ability to lead, solve problems, and establish interaction between the police and citizens [1, p. 91–92].

During martial law, the work of law enforcement officers becomes more intense and dangerous, and the level of stress and responsibility increases. Therefore, there is a need for special psychological training that helps specialists act effectively in extreme conditions and maintain psychological stability. Psychological training during martial law should be systematic and combined with theoretical knowledge and practical skills aimed at developing stress resistance, self-control, and the ability to make quick and correct decisions and act in unpredictable situations. An important role is played by the development of skills in managing emotional states, overcoming fear and anxiety, and adapting to long-term emotional stress, which ensures effective performance of official duties and preservation of psychological health [2, p. 217].

In addition to psychological training as a separate aspect, during wartime the training of law enforcement officers includes the integration of psychological elements into professional activities, in particular tactical and physical training. This contributes to psychological adaptation to extreme conditions and increases the ability to act in critical situations. One of the tasks is to prepare police

officers to assess the situation, make lawful decisions under time pressure and risk, and develop critical thinking skills under the influence of stress factors [3, p. 228–229]. Such training not only develops stress resistance to unpredictable situations but also strengthens readiness for conflict escalation through training and adaptation to changes in the environment.

Thus, the goal of psychological training of law enforcement agencies in peacetime and during martial law is the same. It is expressed in the following aspects: ensuring effective provision of public services and protecting psychological health; however, the actions differ in content and intensity. In peacetime, training focuses on the development of emotional stability, resilience, communication skills, and prevention of burnout. In contrast, advanced training during martial law emphasizes the practical application of skills, aiming to improve the ability to act in extremely dangerous situations, control fear and anxiety, and quickly find solutions for specific actions. Therefore, an effective training system for law enforcement specialists should be practical and adaptive to extreme situations, especially during martial law.

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PREVENTION OF OFFENSES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The foundation of stability in any modern state is the ability to ensure the safety of its citizens. However, the paradox of law enforcement activity is that its highest effectiveness is not loud arrests, but silence and order on the streets. That is why the prevention of offenses is the main, though often "invisible," function of law enforcement agencies. This activity requires filigree precision: in peacetime, it is based on service and dialogue, but with the advent of war, it transforms into a rigid system of protecting national interests.

In peacetime, the security architecture in Ukraine is built on the principles of "Community Policing" – the interaction of the police with the community. The main task of law enforcement officers becomes not punishment, but the anticipation of the problem. This is implemented through administrative supervision, patrolling, and constant communication. According to the Law of Ukraine "On National Police," preventive measures are strictly regulated. The police can check documents, question persons, or restrict movement only if there are specific legal grounds [1]. For example, a person can be stopped only if they resemble a wanted criminal or possess prohibited items. That is,

in peacetime, the presumption of liberty operates: the state interferes in the private life of a citizen only in extreme cases. The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees everyone the inviolability of housing and the secrecy of correspondence, and these rights are inviolable [2].

February 24, 2022, became a point of no return that changed the very essence of law enforcement activity. With the introduction of martial law, the mechanisms for preventing offenses acquired the features of military administration. This is not a whim of the authorities, but a necessity for survival. As analysts of the Association of Women Lawyers of Ukraine "JurFem" note, under war conditions, the criminal code becomes stricter: the commission of a crime using the conditions of martial law becomes an aggravating circumstance [3]. This is a powerful preventive signal for potential criminals: what could have ended in a fine in peacetime now threatens with years of imprisonment. The legal basis of the new reality is defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law." It provides law enforcement officers with tools that would be considered unacceptable in peacetime [4].

These include:

- **Curfew** — a total ban on being on the street, which allows for the immediate detection of sabotage groups.
- **Checkpoints** — filtration measures where checks become total rather than selective.
- **Information restriction** — The Office of the Prosecutor General emphasizes that even the dissemination of data on military offenses may be restricted for the sake of national security, so as not to give the enemy information advantages [5].

The profile of crime has also changed. While earlier the police fought against domestic theft, now the priority is preventing looting, collaboration activities, and illegal arms trafficking. There are critically many weapons in the hands of the population, and the police's task is to prevent them from becoming an instrument of internal crime. At the same time, even in the most difficult times, Ukraine remains a state governed by the rule of law. The expansion of law enforcement powers does not mean permissiveness. Restrictions on citizens' rights (for example, freedom of movement) are temporary, forced, and have a clear goal — preserving life.

Thus, the prevention of offenses is a flexible system. In peacetime, it works as the "immunity" of society, gently eliminating threats. In wartime, it becomes a "body armor" that rigidly protects statehood. The effectiveness of law enforcement officers today is measured not by the statistics of protocols, but by the ability to adapt to these changes, ensuring order in the rear while the army holds the front.

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CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES IN ARMED CONFLICT TERRITORIES

The preservation of the constitutional order and the fundamental rights of citizens represents a complex challenge for law enforcement agencies operating within the volatile environment of military hostilities. In the current Ukrainian landscape, the National Police has evolved beyond its traditional role, integrating stabilization functions and humanitarian security into its operational core. While the legal status of martial law necessitates certain procedural adjustments, the non-negotiable nature of constitutional values serves as the primary anchor fordemocratic governance during wartime [1].

The regulatory framework governing police conduct in war zones is situated at the crossroads of national emergency legislation and global humanitarian standards. Although Article 64 of the Constitution provides a legal basis for temporary derogations from certain civil liberties, these restrictions must remain strictly proportional to the existing threats. Law enforcement personnel are required to navigate a sophisticated legal landscape where the necessity of maintaining national security must not override the inherent rights of the individual, as dictated by International Humanitarian Law (IHL) [2].

A paramount concern in conflict-affected areas is the prevention of extrajudicial actions and the rigorous protection of the right to personal liberty. The exigencies of war often lead to intensified security screenings and temporary detentions. Nevertheless, Article 28 of the Constitution, aligned with Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, categorically forbids any form of torture or ill-treatment, regardless of the security context [3]. It is the duty of the police to ensure that all restrictive measures are properly recorded and that the judicial oversight of detentions is maintained to the greatest extent possible.

The role of the police in documenting systemic violations of human rights is equally vital for the post-conflict restoration of justice. Officers frequently serve as the first point of contact for victims of war crimes in newly accessible territories. The integrity of future legal proceedings, guaranteed under Article 55 of the Constitution, relies on the precision and ethical conduct of police during the initial investigative phase. Adopting a trauma-informed approach is essential to ensure that the collection of evidence does not come at the expense of the victim's psychological well-being [4].

Furthermore, the protection of property and the sanctity of the private sphere require heightened vigilance. Amidst the chaos of evacuation and active combat, the police must act as a barrier against lawlessness and looting. While martial law may authorize the temporary requisition of resources for defense, such actions must remain transparent and strictly compliant with Article 41 of the Constitution to ensure that the rights of owners are eventually reinstated or compensated [2].

Alongside this, it is necessary to highlight the challenges of ensuring human rights in the digital sphere during martial law. First of all, it should be noted that as a result of active hostilities and the destruction of critical infrastructure in many regions of Ukraine, access to the Internet and digital platforms has become significantly limited. This restricts citizens' ability to exercise their rights to receive social, legal, and medical services. Particularly vulnerable to such restrictions are residents of temporarily occupied territories, areas of active hostilities, as well as internally displaced persons. In addition, unequal access to digital technologies, caused by both technical and socio-economic factors, constitutes an additional barrier to the realization of human rights. The most vulnerable categories include elderly persons, people with disabilities, and residents of remote regions

who have limited opportunities to use digital services [5]. By embedding these constitutional principles into the daily operations of police forces, the state reaffirms its commitment to the rule of law even in the face of external aggression.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AS ENTITIES ENSURING UKRAINE'S NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF TERRITORIAL DEFENSE AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

Law enforcement agencies play a key role in the system of state bodies responsible for national security and defense. Their powers are not limited to the field of security and defense. Their main objective is to prevent, suppress, detect, and investigate criminal offenses and other offenses in general, including those that harm social relations in the field of national security. Public policy in this area aims to protect the vital interests of citizens, society, and the state, in particular by guaranteeing human rights, internal security, state sovereignty, constitutional order, and territorial integrity. An important aspect of the work of these bodies is also to ensure stability, neutralize threats, and any actions that pose a risk to national security. Their activity is one of the main links in the national security system, aimed at preserving sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the protection of all citizens.

However, despite the importance of law enforcement agencies for national security, it should be noted that there is no single interpretation of the concept of «law enforcement agencies» in legal science and legislation, nor is there a clear and established list of such bodies. This includes a blurred delineation of powers between different structures in specific areas of security, difficulties in cooperation between law enforcement agencies themselves, as well as problems in the area of their legal and social security and the organization of democratic control over their activities.

In scientific literature, law enforcement agencies are most often considered to be public bodies specifically responsible for ensuring compliance with the law. Researchers emphasize that these are bodies whose main task is to combat crime and administrative offenses.

In current Ukrainian legislation, the term «law enforcement agencies» has no precise legal definition, although it is widely used in several normative and legal acts. It is mentioned in the

Ukrainian Constitution [1], as well as in special laws such as «On the State Protection of Court Employees and Law Enforcement Officers» [2], «On the Participation of Citizens in the Protection of Public Order and State Borders» [3], «On National Security» [4], «On State Secrets», [5], and others [6].

As stated in the commentary on Article 17 of the Ukrainian Constitution, state security and border protection are, among other things, the responsibility of «state law enforcement agencies» [1]. A more specific, but not exhaustive, list is provided in Part 1 of Article 2 of the Law «On State Protection of Employees of Courts and Law Enforcement Agencies». It includes the prosecutor's office, the national police, security services, military law enforcement agencies, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau, national border control authorities, tax authorities, penitentiary institutions, national financial control authorities, authorities responsible for the protection of fishery resources, authorities responsible for the protection of forests, and other authorities exercising law enforcement or regulatory functions [2; 7, p. 22].

The Ukrainian law «On National Security» introduces the concept of «security forces», which includes law enforcement agencies, intelligence services, and specialized public bodies with law enforcement functions. It can be concluded that law enforcement agencies are only one category of security forces and are not identical to them. However, the law itself does not provide a clear distinction between the entities listed therein (e.g., in Articles 1 and 12) and those that should be considered law enforcement agencies [4].

An analysis of the legislation in which this concept is used shows that the list of such bodies may vary from one law to another. Furthermore, the functions performed by the bodies included in these lists are not always directly related to traditional law enforcement activities. It should also be noted that normative acts use concepts such as «security forces», «defense forces» and «law enforcement agencies» in parallel. In the National Security Act, national security actors are represented by various elements: security forces, defense forces, and the security and defense sector. Law enforcement agencies are part of these structures, but do not cover them entirely. Furthermore, in Part 2 of Article 12 of this law, the legislator does not specify which of the above-mentioned bodies belong to the law enforcement agencies [4].

One positive aspect of the National Security Act is the functional separation between security forces and defense forces, which allows for a clearer definition of each agency's role in the national security system. However, it remains difficult to determine which services are classified as law enforcement agencies within the meaning of this law, what their functional missions are, and what place they occupy in the security and defense sectors. This raises questions about the relationship between the concepts of «law enforcement agencies», «security forces» and «defense forces».

The National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine performs important law enforcement functions aimed at combating corruption and other criminal offenses. This body is legally classified as a law enforcement agency and is one of the entities responsible for national security. It is generally accepted that corruption poses significant risks and threats to national security. The fight against this scourge is therefore a factor that not only influences but will also continue to shape public policy in this area. Consequently, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine should be considered an agency responsible for national security and a component of law enforcement.

Thus, the role of law enforcement agencies is defined by a wide range of tasks, ranging from crime prevention and investigation to the direct protection of state sovereignty, constitutional order, and territorial integrity. The activities of specific bodies such as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Military Law Enforcement Service clearly confirm their dual status: they are both law enforcement agencies and important links in the national security system. This is particularly relevant in the context of current challenges, where the fight against corruption or the maintenance of legality in the armed forces has a direct impact on the state's defense capability. However, the effectiveness of the performance of these strategic functions is significantly reduced due to considerable legal uncertainty. The absence in legislation of a single definition of the term «law enforcement agencies» and a clear list of these entities creates systemic problems. This leads to blurred boundaries of powers, complicates coordination between law enforcement agencies themselves, and complicates their

interaction with security forces, defense forces, and other structures in the security sector. The use of different terms in normative acts («law enforcement agencies», «security forces», «law enforcement services») without any clear hierarchy or connection only adds to this confusion.

Consequently, priority must be given to consolidating legislation that provides a clear and unambiguous definition of law enforcement agencies, establishing uniform criteria for their identification, and determining the place and role of each of these agencies in the overall system of coordination between all actors responsible for the security and defense of the state.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL STATE

In today's conditions of numerous challenges, the role of the National Police of Ukraine as a guarantor of security and law and order becomes extremely important. With the beginning of a full-scale war, against the background of the disruption of the normal functioning of state institutions, the main task of the police is to ensure public safety, maintain order, and prevent and suppress offenses. In such circumstances, police activities must meet high standards of efficiency, while relying on the fundamental legal principles enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and national legislation. Legal norms that regulate the work of the police are of paramount importance for determining the limits of the powers of government bodies, preventing abuse of office, and ensuring the protection of the rights and freedoms of every person [1, p. 51].

The activities of the National Police of Ukraine to protect human rights and freedoms, emphasized S. S. Yesimov, are multifaceted, and its results depend not only on the professionalism and loyalty of police officers, but also on the level of trust in them by law enforcement agencies to establish interaction with the population, general units and individual employees, in particular, public associations and citizens [2, p. 26].

According to clause 1 of article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", one of the main principles of police activity when performing legally defined tasks is the principle of the rule of law: "1. The police in its activities is guided by the principle of the rule of law, according to which a person, his rights and freedoms are recognized as the highest values and determine the content and direction of the state's activities." Article 7 of the Law defines: 1. "When performing its tasks, the police shall ensure compliance with human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, as well as international treaties of Ukraine…" [3].

The Constitution of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the CU) proclaims a person, his life and health, honor and dignity as the highest social value. According to Article 64 of the Fundamental Law, in conditions of war or a state of emergency, certain rights and freedoms may be restricted. In particular, the following may be temporarily restricted: freedom of movement; the right to peaceful assembly; the right to secrecy of correspondence and other types of communication; the right to property through the forced alienation of property for defense needs. However, there is a list of rights that may not be restricted under any circumstances. These include the right to life, respect for dignity, freedom from torture, the right to legal assistance and the presumption of innocence.

Thus, even in the zone of active hostilities, the police must act exclusively within the law, adhering to the principles of legality, the rule of law, necessity and proportionality.

The National Police of Ukraine in conditions of martial law performs a wide range of tasks: protection of public order and security; protection of life and health of the civilian population; counteraction to sabotage and collaboration activities; participation in filtration measures and evacuation of the population; ensuring compliance with the martial law regime. The bodies of the National Police during the martial law regime, notes G. V. Mulyar, protect national interests (ensuring constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, participation in ensuring social stability of society, environmental safety, protection of society from terrorism) by countering military threats [4, p. 130].

The performance of these functions is often associated with temporary restrictions on the rights of citizens, in particular freedom of movement, the right to inviolability of housing or secrecy of correspondence. That is why it is especially important that the actions of police officers are clearly regulated by law and are not arbitrary.

Among the main problems that arise in police activities during martial law, we can single out: the risk of exceeding authority, due to stressful service conditions and a constant security threat; b) the difficulty of distinguishing between civilians and combatants, which can lead to violations of the rights of the civilian population; c) limited access to legal aid in temporarily occupied or frontline territories; d) insufficient training of individual police officers in international humanitarian law and human rights standards.

To increase the effectiveness of human rights protection in police activities during martial law, in our opinion, it is advisable to:

increase the professional training of police officers with an emphasis on human rights and international humanitarian law;

provide an effective mechanism for monitoring and accountability for violations of citizens' rights;

improve the regulatory framework for police activities during martial law;

expand cooperation with human rights organizations and the Ombudsman.

Finally, we summarize that the protection of constitutional human rights in police activities during martial law is a complex but extremely important task of the rule of law. Even in wartime, respect for human rights remains a criterion of democracy and legitimacy of state power. Ensuring legality in police work contributes to strengthening public trust and is a guarantee of the post-war restoration of law and order in Ukraine. Effective counteraction to threats to national security must be carried out with strict adherence to the principles of the rule of law, legality and respect for human rights. Only under such conditions is it possible to maintain public trust in law enforcement agencies and ensure the democratic development of the state even in extraordinary circumstances.

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POLICE COMMUNICATION WITH THE POPULATION IN FRONTLINE REGIONS AS A TOOL FOR MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER

Police communication with the population in frontline regions is a key mechanism for ensuring stability and maintaining law and order in conditions of heightened tension. In such areas, where conflict situations exacerbate social instability, effective information exchange between law enforcement agencies and the community helps to reduce crime, prevent the escalation of conflicts and foster an atmosphere of mutual trust. As an institution of state power, the police must adapt their communication strategies to the specificities of the frontline environment where the population faces constant threats such as artillery shelling, evacuations and the spread of fake news.

One of the key aspects of this communication is providing timely information on the current security situation. In frontline regions where access to traditional media is limited due to infrastructure damage, the police can use digital platforms such as social networks and mobile applications to disseminate timely warnings about dangers, recommendations on how to behave in emergency situations, and reports on the work done. It does not only raise public awareness but also reduces panic which often becomes a catalyst for lawlessness. For example, regular updates on patrols or the detection of suspicious elements allow the community to feel protected which in turn encourages cooperation with the police in detecting offences [1, p. 73].

An important element is the two-way nature of communication which involves not only the transmission of information from the police but also the collection of feedback from the public. In frontline conditions, where psychological pressure on people is significant, creating channels for reporting problems such as hotlines or anonymous chatbots, facilitates the early detection of potential threats. It helps the police to respond quickly to cases of domestic violence, looting or smuggling which often escalate in conflict zones. This approach strengthens the legitimacy of the police in the eyes of the community, transforming them from a repressive body into a partner in maintaining order.

Communication also plays a role in crime prevention through educational initiatives. In frontline regions where the population includes a significant number of internally displaced persons, the police can conduct information campaigns on compliance with rules of conduct in martial law conditions, such as restrictions on movement in certain areas or rules for using shelters. These measures, implemented through community meetings or online webinars, help to foster a culture of

law-abiding behaviour, reducing the likelihood of spontaneous violations. In addition, an emphasis on transparency in police actions – for example, the publication of incident investigation reports – reduces the level of mistrust that often arises from rumours and misinformation spread by the enemy [2, p. 65].

The police facilitate community integration into monitoring processes. In frontline regions where law enforcement resources are limited, involving the population in monitoring suspicious activity through programmes such as 'neighbourhood watch' or mobile reporting applications enhances the effectiveness of patrolling. This not only reduces the burden on the police but also creates a network of social solidarity where the community becomes an active participant in preventing crimes such as sabotage or illegal arms trafficking. This synergistic effect is particularly important in high-risk areas where traditional control methods are insufficient.

Improving communication requires adaptation to local characteristics, including linguistic and cultural aspects. In ethnically diverse regions, the police must ensure that messages are multilingual in order to reach all residents and prevent the marginalisation of certain groups. It helps to reduce social conflicts that could escalate into violations of law and order. In addition, the use of visual materials – infographics or video instructions – facilitates the perception of information in stressful situations, making communication more effective [3, p. 46].

The effectiveness of communication as a tool for law enforcement depends on systematic monitoring of its results. The police can analyze public feedback through surveys or social media interaction metrics to adjust their strategies. In frontline regions where the situation is dynamic such flexibility allows for rapid response to new challenges. Well-established communication maintains order and promotes stability, forming the basis for post-conflict recovery.

Police communication efforts influence the psychological climate in the community. In frontline areas where trauma is widespread, an empathetic approach to messaging with an emphasis on support and solidarity helps reduce isolation which often leads to antisocial behaviour. It transforms the police into an element of social support, strengthening their role in crime prevention through the emotional stabilization of the population.

Police communication with the population in frontline regions is an integral tool for maintaining law and order, combining informational, preventive and integrative aspects. Its effective implementation requires resources, adaptation and continuous improvement but the results in the form of reduced crime and increased trust justify the effort. This approach not only ensures short-term stability but also provides a basis for peaceful coexistence in the post-conflict period.

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RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CIVILIANS DURING POLICE OPERATIONS IN AREAS OF ARMED CONFLICT

Respect for the constitutional rights of civilians during police operations in areas of armed conflict is one of the fundamental obligations of the state and a key condition for maintaining law and order, the legitimacy of public authority and public trust in law enforcement agencies. The Constitution of Ukraine defines human life, health, honour, dignity, inviolability and security as the highest social values, and therefore, even in conditions of armed conflict and martial law, police activities cannot exceed the constitutionally established guarantees of rights and freedoms [2]. Armed conflict does not abolish the constitutional order of the state, but only allows for temporary and legally defined restrictions on certain rights in order to protect national security, territorial integrity and public safety, which requires special legal discipline and responsibility from police officers.

Police operations in areas of armed conflict take place in conditions of heightened risk to the lives and health of both law enforcement officers and civilians, necessitating a balance between security objectives and the duty to respect human rights [1]. The constitutional principle of the rule of law stipulates that any interference by public authorities in the rights and freedoms of civilians must be lawful, justified, proportionate and predictable. Police measures, including preventive and coercive measures, should only be used when there are legal grounds, to the minimum extent necessary and taking into account the specific operational situation in the war zone [6].

In such circumstances, it is particularly important to uphold the right to life and respect for human dignity, which, in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the state's international obligations, cannot be restricted even during a period of martial law [4]. Police officers are obliged to refrain from any form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of the civilian population, regardless of the complexity of the operational situation or the level of threat. The use of force, special means or firearms is only possible as a last resort, when other lawful means of exercising police powers are ineffective or impossible, and subject to strict compliance with the principles of necessity and proportionality.

During police operations in areas of armed conflict, particular attention must be paid to respecting the right to personal freedom and inviolability, as well as procedural guarantees for civilians [5]. Detention, document checks, restrictions on freedom of movement, access to housing or searches must be carried out in strict compliance with the law, with proper procedural formalities and explanations of individuals' rights and obligations. Even in a state of martial law, the civilian population has the right to legal protection, the possibility to appeal against the actions or decisions of the police, and access to justice, which is an important guarantee against arbitrariness on the part of the authorities [3].

Police activities must comply not only with national legislation, but also with the norms of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, which establish special protection for the civilian population during armed conflicts.

Thus, respecting the constitutional rights of civilians during police operations in a zone of military conflict is a complex but fundamentally necessary task that combines the requirements of security, legality and humanism. The implementation of this task ensures not only the protection of specific individuals, but also the preservation of the constitutional foundations of the state, the establishment of the rule of law and democratic values in conditions of armed aggression and military confrontation.

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POLICE FUNCTION IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONDITIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT

In the context of armed conflict, the role of the police in safeguarding human rights becomes particularly critical, as such periods are marked by a significant increase in the risk of violations of fundamental rights and freedoms. Armed hostilities, large-scale population movements, the imposition of emergency legal regimes, and elevated levels of violence create a highly complex security environment in which the state bears the dual responsibility of ensuring national defense while simultaneously upholding human rights. As a central institution of public authority, the police play a pivotal role in executing this responsibility at both the national and local levels.

The legal and regulatory framework governing the police's human rights protection functions during armed conflict is established by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police», and legislation related to the legal regime of martial law. Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine recognizes the individual, their life, and their dignity as the highest social values, which imposes a duty on law enforcement officers to prioritize human rights and freedoms even under extraordinary circumstances [1]. The Law «On the National Police» emphasizes the service-oriented nature of policing, adherence to legality, proportionality in the use of force, respect for human rights, and the obligation of police officers to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens under all conditions, including during martial law [2].

At the international level, the police's human rights responsibilities during armed conflict are guided by the principles of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights. International standards dictate that even during wartime, the state must provide minimum guarantees for the protection of human rights, and law enforcement agencies must conduct their operations in accordance with the principles of necessity, proportionality, and accountability. Lessons from countries that have experienced armed conflict highlight the importance of civilian oversight, transparency of police operations, and

thorough investigation of complaints regarding human rights violations as essential elements for maintaining public trust and facilitating post-conflict restoration of law and order.

In situations of armed conflict, the role of the police in protecting human rights undergoes significant transformation and broadening, extending beyond the conventional focus on maintaining public order [3, pp. 124–125]. Law enforcement agencies are forced to operate under conditions characterized by elevated risk, limited resources, psychological strain, and legal ambiguity. Despite these challenges, police officers are still required to uphold the principles of legality, humanity, proportionality, and nondiscrimination, as established by national legislation and international human rights and humanitarian law standards.

A primary aspect of the police's human rights mandate during armed conflict is the protection of civilians. Police officers are tasked with safeguarding individuals who are not directly involved in hostilities, including women, children, elderly people, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons. Their responsibilities encompass maintaining public order in temporary accommodation facilities, escorting humanitarian corridors, and preventing crimes such as looting, violence, and other offenses that tend to escalate during wartime.

Another crucial element of police activity is the systematic documentation and investigation of human rights violations, including war crimes. Law enforcement units are actively engaged in recording instances of unlawful detention, torture, sexual violence, enforced disappearances, and other grave offenses that may qualify as international crimes. Accurate and timely documentation is essential for ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable both nationally and internationally.

It is equally vital that the police themselves respect human rights while performing their duties. The conditions of armed conflict cannot justify abuse of authority, unlawful use of force, or excessive restrictions on citizens' rights. Police must maintain a careful balance between security imperatives and the preservation of democratic standards, including the rights to freedom, personal integrity, a fair trial, and human dignity [4, pp. 377–378].

The police's human rights responsibilities are closely linked to collaboration with other government institutions, local authorities, and civil society organizations. Such cooperation during armed conflict enhances the protection of affected populations, facilitates access to legal and psychological assistance, and supports the delivery of social services. Human rights organizations and international missions play a vital role in this process, exchanging information and coordinating actions with police forces to strengthen the overall protection of human rights.

Equally critical is the provision of comprehensive professional training for police officers to carry out human rights–oriented tasks effectively under wartime conditions. Armed conflict alters the operational environment, demanding that officers possess not only advanced professional competencies but also strong legal knowledge and ethical judgment. Systematic education that reinforces legal culture and provides in-depth understanding of international humanitarian and human rights law is therefore indispensable, as officers are frequently required to make swift decisions in situations that directly affect human life and dignity.

Special attention must be given to developing practical skills for engaging with vulnerable and conflict-affected populations, such as civilians exposed to violence, displaced persons, victims of sexual and gender-based crimes, children, and individuals with disabilities. Effective interaction with these groups requires sensitivity, empathy, and adherence to trauma-informed, victim-centered practices, which reduce the risk of secondary harm and enhance public trust in law enforcement institutions [5, p. 104–105].

The psychological aspect of police training in wartime is also of paramount importance. Continuous exposure to stress, danger, ethical dilemmas, and traumatic events increases the likelihood of emotional exhaustion, professional burnout, and impaired decision-making. Therefore, fostering stress resilience, emotional regulation, and the ability to operate effectively in high-pressure conditions should be integral to both initial training and ongoing professional development. Regular access to psychological support, counseling

services, and peer-support mechanisms helps maintain the mental well-being of officers and ensures the stability of their professional performance.

In conclusion, the human rights protection role of the police in armed conflict is a multifaceted and dynamic process that integrates security provision, the safeguarding of human rights, and the management of wartime challenges. The effective execution of this function is a key indicator of the rule of law and the democratic resilience of society, even under extraordinary circumstances. Ultimately, the degree of human rights protection and the level of public trust in the state during periods of armed confrontation largely depend on the professionalism, accountability, and legal awareness of police officers.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

International standards of law enforcement activity constitute a system of generally recognized rules and principles enshrined in international legal instruments that define appropriate models of conduct for law enforcement agencies and are aimed at ensuring and protecting human rights and freedoms. [1, p. 1]

They are based on the general principles of international human rights law and democratic values, which have a universal character and serve as guidelines for the exercise of law enforcement activities. These provisions require mandatory observance of fundamental human rights, in particular the right to life, liberty, personal integrity, and equality before the law, which must be guaranteed in the course of exercising powers by the police and other law enforcement bodies. Their observance requires systematic respect for human rights in everyday practice, including during detentions, searches, the application of coercive measures, and the conduct of other procedural actions. [1, p. 2]

International legal standards in the field of human rights are implemented into national legislation as binding norms that must be directly taken into account in the activities of law enforcement bodies of Ukraine. [2, p. 59]

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," the activities of the National Police are carried out on the principles of respect for human rights and freedoms, human dignity, and ensuring public safety. [3]

The functioning of the National Police of Ukraine is aimed at implementing state policy in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms and the lawful interests of society, which corresponds to generally recognized international approaches in the field of human rights. [4]

Of particular importance in this context is the principle of proportionality, according to which the use of force is permitted exclusively to the extent necessary to achieve a legitimate aim, with minimal interference in human rights and freedoms. [5]

Effective implementation of international legal standards in law enforcement practice requires harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of international treaties, as well as consideration of the case law of international judicial bodies. [2, p. 59]

Under martial law, the activities of law enforcement bodies of Ukraine are carried out within the framework of a special legal regime defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," which establishes specific principles for the functioning of state authorities and affects the procedure for exercising their powers and the possible restriction of human rights and freedoms. [6]

At the same time, during the period of martial law, the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" are supplemented by norms which, taking into account permissible restrictions of rights and freedoms, determine the specific features of police activities in compliance with constitutional and international standards. [7]

Thus, international standards of law enforcement activity remain mandatory guidelines both in peacetime and under martial law, ensuring the protection of human rights and adherence to the principle of legality even in the presence of extraordinary legal regimes.

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CHALLENGES OF STATE BORDER PROTECTION IN WARTIME CONDITIONS

With the onset of the full-scale invasion by the russian federation, the issue of protecting the state border of Ukraine has gone far beyond the scope of standard law enforcement and administrative procedures. The Constitution of Ukraine defines the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity as the most important function of the state [3], and under martial law, the state border has transformed from a line of political demarcation into a forward line of national defense [5]. This paradigm shift has highlighted a number of systemic problems that require not only an operational response but also a deep rethinking of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine [7]. Today, the issue of border protection is complex and encompasses military, humanitarian, criminal, and engineering-technical aspects, each of which critically affects the country's defense capability.

The primary problem has become the necessity for the physical defense of the border on sections bordering the aggressor country. The traditional model of "protection," which involved patrolling and visual control, proved unviable against a regular army and heavy equipment. According to modern research on the development of the border security system, border guard units effectively perform tasks as part of the Defense Forces, which requires adequate provision of heavy weaponry and artillery [4]. In addition to direct combat clashes, a critical threat remains the activity of enemy sabotage and reconnaissance groups (SRGs), especially in the forested areas of the north and east of the country, which is confirmed by analytical data from the National Institute for Strategic Studies [1].

The second significant block of problems concerns the situation on the western frontiers of the state, which, at first glance, are in the rear. Here, border protection faces unprecedented pressure related to the illegal crossing of the border by persons liable for military service. As noted by researchers of administrative and legal regulation under martial law, attempts to evade mobilization have created a demand for criminal services, leading to the activation of cross-border criminal groups [2]. Border guards are forced to counter schemes involving the use of the "Shliakh" system and forged documents, which diverts significant resources from performing defense tasks.

A separate problem is the threat of contraband, which has taken on new forms during the war. The saturation of the country with weapons creates risks of their uncontrolled export, which updates the issue of improving control procedures provided for by the Integrated Border Management Strategy [6]. The reverse side of the coin is the risk of importing prohibited substances under the guise of humanitarian cargo. Controlling cargo flows is complicated by the need for the fastest possible passage of aid, creating a dilemma between security and logistics.

The next challenge is engineering and technical arrangement. The war has shown that the "wall" at the border must be an echeloned system of fortifications. Experts emphasize the need to implement the "smart border" concept using remote monitoring means and, above all, unmanned aerial systems [8]. Simultaneously, there is a growing need to protect the border itself from enemy drones, which requires the deployment of mobile Electronic Warfare (EW) systems directly on the demarcation line.

Finally, the war has exacerbated the problem of legal regulation of the state border regime. Harmonization of national legislation with European Union standards is necessary. This will allow for strengthened cooperation with the FRONTEX agency and improved exchange of intelligence data within the framework of implementing the state strategy [6]. Only a reliably protected and controlled border can guarantee national security and become the foundation for future victory.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE ZONE OF ARMED CONFLICT

The protection of constitutional human rights in police activity in the zone of armed conflict acquires particular significance in the context of armed aggression and the functioning of the legal regime of martial law, when the risk of restricting rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine increases. The police perform tasks related to ensuring public security, combating crime, maintaining public order, and interacting with military units, while at the same time remaining a subject obliged to act within the principles of the rule of law, legality, and respect for human rights.

It is precisely in the zone of armed conflict that the need to balance the requirements of national security with the prevention of arbitrary interference in personal freedom, inviolability of the residence, the right to life, dignity, and fair legal procedure becomes most acute, which necessitates a scientific analysis of legal mechanisms and police practices under such conditions.

Constitutional rights encompass personal and property aspects that ensure an individual’s independence in the spheres of property, family, housing, etc. In peacetime, their implementation is carried out through contracts, courts, and registration mechanisms. Under conditions of war, the state strengthens this mechanism by introducing laws and restrictions, for example, concerning property, movement, or the functioning of administrative bodies.

Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine states that under conditions of martial law or a state of emergency, the introduction of certain restrictions on rights and freedoms is permitted with a clear indication of the duration of their validity. At the same time, narrowing the content and scope of fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens is prohibited.

International norms, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 4) and the European Convention on Human Rights (Article 15), establish rules for derogation in such situations. These norms provide for the possibility of temporary restriction of rights exclusively under conditions of compliance with the principle of necessity, an inextricable link with

international obligations, the absence of discriminatory practices, as well as the provision of control mechanisms by judicial and international bodies [1, p. 219].

The introduction of martial law in Ukraine is accompanied by significant legal and organizational changes aimed at ensuring the effective functioning of the police and safeguarding national security. Such changes provide for certain restrictions on citizens' rights. During the period of martial law, a number of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens may be limited, in particular the right to inviolability of the residence, the secrecy of correspondence, freedom of movement, and others. These restrictions are intended to ensure national security and defense [2, p. 41].

During martial law, law enforcement agencies of Ukraine protect the rights of civilians. The National Police are responsible for public order, citizens' safety and property protection, control evacuation zones, and combat crime. The Prosecutor's Office monitors compliance with human rights and the legality of decisions made by military authorities and provides support to internally displaced persons. The Security Service of Ukraine counteracts sabotage and terrorism, ensures information security, and protects state secrets while respecting human rights. Cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the military, in compliance with national legislation and international norms, contributes to the protection of the people and the administration of justice with regard to war criminals [1, p. 220].

The widespread introduction of the method of positive incentives to balance the method of punishment in personnel management within the National Police should become the norm in the conditions of a modern European Ukrainian society, whose members choose for themselves the honorable duty of serving in the National Police [3, p. 38].

International standards for ensuring human rights in law enforcement activities are not only guidelines for national police structures, but also define generally accepted principles of humane and lawful treatment of all persons, regardless of their status or position in society [2, p. 43]. In modern international law, two separate parts of international norms have developed that contain the legal obligation of states to respect human rights. The first one is international human rights law (a general branch), and the second one is international humanitarian law (a special branch), which comes into force during armed conflicts and is aimed at protecting victims of war. There are inalienable, fundamental human rights provided for by international law that must be ensured under all circumstances, including during periods of armed conflict [4, p. 17].

Compliance with international standards in the field of law enforcement activities not only increases public trust in police authorities, but also contributes to the building of a just and lawful society in which every person can feel the protection of their rights and freedoms by police officers [2, p. 43].

During martial law, law enforcement officers must ensure a balance between security and human rights. Their work depends on legality, transparency, accountability, and compliance with international standards. The priority is the protection of fundamental rights: life, liberty, a fair trial, and the presumption of innocence. Strict oversight, adaptation of legislation to best practices, access to legal assistance, and cooperation with international organizations are required. Such an approach will strengthen the rule of law, freedoms, and trust in law enforcement agencies [1, p. 220].

Thus, police activity in the zone of armed conflict must be based on strict adherence to constitutional guarantees of human rights and freedoms, especially under conditions of expanded powers provided by the regime of martial law. Ensuring public security and countering threats to national security cannot justify deviation from the principles of legality, proportionality, and necessity.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

International standards of law enforcement are based on the principles of the rule of law, respect for human rights and freedoms, legality, proportionality, and accountability. These principles are binding on state authorities in all circumstances and remain in force both in peacetime and under special legal regimes, including martial law. International law proceeds from the assumption that law enforcement officials exercise authority on behalf of the state and are therefore obliged to strictly adhere to international human rights law and recognized standards of police activity [1, p. 10-13].

In peacetime, law enforcement agencies play a key role in ensuring public order, preventing and detecting crimes, and protecting human rights and freedoms. International standards emphasize the service and preventive nature of police activities. The use of force is permitted only in cases of extreme necessity and in accordance with a legitimate purpose, and any interference with an individual's rights must be based on law and accompanied by effective control and accountability mechanisms [1, p. 34-37].

The introduction of martial law allows the state to take extraordinary measures to respond to threats to national or public security, but such actions are limited by the requirements of international law. Restrictions on rights and freedoms must be defined by law, temporary, and justified by real necessity. At the same time, a number of fundamental rights, in particular the right to life and the absolute prohibition of torture, cannot be derogated from even in emergency situations [1, p. 60-62].

International standards pay particular attention to the need for a clear distinction between military and law enforcement functions during martial law, especially with regard to interaction with the civilian population. When performing police and stabilization tasks in the context of armed conflict, law enforcement agencies remain obliged to comply with human rights standards [3, p. 10-12]. The accountability of such agencies remains relevant, and all violations committed during martial law must be subject to effective and impartial investigation.

In the post-war period, law enforcement agencies play an important role in restoring constitutional order, ensuring public safety, and building public trust in state authorities. The practice of post-conflict states shows that law enforcement activities based on international standards are a key factor in the long-term stability and security of the state [2, p. 90-93].

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THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ENSURING THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE, IMPLEMENTING THE TASKS OF TERRITORIAL DEFENSE AND THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

During a special period caused by martial law, a state of emergency, or other crises, the threat to national security increases, requiring stronger action from law enforcement agencies. The main task is to maintain public order and combat crimes that endanger the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity, including sabotage, terrorism, collaboration, and illegal weapons trafficking. At the same time, it is important to prevent abuse of power and violations of citizens' rights.

Ukrainian legislation provides stricter liability for treason, espionage, and aiding the aggressor state, but law enforcement faces difficulties in collecting evidence and conducting operative investigations. Special measures such as counterintelligence operations, information control, and mobile checks are essential, yet they must follow legality and human rights principles. Effective coordination with the military and international partners is also necessary.

Low efficiency of law enforcement may worsen the internal situation and reduce public trust, while corruption among officials weakens national defense. Therefore, proper funding and resources are required, and solving these issues demands a comprehensive legal, organizational, and technical approach.

During periods of a special state regime, threats to national security increase, including terrorism, sabotage, armed conflicts, and mass unrest. In such conditions, the role of law enforcement agencies becomes more important, as they are responsible for maintaining public order, combating crime, and implementing state security policy. As a result, law enforcement agencies perform functions related to the prevention, suppression, investigation and detection of criminal offenses, especially those that pose a threat to national security and defense. The main goal of state policy in this area is to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, their life and dignity, create a safe environment for life, and ensure the stability of the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the state [1].

According to Part 1, Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On State Protection of Court and Law Enforcement Employees", law enforcement agencies include: the Prosecutor's Office, the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the NPU), the Security Service of Ukraine, the Military Law and Order Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the NABU), the Border Guard Service, revenue and collection agencies, penal institutions, pre-trial detention centers, state financial control agencies, fish protection agencies, state forest protection and other institutions that perform law enforcement or law enforcement functions [2].

Among law enforcement agencies that play an important role in shaping and implementing state policy in the field of national security and defense, the Prosecutor`s Office holds a special position. This is due to the specific nature of its functions, as defined by current legislation. In particular, the Prosecutor's Office performs the function of organization and procedural management during pre-trial investigations of criminal offenses and other illegal actions provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine [3].

Lavnychenko O. V. emphasizes that in combating external threats to national security, the key role belongs to the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU), the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine, and the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. At the same time, in countering internal threats, the main responsible bodies are the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MIA), the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU), and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Ukraine. These institutions must have the necessary resources, personnel, and appropriate structures to perform special tasks. The military organization of the state plays a key role in protecting Ukraine, ensuring its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and inviolability of its borders, as well as in countering external military threats [4, p. 9].

Another important law enforcement structure in the field of national security is the Military Law Enforcement Service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Military Law Enforcement Service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine," this body is a special law enforcement unit within the AFU that ensures public order and military discipline among servicemen and also takes part in preventing sabotage and terrorist acts at military facilities.

The performance of these tasks directly contributes to building an effective national security and defense system. An analysis of legal provisions, including the Law of Ukraine "On the National Guard of Ukraine," shows that another important actor in this area is the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU).

The NGU is a military formation with law enforcement functions and is part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Its main mission is to protect the life, rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens, society, and the state from criminal acts and other unlawful threats.

In addition, the NGU protects public order, ensures public safety, participates in measures to guarantee state security and protect the state border. It also performs functions to counter terrorist threats and combat the activities of illegal armed groups [5].

Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in ensuring Ukraine's national security and defense, preventing and investigating threats to the state. Key actors include the police, prosecution, anti-corruption bodies, and military units. Challenges include unclear legal definitions, corruption, and coordination between agencies. Strengthening national security requires improving efficiency, enhancing oversight, and modernizing law enforcement structures and management.

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DRUG-RELATED CRIME PREVENTION BY THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

Drug-related crime is one of the most dangerous problems of modern society, confronted by every country in the world. This type of criminal activity targets vulnerable social groups that require special protection and care, and it also generates other types of crime, ranging from administrative offenses against public order to homicide. For this reason, drug-related crime requires particular attention from the state at all times, especially during wartime. The primary responsibility for counteracting such crimes is vested in the National Police of Ukraine, in particular the Department for Combating Drug-Related Crime.

A separate law of Ukraine regulates measures to counteract the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors, as well as their abuse. According to this law, the following terms are particularly important:

– Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors – acts involving the cultivation of plants included in the list of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors; the development, production, manufacture, storage, transportation, shipment, acquisition, sale, importation into the territory of Ukraine, exportation from the territory of Ukraine, transit through the territory of Ukraine, use, or destruction of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors carried out in violation of the legislation on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors;
– Illegal use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances – the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a physician's prescription;
– Abuse of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances – the intentional and systematic illegal use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances [1].

In academic literature, a drug-related offense is described as a criminally punishable act that includes, in particular:

– smuggling, illegal manufacture, production, storage, transportation, sale, acquisition, or use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues, or precursors;
– unlawful appropriation of such drugs, substances, or equipment intended for their manufacture;
– violations by officials of the established rules governing the circulation of these substances;
– illegal operations involving documents for their receipt or acquisition;
– illegal cultivation of narcotic-containing plants [2].

This approach is comprehensive and important for understanding the phenomenon, as the prevention of such crimes has different nuances and characteristics depending on the category of the act.

General-level preventive measures are also distinguished, including:

– systematic monitoring of the behavior of individuals prone to committing drug-related crimes, as well as persons previously convicted of such offenses;

– effective supervision of individuals who, in one way or another, belong to a group of increased criminal risk, in particular persons who have long lacked a stable source of income, the unemployed, those leading an immoral and unlawful lifestyle, drug addicts, and others;
– reduction of illegal demand for drugs through the implementation of drug addiction prevention measures.

Individual-level preventive measures include:
– persuasion (a process of logical reasoning aimed at convincing an individual to refrain from participating, either individually or as part of a group, in the specified criminally unlawful activities);
– restrictive measures (preventive supervision by officers of the drug crime counteraction units of the National Police of Ukraine, with the involvement of the public, over individuals who, due to their antisocial views, may participate in the drug business);
– coercion (bringing an individual subject to a system of preventive measures to administrative liability or criminal liability for committing criminal offenses not related to the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues, or precursors) [3].

Thus, drug-related crime is a complex and multilevel phenomenon that poses a serious threat to public security and requires a systematic response from the state. The leading role in this area belongs to the National Police of Ukraine, which implements both general and individual preventive measures. Effective prevention of drug-related crimes is possible only through a comprehensive combination of legal, organizational, and preventive mechanisms aimed not only at suppressing unlawful activities but also at reducing demand for narcotic drugs and eliminating the causes and conditions of their spread.

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THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ENSURING THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE

The development of Ukraine as an independent, sovereign, and democratic state largely depends on the effectiveness of its national security system. Modern international conditions, influenced by global challenges and military threats, have caused significant changes in the world's economic and social order and led to a revision of traditional political models. In such circumstances, threats to national interests arise in many areas of state and public life [1].

The concept of national security appeared in political thought at the end of the eighteenth century, particularly in the works of Alexander Hamilton. Today, this concept has many interpretations due to its complex nature. Ukrainian legislation provides an official definition in the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine", which defines national security as the protection

of sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional order, and other national interests from real and potential threats.

Scholars, including O. Sosnin, emphasize that national security depends on the ability of the state and society to protect the interests of individuals, society, and the state from internal and external threats while ensuring sustainable development. In this context, law enforcement agencies play an important role in maintaining national and economic security by preventing and countering threats in the modern global environment. Their activities are an essential part of the national security system.

Public authorities must act strictly within the powers granted by law. However, Ukrainian legislation does not clearly define the list of law enforcement agencies involved in national security or clearly regulate their competencies. Law enforcement activity is complex and includes crime prevention, reduction of social tensions, and resolution of legal conflicts. The effectiveness of these agencies directly affects internal security and the state's ability to respond to external threats.

National security in Ukraine is ensured by various institutions with different legal statuses and responsibilities, including the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Police, the Security Service of Ukraine, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau, the State Bureau of Investigation, and border and military law enforcement bodies. Each of these institutions contributes to the stability of the national security system.

The Prosecutor's Office occupies a special place in this system. In addition to supervisory functions, it oversees pre-trial investigations, coordinates crime prevention, participates in international legal cooperation, and represents state interests in court. National and economic security are essential conditions for the stable development of the state. However, the national security system formed in Ukraine during independence has shown limited effectiveness in responding to modern threats, especially during armed conflict. Ukrainian scholars generally define national security as a condition in which the vital interests of individuals, society, and the state are protected, allowing sustainable development and timely prevention of threats [1].

At the same time, the goals and functions of law enforcement agencies in implementing national security policy are not unified in a single legal act. Each institution operates under its own legal framework, which complicates coordination. Therefore, it is reasonable to identify only general functions and specific features of individual agencies. This study analyzes the legal framework of national security and examines the powers of internal affairs bodies and the Security Service of Ukraine, given their key role in this field.

Although internal affairs bodies are not classified as specialized security agencies, they actively participate in protecting national interests. The Ministry of Internal Affairs regulates a wide range of social relations, which requires coordinated and integrated legal regulation.

After Ukraine gained independence, reforms led to the establishment of the Security Service of Ukraine in 1991–1992 as a specialized law enforcement body responsible for state security [2].

Armed conflict and the temporary occupation of certain territories have created serious social, economic, legal, and institutional challenges for Ukraine. The existing national security institutions and legal regulations were not fully prepared to respond to these threats. Analysis of legislation, law enforcement practice, and current socio-political conditions shows the need for comprehensive reform of the national security system. Such reform should improve legal regulation and increase the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies. In addition, the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine requires a reassessment of law enforcement powers and the expansion of their operational capabilities [1].

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TOPICAL ISSUES OF TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE OF UKRAINE IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

In the current conditions of a full-scale military invasion of the armed forces of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, border security acquires special strategic importance and acts as one of the key elements of the national security of the state [1;2]. The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS) is at the forefront of protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, performing the tasks of protecting the state border, controlling the movement of persons and goods, as well as preventing sabotage, intelligence and terrorist threats [1]. In these conditions, the effectiveness of the work of border guards directly depends on the high level of professional training of the personnel, their readiness for quick decision-making and the performance of complex tasks in stressful and combat conditions [3;4]. The relevance of the issue of training law enforcement officers of the SBGS is determined by the need to adapt educational and training programs to the modern realities of hybrid warfare [5;6], which combines classical combat threats with informational and psychological influences and cyber attacks. Special attention is paid to the formation of moral and psychological stability, the ability to self-control and make informed decisions in crisis situations, as well as the development of special physical and tactical training necessary to effectively counter various threats [11]. The training of a modern border guard under martial law must take into account not only the operational and technical aspects of the service, but also the ability to interdepartmental interaction, respond to emergency events and protect the civilian population in the risk zone.

The system of training personnel of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine has different accents depending on the conditions of service. In peacetime, the educational process is aimed at the formation of fundamental professional competencies, including jurisprudence, organization of border control, protection of the state border and mastering tactical actions [9; 10]. Considerable attention is paid to the study of international law, civil protection and border security, which ensures the training of specialists for standard tasks of border protection in stable conditions. Under martial law, training becomes especially important, because the personnel of the SBGS must quickly master combat skills and act effectively in extreme and stressful situations. The officers perform tasks to protect the civilian population[12], protect critical facilities and counter sabotage threats, while practical exercises combine combat experience with modern simulation and digital technologies that simulate real situations at the border[13]. Particular attention to training is paid to the moral and psychological stability of border guards. Trainings on stress management, counteraction to information and psychological operations of the enemy, and the development of leadership qualities allow personnel to maintain efficiency and discipline even in difficult combat and crisis conditions[14]. Equally

important is the development of physical training and special tactical skills that ensure promptness and effectiveness of responding to threats. Practice shows that the combination of modern training methods with real combat experience increases the readiness of border guards to perform tasks in the most difficult circumstances. Modern training also involves the use of innovative methods and technologies: digital simulators, interactive simulations, interdepartmental exercises that contribute to the comprehensive development of professional competencies. Continuous training and constant adaptation of educational programs to current threats are key factors in ensuring a high level of readiness of SBGS personnel to perform tasks in any conditions [15; 16].

Therefore, the training of the personnel of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine should be based on a complex combination of classic educational programs and practically oriented training, which ensures the formation of professional qualities necessary for the performance of official tasks in various conditions. In wartime, special attention should be paid to the development of moral and psychological stability, physical endurance and tactical readiness, which allows personnel to act effectively in extreme and crisis situations. The use of modern digital technologies, interactive simulations and simulators contributes to improving the quality of the educational process, makes it possible to practice the actions of border guards in realistic conditions and adapt them to modern challenges. The dynamics of modern security threats necessitates the constant updating of curricula and training methods, which ensures a high level of readiness of SBGS personnel to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

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LANGUAGE OF JUSTICE: THE ROLE OF ENGLISH IN DOCUMENTING WAR CRIMES FOR INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS

The armed aggression against Ukraine has resulted in an unprecedented number of war crimes, the investigation of which requires the involvement of international institutions, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC). In this context, English ceases to be merely a means of communication and becomes a critically important tool of justice.

In international humanitarian law, there is a fine line between lawful military actions and war crimes. The use of English enables the rapid application of the concept of "military necessity" rather than "unlawful destruction." Understanding the difference between the terms "target" and "civilian object" in the original texts of the Geneva Conventions helps investigators formulate charges that are not dismissed due to translation difficulties or interpretive ambiguity [1].

Most international tribunals and monitoring missions (e.g., the UN and the OSCE) use English as their working language. The accuracy of translations of testimonies, scene inspection reports, and official reports directly affects the admissibility of evidence in international courts. The slightest terminological error in defining concepts such as "collateral damage," "indiscriminate attack," or "command responsibility" can be used by the defense to refute the charges [2].

Much of the evidence of war crimes today is collected from open sources (social networks, satellite images, messengers). Since most metadata, software interfaces, and instructions for analytical software (e.g., facial recognition or geolocation analysis systems) exist in English, proficiency in English is critical to ensuring the chain of custody. This ensures that digital evidence will be recognized as authentic and reliable in court proceedings in The Hague.

For digital evidence and testimony to be accepted by the ICC, they must comply with the Berkeley Protocol's international standards.

Knowledge of English allows Ukrainian law enforcement officers to:

- ✓ Prepare reports directly in the language of international proceedings.
- ✓ Effectively interact with foreign experts and joint investigation teams (JITs).
- ✓ Avoid distortion of content during multiple translations [3].

Proficiency in English legal language is an indispensable aspect of modern law enforcement. It ensures the integration of the Ukrainian law enforcement system into global security and guarantees that the evidence gathered will form a reliable basis for verdicts in international tribunals.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES AND QUALITIES IN FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS

The training of future officers of the National Police of Ukraine constitutes a key objective of the higher education system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Under the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" (2015), a police officer must possess a set of professional competencies that ensure the effective performance of official duties and the protection of human rights and freedoms [1].

In accordance with Article 73 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," the professional training of police officers includes initial professional training, education in specialized higher education institutions, postgraduate education, and in-service training. The procedure for organizing the professional training system is determined by the central executive authority responsible for policing.

Initial professional training is mandatory for individuals entering police service for the first time and is aimed at acquiring fundamental knowledge and practical skills necessary for the performance of official duties.

Article 18 of the Law "On the National Police" sets out the fundamental principles of police activity, which define the requirements for the professional qualities of police officers. These principles include respect for human rights, legality, openness and transparency, political neutrality, and cooperation with the public. They shape the orientation of the educational process toward the development of relevant professional competencies.

Particular importance is attached to the development of moral and ethical qualities. Article 19 of the Law stipulates that a police officer is required to respect and uphold human rights and freedoms, which underscores the ethical dimension of professional training.

According to the Regulation on the Organization of In-Service Training approved by Order No. 50 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the professional training system comprises several interrelated components [2].

Physical training is aimed at developing endurance, strength, and agility necessary for operational duties. Firearms training focuses on the safe handling of firearms and the development of accurate shooting skills. Tactical training enhances the ability to make decisions in complex and rapidly changing operational situations. Psychological training is designed to develop stress resilience, emotional stability, and effective communication skills.

The Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine "On Approval of the Regulation on the Organization of In-Service Training of Officers of the National Police of Ukraine" establishes a system for developing practical skills through regular exercises and scenario-based training sessions. Particular attention is given to the development of communication skills, the ability to act effectively in high-risk situations, and the lawful use of force in accordance with the principles of necessity, proportionality, and effectiveness.

In-service training is conducted throughout the entire period of service and is mandatory for all categories of police officers. This ensures continuous professional development and the maintenance of operational readiness.

The contemporary system of training future police officers is based on a competency-based approach, which emphasizes not only the acquisition of theoretical knowledge but also the practical ability to apply it effectively in real-life situations. Core competencies include legal literacy, analytical thinking, teamwork, conflict resolution skills, and mediation and dispute resolution abilities.

The development of professional competencies and qualities in future police officers is a comprehensive and multi-level process grounded in a clearly defined regulatory framework and integrating theoretical instruction with intensive practical training. The professional education system

is aimed at preparing qualified specialists capable of effectively ensuring public safety while adhering to the principles of the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS A FACTOR IN ENHANCING THE PROFESSIONAL READINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The current conditions of development of Ukrainian society, determined by European integration processes and the introduction of martial law, set new requirements for the professional training of law enforcement officers. Today, a police officer must not only be a specialist in the field of law and public safety but also be prepared for effective communication in a multicultural and international environment. In this context, foreign language proficiency acquires particular importance as a factor in enhancing the professional readiness of law enforcement officers.

A foreign language serves as an important tool in the professional activity of police officers in peacetime as well, in particular during communication with foreign citizens, participation in international projects, and cooperation programs. Under martial law, its role increases significantly due to the need for interaction with representatives of international organizations, foreign law enforcement agencies, humanitarian missions, and military units of partner countries.

The professional training of future law enforcement officers is a multi-component process that includes the formation of legal, tactical-special, psychological, and communicative competencies. One of the key components of this system is foreign language training, aimed at developing foreign language communicative competence.

According to the results of contemporary scientific research, foreign language training of future police officers should be focused not only on mastering lexical and grammatical material but primarily on developing professional communication skills in typical and extreme service situations [1, p. 108]. This involves forming the ability to conduct dialogue, provide information, explain legal norms, and respond to conflict situations in a foreign language.

Foreign language proficiency contributes to improving the overall level of professional culture of law enforcement officers, as well as to the development of critical thinking, tolerance, and intercultural competence. These qualities are extremely important in the activities of police officers, who often work under conditions of social tension and in a multinational environment.

In peacetime, a foreign language performs several important functions in the professional activities of law enforcement officers. First of all, it is a means of effective communication with foreign citizens, tourists, representatives of diplomatic institutions, and international organizations. In such situations, a police officer must not only provide the necessary assistance but also form a positive image of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies.

In addition, knowledge of a foreign language opens opportunities for law enforcement officers to participate in international educational programs, training courses, internships, and joint projects with foreign partners. This contributes to the exchange of experience, implementation of best European practices, and improvement of the professional level of personnel of the National Police of Ukraine.

Scholars emphasize that foreign language training of cadets - future police officers - should be practice-oriented and connected with the real conditions of their future professional activity [2, p. 71-72]. Such an approach allows for the formation of stable motivation to learn a foreign language and awareness of its importance for professional development.

Under martial law, the role of a foreign language in the professional activities of law enforcement officers significantly increases. Police officers are involved in maintaining law and order in areas of hostilities, guarding critical infrastructure facilities, escorting humanitarian cargo, and interacting with foreign partners. Knowledge of a foreign language enables effective coordination of actions with representatives of international missions, foreign military personnel, and law enforcement officers located on the territory of Ukraine. This is especially important in crisis situations, where the speed and accuracy of communication directly affect citizens' safety and the effectiveness of service tasks.

Researchers emphasize that the formation of foreign language communicative competence under martial law should take into account the increased level of stress and extreme conditions of professional activity. In this context, special importance is attached to teaching professionally oriented vocabulary, modeling service situations, and using interactive teaching methods.

Modern challenges necessitate the improvement of the foreign language training system in higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. One of the promising directions is the implementation of innovative pedagogical technologies, in particular communicative and competency-based approaches, as well as the active use of authentic materials and digital educational resources. Scientific studies show that the effectiveness of foreign language training significantly increases when professional disciplines are integrated with foreign language instruction and when practical tasks close to real service conditions are applied [3, p. 26-27]. Such an approach makes it possible to form a holistic understanding of the role of a foreign language in the future profession and to enhance the professional readiness of cadets.

Summarizing the above, it can be stated that a foreign language is an important factor in enhancing the professional readiness of law enforcement officers both in peacetime and under martial law. Foreign language proficiency contributes to effective professional communication, international cooperation, the development of intercultural competence, and the formation of a positive image of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies.

Under martial law, foreign language training becomes especially relevant, as it ensures the readiness of law enforcement officers to interact with international partners and perform service tasks in complex and non-standard conditions. Improving foreign language training of future law enforcement officers should be carried out with regard to modern challenges, practical needs, and the use of innovative educational approaches.

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FROM PEACE TO WAR: ADAPTING UN POLICE STANDARDS TO THE CONDITIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT

The contemporary architecture of global security is experiencing a fundamental transformation, as traditional UN police standards, originally intended for stable democracies or post-conflict situations, are now being tested in the midst of active hostilities. When we speak about adaptation, we mean not only changing instructions but also a complete rethinking of the role of law enforcement agencies. In times of war, the boundary between the purely police functions and the duties of defense forces becomes blurred in extreme situations. This requirement demands that officers be able to rapidly switch between providing public services and operating in survival mode under the threat of enemy shelling or sabotage [1].

One of the key elements of this transformation is the standard for the protection of civilians (Protection of Civilians). In peacetime, it involves preventive patrolling, but in conditions of armed conflict, the police become a key link on the humanitarian front. This includes organizing the complex logistics of evacuating people during a fire, which requires specific tactical training, which was not previously included in the standard set of skills for a UN peacekeeper [3]. In addition, understanding the norms of international humanitarian law becomes critically important, as a police officer must clearly understand his status: how to avoid becoming a legitimate target for the enemy and how to effectively protect the rights in occupied or frontline territories.

In parallel, a new challenge arises: documenting war crimes. Traditional forensic methods are being adjusted to meet the standards of the International Criminal Court. Today, the United Nations policing standard in a conflict area involves using digital evidence, satellite images, and open source intelligence (OSINT). It is crucial that any evidence gathered at the time of arrival or in a city that has been vacated complies with strict international standards for the "chain of custody," as failure to do so will result in the evidence being considered invalid in The Hague [4]. This requires the rank-and-file officer to possess knowledge that extends well beyond the national criminal code.

Psychological resilience and ethical flexibility play a special role in this adaptation. The police should continue to act with humanity even in situations of widespread destruction. The concept of “Community Policing” (police interaction with the community) acquires strategic importance in times of war. The trust of local residents becomes the main source of information about suspicious individuals or threats. A police officer is not only a representative of the authorities but also a leader who helps the community avoid breaking down under the pressure of fear and misinformation [5].

Ukraine’s experience is now itself becoming the basis for updating UN standards. The world is observing how a law enforcement system can stay operational and uphold human rights even during times when the state faces an existential threat. The combination of international experience and national resilience is creating a new approach to security, where the police officer acts as a defender, a coordinator for humanitarian efforts, and a protector of future justice [2].

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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE POSSIBLE DEPLOYMENT OF A PEACEKEEPING CONTINGENT IN UKRAINE

Recently, the idea of introducing a foreign military contingent to perform peacekeeping functions has been increasingly discussed in the Ukrainian media space. Such a contingent is expected to operate in the area of contact or within a so-called demilitarized zone. In this context, a number of legal questions arise.

In particular, what will be the legal status of such a contingent? Which legal norms will regulate its activities: the legislation of the states involved in the conflict or the norms of European Union law? What will be the legal status of the demilitarized zone itself?

Among other important issues, a practical question concerns the ability of the peacekeeping military contingent to detect and prevent criminal offenses, that is, its potential to perform law enforcement functions. In this regard, the question arises as to which state's legal norms should be applied, given that the contingent is expected to be international in nature. Moreover, it will operate not on the territory of a specific state, but within a buffer zone.

European Union law establishes a general rule according to which, in cases where a criminal offense affects the legal interests of several states, a special procedure for the application of national and international criminal law is introduced. In this regard, it appears appropriate to examine certain aspects of European experience in the field of international criminal law. [1]

In my opinion, one of the most complex issues is whether the territory of a demilitarized zone can be attributed to the territory of any of the states participating in the conflict. This issue is fundamental, as the territorial principle plays a leading role in international criminal law. According to this principle, a state has the right to apply its national criminal law to all offenses committed on its territory.

In maritime law, this applies to a maritime zone extending up to 12 nautical miles from the coastline (territorial waters). In air law, it applies to the airspace above the entire territory of the state within its borders [2]. These matters are regulated by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

However, within a demilitarized zone, it is likely that none of the states involved will exercise full jurisdiction. Consequently, the territorial principle may not be applicable.

Another fundamental principle of international criminal law is the flag principle. This principle logically extends the territorial principle and provides that national criminal law also applies to maritime vessels and aircraft registered in a particular state. In cases of crimes committed on ships or aircraft, the state of registration is entitled to apply its national criminal law.

In European Union law, the protective principle is also widely applied. This principle means that criminal liability is determined by the criminal law of the state whose legal interests have been harmed. All EU Member States have undertaken to protect the financial interests of the European Union as their own (Article 280 of the EC Treaty) [3]. For example, under German criminal law harmonized with EU law, criminal liability is imposed for offenses related to the evasion of customs duties and excise taxes.

The nationality principle may be considered an exception, as it provides for the application of the criminal law of the state of which the victim is a citizen. However, this principle is regarded as controversial [4].

The principle of substituted jurisdiction allows State A to apply its national law when punishing a crime committed abroad in State B if the offender is a citizen of State B but is currently located in State A and cannot be extradited for objective reasons, such as serious illness.

Thus, the above-mentioned principles do not allow states to freely apply their criminal law on the territory of another state. This primarily concerns the deployment of police forces abroad for the arrest of suspects or the seizure of evidence. These principles only determine the possibility for a state to apply its national criminal law to offenses committed on its own territory [4, p. 401].

Based on the aforementioned, it can be concluded that in the event of the introduction of a peacekeeping contingent into Ukraine, an international legal instrument must be adopted. Such an instrument should clearly define the legal framework governing the functions of this contingent, including its law enforcement activities.it can be concluded that in the event of the introduction of a peacekeeping contingent into Ukraine, an international legal instrument must be adopted. Such an instrument should clearly define the legal framework governing the functions of this contingent, including its law enforcement activities.

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COMMUNITY POLICING OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE IN DEOCCUPIED TERRITORIES – A CHALLENGE OF POSTWAR PERIOD

The full-scale invasion of Ukraine has created new and complex challenges for the system of national security and law enforcement. The National Police of Ukraine became one of the key institutions responsible for maintaining law, order, and safety in conditions of war. After the liberation of temporarily occupied territories, police work has acquired a special character. Restoring law and order, protecting the rights of citizens, documenting war crimes, and ensuring public safety have become top priorities.

It is important to analyze the administrative and legal aspects of police activity in de-occupied territories, to identify existing problems and prospects for improvement because it is not only practical

but also theoretical aspect since the effective functioning of police forces under such conditions requires a clear legal foundation, coordination with other institutions, and compliance with human rights standards [1].

In de-occupied regions, the main task of the police is to restore public trust. During the occupation, many residents experienced violence, looting, and repression. The first contact with law enforcement after liberation should bring a sense of security, not fear. Therefore, the National Police often uses a "community policing" approach – close cooperation with local residents, volunteer organizations, and international partners.

Police officers are also responsible for re-establishing administrative structures, including local police departments, district patrols, and public reception offices. Coordination between different services – criminal police, patrol police, cyber units, and investigators – is crucial. In many cases, officers have to perform multiple roles simultaneously due to personnel shortages [2].

Another aspect is logistics and resource management. In some de-occupied territories, police stations are destroyed, and transport or communication is missing. The central office of the National Police and local administrations provide mobile offices, generators, and satellite connections to maintain functionality.

One of the most sensitive areas of police work is the documentation of crimes committed by occupying forces. Police officers collect evidence, record testimonies, and assist prosecutors in opening criminal proceedings. This activity has both legal and moral importance as it helps bring justice and preserve historical truth.

At the same time, the police must respect human rights even in these difficult conditions. Every investigative action should comply with the Criminal Procedure Code and international standards. The protection of victims, especially children and women, must be a priority. Administrative and legal regulation ensures that police measures are justified, humane, and lawful.

Another vital task is to ensure public safety in areas where combats recently occurred. Police must prevent looting, illegal possession of weapons, and conflict among residents. The presence of explosives and mines creates additional danger, so coordination with the State Emergency Service is essential [3, p.28].

Police also help in organizing evacuation and providing humanitarian aid to those who lost their homes. Officers often perform social work such as helping people find relatives, restore documents, and receive psychological support. This demonstrates that the police's mission is not only punitive but also protective and service-oriented.

The emotional state of police officers significantly influences their effectiveness. Working in de-occupied territories means constant stress, risk, and exposure to traumatic events. Therefore, administrative policies should include programs of psychological support, rest periods, and professional rehabilitation.

Ethical behavior is equally important. In communities that survived occupation, people may distrust any uniformed representatives. That is why the police must act with empathy, transparency, and respect. Rebuilding moral authority is as crucial as restoring infrastructure.

Modern technologies play a vital role in increasing the effectiveness and transparency of police activities. The use of drones, body cameras, and video recording systems allows real-time monitoring of events and objective documentation of crimes. Digital communication systems help coordinate between units even in areas with limited physical access.

However, these technologies must be used responsibly. Administrative regulation must prevent misuse of personal data or illegal surveillance. Clear legal standards are required to balance technological efficiency and the protection of privacy.

Despite progress, several problems remain:

- insufficient material and technical resources;
- limited personnel;
- unclear division of responsibilities between agencies;
- incomplete legal adaptation to wartime realities.

To solve these problems, it is necessary to strengthen the administrative-legal system through reforms, increase funding for police units in de-occupied territories, and expand cooperation with international organizations. Training programs for police officers should include not only tactical skills but also communication, conflict resolution, and human rights education [4].

The National Police of Ukraine plays an essential role in rebuilding security and stability in de-occupied territories. Their mission goes beyond enforcing the law, they help communities recover from war, restore trust, and rebuild democratic values.

For this mission to succeed, the legal framework must remain clear, flexible, and consistent with international standards. Administrative improvements, psychological support, and resource allocation are key components of effectiveness.

The experience gained by police officers in de-occupied territories will become a valuable foundation for the future development of the Ukrainian law enforcement system. It shows that even in times of war, the rule of law and human dignity must remain at the center of state policy.

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IMPROVING THE TRAINING SYSTEM FOR STUDENTS OF GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Modern conditions of Ukrainian society's development are characterized by an increasing level of man-made, natural, and social threats, which have become particularly acute under martial law. Emergency situations of various nature (military actions, missile strikes, fires, destruction of critical infrastructure, chemical and biological risks) directly affect the safety of participants in the educational process, primarily students of general secondary education institutions.

Under these circumstances, the development of practical skills for safe behavior, the ability to make quick decisions, protect oneself, and provide mutual assistance during emergency situations becomes particularly important for students. At the same time, the current training system in civil protection and life safety in general secondary education institutions is often fragmented, insufficiently focused on the practical component and does not fully take into account modern risks and challenges. In this regard, the need to improve the training system for students' actions during emergency situations is becoming urgent.

Effective updating of the training system for students of general secondary education institutions in actions during emergency situations requires a comprehensive approach that should take into account the results of practice, research on educational needs and real security challenges.

Based on the analysis of survey results and existing practice of organizing civil security in schools, a set of measures aimed at modernization and improvement of the training system's effectiveness can be identified. The improvement of such a system should be based on the principles of systematic approach, practical orientation, inter-agency cooperation and psychological appropriateness.

The first strategic direction should be the creation of a unified state program on civil security, supported by more than 56% of teachers. Such a program should include modern knowledge about military risks, mine danger, man-made threats and behavioral algorithms during various emergency situations. Standardization of content will allow unifying educational approaches and ensuring equal access to quality safety education in all regions of the country through the definition of typical action algorithms, instructions, evaluation criteria, a unified list of competencies and indicators of their formation.

The second direction of improvement is strengthening the practical component. Parents and teachers unanimously identify practical training as the most deficient element. According to the survey results, 62.5% of parents want to increase the frequency of practical classes, and 67.1% of teachers consider them a key factor in improving training effectiveness. In our opinion, the effectiveness of practical training should be ensured through: regular simulation training (not one-time events); practicing scenarios such as missile strike, fire, chemical hazard, and mine threats; using simulation equipment and training mannequins; integrating first aid training; forming student response teams.

The third direction is teacher professional development. The majority of teachers, despite extensive experience, acknowledge the need to update methodological approaches and special training in civil security. Teacher training should include trainings from the State Emergency Service, a stress psychology course, first aid training, elements of crisis management and mine safety. We see the feasibility of introducing annual mandatory professional development courses for teachers; inter-agency cooperation with the State Emergency Service, National Guard of Ukraine, police, local government bodies; creating civil security educational hubs based on key schools.

The fourth direction is psychological preparation of students. Survey results indicate that children experience stress reactions during alarms, which significantly affects their ability to think and act. Therefore, programs should include trainings on emotion management; psychological exercises for stabilization; preparation for actions under stress; methodological recommendations for teachers and parents.

The fifth direction is technical support of the educational process. We believe that training effectiveness increases with the availability of equipped shelters, quality teaching aids (first aid kits, mannequins, models of dangerous objects), multimedia resources, and online platforms.

The sixth direction is digitalization of safety education. Creating mobile applications with algorithms for actions in emergency situations, interactive learning platforms, electronic shelter maps, online simulators, as well as tools for rapid information dissemination will significantly increase training effectiveness and ensure accessibility of education, enable quick content updates in response to new threats, and teach children in a format they are familiar with.

The seventh direction should be systematic interaction between school, parents and response services – the «school – parents – community» model, as child preparation will be effective only when a unified behavioral model is supported in the family. Parents, as the survey shows, actively support the need for improvement (over 90%), so they need to be integrated into the process through joint trainings and information provision.

The eighth direction of improvement is inclusiveness and gender sensitivity, which means that training in actions during emergency situations should meet the needs of different age groups, children with special educational needs, and also take into account gender risks, especially relevant during war.

In conclusion, we note that the improved model of civil safety education in general secondary education institutions should be based on a systematic approach, practicality, scientific validity, cross-sectoral cooperation and innovation, and the implementation of a comprehensive and systematic policy in the field of civil security in schools will become a prerequisite for the formation of a resilient, responsible and crisis-prepared generation capable of effective action under modern multidimensional risks.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES IN THE ZONE OF ARMED CONFLICT

The protection of constitutional human rights and freedoms is a fundamental element of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. Even under conditions of martial law or armed conflict, the state remains obligated to respect and ensure fundamental human rights in accordance with national and international legal standards.

This article examines the legal framework regulating police activities in zones of armed conflict, the role of the police in safeguarding constitutional rights, and the key challenges associated with human rights protection during wartime. Particular attention is paid to the application of international human rights and humanitarian law standards, as well as to the importance of international cooperation and accountability mechanisms in ensuring lawful police conduct.

Constitutional human rights and freedoms constitute the foundation of a democratic state and are enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and international legal instruments [3]. Armed conflict creates extraordinary conditions that complicate the implementation and protection of these rights, particularly in areas close to hostilities. Nevertheless, even during martial law, the state retains its obligation to respect non-derogable rights and to ensure lawful limitations of other rights [1].

Police activity in zones of armed conflict is regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police,” and relevant international human rights and humanitarian law. Key international instruments include the European Convention on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Geneva Conventions [4].

Under these conditions, the police act as a central institution responsible for maintaining public order, protecting civilians, and preventing human rights violations. In conflict zones, police officers are entrusted with additional functions, including the evacuation of civilians, assistance to internally displaced persons, and cooperation with military authorities. The exercise of police powers must be guided by the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, and accountability [6].

However, police practice in conflict zones faces significant challenges, including increased risks of excessive use of force, unlawful detention, and unjustified restrictions on freedom of movement [3]. Additional difficulties arise due to limited access to courts, legal aid, and oversight mechanisms, as well as psychological pressures on police officers, which may negatively affect compliance with human rights standards [7].

Effective protection against human rights violations requires strict adherence to constitutional norms, functioning oversight mechanisms, and continuous professional training of police officers in human rights and international humanitarian law. International cooperation is crucial for monitoring, accountability, and the harmonization of national police practices with international standards [3].

The protection of constitutional human rights in police activities within zones of armed conflict remains a fundamental obligation of the state. Despite extraordinary conditions, police authorities must operate strictly within the law, respecting human dignity and international legal standards. Effective protection of human rights enhances public trust in law enforcement agencies and contributes to post-conflict recovery and social reconciliation [7].

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT: TRANSFORMATION FROM PEACETIME TO MARTIAL LAW

Law enforcement is one of the main functions of the state, aimed at maintaining law and order, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, combating crime, and establishing the rule of law. In peacetime, these tasks are carried out in accordance with national legislation and international legal standards governing the work of law enforcement agencies, taking into account the principles of human rights, legality, and proportionality. However, during a period of martial law, law enforcement agencies face additional challenges, as the legal system operates under conditions that threaten national security. In such cases, certain rights may be temporarily restricted in accordance with the requirements of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights standards [6]. International standards in law enforcement are generalized models of rules and principles developed by international organizations such as the UN, the Council of Europe, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and others. They establish minimum requirements for the conduct of law enforcement officials, the organization of their work, and mechanisms for ensuring human rights. Although these standards are not always directly binding, they have a significant impact through their integration into international agreements, recommendations, and judicial practice at the international level, and serve as a benchmark for the development of national legislation and the implementation of best practices [4].

The main sources of such standards are: The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR); The UN Basic Principles on Law Enforcement, including the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (1990) and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (1979); International humanitarian law (IHL), which regulates actions in armed conflicts, including the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977; The practice of the European Court of Human Rights, which provides clarification of human rights standards in the activities of law enforcement agencies [3].

It is important that international standards are aimed not only at regulating the actions of law enforcement agencies, but also at establishing mechanisms for control, accountability, transparency, and protection of citizens in their contacts with law enforcement officials (for example, countering torture and abuse, guarantees of a fair trial, the right to defense, etc.).[3]In peacetime, international standards aim to ensure that law enforcement activities comply with general human rights principles and uphold the rule of law. The main international requirements are as follows:

1) Principle of legality: law enforcement activities must be based exclusively on existing law, which clearly establishes their powers, limitations, and accountability mechanisms.

2) Principle of proportionality: any restrictions on rights and freedoms must be justified, appropriate for achieving the objectives set by law, and minimally burdensome.

3) Prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment: physical or psychological violence, torture, or other cruel acts are unacceptable under any circumstances, even to ensure public order.

4) Regulated use of force: the use of force is only possible as a last resort, strictly within the framework of international standards. Any unlawful use of force shall entail both criminal and disciplinary liability.

5) Accountability and oversight: The activities of law enforcement officials shall be subject to external and independent oversight to ensure transparency and prevent abuse [2].

These principles are reflected in a number of UN and Council of Europe documents and in the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, such as the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. They emphasize that law enforcement agencies must act in the interests of society, protecting citizens from crime while respecting fundamental human rights in their activities. At the national level, these international standards are implemented through a system of legislative acts, regulatory documents, and judicial practice. In peacetime, this helps to align the work of law enforcement agencies with universally recognized international norms and minimizes the risks of human rights violations [5].

During martial law, the state introduces a special legal regime that differs significantly from peacetime conditions. In particular, this regime provides for significant restrictions on certain rights and freedoms in order to ensure national security. International legal norms allow for temporary restrictions on certain rights, provided that they comply with the requirements of international treaties and are proportionate to the existing threat. Thus, Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Article 15 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) give states the right, in exceptional circumstances, to lawfully restrict those rights that do not have the status of being absolutely inviolable [6].

However, in wartime, law enforcement agencies operate in accordance with international humanitarian law (IHL): actions to protect civilians, maintain law and order, and prevent mass violations must comply with both human rights standards and humanitarian law norms governing the protection of civilians in armed conflicts. Features of law enforcement activities under martial law: Expansion of law enforcement powers to respond to threats to national security (e.g., ensuring public order in the combat zone). Certain restrictions on rights and freedoms (movement, assembly, freedom of thought) are possible provided they meet strict criteria of international law (legality, proportionality, necessity). Compatibility of law enforcement measures with IHL norms on the protection of civilians in conflict zones. Increased oversight and accountability to prevent abuse under the guise of emergency powers [3].

International standards in law enforcement are an important component of the modern system of human rights protection and adherence to the principle of the rule of law. In peacetime, they define a clear framework for the work of law enforcement agencies, aimed at respecting human rights, legality, and ensuring proportionality. During martial law, these standards remain in force but are adapted to the conditions of the emergency situation, combining with the norms of international humanitarian law. At the same time, restrictions on rights are only permitted within the limits of strict necessity, proportionality, and under the supervision of international mechanisms. This approach helps to strike a balance between the state's security interests and the protection of

fundamental human rights, and also serves as a guideline for national reforms in the field of law enforcement in accordance with international obligations [6].

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THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE IN PROTECTING CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE DEOCCUPIED TERRITORIES

The de-occupation of the territories of Ukraine creates a complex legal, security and humanitarian situation in which the restoration of state sovereignty is inextricably linked to the real provision of constitutional rights and freedoms of man. In this process, the key place belongs to the National Police, which becomes the first law enforcement agency to return to the liberated territories and directly interact with the population. Its activities must be based on the principles of the rule of law, legality, respect for human dignity and the priority of rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution of Ukrain. [1].

In the deoccupied territories, the National Police primarily ensures the basic physical security of citizens, which is a necessary prerequisite for the realization of the right to life, personal integrity and security [1]. This includes the prevention of violent crimes, looting, illegal trafficking of weapons, as well as interaction with military and explosives services regarding mine danger. Without stabilizing the security situation, it is impossible to restore the normal functioning of communities, access to social services and the realization of other constitutional rights.

An important area of police work is the documentation of crimes committed during the occupation, in particular war crimes and human rights violations. According to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, one of its main tasks is to combat crime and ensure the inevitability of punishment [2]. In the deoccupied territories, this means recording evidence, interviewing victims, collecting materials for further investigation, and cooperating with investigative bodies, which contributes to the realization of citizens' right to judicial protection.

The National Police plays a special role in restoring the public’s trust in the state. People who have been under occupation for a long time have often been subjected to pressure, intimidation and violations of their rights, so the actions of the police must be as transparent, humane and lawful as possible. The Law “On the National Police” obliges the police to act exclusively on the basis, within the limits of their powers and in the manner provided for by law [2], which is key to restoring law and order and the legitimacy of state power.

In addition to purely law enforcement functions, the police contribute to the implementation of social rights of citizens in the deoccupied territories. This includes assistance in restoring documents, interaction with local self-government bodies, coordination of humanitarian aid and support for vulnerable categories of the population - children, people with disabilities, the elderly and internally displaced persons. Such actions correspond to the constitutional obligation of the state to affirm and ensure human rights and freedoms [1].

At the same time, the activities of the National Police in the deoccupied territories are accompanied by significant challenges. Among them are staff shortages, risks to the lives of police officers, destroyed infrastructure, mine danger, psychological trauma of the population and the complexity of investigating crimes in post-conflict conditions. An additional challenge is the need to respect human rights during inspections, detentions and other procedural actions regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [3].

Thus, the National Police plays a system-forming role in restoring constitutional law and order in the deoccupied territories. Its activities are crucial not only for ensuring security, but also for the real restoration of human rights, strengthening trust in the state and returning the liberated territories to the legal field of Ukraine. The effectiveness of this work depends on proper legal regulation, professional training of personnel and interdepartmental cooperation.

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SAFEGUARDING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY: LEGAL AND PRACTICAL DIMENSIONS

The protection of constitutional human rights and fundamental freedoms constitutes one of the core functions of law enforcement agencies in democratic states. The police are entrusted with maintaining public order, ensuring public safety, and preventing crime while simultaneously respecting human dignity and the rule of law. These principles are enshrined in international legal instruments and national constitutions. The importance of human rights protection becomes especially evident in conditions of armed conflict and martial law, when security threats intensify and the risk of rights violations increases.

In peacetime, police activity is regulated by constitutional norms, domestic legislation, and international human rights standards. Law enforcement officers are required to act in accordance with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, and accountability. Citizens enjoy a wide range of constitutional rights, including freedom of movement, freedom of assembly, the right to privacy, and protection from arbitrary detention [6]. In this context, the role of the police is to ensure the exercise of these rights while responding effectively to threats to public order.

Professional training and education of police officers play a central role in guaranteeing the protection of human rights. By incorporating international legal standards and ethical norms into training curricula, law enforcement agencies can prepare officers to make decisions that uphold rights even under complex or high-pressure circumstances. Courses on human rights, scenario-based exercises, and simulations of emergency situations help officers to develop critical thinking, ethical judgment, and practical skills simultaneously.

The introduction of martial law significantly transforms the legal framework of police activity. In emergency situations caused by armed aggression, the state may temporarily restrict certain rights and freedoms in order to protect national security, territorial integrity, and public safety. Such restrictions may concern freedom of movement, access to information, peaceful assemblies, or property rights. However, international law clearly establishes that any limitation of rights must be lawful, proportionate, non-discriminatory, and limited in time [1].

Technology and digital tools have become essential for police operations under martial law. The use of digital communication, data collection, and monitoring systems enhances transparency, improves coordination between departments, and allows officers to respond more quickly to threats while maintaining accountability. Proper training in these technologies is crucial to prevent misuse and ensure compliance with human rights standards.

According to the European Convention on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, even during states of emergency or war, certain rights are non-derogable [2, p.174]. These include the right to life, the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, the prohibition of slavery, and the principle of legality in criminal law. Furthermore, the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials emphasize that force may be used only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of duty [3].

The Ukrainian experience under martial law provides a vivid example of the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the police have been involved in a wide range of tasks, including evacuation of civilians, maintenance of public order in frontline and rear areas, prevention of looting, countering sabotage activities, and documentation of war crimes. These responsibilities require rapid decision-making under extreme pressure, often in conditions of limited resources and constant danger.

Psychological resilience and support mechanisms are critical for maintaining effective police performance. Continuous exposure to threats, violence, and human suffering increases the risk of burnout, post-traumatic stress disorder, and mistakes in judgment. Incorporating stress management, counseling, and peer support into training programs helps officers maintain mental stability and ensures that operational decisions remain within the bounds of law and ethics.

At the same time, the extraordinary circumstances of war create risks of excessive use of force, arbitrary restrictions, and procedural violations. Psychological stress, fatigue, and insufficient training in international humanitarian and human rights law may negatively affect police conduct [5]. This highlights the need for systematic training programs focused on human rights protection during emergencies, as well as effective mechanisms of internal and external oversight.

An important factor in ensuring respect for constitutional rights is cooperation between law enforcement agencies and civil society. International organizations and human rights institutions emphasize that transparency, accountability, and public participation are essential for building trust between the police and the population, particularly during crises [4]. Public confidence in the police is especially important under martial law, when citizens are more vulnerable and dependent on state protection.

In conclusion, the protection of constitutional human rights in police activity during peace and martial law remains a complex and dynamic challenge. The experience of Ukraine demonstrates that security and human rights should not be viewed as opposing values but as mutually reinforcing principles. Strengthening legal regulation, improving professional training, and aligning police practices with international standards are essential steps toward ensuring effective law enforcement that respects human dignity even in the most difficult circumstances.

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CHALLENGES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The system of professional training for law enforcement personnel in Ukraine is currently undergoing significant transformation driven both by state development and by the introduction of martial law. The necessity to combine preparation for service in peacetime with the performance of duties under conditions of armed aggression requires substantial adaptation of the educational process within institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other law enforcement bodies. The primary objective of such training is to prepare professionals capable of effectively ensuring public safety, safeguarding human rights and freedoms, and participating in measures aimed at strengthening national defense. The relevance of this issue lies in the need to generalize the practical experience gained during martial law and systematically integrate it into the educational process.

In peacetime, the training of law enforcement officers is grounded in the principles of legality, respect for human rights, and responsiveness to societal needs. Emphasis is placed on the development of professional, communicative, and digital competencies, as well as on clear personnel specialization. Such an approach corresponds to the standards of a democratic, rule-of-law state and promotes public trust in law enforcement institutions.

However, the introduction of martial law has revealed the necessity of expanding the traditional training system through the incorporation of military-oriented components. Under current conditions, law enforcement personnel must be prepared to operate in high-risk environments, handle firearms and protective equipment, employ special technical means, and demonstrate basic tactical skills. Particular attention has been devoted to mastering the use of unmanned aerial vehicles for surveillance, documenting the consequences of shelling, and recording criminal offenses. The integration of law enforcement and defense components into professional training has therefore become an essential prerequisite for ensuring the effective functioning of law enforcement bodies under martial law.

Scholarly approaches developed within the personnel training system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine emphasize that professional training must correspond to the real

conditions of institutional functioning and the security challenges facing the state. O. M. Bandurka argues that effective law enforcement activity is possible only through the combination of comprehensive legal training and practical skills necessary for action in crisis and emergency situations [1, p. 45-52]. According to the author, the modern law enforcement officer must be a versatile specialist capable of adapting quickly to changes in the operational environment while maintaining strict adherence to legality and professional ethics.

In peacetime, as demonstrated in academic research, the training of law enforcement officers primarily focuses on ensuring public safety, protecting human rights and freedoms, and fostering effective interaction with the population. O. M. Bandurka highlights the importance of developing managerial, communicative, and analytical competencies that enable law enforcement institutions to operate effectively within a democratic legal framework [1, p. 118-124]. This approach aligns with the concept of service-oriented policing and contributes to strengthening public confidence in law enforcement agencies.

At the same time, the onset of full-scale armed aggression necessitated a reassessment of the traditional system of law enforcement training. As noted by V. M. Plishkin and V. O. Kryvolapchuk, law enforcement bodies effectively become integral components of the security and defense sector under martial law. This transformation requires expanding the content of professional training to include tactical, special, and psychological components [2, p. 67-74]. The authors emphasize that personnel must be prepared to operate under conditions of heightened risk, armed threats, and an unstable operational environment.

These scholars further argue that the integration of military-oriented elements into the educational process does not contradict the fundamental principles of law enforcement activity. On the contrary, it enhances the overall level of professional readiness of personnel [2, p. 139-145]. The systematic generalization of practical experience acquired during martial law and its incorporation into educational programs will facilitate the preparation of specialists capable of effectively performing official duties in both peacetime and wartime contexts. Accordingly, the modern system of professional training for law enforcement personnel in Ukraine should develop on the principles of comprehensiveness, flexibility, and alignment with the state's actual security needs.

In conclusion, the professional training system for law enforcement personnel in Ukraine is undergoing profound transformation in response to changes in the security environment and the introduction of martial law. Contemporary challenges require officers not only to possess a high level of legal knowledge and a firm commitment to human rights and the rule of law, but also to demonstrate readiness to act in conditions of heightened danger, crisis, and emergency.

The analysis confirms that combining peacetime and wartime components in the professional training of law enforcement personnel constitutes an objective necessity. The generalization of practical experience gained during martial law and its integration into the educational process will enhance professional readiness, improve the effectiveness of official duties, and strengthen the role of law enforcement bodies in ensuring Ukraine's national security.

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USE OF MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES TO PREVENT ABUSE OF POWER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN PEACETIME AND WARTIME

Abuse of power by law enforcement officers (excessive use of force, corruption, discriminatory behaviour, falsification of evidence) remains one of the critical issues undermining public trust in the police. In peacetime, when there is no urgent need for wartime powers, the focus shifts to preventive mechanisms. Among these, monitoring technologies are increasingly mentioned: stationary video surveillance, body-worn cameras (BWC), and automatic video analysis systems powered by artificial intelligence (computer vision, natural language processing, behavioural predictive analytics). The purpose of this article is therefore to assess the extent to which these technologies can reduce the level of abuse in law enforcement agencies during peacetime, as well as to identify the conditions under which their implementation does not lead to new forms of human rights violations.

Overall, video surveillance and body-worn cameras (BWC) were initially introduced to increase transparency in police operations while simultaneously protecting the rights of both citizens and officers themselves. The presence of video recording often influences the behaviour of both parties during an interaction — citizens and police officers alike. This psychological effect is sometimes referred to as the "authoritative observer effect": when participants know their actions are being recorded, they are more likely to adhere to rules and avoid conflict escalation [see 5].

In the United States and the United Kingdom, artificial intelligence systems are already being tested that can analyse hundreds of hours of video footage in mere seconds and automatically detect potential violations. In Europe - articularly in France ahead of the 2024 Olympics - AI-based mass video surveillance systems were deployed, sparking intense debates over compliance with the GDPR and the EU AI Act. China provides a striking example: facial recognition technology has been integrated even into police sunglasses which scan faces in approximately 100 milliseconds, connect to forensic databases, and display a person's full history – from the first detention – directly on the lenses. At the same time, gait recognition is being tested (by the company Watrix): the system analyses thousands of movement parameters, identifies individuals at distances of up to 50 metres even when their face is hidden or turned away from the camera, and is already used in real investigations. While such tools enable police to quickly locate wanted persons, they also illustrate the boundary beyond which monitoring turns into total control [1].

Despite considerable international experience in applying video analytics in law enforcement, the integration of such systems into Ukraine's National Police faces a number of significant obstacles. Key challenges include the lack of clear and comprehensive legal regulation governing the use of video analytics tools, which creates real risks to the adequate protection of citizens' personal data. Furthermore, Ukraine has not yet developed unified standards or methodological guidelines for incorporating these technologies into the day-to-day operations of law enforcement agencies, which hinders their systematic and effective application. There is also an urgent need to substantially strengthen the technical infrastructure capable of processing massive volumes of real-time video data from surveillance cameras. Particular attention must be paid to ethical considerations: preventing potential algorithmic discrimination, ensuring transparency of system operations, and avoiding abuses related to excessive intrusion into private life [2].

Only a comprehensive resolution of these challenges will enable video analytics technologies to fully serve as tools for enhancing legality and police efficiency rather than becoming sources of new risks.

In peacetime, monitoring technologies – video surveillance, body-worn cameras, and AI tools – primarily function as instruments of internal accountability and preventive influence. The recording of officers' actions encourages greater adherence to established procedures, especially during potentially conflictual interactions with citizens. Awareness that any action may later be reviewed often deters excessive force, corrupt practices, or disrespectful behaviour. At the same time, the system makes it possible to identify not only individual violations but also systemic issues – for

instance, recurring behavioural patterns in specific units or towards certain groups of citizens — enabling targeted training and practice correction. The effectiveness of this approach in peacetime largely depends on clear camera activation rules, transparency of the analysis process, and independent oversight of the data obtained. Excessive automation or the absence of human review of flagged incidents may be perceived by officers as unfair pressure, sometimes leading to formalistic attitudes towards the equipment, sabotage, or increased internal stress. As Viktorchuk M.V. and Bagatko A.S. note in their work, "the application of artificial intelligence technologies is of significant importance both in law enforcement and in judicial activities" [3].

In wartime, the role of monitoring technologies changes substantially. They become not only a means of internal control but also a critical tool for documenting events, protecting personnel from false accusations, and preserving evidentiary material under conditions of heightened risk and intensive scrutiny. Body-worn cameras and stationary systems record actions at checkpoints, during detentions of individuals suspected of collaboration, looting, or other wartime offences, as well as interactions with civilians under curfew or during evacuations. Such recordings can serve as objective confirmation of the lawfulness of officers' actions in situations where provocation, disinformation, or manipulation attempts are particularly widespread [ibid.].

The preventive effect in wartime conditions is often amplified by high levels of public and media scrutiny, as well as by the awareness that any violation can rapidly become public knowledge and be exploited for propaganda purposes. At the same time, artificial intelligence can quickly analyse large volumes of video material, helping to detect recurring risky behavioural patterns or potential systemic shortcomings in unit performance.

However, effectiveness in wartime is significantly constrained by a number of practical factors: damage to equipment from shelling, power and communication outages, the need for instantaneous decisions without time to activate recording, and the high risk of data leakage to enemy hands or its use in disinformation campaigns. Moreover, the expanded powers of law enforcement agencies during wartime make independent oversight of monitoring systems particularly important, so that the technologies do not become a means of justifying excessive actions but remain a mechanism for ensuring legality. Thus, in peacetime monitoring technologies are most effective as a preventive and educational tool of internal accountability, while in wartime they acquire an additional protective and evidentiary role. In both contexts, their real impact depends on achieving a balance between technical capabilities, clear rules of use, data protection, and maintaining trust both in society and within law enforcement agencies themselves. Overall, the use of AI capabilities in the work of law enforcement agencies - particularly in combating crime - remains highly relevant and in demand [4].

Therefore, monitoring technologies based on video surveillance and artificial intelligence can effectively prevent abuse of power in law enforcement agencies in both peacetime and wartime. In peacetime they primarily serve as a preventive tool of internal accountability, deterring violations through the "authoritative observer effect" and helping to identify systemic problems. In wartime, they gain the additional functions of protecting personnel, objectively documenting events, and preserving evidence under high-risk conditions. For Ukraine, alignment with European standards (GDPR, AI Act), the development of ethical and technical guidelines, and public oversight are essential to ensure that these technologies strengthen trust in the police and the rule of law under any circumstances.

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ENSURING LAW AND ORDER UNDER MARTIAL LAW THROUGH THE INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE COMMUNITY

In the context of martial law, public safety and public order are undergoing significant transformations. The growing number of threats and the instability of the security situation lead to a decrease in the effectiveness of maintaining law and order [2, pp. 14–16]. Therefore, the issue of interaction between law enforcement officers and citizens, which is regarded as one of the key factors ensuring social stability and public trust in state institutions [9], becomes particularly relevant.

The main idea of this paper is that under martial law, security becomes a shared responsibility of both the state and society [8]. The public cannot remain a passive or indifferent observer; instead, it must be actively involved in the processes of maintaining law and order [1].

Ukrainian scholars emphasize that the partnership model between the police and citizens is based on the principles of openness, voluntariness, mutual assistance, and shared responsibility [3, pp. 8–10]. Such approaches to cooperation with the public are especially important and effective in wartime conditions, when public security and law and order are under constant threat [5, pp. 5–7].

Law enforcement agencies cannot be present everywhere simultaneously, whereas citizens are often the first to notice threats in their immediate environment and are able to react promptly [9]. These reactions may be both positive and negative. In particular, the dissemination of false information on social media contributes to public panic and fosters distrust toward law enforcement authorities [8]. Effective cooperation transforms security into a shared responsibility in which citizens primarily protect their own lives and rights under wartime conditions [5].

Under martial law, cooperation between the police and the community is complicated by restrictions on certain rights and freedoms [2, pp. 18–20]. Nevertheless, as highlighted in the scientific and methodological recommendations of the Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, citizen involvement in law enforcement activities contributes to strengthening social stability and increasing the level of security at the local level [7, pp. 3–6].

Ukrainian legislation establishes the legal framework for interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public [11]. The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" emphasizes the

importance of partnership between the police and the population, focusing on responsiveness to public needs and transparency in police activities [11, p. 11]. The implementation of these principles is particularly important in times of war, especially for ensuring the protection of human rights [2, pp. 21–23].

International standards also stress the significance of cooperation between the police and the community. United Nations documents indicate that community-oriented policing represents an effective tool for ensuring public security, even under crisis conditions. Without close cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the community, security forces may fail to respond to threats in a timely and appropriate manner, which can result in increased crime rates and heightened risks to the population [10, pp. 9–15].

In summary, under conditions of martial law, interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public acquires renewed and heightened importance [1]. It constitutes a necessary prerequisite for the effective provision of public safety [5, pp. 6–7]. Military challenges, increased risks (including information-related risks), and rising social tension require active citizen involvement in maintaining law and order [4]. When society is insufficiently involved or perceives that its interests are disregarded, public participation in decision-making processes remains limited, while law enforcement agencies may be unable to perform their functions effectively due to low levels of trust [3, pp. 11–12]. As a result, social tensions and conflicts may arise.

State authorities are unable to address complex challenges independently; therefore, active public support and participation are essential [8]. This means that the role of ordinary citizens is not limited to passive observation or merely receiving protection. On the contrary, their active engagement can significantly influence the overall security situation. Such engagement presupposes the establishment of open dialogue between law enforcement agencies and local communities, enabling citizens to express their concerns, suggestions, and recommendations regarding the improvement of security in their regions [9]. Moreover, this form of cooperation enhances the legitimacy of law enforcement actions and strengthens social cohesion [3, p. 13]. When communities observe that their opinions are taken into account, their sense of responsibility for collective security increases. Citizens begin to perceive themselves as responsible actors in maintaining public order, which, in turn, contributes to crime reduction and improvements in quality of life.

Therefore, the development of systematic, trust-based, and open cooperation between the police and the public should be regarded as a strategic direction for ensuring law and order, social stability, and the protection of human rights under conditions of martial law.

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ON THE ISSUE OF DETERMINING THE MOMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION

The problem of legal regulation of administrative detention occupies a special place in the system of measures to ensure proceedings in cases of administrative offenses. The relevance of this issue is due to the fact that detention is directly related to the restriction of a person's constitutional right to freedom and personal inviolability, enshrined in Article 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine. That is why determining the exact moment of the beginning of detention is of fundamental importance for ensuring the rights of the detained person and the legality of actions of authorized officials.

Constitutional guarantees of personal freedom provide that no one can be arrested or kept in custody otherwise than by a reasoned court decision and only on the grounds and in the manner prescribed by law. Part two of Article 59 of the Basic Law grants every detained person the right to legal assistance from the moment of detention, which emphasizes the importance of clearly defining this moment [1]. In accordance with the Procedure for informing Centers for free secondary legal aid, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated November 28, 2011 No. 1363, the authorized person is obliged to immediately notify of each case of detention, which also actualizes the need for its unambiguous understanding [2].

The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses remains the main normative legal act that regulates the institution of administrative detention (Articles 260-263) [3]. At the same time, the legislator does not provide a clear definition of this concept, which gives rise to various interpretations in scientific literature. Researchers propose to consider administrative detention as: a short-term measure of coercion applied to stop illegal actions and ensure proper proceedings; temporary restriction of a person's freedom of movement with possible escort to a special facility; a set of procedural actions related to keeping a person at the place of committing an offense; detention in the premises of an authorized body for carrying out procedural actions.

Analysis of doctrinal approaches reveals the absence of a unified conceptual vision of the essence of administrative detention. Some definitions contradict each other, use outdated or legislatively unestablished terminology, which complicates law enforcement practice. This situation requires turning to current legislation and its terminological apparatus.

The Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» operates with the term «detention» in the context of applying the preventive police measure «restriction of a person's movement» (Article 37). This measure is applied on the grounds, in the manner and for the time limits defined by the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses and other laws of Ukraine. Part two of Article 37 of the mentioned Law provides that restriction of movement can be carried out in the form of keeping a person in specially designated premises, while the countdown of time begins from the moment of actual detention [4].

The Instruction on the organization of activities of the duty service of bodies (units) of the National Police of Ukraine uses the term «keeping persons in rooms for detainees» (paragraph 6 of

part 7 of Section I), which covers not only the physical restriction of freedom of movement within certain premises, but also a complex of organizational measures to ensure the constitutional rights of detained persons (food, access to water, toilet, notification of location) [5].

Special attention requires the problem of the absence in current legislation of a unified approach to determining the moment of the beginning of calculating detention periods. The Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine contains the concepts of «moment of actual detention» (Articles 115, 186) and «actual detention» (Article 209). In particular, Article 209 of the CPC defines: «A person is detained from the moment when he or she is forced by force or through obedience to an order to remain near an authorized official or in premises designated by an authorized official» [6]. In contrast to this, part four of Article 507 of the Customs Code of Ukraine establishes a different approach: «the term of administrative detention is calculated from the moment of delivery of a person to the official premises of the revenue and fees body or to another premises» [7].

The most problematic is that Articles 260-263 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses do not contain clear regulation of the moment of the beginning and end of detention at all. Such a legislative gap creates legal uncertainty, which can lead to violation of the rights of detained persons and complicates the activities of authorized subjects.

In order to eliminate legislative conflicts and ensure uniformity of law enforcement, it is advisable to amend Article 263 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, establishing in it the concept of the moment of actual detention. The beginning of detention should be considered the moment of actual restriction of a person's freedom of movement, which can be carried out in two ways: first, by psychological influence on the person's consciousness through the expression of an oral order by an authorized official; second, by performing conclusive actions expressed through tactile contact, namely the use of physical force, handcuffs, and other coercive measures provided by legislation.

No less important is the problem of normative regulation of the moment of termination of administrative detention. The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses does not contain provisions regarding the grounds and procedure for releasing detained persons. Law enforcement practice has developed an approach according to which release occurs at the moment of handing over to the detained person a copy of the protocol on an administrative offense or a decision in the case, and in case of refusal to sign or receive – after certification of this fact by witnesses' signatures.

Considering that administrative detention is a coercive measure of a procedural nature that significantly restricts a person's constitutional rights, the moment of its termination also requires clear legislative establishment. Therefore, it is proposed to supplement Article 263 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses with a provision that will define the moment of release of a detained person as the moment of actual termination of restriction of their freedom of movement after completion of procedural actions for which detention was applied.

Thus, improvement of legal regulation of the moment of administrative detention by making appropriate amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses will contribute to increasing the level of guarantees of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, ensuring legal certainty and unification of law enforcement practice in the sphere of administrative-tort relations.

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PREVENTION OF OFFENSES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The purpose of this study is to analyze the activities of law enforcement agencies in preventing offenses during peacetime and under martial law, as well as to identify the specific features and transformation of their functions under extraordinary security conditions.

Law enforcement agencies of Ukraine play a key role in the system of ensuring public order, legality, and the protection of human rights and freedoms. In peacetime, their activities are focused on crime prevention, maintenance of public security, combating criminal activity, and fostering legal awareness among the population. Prevention of offenses is carried out through preventive measures, operational and investigative activities, supervision over compliance with legislation, and cooperation with local self-government bodies and the public [1].

Under martial law, the nature and scale of offenses undergo significant changes, which necessitates the adaptation of law enforcement activities. The number of crimes against the foundations of national security, acts of sabotage, collaborationism, illicit trafficking of weapons, looting, and violations of the martial law regime increases. In these conditions, law enforcement agencies strengthen preventive activities, introduce special patrol regimes, carry out filtration measures, and ensure control over compliance with restrictions established by law [2].

Of particular importance during wartime is the interaction of law enforcement agencies with the Armed Forces of Ukraine, military command bodies, and territorial defense units. Such coordination contributes to the timely detection and suppression of offenses, neutralization of threats to the internal security of the state, and protection of the civilian population. At the same time, law

enforcement agencies play a crucial role in maintaining stability and public order in rear areas, which is a necessary condition for the effective functioning of the state during war [3].

Thus, the activities of law enforcement agencies in preventing offenses are comprehensive and systemic in nature, and their effectiveness depends on the legal framework, the level of interagency cooperation, and public trust.

Prevention of offenses is one of the priority areas of activity of law enforcement agencies both in peacetime and under martial law. During armed aggression, their functions are significantly expanded and acquire a security-oriented character, which requires enhanced coordination with military structures and public authorities. Effective preventive activities of law enforcement agencies contribute to strengthening legality, public security, and the resilience of the state in the face of modern challenges.

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

Law enforcement activity is an integral component of the legal mechanism of a democratic state, aimed at ensuring public order, protecting human rights and freedoms, and combating crime. In peacetime, the primary guidelines for the activities of law enforcement agencies are international legal standards, which have a universal character and define minimum requirements for the conduct of the state and its officials in the course of law enforcement activities. These standards are formed on the basis of international treaties and agreements, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and other core instruments that establish norms of conduct for law enforcement officers and enshrine the principles of legality, proportionality, and respect for human rights [1].

One of the key aspects of international standards in the field of law enforcement is respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms in the daily activities of law enforcement bodies. Despite the fact that each state develops its own system of internal legal regulation, generally recognized international standards serve as fundamental guidelines for the formation of national legislation, procedures, and practices of the police and other law enforcement agencies. A prominent Ukrainian scholar, Doctor of Law and Professor Ihor Yosypovych Mahnovskyi, emphasizes that international human rights standards constitute one of the fundamental factors of national state-building, and that their implementation in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine is a key task of the modern reform of the law enforcement system [1].

In peacetime, international standards provide for a number of general principles. First, the activities of law enforcement agencies must be lawful and accountable, which implies strict compliance with national legislation that, in turn, implements Ukraine's international human rights obligations. Second, the use of any coercive measures against individuals must be proportional and justified [1]. This means that the use of force or restrictions on fundamental rights is permissible only within the limits prescribed by law and must not exceed what is necessary to achieve a legitimate aim in a democratic society.

International standards also establish ethical guidelines for the conduct of law enforcement officers. As noted in scholarly research, they must act without discrimination and with respect for the dignity of every individual, regardless of their status or circumstances, which is of decisive importance for public trust in the law enforcement system [1]. This includes guarantees of the prohibition of torture, cruel or inhuman treatment, unlawful detention, and violations of the presumption of innocence, which constitute fundamental criteria for the lawful activity of law enforcement agencies in peacetime.

At the same time, the conditions of martial law create fundamentally new challenges for ensuring human rights and compliance with international standards in the activities of law enforcement agencies. Martial law, as a special legal regime, is introduced in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" No. 389-VIII of May 12, 2015, as well as subordinate legal acts regulating the procedure for the introduction of such measures [2]. In this context, law enforcement agencies are granted expanded powers to ensure national security, public order, and the fulfilment of the state's defence objectives. However, international human rights standards do not lose their significance and remain a critical guideline for law enforcement activities even during wartime.

In accordance with international practice and national legislation, restrictions on rights and freedoms during martial law are imposed exclusively within the limits established by law and must be proportionate to the aim of protecting national security [2]. This means that law enforcement officers and other state authorities must act in a manner that ensures a balance between the effectiveness of responding to threats and the protection of fundamental human rights. Such a balance is a guiding principle that determines the admissibility of temporary restrictions on certain rights (for example, freedom of movement or freedom of assembly) in view of the general needs of security and defence, while strictly adhering to the minimum legal standards guaranteed by international legal instruments [2].

It is important to emphasize that international standards of law enforcement activity are not merely declarative in nature; they form the basis for the reform of national mechanisms and contribute to the development of a legal culture that upholds the rule of law and democratic principles in the functioning of the law enforcement system. In peacetime, they serve as a benchmark for reforms and for assessing the effectiveness of police and judicial bodies, while under martial law they act as a guarantee that, even under the pressure of external threats, the state remains committed to the principles of human rights.

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GENDER POLICY IN THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

Over the past decades, significant changes have been taking place in the world in understanding the idea of gender equality. Successful state policy involves establishing the value of gender equality both in society as a whole and in its various institutions in particular. This includes, first of all, preventing the gender discrimination, ensuring equal participation of women and men in making socially important decisions (primarily in the sphere of politics and in the labor market in general), ensuring the equal opportunities for women and men to combine professional and family responsibilities, preventing manifestations of gender-based violence, etc. [1].

European integration processes in our state have focused attention not only on problematic issues of transformation of various spheres of public life, but also on the need for significant restructuring of various social institutions and processes based on democratic principles without discrimination on the grounds of gender [2, p. 79].

These processes are commonly referred to as gender state policy, which in general terms is defined as «a state policy aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men» [1].

A broader definition of gender policy is provided by O.V. Binetska, who defines it as «a direction of state activity aimed at real affirmation of equal rights and ensuring equal opportunities for persons of both sexes through providing guarantees of equal participation in all spheres of public life, creating a balanced system of benefits and social protection for women and men, ensuring equal opportunities in the labor market, in the sphere of education, etc., which requires further theoretical substantiation» [3].

Modern state policy of Ukraine is aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in society, which is necessary to avoid all forms of discrimination and the realization of every individual regardless of age, sex, social or political prerequisites [4, p. 3].

Such policy is currently being implemented in all spheres of public life, including public administration bodies, as well as the security and defense sector of Ukraine, which encompasses the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the central executive bodies within its structure, including the National Police of Ukraine.

According to the Regulation on the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution No. 878 of October 28, 2015, one of the key tasks of the MIA is to ensure and strictly observe human rights. The MIA pays considerable attention to the issue of integrating gender equality into its activities, the National Guard of Ukraine and central executive bodies whose activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, since without taking into account gender equality, which is linked to the fundamental values of democracy, personal freedom, human rights and the rule of law, it is impossible to achieve success in the security sphere. The formation of the policy of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is entrusted to the Department of Monitoring Compliance with Human Rights [5].

Within the framework of implementing a comprehensive approach in forming gender policy, the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine are aimed at building institutional capacity by creating authorized units for compliance with gender equality and appointing authorized persons (coordinators) on issues of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the MIA, National Guard of Ukraine and central executive bodies whose activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

As a result of such activities in the structure of the National Police of Ukraine, the Department of Chief Inspection and Compliance with Human Rights has been designated as the authorized unit on gender equality issues, in which the Division for Monitoring Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination has been established.

In our opinion, under current conditions, the main goals of gender policy in the National Police of Ukraine should be defined as follows:

- ensuring equal access of women and men to professional activities in the police;
- forming a gender-sensitive approach to performing official duties;
- preventing and counteracting discrimination based on sex;
- creating conditions for professional growth of women in the police and their advancement to leadership positions.

Moreover, we note that police activities that promote achieving gender equality are oriented and serve the needs and interests of all people. Such activities should be carried out by a representative and authoritative police service in which there exists a culture of diversity, equality and inclusiveness. The implementation of a gender-balanced approach in the ranks of the National Police of Ukraine should be carried out without systemic barriers to full participation in professional activities regardless of sex [6].

Within the framework of research on gender policy in the National Police of Ukraine, in our opinion, special attention should be paid to the activities of the non-governmental sector, whose representatives, in close cooperation with representatives of police structures, implement gender initiatives within the framework of the general gender policy of the National Police of Ukraine.

A striking example of such activity was the creation of the Ukrainian Association of Women in Law Enforcement (UAWLE) – a public organization that unites women and men from various law enforcement agencies, whose main purpose is to implement gender equality and provide equal rights and opportunities for women and men in law enforcement agencies, chaired by Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Kateryna Pavlichenko [7].

UAWLE is: a platform for open communication and exchange of experience; capacity building for women's leadership; implementation of gender equality policy; engagement of best international practices. In its activities, the Association has defined four strategic directions:

- creating a favorable environment for women and men in law enforcement agencies;
- leadership and professional development, career growth of women in law enforcement agencies;
- mentoring for women in law enforcement agencies;
- organizational development of the Association [8].

In conclusion, it should be noted that gender policy in the National Police of Ukraine represents a systematic and purposeful activity carried out within the defined powers of police bodies and units. It is aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the professional sphere, creating a safe, inclusive and non-discriminatory environment, preventing gender-based violence, as well as integrating a gender approach into all areas of official and managerial activities in order to increase the effectiveness of implementing the law enforcement function and strengthening public trust.

In our view, effective implementation of gender policy in the National Police of Ukraine contributes not only to achieving substantive gender equality, but also to increasing the overall effectiveness of law enforcement activities, as well as the level of public trust in them. Important conditions for successful implementation of gender equality principles include institutional support, continuous professional training, systematic monitoring and constructive dialogue with representatives of civil society.

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FEATURES OF TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN PEACETIME AND MARTIAL LAW

The training of law enforcement officers is a fundamental aspect of ensuring national security, public order, and the protection of human rights, in particular employees of the National Police of Ukraine. In peacetime, it is based on the systematic development of professional competencies focused on preventive activities, crime investigation, interaction with the public, and compliance with ethical standards, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" and the regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. With the introduction of martial law on February 24, 2022 (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022, approved by Law No. 2102-IX) and its subsequent extensions, including Decree No. 40/2026 of January 2026 [1], training has been transformed to focus on tactical skills, stabilization activities in de-occupied regions, countering hybrid threats, psychological resilience, and interaction with military structures. Research and reports from 2022–2026, both Ukrainian and international, emphasize the need to adapt training programs to the conditions of war, integrate European standards, and strengthen the practical component to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement officers.

In peacetime, the training of law enforcement officers is regulated by Order No. 701 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated July 29, 2016 (as amended), which provides for

comprehensive professional development through theoretical and practical training at higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, training centers, and departments. The main emphasis is on legal aspects, communication with citizens, prevention of offences, physical and firearms training, and service ethics. This model is geared towards civilian-oriented activities, where the priority is respect for human rights and community interaction, without a significant focus on military elements.

With the start of the full-scale invasion and martial law, training has undergone significant changes. According to Presidential Decree No. 40/2026, martial law has been extended until May 2026, requiring law enforcement officers to perform additional tasks, such as protecting critical infrastructure, countering sabotage, evacuating civilians, and participating in stabilization operations. This has led to the integration of military-tactical elements into training programs. For example, an article by Shebela V. and Polivanyuk V. (2024) highlights the challenges for police officers in frontline and de-occupied areas, where extreme conditions require new approaches to tactical and firearms training. The authors emphasize that the traditional peaceful model is insufficient and propose intensifying training to take into account real combat scenarios in order to reduce risks to personnel [5, pp. 136–137].

International experience, particularly through cooperation with EUAM Ukraine and EUROGENDFOR, plays a key role in adaptation. In 2024, EUAM organized a series of Training of Trainers on Stability Policing, where 162 instructors from the National Police and National Guard acquired skills in stability policing, including restoring law and order in de-occupied territories, working with vulnerable groups, tactical medicine, and investigating war crimes. These trainings are aimed at increasing readiness for deployment in DOAT (de-occupied and adjacent territories) areas, where police face hybrid threats such as mining, sabotage, and enemy psychological operations.

Ukrainian academic works also highlight the problems. The collection "Training of Law Enforcement Officers in the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs System under Martial Law" (Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, 2023–2024) analyzes personnel losses due to a lack of tactical medicine and firearms training skills in real-world conditions. The authors recommend integrating simulation training, psychological support, and modular courses adapted to martial law to increase resilience. The study "Activities of the National Police of Ukraine During Martial Law..." (2025) highlights the transformation of the police from a purely law enforcement agency to a hybrid structure combining civil and defense functions. It proposes improving legislation on the military tasks of the police, introducing special disciplines in military and engineering training, as well as algorithms for the evacuation of civilians during shelling. In addition, emphasis is placed on European integration: Ukraine's experience can improve police practices in the EU, particularly with regard to the protection of infrastructure and personnel [2].

The psychological aspect of training has become critical. During wartime, law enforcement officers face high levels of stress, burnout, and information and psychological attacks. EUAM training includes modules on resilient leadership and peer-to-peer support, which helps maintain effectiveness [3]. In general, training in a state of war requires the unification of programs, an increase in hours for practical training, and cooperation with international partners to meet NATO and EU standards.

An analysis of sources from 2022–2026 shows the evolution of law enforcement training from a focus on civil prevention in peacetime to a hybrid model with a military-tactical bias during martial law. Key challenges include adapting to extreme conditions, integrating international experience (as in EUAM training [3]), and overcoming the shortage of resources for simulations and psychological

support. Sources emphasize the need for legislative changes to clearly delineate powers, strengthen practical training, and focus on stabilization in de-occupied regions, which contributes not only to national security but also to European integration.

In my opinion, to increase efficiency, it is worth introducing a permanent two-tier system: a basic one for peacetime with elements of military readiness and activated modules for emergencies. This will minimize chaos during the transition and ensure compatibility with European standards. In addition, investments in the digitization of training (VR simulations) and psychological rehabilitation will ensure the stability of the system in the post-war period, contributing to the restoration and modernization of law enforcement.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES IN THE ZONE OF ARMED CONFLICT: ADMINISTRATIVE-LEGAL AND HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

Ensuring constitutional human rights and freedoms under conditions of armed conflict constitutes the greatest challenge for the law enforcement system, as it requires balancing the necessity of applying strict security measures with adherence to humanistic standards enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine [1] and international conventions. In the context of full-scale armed aggression, the activities of the National Police of Ukraine have gone beyond the classical paradigm of "maintaining public order" [2], transforming into a multifunctional system of human protection in extreme conditions. According to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the individual, their life

and health are recognized as the highest social values, which in the zone of hostilities imposes on the police duties that border on military and rescue operations [1].

A distinctive feature of the legal regulation of police activities in the conflict zone lies in the legitimate restriction of certain rights (freedom of movement, inviolability of the home during stabilization measures), as provided for by Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [3].

However, as researchers emphasize, the right to life, dignity, and protection from torture are absolute and may not be restricted under any circumstances. In this context, the activities of the National Police of Ukraine acquire the characteristics of "humanitarian policing," where the key method is the prevention of civilian deaths [4]. A vivid example is the work of the special units known as the "White Angels," which carry out evacuations under extremely difficult conditions, effectively realizing the human right to life in areas where other state institutions are temporarily unable to function. Scholarly analysis confirms that such forms of activity represent a development of the administrative functions of the police, adapted to the standards of international humanitarian law.

An important element of human rights protection is the fight against war crimes and the identification of the deceased, which makes it possible to realize the relatives' right to information and the right to a fair trial in the future. The use of modern digital technologies, mobile DNA laboratories, and integrated video surveillance systems enables the police to effectively document human rights violations committed by occupying forces, which is critically important for international justice. At the same time, the internal transformation of the National Police of Ukraine, in particular the creation of the Joint Assault Brigade "Liut," demonstrates the state's readiness to defend the constitutional order directly on the line of contact, combining combat missions with strict observance of the rights of prisoners of war and civilians in the area of operations. This correlates with the experience of NATO countries in the field of civil-military cooperation (CIMIC), where the police act as mediators between the armed forces and the community.

Special scholarly attention should be paid to the protection of children's rights, as children constitute the most vulnerable category in conflict zones. The police not only perform functions of physical protection and evacuation but also participate in counteracting the deportation and illegal transfer of minors [5]. The implementation of mechanisms for the compulsory evacuation of children from areas of active hostilities is a complex legal process in which the child's right to life is prioritized over certain parental rights to upbringing in a chosen place, which is consistent with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the "best interests of the child" [6]. At the same time, preventive police activities should be based on methods of persuasion and psychological support, minimizing the traumatization of civilians [5, 7].

In conclusion, the paradigm of protecting constitutional rights in police activities in the zone of armed conflict should shift toward inclusivity and barrier-free access – not only physical, but also legal and informational. A police officer in a conflict zone becomes a guarantor of the constitutional order, whose performance is assessed not by the number of reports filed, but by the number of lives saved and the level of trust of the population caught in the epicentre of war. Further improvement of legislation should be aimed at clearly detailing police powers in de-occupied and frontline territories in order to ensure the continuity of human rights protection from the moment of liberation of the territory to the full restoration of law and order.

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DETENTION OF A PERSON BY POLICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROCEDURAL GUARANTEES

Martial law in Ukraine necessitates the strengthening of security measures and the expansion of the powers of law enforcement agencies. At the same time, even in the conditions of an armed conflict, the state is obliged to ensure the observance of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Of particular importance in this context is the institution of detention, as it is directly related to the restriction of the right to liberty and personal integrity.

In accordance with Article 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine, every person has the right to liberty and personal inviolability, and detention is possible only on the grounds and in the manner prescribed by law [1]. Even the introduction of martial law does not abolish constitutional guarantees but only allows for the temporary restriction of certain rights, provided that the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality are observed [2].

The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine defines detention as a temporary preventive measure applied in cases expressly provided for by law, for the purpose of terminating a criminal offense, establishing a person's identity, or ensuring the proper conduct of criminal proceedings [3]. In peacetime, the grounds for detention are clearly regulated; however, under martial law, law enforcement officers often operate in complex and dynamic circumstances, which increases the risk of human rights violations.

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" grants police officers the right to detain persons in cases of committing or being suspected of committing an offense, as well as for the purpose of preventing threats to public safety [4]. At the same time, each detention must be justified, properly documented, and carried out in compliance with procedural guarantees.

The basic rights of a detained person include the right to know the grounds for detention, the right to legal assistance, the right to notify close relatives or other persons of the detention, the right to medical care, and the right to challenge unlawful actions of law enforcement officers [3]. The conditions of martial law cannot serve as a basis for ignoring these guarantees, as their non-

observance leads to violations of fair trial standards. At the same time, violations of the rights of a detained person by law enforcement authorities give rise to civil-law consequences, in particular the right to compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage caused by unlawful restriction of liberty, in accordance with Article 23 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, which confirms the important role of civil law in the mechanism of protection of human rights under martial law.

Particular attention should be paid to scholarly approaches to determining the moment and types of detention in criminal proceedings. Thus, legal doctrine substantiates the division of detention into factual and procedural, where factual detention is understood as the moment of the actual restriction of a person's freedom, and procedural detention as the formalization of detention by drawing up a relevant protocol by an authorized official [4, p.532]. This approach is of significant practical importance, since procedural time limits must be calculated and the rights of the detained person must be ensured from the moment of factual detention. In the absence of, or incorrect indication of, the time of detention in the protocol, the actual moment of restriction of liberty may be established on the basis of the detainee's explanations, police officers' reports, as well as through to the relevant police units [4, p.533]. This approach is aimed at preventing the artificial extension of the period of detention without proper judicial control and serves as an additional guarantee of the right to liberty and personal inviolability under martial law.

The general period of detention without a court order may not exceed 72 hours, and the person must be immediately brought before a court to verify the lawfulness of the restriction of liberty [3]. In practice, during martial law, difficulties arise in observing these time limits due to limited operation of courts, logistical problems, and risks to life and safety, which necessitates clear legal regulation and effective control.

It is also important to comply with international human rights standards. The European Convention on Human Rights provides that any deprivation of liberty must be lawful, necessary, and proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued. Even under a state of emergency or martial law, the state is not relieved of its obligation to guarantee minimum standards of human rights protection.

A pressing problem is the insufficient legal awareness of citizens regarding their rights during detention, as well as the abuse of powers by some police officers. This necessitates strengthening internal control, improving professional training of law enforcement personnel, and developing mechanisms of public oversight.

Thus, the detention of a person by the police under martial law is a complex legal institution that requires a balance between the interests of national security and the protection of human rights. Ensuring procedural guarantees, compliance with the rule of law, and the implementation of international standards are key conditions for the legitimacy of law enforcement activities during an armed conflict.

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COUNTERING OFFENSES DURING AN ENERGY COLLAPSE: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE KYIV REGION POLICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The military aggression of the terrorist state - russian federation - against Ukraine has resulted in systematic strikes on critical energy infrastructure facilities, leading to large-scale and prolonged power outages across the country. The consequences of the energy collapse were particularly acute in the city of Kyiv and the Kyiv region, where high population density, the concentration of strategically important facilities, and intensive traffic flows significantly complicate the maintenance of public order during blackouts. Throughout 2025 and early 2026, these challenges highlighted the issue of countering offenses and determined new approaches to organizing the activities of the National Police of Ukraine under martial law.

The absence of electricity providing directly affects the level of criminogenic risks, as the operation of video surveillance systems, traffic lights, and communication networks is disrupted, while social tension and psychological stress among the population increase. Under such conditions, law enforcement agencies are forced to operate in a state of heightened readiness, ensuring not only the protection of public order but also providing assistance to citizens. The experience of the Kyiv region police demonstrates that one of the key tools for countering offenses during energy crises has been intensified territorial patrolling. [1;4] During periods of large-scale blackouts, additional forces were deployed, including officers from main and district police departments, personnel of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, as well as cadets studying at higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which train future law enforcement officers and rescuers. This approach made it possible to respond promptly to citizens' reports, prevent criminal and administrative violations of public order, and maintain a sense of security among the population. [3]

Ensuring proper communication with the public is of particular importance during electric power outages. The police of Kyiv and the Kyiv region adapted their activities to the new realities by using alternative channels to inform the population. In particular, in the absence of electricity providing and disruptions in mobile communication, police officers used loudspeakers to relay air raid warnings and convey important safety information to citizens. [2] This practice helped minimize risks to life and health and prevent panic among the population.

An important element of countering offenses during the energy collapse was the coordination of police actions with other actors of the security and defense sector, in particular units of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and medical services. Joint actions make it possible to respond quickly to emergencies, provide assistance to victims, document the consequences of enemy attacks, and ensure a comprehensive approach to protecting the population. [3;4] A special role in this process is played by the so-called "Points of Invincibility" deployed in the city of Kyiv and the Kyiv region, where police officers, together with other services, ensure citizens' access to information, warmth, opportunities to charge communication devices, and receive primary assistance. [2;3]

An equally significant aspect of law enforcement activity during blackouts is preventive work. Police officers actively interact with the population, explain rules of conduct during prolonged electric power outages, warn about possible threats, and advise on ways to avoid them. Such communication contributes to the formation of trust between the police and the public, which is a critical factor in effectively countering offenses under martial law. It is cooperation with citizens that enables the timely identification of potential risks and responses at the stage of their emergence.

This practice also has demonstrated the need for specialized training of police officers to operate under emergency conditions. Training activities aimed at practicing response algorithms during blackouts, traffic management in the absence of traffic lights, communication with the population in crisis situations, and actions under combat threats have become an important component of professional law enforcement activity. Such training increases the level of readiness of personnel to perform official duties in complex and unpredictable conditions, which directly affects the effectiveness of countering offenses.

Thus, the work of the Kyiv region police in crisis conditions indicates that countering offenses during an energy collapse in wartime is possible only through a comprehensive approach that combines intensified patrolling, effective interagency cooperation, active communication with the public, and proper training of police personnel. The implementation of these measures makes it possible to minimize the negative consequences of blackouts, ensure public safety, and maintain the stability of law and order even under extremely challenging conditions of martial law.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL LIMITS OF LIMITATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICE MEASURES IN CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

The introduction of a legal regime of martial law in Ukraine, caused by the full-scale armed aggression of russia, changed the stable balance between ensuring public security and protecting individual human rights and freedoms. The National Police of Ukraine, as one of the key bodies of the security sector, has received significantly expanded powers, in particular regarding document checks, inspection of things, vehicles and housing, as well as counter-sabotage and filtering measures. At the same time, such a concentration of powers, although forced, inevitably creates risks of excessive restriction of the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens [1].

The relevance of the topic lies in the urgent need for a clear legal distinction between permissible and excessive restrictions on human rights when implementing police measures. The lack of uniform criteria and clear methodological recommendations creates space for violations on the one hand, and legal uncertainty for the police themselves on the other. This undermines trust in law enforcement agencies and the foundations of the rule of law even in wartime conditions. The purpose of the study is to conduct an analysis of constitutional guarantees of human rights in conditions of martial law and to determine clear criteria for the legality of the use of police measures that limit these rights.

Determining the legal limits of police activity under martial law requires an analysis of the restrictions established by the Constitution of Ukraine: inviolable and conditionally restrictable rights.

There are inviolable constitutional rights specified in Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine. This norm establishes a list of rights and freedoms that cannot be limited under any circumstances,

even under conditions of war or emergency. These include the right to life, the right to respect for dignity, the right to liberty and security of person (in terms of protection against arbitrary arrest), and the guarantees of the presumption of innocence and the right to defence [2]. For a police officer, this means that no necessity can justify torture, inhuman treatment or arbitrary deprivation of life. These rights form the basis of a person's legal status and are the limit for any coercive measures. Any act by a police officer that infringes on these rights is unlawful and entails liability. Situational boundaries, which include rights that can be temporarily limited to achieve a goal in a war environment, are where the largest number of practical problems arise. We are talking about such rights as freedom of movement (establishment of checkpoints, restrictions on entry or exit), inviolability of housing (possibility of inspection without a court decision in urgent cases), secrecy of correspondence and telephone conversations (verification of phone contents), as well as the right to peaceful assembly. But the mere fact of allowing these rights to be restricted does not mean that the police are given permission to take any action. The key criterion for the legality of the intervention here is the general legal principle of proportionality (coherence). This principle, although not detailed in the legislation on the police, is part of the rule of law and requires that any restriction meet three criteria: 1) Legality – the interference must be expressly provided for by the laws of Ukraine (such as the Law "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" and the Law "On the National Police");

2) Legitimate aim – the measure must pursue the objective of protecting national security, public order, or countering subversive and intelligence activities;

3) Necessity and proportionality – the measure must be strictly necessary and the least intrusive means of achieving the legitimate aim; if the security problem can be solved without inspecting personal belongings, such inspection will be excessive, if the stop of the vehicle has no grounds, except for the subjective desire of the police officer, it will be disproportionate), which is the most important point, since although the minimum necessity is explained by the application of minimum actions to solve the problem, but in practice the question may arise whether, for example, stopping each vehicle at a roadblock was really necessary to detect DRG, or whether the same goal could only be achieved by checking the vehicle by orientation or certain characteristics [3].

We should also mention the international standard, Ukraine has exercised its right to derogate from certain obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights (Article 15 of the ECHR). However, as evidenced by the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, even such a derogation does not release the state from the obligation to prove that the measures taken were " strictly necessary" in response to the existing threats [4].

The foregoing analysis allows us to conclude that expanding the powers of the National Police of Ukraine in conditions of martial law does not mean giving it unlimited discretion in the field of interference in human rights and freedoms. Such powers have clearly defined constitutional and legal boundaries, defined, on the one hand, by a list of rights and freedoms, which, according to Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine, are not subject to restriction under any circumstances, and on the other hand, by the general legal principle of proportionality as a component of the rule of law. It is this principle that imposes on the subjects of authority the duty to prove the legality, legitimacy of purpose and objective necessity of each specific police measure restricting human rights. In practical terms, ensuring a proper balance between national security imperatives and preserving the real, rather than declarative, nature of constitutional guarantees of individual rights and freedoms remains a key challenge. Failure to fulfil this task creates risks of forming practices of arbitrary law enforcement, undermining trust in law enforcement agencies and deviating from the principles of the rule of law even under conditions of armed conflict. In this regard, the need to develop and implement unified guidelines for police officers on criteria for the legality of the use of coercive measures in conditions of martial law, as well as to strengthen the educational and practical training of cadets and active police officers by introducing specialized training aimed at forming skills in assessing the constitutional limits of the restriction of human rights in conditions of war, seems justified.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARTS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Human rights and freedoms have traditionally been the focus of international law and national legal systems of democratic states. A special place among them is occupied by personal (natural) human rights, which are recognized as belonging to a person from birth and do not depend on the will of the state. After World War II, interest in the issue of human rights increased significantly, which led to the formation of a system of universal and regional international legal acts in this area. In modern conditions, most legal scholars note the loss of the ability of national states to consider human rights as an object of exclusively internal competence [1, p. 380].

The dominance of international norms and principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Covenants of 1966 and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 over national legal norms in the field of human rights and freedoms is a generally recognized fact [1, p. 380; 2].

In conditions of martial law, the issue of implementing international human rights standards in the activities of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine becomes particularly relevant, since these agencies are endowed with broad powers to use coercion and force.

International human rights law has formed a system of standards binding on democratic states, covering not only the content of rights and freedoms, but also the mechanisms for their enforcement. Of particular importance for the activities of law enforcement agencies are the provisions of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the practice of the European Court of Human Rights [2].

An important international act of a recommendatory nature is the European Code of Police Ethics, which defines the protection and observance of human rights as one of the main objectives of police activity [3].

Among all natural rights, the key place is occupied by the right to life – a fundamental human right, without which all other rights lose their meaning. In scientific doctrine, the right to life is

considered not only as a prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of life, but also as the right to a dignified human existence, which includes a number of related rights and freedoms [4, p. 286].

The European Convention on Human Rights defines an exhaustive list of cases in which the use of force by law enforcement agencies may lead to the deprivation of life, in particular to protect a person from unlawful violence or during lawful actions to ensure public order [1, p. 380; 2].

Ukraine, having ratified the main international treaties in the field of human rights, has undertaken to ensure their implementation in the domestic legal order. The Constitution of Ukraine proclaims the life, dignity and security of a person as the highest social value and determines the direction of the state's activities through guaranteeing human rights and freedoms [5].

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" establishes the obligation of the police to ensure compliance with human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine and international treaties [1, p. 382; 6].

Martial law significantly complicates the activities of law enforcement agencies and expands the range of situations in which police coercion may be used. The period between the actual capture of a person and his or her procedural detention, the procedure for which is regulated by the norms of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [1, p.384], is particularly vulnerable from the point of view of human rights.

International standards categorically prohibit torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under any circumstances, including when combating serious crimes and terrorism [3]. This prohibition is also implemented in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

At the same time, the practice of law enforcement agencies, including those recorded in high-profile international cases, indicates the danger of violating the right to life and human dignity in the event of inadequate professional training and control over the use of force [1, p. 382].

The implementation of international human rights standards in the activities of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine is a necessary condition for preserving the democratic principles of the state even under martial law. The right to life must remain an absolute value and a key guideline for police activities.

Further improvement of national legislation taking into account international standards, in particular by strengthening the professional training of law enforcement officers and clear regulatory regulation of the use of coercion, will contribute to increasing the efficiency of law enforcement agencies and public trust in them.

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INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC IN MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The issue of maintaining public order and protecting constitutional freedoms is relevant to any democratic state, especially during periods of social change and security challenges. For Ukraine, this issue has acquired special significance due to the need to ensure internal stability while responding to the consequences of armed aggression and the introduction of martial law. In such circumstances, the effectiveness of law enforcement activity depends not only on formal legal mechanisms but also on the level of cooperation and mutual understanding between law enforcement agencies and the public.

Interaction between law enforcement agencies and society is an important part of modern policing, as it helps to build public trust, prevent offenses, and ensure compliance with legal requirements. The experience of recent years demonstrates that without public support and involvement, even expanded powers of law enforcement bodies may prove insufficient or ineffective.

In peacetime, interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public is based mainly on the principles of partnership, openness, and prevention. Ukrainian legislation defines the police as a body that serves society and acts in the interests of individuals and communities [1]. In practice, such interaction is carried out through cooperation with local self-government bodies, public associations, educational institutions, and volunteer initiatives. Advisory councils, joint preventive programs, and regular communication with residents at the local level contribute to a better understanding of public needs and security risks.

An important element of this interaction is the preventive focus of police activity. Timely exchange of information with citizens, involvement of the public in identifying problem areas, and the use of modern communication technologies allow law enforcement agencies to respond more effectively to threats to public order. As a result, cooperation with the public not only facilitates crime prevention but also reduces social tension and increases the legitimacy of police actions.

Under martial law, the nature of interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public changes. Law enforcement bodies are entrusted with additional powers aimed at ensuring national security, countering sabotage, and maintaining public order in conditions of increased danger. At the same time, certain constitutional rights and freedoms may be temporarily restricted in accordance with national legislation. However, international legal standards emphasize that such restrictions must be lawful, necessary, and proportionate to the existing threats [2].

In these conditions, interaction with the public acquires a more coordinated and security-oriented character. Effective communication with the population regarding existing restrictions, safety rules, and the actions of law enforcement agencies becomes essential. Cooperation with volunteer movements, territorial defense units, and local communities allows law enforcement bodies to obtain relevant information promptly and to prevent offenses related to public disorder, looting, or disinformation. Such cooperation contributes to maintaining social stability even under extraordinary conditions.

At the same time, martial law creates additional risks for the deterioration of trust between law enforcement agencies and the public. The expansion of coercive powers, restrictions on freedom of movement, and intensified control measures may be perceived negatively by society if they are not accompanied by proper justification and transparency. Excessive use of force or insufficient communication can undermine cooperation and provoke social tension.

For this reason, maintaining dialogue with society and ensuring accountability of law enforcement agencies remain important even in wartime conditions [3]. Public explanations of legal grounds for restrictions, respectful treatment of citizens, and adherence to the principles of the rule of law help preserve public trust and support. In this context, interaction with the public should be regarded not as a secondary task but as an integral component of effective law enforcement activity under martial law.

In conclusion, interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public should be considered a continuous and adaptive process that depends on the legal regime in force. Both in peacetime and under martial law, cooperation based on trust, legality, and respect for human rights is a necessary condition for ensuring public order and protecting constitutional freedoms. Strengthening institutional mechanisms of public participation, improving communication strategies, and following international human rights standards contribute to more effective law enforcement activity and help society remain resilient in times of crisis.

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PREVENTION OF OFFENSES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The prevention of offenses is one of the core functions of law enforcement agencies in a democratic state. Preventive activity aims not only to reduce crime rates but also to protect human rights, maintain public order, and ensure social stability. International standards emphasize that effective prevention is an essential component of democratic policing and good governance [1].

In peacetime, law enforcement agencies primarily focus on preventive measures that are social-oriented and community-based. These measures include community policing, legal education

of the population, cooperation with local authorities, early identification of criminogenic factors, and preventive supervision of persons at risk [2]. Analytical methods, crime statistics, and social research are actively used to predict and prevent offenses before they occur. In this context, legality, transparency, accountability, and respect for human rights remain fundamental principles of law enforcement activity [2, p. 18].

An important element of offense prevention in peacetime is partnership between law enforcement agencies and society. Public trust significantly increases the effectiveness of preventive measures, as citizens are more willing to cooperate with the police, provide information, and comply with legal requirements [4]. Preventive work also covers such areas as combating corruption, domestic violence, juvenile delinquency, and cybercrime, which pose serious threats to modern society [5].

Under martial law, the nature of preventive activity changes substantially due to increased threats to national security. The state may face acts of sabotage, espionage, illegal arms trafficking, collaboration with the enemy, and other war-related offenses. In such conditions, law enforcement agencies are granted expanded powers to ensure public order, internal security, and defense capability [3].

During martial law, preventive activity is carried out in close cooperation with the armed forces, intelligence services, and other security institutions. It includes enhanced control over public order, movement of persons, protection of critical infrastructure, and prevention of crimes related to wartime conditions. Despite the necessity of stricter measures, law enforcement agencies must continue to adhere to the principles of legality, proportionality, and respect for fundamental human rights, avoiding unjustified restrictions and abuses of power [1, p. 45].

In conclusion, the prevention of offenses by law enforcement agencies is a flexible and dynamic process that depends on the security situation in the state. In peacetime, prevention is mainly based on cooperation, trust, and social approaches, while under martial law it is focused on ensuring security and counteracting extraordinary threats. However, in both situations, effective prevention requires professionalism, adherence to the rule of law, and respect for human dignity [2].

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FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN PEACETIME AND WARTIME

Professional language training is an integral component of the overall professional competence of law enforcement officers, as it directly influences the effectiveness of communication,

decision-making, and the lawful exercise of authority. In both peacetime and wartime, language serves not only as a tool of interaction but also as an instrument of command, coordination, legal regulation, and psychological influence. However, the content, priorities, methods, and expected outcomes of professional language training differ significantly depending on the security environment in which law enforcement agencies operate. In peacetime, professional language training is primarily oriented toward ensuring lawful, precise, and ethically sound communication in routine policing activities. The main objective is the formation of stable linguistic competencies that allow officers to perform their duties in accordance with legal norms, human rights standards, and principles of democratic policing. Language training in this context emphasizes mastery of legal terminology, administrative and procedural discourse, and standardized forms of official documentation.

A key feature of peacetime language training is its focus on normative accuracy and legal clarity. Law enforcement officers must be able to correctly interpret and use statutory language, draft procedural documents, reports, protocols, and official correspondence without ambiguity or semantic distortion. Errors in language use may lead to misinterpretation of legal norms, procedural violations, or infringement of citizens' rights, which makes linguistic precision a critical professional requirement [1, p. 100].

Another important aspect is communicative competence in public interaction. Officers are trained to conduct interviews, interrogations, preventive conversations, and conflict-resolution dialogues using clear, neutral, and respectful language. Considerable attention is paid to communicative ethics, politeness strategies, avoidance of discriminatory or aggressive speech, and the ability to explain legal requirements to civilians in accessible language. In multilingual and multicultural environments, language training may also include elements of intercultural communication and basic foreign language skills, especially for cooperation with international partners or interaction with foreign citizens.

Methodologically, peacetime language training relies on systematic instruction, classroom learning, legal text analysis, role-playing of standard professional situations, and assessment of written and oral language proficiency. The training process is relatively stable, planned, and aligned with long-term educational standards.

Wartime fundamentally transforms the functional role of language in law enforcement activity and, consequently, the priorities of professional language training. Under conditions of armed conflict, martial law, or hybrid threats, language becomes a tool of operational coordination, rapid decision-making, crisis communication, and psychological resilience. The primary objective shifts from formal linguistic correctness to functional efficiency, clarity, and immediacy. One of the defining features of wartime language training is the emphasis on command and operational communication. Law enforcement officers must quickly understand and transmit orders, situational reports, warnings, and intelligence information under conditions of stress, limited time, and heightened risk. This requires training in concise, standardized operational language, use of codes, abbreviations, and situational terminology that minimizes misunderstanding and information loss [2, p. 198].

Wartime language training also prioritizes communication in extreme and high-stress situations. Officers are trained to interact with civilians during evacuations, checkpoints, curfews, and emergency responses, often dealing with panic, aggression, trauma, or misinformation. Linguistic training therefore incorporates elements of crisis communication, de-escalation strategies, persuasive and calming speech patterns, and psychological aspects of verbal influence. Another significant feature is the increased importance of information security and counter-propaganda language skills. In modern conflicts, law enforcement officers face information warfare, disinformation campaigns, and hostile narratives. Language training includes the ability to recognize manipulative discourse, avoid unintentional dissemination of sensitive information, and communicate official positions accurately and responsibly, particularly in interaction with media and through digital platforms.

Additionally, wartime conditions intensify the need for foreign language competence, especially in cooperation with international military, humanitarian, and law enforcement structures. Officers may require operational knowledge of foreign languages for joint missions, coordination

with international organizations, and handling documentation related to international humanitarian law. From a methodological perspective, wartime language training is characterized by flexibility, simulation-based learning, scenario modeling, and integration with tactical and operational training. Instruction often occurs in compressed formats, with a focus on practical application rather than theoretical depth, reflecting the urgent and dynamic nature of wartime tasks [4, p. 145].

Comparing peacetime and wartime professional language training reveals both continuity and transformation. In peacetime, language training is predominantly normative, preventive, and educational, aimed at long-term professional development and legal compliance. In wartime, it becomes adaptive, operational, and survival-oriented, focusing on immediate effectiveness and resilience. Despite these differences, a common foundation remains: professional language competence is inseparable from legal culture, professional ethics, and the legitimacy of law enforcement activity. Wartime does not eliminate the need for lawful and respectful communication but rather intensifies the consequences of linguistic errors. Therefore, effective language training systems should integrate peacetime and wartime components, ensuring continuity while allowing rapid adaptation to security challenges [3, p. 6].

Professional language training of law enforcement officers is a dynamic and context-dependent process that reflects the broader socio-political and security environment. In peacetime, it serves as a guarantee of legality, transparency, and trust between law enforcement agencies and society. In wartime, it becomes a critical factor of operational effectiveness, public safety, and information security. The development of integrated language training models that combine legal precision, communicative ethics, crisis communication, and operational efficiency is essential for strengthening the professional readiness of law enforcement officers, particularly in states experiencing prolonged security threats, such as those faced by the National Police of Ukraine.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PUBLIC COOPERATION IN MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER IN PEACETIME AND MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS

Law enforcement agencies of Ukraine play a fundamental role in protecting the constitutional order, public safety, and the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. Their activities are aimed at preventing crime, maintaining public order, and ensuring the rule of law [1, Art. 3]. In peacetime, the primary goal of law enforcement agencies is to protect citizens' rights and freedoms [1, Art. 27], maintain constitutional order [1, Art. 8], and actively cooperate with the public. They conduct

preventive activities, carry out public awareness campaigns, and ensure citizen participation in decision-making through public councils and consultations. Cooperation with the public through councils, community policing programs, and preventive initiatives increases the effectiveness of public order measures, strengthens trust in law enforcement agencies, and creates conditions for more transparent and accountable fulfillment of duties. In addition, such engagement helps identify potential conflicts at an early stage and prevents violations of public order without the use of coercive measures.

Under martial law conditions, the scope of law enforcement activities expands significantly. Agencies perform tasks related to the protection of state security, ensuring compliance with martial law regulations, and coordinating actions with the Armed Forces of Ukraine. At the same time, law enforcement ensures the protection of citizens' constitutional rights, including the right to life and freedom [1, Art. 27], personal inviolability [1, Art. 29], and social protection [1, Art. 46]. In addition, they monitor compliance with established restrictions, organize patrols, ensure the safe functioning of critical infrastructure, and respond promptly to emergencies. A crucial aspect of their work is maintaining stability in local communities, coordinating with local governments and volunteer organizations, and creating conditions to minimize risks for civilians. Law enforcement operations in these circumstances require a high level of professional training, psychological resilience, and the ability to make effective decisions quickly under conditions of uncertainty and risk.

Public cooperation is an integral component of effective law enforcement. In peacetime, this is implemented through public councils, information campaigns, preventive programs, and other forms of citizen engagement. Such measures increase transparency, strengthen accountability, and enhance public confidence in law enforcement agencies. During wartime, the public helps promptly identify threats, report security violations, and coordinate joint actions with law enforcement agencies, which improves operational response and the effectiveness of law enforcement measures. Law enforcement agencies adhere to the principles of legality, proportionality, and humanity in performing their duties both in peacetime and wartime [1, Art. 8]. Compliance with these principles ensures a balance between state security and human rights. Personnel training in human rights, gender equality, and interaction with vulnerable groups increases the effectiveness of law enforcement activities. The legal framework governing law enforcement agencies includes the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2, Art. 2], the Law "On Military Duty and Military Service" [4, Art. 3], and the Law "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [4, Art. 5]. During martial law, the application of special provisions allows coordination with other security structures and state authorities to maintain stability and public safety. High effectiveness of law enforcement agencies is impossible without active public support. Joint actions between authorities and citizens enable timely responses to violations of public order, increase the legitimacy of law enforcement, and foster citizens' sense of security and responsibility for law compliance. Active public engagement provides the foundation for stability, social cohesion, and the protection of the constitutional order.

In conclusion, law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in protecting public order and constitutional freedoms under both peacetime and martial law. Their activities ensure a balance between state security and human rights. Active cooperation with the public increases law enforcement efficiency and contributes to the development of a transparent and accountable public order system. Strengthening partnerships between law enforcement agencies and citizens is essential to maintain stability, public order, and constitutional freedoms under any circumstances.

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THE BALANCE BETWEEN NATIONAL SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

In the context of russia's full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine, the challenge of maintaining a balance between national security and the observance of human and civil rights and freedoms has become particularly acute. The imposition of martial law is a necessary legal regime that provides for the possibility of temporary restrictions on certain constitutional rights and freedoms to protect the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Constitution of Ukraine defines the human being, his/her life, and dignity as the highest social value, while simultaneously allowing for the restriction of certain rights under conditions of martial or emergency law [1]. During the period of martial law, temporary restrictions are permitted on rights such as: freedom of movement (travel restrictions, imposition of curfews, and exclusion zones in combat areas); the right to the privacy of correspondence and communications (due to the needs of intelligence, security, and counter-intelligence measures); freedom of peaceful assembly, speech, and the press (to prevent the spread of disinformation or panic); and property rights (in cases of requisition or the use of property for defense needs with subsequent compensation). At the same time, several rights are absolute in nature and cannot be restricted under any circumstances. These include: the right to life; the prohibition of torture or inhuman and degrading treatment; and the prohibition of slavery and forced labor [2, p. 209].

The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" establishes a list of measures that may be implemented by the state, including the imposition of a curfew, restrictions on freedom of movement, and increased control over the information space and the activities of political parties and non-governmental organizations. The implementation of these measures requires a clear regulatory framework and effective parliamentary and judicial oversight to prevent abuses by public authorities.

Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in ensuring the balance between security and human rights. They are tasked with implementing martial law measures while simultaneously adhering to the principles of legality, humanism, and respect for human rights. A violation of these principles may lead to a loss of public trust in state institutions and negatively impact national security as a whole.

International legal instruments, particularly the European Convention on Human Rights, allow for the possibility of a state’s derogation from certain obligations during wartime, provided under condition of official notification and adherence to the principle of proportionality [3]. Ukraine, in declaring its European vector of development, must ensure the compliance of its national legislation with these standards even in wartime.

Consequently, ensuring a balance between national security and human rights under martial law is one of the key challenges for the modern Ukrainian state. As a special legal regime, martial law allows for the temporary restriction of certain constitutional rights; however, such restrictions must be carried out exclusively on a legal basis, satisfy the principles of necessity and proportionality,

and remain consistent with international human rights standards. At the same time, the inviolability of fundamental rights that are not subject to restriction even in wartime must remain an unconditional benchmark for the activities of public authorities. Effective parliamentary and judicial oversight, along with law enforcement's adherence to the principles of legality and respect for human rights, is a guarantee against abuse and a prerequisite for maintaining public trust in the state. Thus, it is the integration of national security requirements with human rights guarantees that ensures the resilience of Ukraine's legal system and its alignment with European democratic values even under the conditions of war.

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MODERN APPROACHES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN PEACE AND WARTIME

Professional training of law enforcement officers is a key factor in ensuring public order, security, and respect for human rights in democratic societies. The quality of police education directly affects the effectiveness of law enforcement activities, public trust, and the ability of officers to act lawfully in both routine and extraordinary circumstances. In conditions of martial law, the issue of professional training becomes particularly acute due to increased security threats, psychological pressure, and the expansion of police responsibilities [1, p.284].

In peacetime, the training of law enforcement officers is primarily focused on legal education, operational skills, ethical standards, and communication with the public. Police training programs are designed to develop knowledge of national legislation, international human rights standards, and modern policing methods. Special attention is paid to conflict resolution, prevention of excessive use of force, and ensuring accountability and transparency in police activity. Such training contributes to building trust between law enforcement agencies and society [3, p.200].

However, the introduction of martial law significantly changes the professional environment in which police officers operate. Law enforcement personnel must perform their duties under conditions of armed conflict, constant risk to life, and heightened emotional stress. Their responsibilities often expand to include evacuation of civilians, cooperation with the military, counter-sabotage activities, and documentation of war crimes. These challenges require not only advanced professional skills but also psychological resilience and adaptability.

One of the most pressing issues of law enforcement training during martial law is the need to integrate international humanitarian law and human rights law into practical training modules. International legal instruments emphasize that even in wartime, law enforcement officers must respect fundamental human rights and adhere to the principles of necessity and proportionality. Therefore,

training programs should include scenario-based exercises that simulate emergency situations and enable officers to make lawful decisions under pressure.

Another important aspect is psychological training and support. Continuous exposure to violence, loss, and danger increases the risk of burnout, post-traumatic stress disorder, and professional deformation. Without proper psychological preparation and support mechanisms, the effectiveness of police work may decrease, and the likelihood of rights violations may increase. Thus, modern law enforcement training must incorporate stress management, emotional regulation, and post-crisis rehabilitation components.

Digital competencies and technological skills also play an increasingly important role in the training of law enforcement officers. During martial law, police rely on digital communication, data analysis, and documentation technologies to ensure operational efficiency and transparency. Training programs should therefore include modules on cyber security, information management, and the use of digital tools in law enforcement activities [2, p.158].

In addition, cooperation with civil society and international partners is an essential element of modern police training. Joint trainings, seminars, and exchange programs contribute to the dissemination of best practices and the alignment of national training systems with international standards [4, p.572]. Such cooperation enhances institutional capacity and supports the development of a professional culture based on respect for human rights.

Monitoring and evaluation of training effectiveness are critical for continuous improvement of police education. Regular assessments, feedback mechanisms, and certification processes ensure that officers maintain high professional standards and are prepared for the evolving challenges of both peacetime and martial law. Incorporating lessons learned from operational experiences and international best practices allows training programs to be flexible, adaptive, and evidence-based, thereby increasing their impact on public safety and human rights protection.

In conclusion, current issues of law enforcement training during peace and martial law reflect the need for a comprehensive and flexible approach to professional education. The experience of Ukraine demonstrates that effective police training must combine legal knowledge, practical skills, psychological resilience, and ethical responsibility. Improving training systems and adapting them to wartime realities is a prerequisite for ensuring public security while safeguarding constitutional rights and freedoms.

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GENDER APPROACH IN FIRES TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS: CURRENT PROBLEMS FOR UKRAINE

The formation and development of gender equality are of particular importance for modern Ukraine, in particular in the context of reforming the defense sector and bringing law enforcement training into line with democratic standards. In the context of law enforcement firearms training, this involves ensuring equal access for women and men to quality training, taking into account physiological and psychological characteristics, and overcoming stereotypes regarding the role of women in law enforcement. It is important to study and implement advanced European and international experience in gender-oriented personnel training, which will contribute to increasing the professional readiness of law enforcement officers, effective performance of official tasks and proper provision of national security, fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual.

As noted by D. A. Bodyrev, modern approaches to training police officers involve taking into account international standards and the specific features of gender aspects of professional activity [1]. This involves ensuring equal access for men and women to firearms and tactical-special training, taking into account physiological and psychological characteristics, and overcoming stereotypes regarding the role of women in law enforcement agencies, which directly increases the effectiveness of performing official tasks and strengthens citizens' trust in the police.

Ensuring equal opportunities for both sexes and taking into account gender characteristics are becoming an integral part of the training of a modern police officer. A gender approach to training allows not only to create equal conditions for professional growth, but also to increase the effectiveness of interaction with the public, contribute to the democratization of law enforcement agencies, and form a more just and professional environment within law enforcement structures [3].

At the same time, it is important to consider that gender differences exist and can affect the way in which police officers make decisions, analyze information, approach problem solving, and communicate with the public. Taking these differences into account during professional training is a key factor in increasing the effectiveness of their work and strengthening public trust in the police [4].

As V. Ya. Pokaychuk notes, today the fire training of law enforcement officers is a key component of professional training, requiring the use of modern technologies and methods capable of ensuring the effective use of weapons in conditions of constant threats and martial law in Ukraine [2]. The combination of tactical skills taking into account gender characteristics provides comprehensive training of police officers and increases their ability to quickly and appropriately respond to various challenges and circumstances.

As noted by Polyvanyuk V. D., Zhbanchyk A. V., modern approaches to conducting fire training for police officers should take into account the specifics of modern conditions, in particular martial law and personnel safety requirements, as well as integrate the principles of gender equality [5]. This includes organizing equal opportunities for men and women, adapting exercises and skills taking into account physiological and psychological characteristics, as well as overcoming stereotypes regarding the role of women in law enforcement agencies.

Thus, the integration of the implementation of a gender approach into the fire and tactical and special training of law enforcement officers not only increases the professional level of personnel, but also contributes to the formation of a fair, equal and effective law enforcement

environment. The implementation of gender principles becomes a strategic tool for increasing security, service efficiency and strengthening citizens' trust in law enforcement agencies.

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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE WORK DURING MARTIAL LAW

Police play a key role in ensuring the stability and security of society during martial law. 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].

In our opinion, 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 working 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 regulatory legal acts:

1. The Constitution of Ukraine - defines the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens that may be restricted under 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 of 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. Administrative Code of Ukraine - regulates the procedure for administrative proceedings and liability for administrative offenses, in particular during martial law [5].

6. 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].

These regulatory and legal acts provide comprehensive regulation of police activities during martial law, defining their duties, powers, and responsibilities during this difficult period.

During martial law, the police have numerous duties, expanded powers, and increased responsibilities aimed at ensuring public order, security, and stability in society. The main duties of the police are to maintain law and order, prevent and investigate crimes, protect strategic facilities, ensure the safety of the civilian population, and monitor compliance with martial law regulations, such as curfews and restrictions on freedom of movement. The police are also responsible for coordinating actions with other law enforcement agencies and military units, facilitating effective interaction and a prompt response to emergencies. The powers of the police during martial law are significantly expanded. Police officers have the right to conduct searches, detain suspects without prior court authorization, establish control over communications, regulate traffic, and implement other measures to ensure security. This also includes the ability to impose restrictions on the movement of citizens, impose curfews, and control mass gatherings to prevent potential threats. The responsibility of the police during this period is to strictly comply with the law and the rights of citizens, ensure the protection of individual rights and freedoms, and prevent abuse of their powers.

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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APPLICATION OF POLICE COERCIVE MEASURES IN CONDITIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT: CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The topic is relevant because during wartime the state is forced to expand the use of police coercive measures, yet the Constitution of Ukraine and international obligations require the preservation of fundamental human rights. The balance between security and rights is the key problem of modern times.

In conditions of martial law, the application of police coercive measures (physical force, special means, weapons) is expanded to ensure security, but is based on the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality. Constitutional guarantees of human rights (the right to life, respect for dignity) are preserved, although they may be temporarily restricted in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law.”

The Constitution of Ukraine proclaims that life, health, honor, dignity, inviolability, and security of a person are recognized as the highest social value [1]. Therefore, even during martial law the state is obliged to adhere to constitutional guarantees. The right to life (Art. 27) and dignity (Art. 28) means that a police officer may apply coercion only in cases of extreme necessity, and the prohibition of torture (Art. 28) excludes any actions aimed at humiliating a person. The Constitution also establishes that not all rights may be restricted, even in wartime, which guarantees the preservation of basic freedoms, freedom and personal inviolability (Art. 29), and

the principle of equality before the law (Art. 24). Legality and proportionality mean that restriction of rights is allowed only to the extent necessary for the performance of police tasks.

These rights are the foundation of a democratic society and cannot be completely abolished, as they protect a person from arbitrariness and excessive violence by state bodies. According to Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine, even during martial law not all rights may be restricted, which guarantees the preservation of basic freedoms and legal boundaries for the actions of the authorities. These principles ensure the balance between the necessity of defending the state and the inviolability of fundamental rights of every person [1].

Police measures are aimed at preventing offenses, but their application must strictly comply with the requirements of the law, even if these requirements are adapted to wartime conditions.

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" defines that coercive measures are an exclusive means of influence and are applied only when other methods are ineffective. They are based on the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, and minimal interference with human rights. If, as a result of coercion, a person is injured, the police officer is obliged to provide first aid and inform the leadership or prosecutor [2].

The application of police coercive measures is based on the principles of legality, meaning police actions must comply with legal norms and be strictly regulated. At the same time, the principle of necessity applies: coercion is used only when other means of influence prove ineffective. An important principle is proportionality, which requires that the scope of coercion correspond to the real threat and not exceed the limits needed to neutralize it. Finally, the principle of minimal interference with human rights means that even in cases of coercion the police must preserve the rights and freedoms of the person as much as possible, restricting them only to the extent truly necessary to achieve a legitimate aim, even under martial law.

A peculiarity of martial law is the expansion of police powers. They may use special and improvised means, employ weapons, perform control functions—maintaining public order, working at checkpoints, verifying documents, enforcing curfew, and detaining persons [3].

Such measures are necessary because these police actions allow control over the situation during wartime. Maintaining public order prevents chaos and panic among the population, checkpoints and document checks help identify saboteurs and persons posing a threat, curfew reduces the risk of crime and uncontrolled movement, and detention of offenders ensures citizens' safety. Altogether, this creates a system of protection that supports stability and public trust in the state during war.

At the same time, there are problematic aspects. High levels of stress and difficult service conditions may lead to abuse of power. Insufficient control and documentation of actions in frontline regions create risks of misconduct. Therefore, it is important to ensure professional training, clear regulation, and independent oversight of every case of coercion.

In conclusion, the application of police coercion in wartime is necessary to protect the population and maintain order. However, it must be carried out strictly within the law, with respect for constitutional guarantees of human rights. The effectiveness and legality of such actions depend on the professionalism of police officers and the existence of clear rules of control. Only by adhering to the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality can coercion remain a tool of protection rather than a violation of human rights.

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PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

In the context of Martial Law in Ukraine, the study of a foreign language by law enforcement officers is vital for practical international cooperation, joint investigations, communication with foreign partners, and work with global organizations. Recognizing this importance can motivate stakeholders to support improvements in training programs.

One of the key problems is the limited time for systematic language learning due to increased workload, combat and operational service tasks, duty shifts, and unstable work schedules. This can leave officers feeling overwhelmed and unsupported, underscoring the need for solutions that acknowledge their stress and challenges.

Another significant problem is the predominance of a theoretical approach in teaching foreign languages over a practical one, which does not always meet the real needs of law enforcement activities. To improve relevance, training should better integrate professionally oriented speech, specialized terminology, modelling of official situations, and oral communication skills that directly support operational tasks. In addition, the distance-learning format, which is often used during Martial Law, does not always provide an appropriate level of language practice and teacher-student feedback, limiting its practical application.

The lack of a single knowledge base complicates the organization of the educational process. It reduces its effectiveness, as teachers are forced to adapt the material to varying levels of preparedness, slowing the overall pace of language acquisition. Under such conditions, some students do not have time to master new material, while others do not have the opportunity to deepen their language competencies.

Another significant obstacle is the insufficient level of language practice in the professional environment. In everyday work, law enforcement officers rarely have the opportunity to apply their foreign language skills, leading to a rapid loss of those skills. The lack of a language environment and the infrequent use of professional vocabulary negatively affect the development of oral speech and the perception of a foreign language by ear [2].

The instability of the educational process, caused by air strikes, power outages, and communication outages, also has a negative impact. Frequent breaks in learning disrupt the sequence of learning language material, which is especially critical for learning a foreign language, where consistency and repetition play an important role.

In summary, overcoming the challenges of learning a foreign language for law enforcement officers under Martial Law requires a comprehensive, flexible approach to organizing language training. These difficulties can be addressed by adapting training programs to real service conditions and by focusing the educational process on the development of practical communication skills and the use of professionally oriented vocabulary. The introduction of mixed and modular forms of training, which allow combining the performance of official duties with systematic study of a foreign language even in conditions of an unstable schedule, is of great importance [3].

In addition, the creation of specialized educational and methodological materials for law enforcement officers, as well as the more active use of interactive teaching methods that simulate real service situations, will increase the effectiveness of language training. The formation of a sustainable motivation to learn a foreign language is possible provided that one is aware of its practical significance for professional activity and international interaction. Thus, improving the system of teaching foreign languages under Martial Law is an essential factor in increasing the professional competence of law enforcement officers and requires further scientific and practical development.

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE PREVENTIVE FUNCTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: FROM PEACETIME TO THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

The prevention of offenses is traditionally regarded as one of the key areas of activity of law enforcement agencies in a democratic state [4]. The preventive function is aimed not only at responding to committed offenses, but also at preventing them by eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to unlawful behavior [5]. Under the conditions of martial law, the importance of preventive activity increases, as the nature of threats to public safety, public order, and national security changes [6]. This necessitates an analysis of the evolution of the preventive function of law enforcement agencies from peacetime to the special legal regime of martial law.

In peacetime, the activities of law enforcement agencies in the field of offense prevention are based on the principles of the rule of law, legality, and respect for human rights and freedoms [4]. The main forms of preventive activity include preventive work with the population, patrolling, administrative supervision, informational measures, as well as cooperation with local self-government bodies [5].

In accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, law enforcement agencies are obliged to identify and eliminate the causes that contribute to the commission of offenses, as well as to carry out individual preventive work with persons prone to unlawful behavior [2]. In peacetime, prevention is predominantly social in orientation and is aimed at maintaining stable public order and strengthening public trust in state institutions [5].

The introduction of martial law significantly changes the conditions of functioning of the law enforcement system. New challenges arise related to armed aggression, sabotage activities, illegal arms trafficking, an increase in certain types of offenses, as well as a heightened level of social tension [6].

Under martial law, the preventive function of law enforcement agencies acquires a more stringent and security-oriented character. The scope of powers of law enforcement agencies is expanded, in particular with regard to document checks, restrictions on freedom of movement, protection of strategic facilities, and cooperation with military formations and military command authorities [1; 2]. During this period, prevention is aimed not only at preventing criminal offenses, but also at countering threats to national security [6].

The evolution of the preventive function of law enforcement agencies takes place within the framework of the current legal system. The Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that human rights and freedoms may be temporarily restricted under martial law; however, such restrictions must be lawful and proportionate [3]. The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" establishes special powers of state authorities and law enforcement agencies aimed at ensuring the security of the state and its citizens [1].

At the same time, even during martial law, preventive activities must not contradict the fundamental principles of law. Law enforcement agencies are required to maintain a balance between the need to ensure security and the protection of human rights and freedoms [4].

The analysis of the evolution of the preventive function of law enforcement agencies indicates its adaptive nature [5]. In peacetime, preventive activities are predominantly social and preventive in orientation, whereas under martial law they are transformed into a set of measures aimed at ensuring public and national security [1]. At the same time, the effectiveness of preventive activities largely depends on the professionalism of law enforcement personnel, clear legal regulation, and public trust [5].

Thus, the preventive function of law enforcement agencies is dynamic and changes depending on socio-political conditions [3]. The transition from peacetime to the conditions of martial law leads to the transformation of the forms, methods, and priorities of preventive activities [6]. The further development of the preventive function of law enforcement agencies requires scholarly reflection and improvement of legal regulation, taking into account contemporary challenges. At the same time, the key task remains the maintenance of public order in compliance with the principles of legality and respect for human rights.

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SOCIAL MEDIA AS A TOOL FOR INTERACTION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

Modern social media platforms have become an essential tool for interaction between the police and the public, providing law enforcement agencies with the ability to inform citizens promptly, shape a positive image, and engage the community in collaboration. According to Kubayenko A.V., to involve the public in crime prevention efforts, new social media tools are increasingly being utilized, and this approach holds significant potential for positive changes in the field [1, p. 84]. These platforms are employed to strengthen and develop interaction with local communities and engage the public in cooperation, as well as to disseminate information for investigation and the apprehension of offenders [1, p. 84].

International experience demonstrates the extensive use of social platforms in police work. Foreign law enforcement agencies employ social networks such as Facebook, video hosting services with social networking features such as YouTube, and actively use Twitter as a tool for information dissemination [1, pp. 84–85]. Such platforms serve as a channel of communication between the public and government authorities, forming one of the mechanisms for societal oversight of police activity [1, p. 85]. In Ukraine, the police also actively use these resources: the Ministry of Internal Affairs maintains accounts on major networks, allowing them to receive citizen inquiries and enhance transparency and accessibility of their operations [1, pp. 85–86].

Experience from foreign countries indicates that social platforms facilitate closer collaboration between the police and the community. Shnurko Ya. V. emphasizes that the positive experience of foreign countries in shaping the police image through technologies for public engagement, including social media, should encourage domestic law enforcement to establish effective cooperation with citizens [2, p. 104]. One of the ways to orient the police toward societal needs remains effective communication with mass media [2, p. 105].

In Ukraine, the police actively manage social media accounts both at the National Police level and within its structural units. The content of these accounts includes daily video reports, live broadcasts, promotional videos, and interviews, which have strengthened the image of the police as a mobile, responsive, and modern institution [2, pp. 105-106]. An essential component is responding to negative comments and addressing complex issues, thus, communication skills development should be an integral part of daily police work [2, p. 106].

Social media enables prompt information delivery, user interaction, and engagement with audiences that are difficult to reach through traditional media [2, p. 106]. The goals of such communication include humanizing the police, providing useful information to the community, collecting data from citizens, and sharing information during crisis situations [2, pp. 106-107]. In Ukraine, police use of social media aligns with key practices identified by American experts in police communications [2, p. 107].

According to Legeza Y.O., interaction through social media occurs as a form of active mutual influence, where the police simultaneously act as both the object and the subject of informational impact. Forms of interaction include:

- preparation and publication of press releases;
- development of analytical materials with police participation as experts;
- creation and dissemination of informational content of an educational, cultural, or awareness-raising nature [3, 2023, pp. 249-250].

A central aspect is the focus on building trust and partnership with the public. Implementing principles of transparency, accessibility of information regarding police activities, and constructive dialogue between the police and society contributes to the development of mutual trust.

Social media serves not only as a channel for information dissemination but also as a means for feedback, allowing citizens to monitor police work and express comments or suggestions. Thus, these platforms provide a flexible and responsive communication channel that meets the needs of contemporary society and fosters collaboration between the police and the public.

So, social media has become an effective tool for police to communicate directly with the public, share information quickly, and involve citizens in community matters. Experience from abroad and Ukraine shows that these platforms support interaction, feedback, and collaboration, helping law enforcement respond more effectively and build trust with the community.

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ACCURACY AND RESPONSIBILITY IN TRANSLATING LEGAL AND SECURITY-RELATED DOCUMENTS DURING WARTIME

In times of armed conflict, the translation of legal and security-related documents becomes not merely a linguistic exercise, but a matter of vital national importance. Precise translation is critical for legal certainty, rule of law, international cooperation, and human rights protection, especially when documents must be understood by foreign military partners, international organisations, humanitarian actors, and courts. Translators in these contexts bear a high level of professional responsibility, as even small errors can have serious legal, diplomatic, or operational consequences.

Accuracy in legal translation is essential because legal terminology and concepts often lack perfect equivalents across languages and legal systems. When translating laws, treaties, orders, or judicial decisions, the translator must ensure that the meaning, intent, and legal effect of the original text are preserved. Mistakes in terminology can result in misinterpretations of obligations, rights, and liabilities, leading to disputes or unintended breaches of law. For instance, slight variations in translating contractual terms may affect the enforceability of agreements or result in differential interpretations in international dispute resolution.

In wartime, documentation related to rules of engagement, security protocols, international humanitarian law (IHL), and military cooperation agreements requires an especially high degree of precision. Translators must be familiar not only with the languages involved but also with the specific legal and security frameworks that govern armed conflict. Inaccurate rendering of such texts can

compromise operational effectiveness or even endanger lives by creating misunderstandings about permissible conduct or legal protections.

Accuracy in translation is inseparable from the ethical responsibilities of translators. Ethical frameworks in translation stress loyalty to the source text, impartiality, confidentiality, and professional integrity. These principles are particularly salient when translating sensitive legal and security documents, which may contain classified or confidential information. Translators must uphold strict confidentiality and neutrality, avoiding any distortion or subjective interpretation of the original content [1].

A recent analytical study on translation ethics highlights that maintaining accuracy involves not only linguistic skills but also cultural sensitivity and ethical awareness. Translators must balance fidelity to the original text with the need to make the translation comprehensible and culturally appropriate for the target audience. This dual focus is especially relevant when legal concepts from one jurisdiction do not have direct equivalents in another, requiring careful explanation and contextualisation rather than literal rendering.

Furthermore, ethical practice demands impartiality and neutrality, particularly in legal contexts where bias or unintended interpretation can influence the outcomes of legal processes. Translators must resist allowing their personal beliefs or external pressures to influence their work, ensuring that translations reflect the original meaning without distortion.

The growing use of machine translation (MT) tools in professional practice has introduced new ethical questions regarding accuracy and responsibility. While MT can offer rapid initial drafts, it often fails to capture legal nuances, cultural subtleties, and context-dependent meanings. Without careful post-editing by qualified human translators, MT output can produce errors that jeopardise the legal and operational validity of documents. Ethical guidelines suggest that MT should be used only as a preliminary aid and always followed by thorough human review.

In wartime, the accelerated pace of communication and documentation increases the temptation to rely on automated tools. However, the responsibility to ensure accuracy must remain paramount, since mistranslations of legal directives, security directives, or treaty obligations could lead to severe consequences, including violations of international law or compromised safety.

Errors in legal and security translations can have serious legal, diplomatic, and human costs. Misinterpreted legal texts may lead to misapplication of laws, wrongful detention, flawed extradition procedures, or violations of human rights. In the context of international cooperation, poor translation can undermine trust between allies, obstruct justice, or create diplomatic friction.

The impact is compounded when documents affect civilian populations. For example, inaccurate translations of evacuation orders, humanitarian exemptions, or war crimes statutes can influence civilian behaviour, access to protection, and accountability mechanisms. Therefore, translators must exercise due diligence, ethical judgement, and professional competence to mitigate these risks.

Given these high stakes, translators handling legal and security material in wartime must possess specialised training. This includes knowledge of legal terminology, conflict-related jargon, and domain-specific conventions. Educational programmes should integrate ethics instruction, terminological research skills, and exposure to real-world case studies, ensuring that translators are equipped to produce precise, reliable, and ethically sound translations.

Professional development should also emphasise ongoing learning, as legal and security language evolves rapidly, especially during conflict. Codification of best practices, peer review mechanisms, and certification standards can further strengthen the quality and reliability of translations in high-stakes contexts [2].

In wartime, accuracy and responsibility in translating legal and security-related documents are not optional — they are foundational to legal order, human rights protection, and effective cooperation. Translators in these domains must adhere to rigorous ethical standards, maintain fidelity and cultural awareness, and engage with technological tools judiciously. While machine translation can assist, ultimate responsibility rests with trained human professionals whose linguistic, legal, and ethical competencies ensure that critical documents are translated with precision and integrity.

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SOME PROBLEMS OF LEGAL DELINEATION OF THE COMPETENCE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE AND MILITARY STRUCTURES IN TIMES OF WAR

During the full-scale russian-Ukrainian war, the functional profile of the National Police of Ukraine has undergone significant changes. Now, the police not only perform public order tasks, but also participate in mobilisation measures, interact with territorial recruitment and social support centres (hereinafter referred to as TRSC and SS), the military law enforcement service (hereinafter referred to as MLES), check documents, escort individuals, monitor compliance with curfew, etc. At the same time, such an expansion of powers, although justified from the point of view of national security, raises certain legal and social challenges. First of all, citizens often do not distinguish between the tasks of the above-mentioned institutions, which, in turn, leads to conflicts even in ordinary everyday situations – during patrols, document checks, responses to administrative violations, etc.

As can be seen, the phenomenon described should be classified as a jurisdictional overlap of powers, which contradicts the principle of legal certainty enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine of 28 June 1996 [1] and examined in the practice of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine (Decision №2-r/2017 of 20 December 2017 [2]). Consequently, a situation of «overlap» of powers arises, when it is difficult to unambiguously determine the subject of authoritative actions, and the legal qualification of its activities is complicated. Obviously, this phenomenon undermines the legitimacy of administrative response to a certain extent and reduces public trust in the law enforcement system as an institution of public order.

According to Part 3 of Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» dated 02.07.2015 №580-VIII [3], the level of public trust is recognised as the main criterion for the effectiveness of a public authority in the field of law enforcement. In the context of the legal regime of martial law, this aspect acquires not only sociological but also normative and evaluative significance, as it directly correlates with the principle of legitimacy of authority enshrined in the doctrine of the rule of law [4, p. 326].

We would like to note that Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» defines the scope of competence of the authority as ensuring public safety and order (clause 1, part 1, Article 2 of the Law [3]); protecting human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state (clause 2, part 1, Article 2); combating crime (para. 3 of part 1 of Article 2); providing, within

the limits defined by law, assistance to persons who, for personal, economic or social reasons or as a result of emergency situations, need such assistance (para. 4 of part 1 of Article 2). However, it should be noted that the Law does not contain a direct delegation of powers to ensure mobilisation procedures and the compulsory delivery of conscripts to military authorities. At the same time, in accordance with the amendments made by the Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Certain Issues of Military Service, Mobilisation and Military Registration» dated 11 April 2024 №3633-IX [5], Article 32 of the Law [3] was supplemented with a provision granting the National Police of Ukraine the authority to check military registration documents (Part 2 of Article 32 of the Law [3]). On the other hand, the authority of state bodies regarding mobilisation is enshrined in the Law of Ukraine «On Mobilisation Preparation and Mobilisation» dated 21 October 1993 №3543-XII [5], which directly defines the competence of the TCC and the SP.

In our opinion, the involvement of the National Police in performing functions that, by their legal nature, go beyond their competence as defined by law (the only exception being the verification of military registration documents in accordance with the requirements of the legislation on military duty) is not based on a directly applicable norm and, accordingly, constitutes a significant violation of the principle of legality defined in Article 19 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1].

At the same time, Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law» dated 12 May 2015 №389-VIII [6] provides for the possibility of involving military formations together with law enforcement agencies only by decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, enacted by presidential decree. At the same time, some provisions of this Law, which effectively establish the obligation of the military command to ensure the implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law with the involvement of state authorities, do not define the content, mechanism or limits of such involvement. Obviously, the legislator limits itself to a declarative formula, without establishing any normative algorithm for joint action.

The issue outlined above is not unique to Ukraine – in NATO member states, where there is a model of institutionalised military police, the question of the division of powers between civil and military jurisdiction is resolved at the level of law, not practice. For example, in the armed forces of the United States [7], Canada [8], Poland [9] and Lithuania [10], the military police is a separate entity of criminal jurisdiction, which is granted by law the right to detain military personnel, maintain discipline in the combat zone and conduct criminal investigations within the limits specified by the statute.

The main difference is that in NATO member states, the civilian police cannot perform military jurisdictional functions without a separate regulatory mandate, while the military police can only act in relation to military personnel, which largely eliminates the possibility of dual accountability and minimises the risk of ultra vires – exceeding the official powers defined by law.

The explanatory note to the draft Law of Ukraine «On the Military Police» (reg. №6569-d) directly points to the problem of fragmentation of powers regarding the pre-trial investigation of criminal offences committed by military personnel [11]. The document emphasises that there are currently no coordinated mechanisms for interaction between law enforcement agencies, and that narrow specialisation and institutional division of powers leads to problems in criminal prosecution, especially when offences are committed on the territory of military units, institutions or during the performance of defence tasks. In turn, the Military Law Enforcement Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, established in accordance with the Law of Ukraine «On the Military Law Enforcement Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine» dated 07.03.2002 №3099-III [12], is deprived of both the powers to conduct operational and investigative measures and the procedural possibility to participate in the pre-trial investigation of crimes committed by military personnel.

In view of this, the document justifies the creation of the Military Police as a separate entity in the security and defence sector, which will have powers not only to maintain military discipline, but also to conduct operational-investigative activities, investigative (search) and covert investigative (search) actions within the limits of the tasks defined by law. The above-mentioned Explanatory Note emphasises that the inevitability of punishment for military crimes, in particular for desertion and

unauthorised absence from service, is crucial for maintaining the combat readiness and internal discipline of the armed forces [11].

In our opinion, the above arguments testify not only to the need to create a new body, but also to a systemic requirement for the legislator to review the model of military participation in criminal proceedings. Therefore, the creation of a military police force could not only serve the practical function of strengthening discipline, but also, to a certain extent, fill a legislative gap by forming *the primary element of* Ukraine's *future military justice system*, which in the long term cannot be imagined without its own investigative, prosecutorial and judicial hierarchy.

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ENSURING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS DURING MARTIAL LAW

The protection of constitutional human rights is one of the fundamental tasks of law enforcement agencies in a democratic state governed by the rule of law [1]. In Ukraine, the

introduction of martial law due to armed aggression has significantly affected the functioning of public authorities, including the National Police, and has created new challenges in ensuring the balance between public security and individual freedoms [3].

Under martial law, certain constitutional rights and freedoms may be temporarily restricted. However, such restrictions must comply with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, and non-discrimination, as enshrined in national legislation and international legal acts [4]. Law enforcement agencies are obliged to act strictly within the framework of the law, ensuring respect for human dignity even in emergency situations [5].

Police activity during martial law is primarily aimed at maintaining public order, preventing criminal offenses, combating sabotage and terrorist threats, and protecting critical infrastructure [2]. At the same time, police officers must guarantee the protection of non-derogable rights, including the right to life, personal integrity, freedom from torture, and access to justice. The use of force and special means must be lawful, justified, and proportionate to the actual threat.

International legal instruments emphasize that even during a state of emergency, states remain bound by their human rights obligations [see 5]. Compliance with international standards strengthens public trust in law enforcement agencies and contributes to social stability in times of crisis.

An important role in ensuring the protection of constitutional rights during martial law is played by the professional training of police officers. Special attention should be paid to human rights education, ethical standards, and psychological preparedness for service under extreme conditions [see 5]. Effective internal control mechanisms and continuous training help prevent abuses of power and violations of citizens' rights.

In conclusion, police activity during martial law must be based on a balance between ensuring public security and protecting constitutional human rights. Strict adherence to national legislation, international human rights standards, and professional ethics is a key condition for the legitimacy and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in both peacetime and wartime.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY IN POLICE PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS DURING MARTIAL LAW

During martial law, the principle of legality is crucial in police work. The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees human rights and freedoms, and any restrictions are allowed only by law [1]. The police must protect citizens' rights within legal limits. This paper examines the implementation of the principle of legality during martial law.

In this context, the principle of legality is very important for police activity during martial law. According to O. I. Cherviakov, even during wartime the police must act only on the basis of law. The expansion of police powers does not cancel the duty to respect constitutional rights and freedoms. The principle of legality helps prevent abuse of power [2].

The author also notes that effective police work during martial law is possible only when public security is combined with respect for human rights. The principle of legality helps keep a balance between security needs and individual rights and freedoms. Violation of this principle can reduce public trust in the police [2].

The Law of Ukraine On the Legal Regime of Martial Law defines the special rules of state authorities during wartime. This law allows temporary restrictions of certain rights and freedoms, but only in cases provided by law. The police must act within these legal limits and respect constitutional guarantees [3].

In our opinion, the Law of Ukraine On the Legal Regime of Martial Law is very important for ensuring legality during wartime. This law is directly connected with the principle of legality, as it defines clear legal limits for police activity and prevents abuse of power.

The Law of Ukraine On the National Police defines the main tasks and principles of police activity. According to this law, the police must protect human rights and freedoms and act only on the basis of the law [4]. In our opinion, this law is also very important for ensuring the principle of legality, especially during martial law, when police powers are expanded.

According to Gennadiy Shevchuk, police activity must be based on clear legal principles fixed in law. The Law of Ukraine On the National Police establishes the principle of legality and respect for human rights as fundamental for police work [5]. These principles are especially important during martial law, because they ensure that police actions remain lawful and focused on the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms.

And in our opinion, it is very important to improve police activity to fully protect constitutional rights and freedoms. If police do not have proper training, clear rules, and resources, citizens' rights to personal safety, freedom of movement, and protection from unlawful actions may be at risk. Strengthening legality, transparency, and accountability ensures that police can act correctly even in difficult wartime conditions.

Thus, the principle of legality plays a key role in police protection of constitutional rights and freedoms during martial law. Police activity must be based on the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, even in conditions of expanded powers. Observance of the principle of legality helps ensure a balance between public security and human rights and prevents abuse of authority. At the same time, police activity must be constantly improved, especially during martial law, to effectively protect citizens and uphold their constitutional rights.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT APPROACHES TO PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY

Crime prevention is one of the key functions of law enforcement agencies in any democratic state. Its importance significantly increases in times of crisis, particularly during martial law, when public safety, social stability, and the protection of human rights are under constant threat. The approaches to preventing offences differ depending on whether the state operates under ordinary conditions or under a special legal regime.

Under ordinary conditions, law enforcement agencies focus primarily on preventive measures based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. These measures include community policing, crime analysis, public awareness campaigns, and cooperation with local communities. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, effective crime prevention relies on addressing the root causes of criminal behavior, such as social inequality, unemployment, and lack of education [1]. Preventive policing aims to reduce crime through early intervention rather than punishment. There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries. Effective, responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens. It has long-term benefits in terms of reducing the costs associated with the formal criminal justice system, as well as other social costs that result from crime [1].

Crime prevention has become an increasingly important component of many national strategies on public safety and security. The concept of prevention is grounded in the notion that crime and victimization are driven by many causal or underlying factors. These are the result of a wide range of factors and circumstances that influence the lives of individuals and families as they grow up, and of local environments, and the situations and opportunities that facilitate victimization and offending [1].

In Ukraine, the legal framework for the activities of law enforcement agencies during martial law is defined by the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law”. This law allows temporary restrictions of certain rights and freedoms but strictly requires that such restrictions comply with the Constitution and international obligations of the state [2]. Therefore, crime prevention under martial law must balance security needs and human rights protection.

Public order and security are established and protected by the state through its authorities, which consists in ensuring an appropriate standard of societal existence by safeguarding the rights and freedoms of citizens and creating favorable conditions for the fulfillment of their obligations. Failure to maintain an adequate level of public security and order within any country leads to chaos and disorder — under such conditions, the existence and functioning of civil society and the state itself become impossible [3].

As representatives of the State, law enforcement officials are expected to fulfil the above obligations when carrying out their responsibilities, i.e. to maintain public order, to prevent and detect crime and to provide aid and assistance in all kinds of emergencies. They are given specific powers to enable them to carry out their tasks: the power to use force and firearms, to arrest and detain, and to carry out searches or seizure. They must respect human rights when exercising those powers, which means, in particular, observing four fundamental principles that should govern all State actions with a possible impact on human rights:

• Principle of legality: all action should be based on provisions of the law; • Principle of necessity: it should not affect or restrict human rights more than is necessary;

• Principle of proportionality: it should not affect human rights in a way that is disproportionate to the aim;

• Principle of accountability: those carrying out the action should be fully accountable to all relevant levels (the judiciary, the public, the government and the internal chain of command) [4].

The prevention of offences by law enforcement agencies is a complex and dynamic process that depends on the legal regime in force. Under ordinary conditions, prevention is based on cooperation, social programs, and trust. Under martial law, it focuses on security, stability, and countering exceptional threats. However, in both cases, respect for human rights and the rule of law must remain the guiding principles of law enforcement activity.

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CURRENT CHALLENGES IN PERSONNEL TRAINING OF THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE OF UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW AND POST-WAR TRANSFORMATION

Martial law has significantly changed the training needs of the personnel of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. Ongoing military aggression has created new challenges that require fast

adaptation of educational programs and training methods. Today, border guards must have not only law enforcement skills but also basic combat skills to protect the state border effectively [1].

One of the main challenges is the integration of real wartime experience into training programs. Many personnel have gained practical combat experience, but there is a need for organized ways to transfer this knowledge to new recruits. This requires the development of new teaching approaches that can include lessons learned from real military operations in a clear and structured form.

Wartime conditions also create serious resource limitations. Training facilities can be damaged or used for operational purposes, while financial and material resources are mainly directed to defense needs [2, p. 3]. As a result, educational institutions must work under limited conditions while still ensuring acceptable training quality.

Psychological preparation has become extremely important during armed conflict. Border guard trainees must be ready to cope with stress, danger, possible losses, and moral difficulties. Therefore, psychological support and stress management training should be an essential part of the educational process.

Rapid technological development in border security requires continuous learning. Modern equipment such as surveillance systems, drones, and electronic monitoring tools demands specific knowledge and skills. Training programs must quickly include instruction on new technologies, even while personnel continue performing their operational duties [3, p. 8].

International cooperation in training has become more important as Ukraine strengthens its cooperation with NATO and EU countries. Joint exercises and exchange programs help Ukrainian border guards learn international best practices. At the same time, these standards must be adapted to Ukraine's real operational conditions, which creates additional challenges.

Leadership training for border guard officers needs special attention in wartime. Future commanders must be able to make fast and responsible decisions under pressure while maintaining discipline and morale [4, p. 2]. Training programs should combine traditional military principles with modern approaches to team management and motivation.

Planning for the post-war period makes training even more complex. The Service must prepare personnel both for current wartime tasks and for future peacetime service. This requires balanced training programs that meet immediate needs and support long-term professional development.

Language skills, especially English, have become an important competence for modern border guards. Effective communication with international partners is necessary during joint operations and training activities. However, providing quality language training together with tactical and technical instruction places additional pressure on limited resources [5, p. 13].

In the long term, personnel training must support Ukraine's European integration goals and alignment with international border security standards. After the war, border guards will need to operate within European security systems. Preparing personnel for this future while addressing current wartime needs remains a key challenge for the educational system of the State Border Guard Service.

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THE PARTICIPATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE IN THE HEROIC RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSION

The armed aggression of the russian federation against Ukraine is the largest military conflict in Europe since the Second World War. Beginning in 2014 and especially after the full-scale invasion on 24 February 2022, the Ukrainian state faced an existential threat to its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and democratic development. Under these conditions, a crucial role in protecting the country has been played not only by the Armed Forces of Ukraine but also by law enforcement agencies, in particular the National Police of Ukraine, which has become an important participant in the nationwide resistance to aggression [1].

According to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police,” the police 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 [2]. However, under martial law, the functional role of the police has significantly expanded. Police officers perform not only traditional law enforcement duties but also tasks typical of defense structures: participation in territorial defense, protection of critical infrastructure, countering sabotage and reconnaissance groups, escorting military and humanitarian convoys, and conducting counter-diversion activities [3].

The contribution of the police to maintaining stability in the rear regions has been particularly important. In the first weeks of the russian federation’s invasion, there was a real threat of internal destabilization, an increase in crime, looting, and panic among the population. Due to the actions of the police, it was possible to keep the criminal situation under control, protect vital facilities, and maintain law and order in cities and communities, which was critically important for the functioning of the state [4].

A separate and extremely important area of activity of the National Police is its work in de-occupied and frontline territories. After settlements are liberated from russian occupation forces, police units are among the first to enter destroyed cities and villages, restore law enforcement functions, carry out filtration measures, identify collaborators and persons involved in war crimes, and organize assistance to the local population [5].

One of the key missions of the National Police is the documentation of war crimes committed by the russian federation. Police officers, together with prosecutors and investigators, record mass graves, traces of torture, killings of civilians, sexual violence, forced deportations, and the destruction of civilian infrastructure. The collected evidence is used in criminal proceedings in Ukraine and transferred to international judicial institutions, including the International Criminal Court [6]. Thus, the activities of the National Police have not only domestic but also international legal significance.

It is also necessary to emphasize the direct participation of police units in combat operations. Special police forces, including KORD, rifle battalions, and consolidated police units, have taken part in combat missions, the defense of settlements, and the clearing of liberated territories alongside the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the National Guard [7].

Many police officers have been killed or wounded in action, which testifies to their courage, professionalism, and devotion to the defense of the state.

Another important aspect of the activities of the National Police of Ukraine during the war is their role in ensuring internal resilience and social stability. In conditions of constant missile attacks, air raids, and mass displacement of the population, police officers help prevent panic, counter disinformation and sabotage, and support the functioning of local communities. They ensure the protection of critical infrastructure, electoral and administrative facilities, and contribute to the continuity of public services even in frontline regions. By maintaining public trust and legal order, the police strengthen the state's ability to resist hybrid and military threats from the russian federation.

The humanitarian dimension of police activity is also of great importance. Police officers organized evacuations from Mariupol, Sievierodonetsk, Lysychansk, Bakhmut, Kherson, and other cities under constant shelling. They delivered humanitarian aid, assisted elderly people, children, and persons with disabilities, provided first medical aid, and escorted humanitarian corridors [8].

Thus, the participation of the National Police of Ukraine in resisting the aggression of the russian federation has a comprehensive nature, combining defense, law-enforcement, investigative, and humanitarian functions.

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ADAPTATION OF THE TACTICAL AND SPECIAL TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO THE CHALLENGES OF MARTIAL LAW

The introduction of the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine has significantly affected the nature and content of law enforcement activities. Performing official duties under conditions of armed

aggression requires law enforcement officers not only to possess a high level of legal awareness, but also to demonstrate practical skills for acting in crisis, combat, and combat-related environments. In this regard, the issue of adapting tactical and special training of law enforcement officers to the new challenges of martial law becomes particularly relevant.

Tactical and special training is an integral component of the professional training of law enforcement officers and is aimed at developing skills and abilities for effective and safe actions during the performance of service and combat tasks in various operational environments [1, p. 143]. In peacetime, its content is mainly focused on ensuring public safety and order, responding to offenses, detaining offenders, and acting in emergency situations. Under martial law, these tasks become significantly more complex and are supplemented by new threats.

Martial law leads to the involvement of law enforcement officers in functions that are not typical for peacetime, including service at checkpoints, participation in evacuation measures, protection of critical infrastructure, response to sabotage and reconnaissance threats, and actions during shelling and air raid alerts [2, p. 56]. This necessitates a revision of the content and methodology of tactical and special training, taking into account real combat experience.

The adaptation of tactical and special training should be achieved through strengthening the practical component of the educational process. Particular attention should be paid to practicing actions in small tactical groups, movement under fire, use of cover, provision of first aid in combat conditions, as well as interaction with units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and territorial defense units [3, p. 89].

An important element of adaptation is the simulation of real tactical situations that law enforcement officers face during martial law. Conducting training exercises using simulations of explosions, firefights, and mass movement of civilians contributes to the development of psychological resilience and the ability to act under stress [4, p. 211]. This approach makes it possible to bring the training process as close as possible to real service conditions.

Special attention should also be paid to the safety of law enforcement officers themselves. Tactical and special training under martial law should be aimed at minimizing personnel losses, developing skills for threat assessment, and rapid decision-making in a dynamic environment [5, p. 34]. In this context, it is advisable to introduce elements of combat management and the basics of military tactics.

Equally important is the regulatory and legal support of tactical and special training. The adaptation of training programs should be carried out in accordance with current legislation, in particular the Laws of Ukraine “On the National Police” and “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law”, as well as departmental orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine [6, p. 102]. This ensures the legality of law enforcement actions during wartime.

Thus, the adaptation of tactical and special training of law enforcement officers to the challenges of martial law is an objective necessity caused by changes in the security environment. It should be based on a combination of practical orientation of training, consideration of combat experience, and compliance with legal standards. Improving tactical and special training will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and preserving the life and health of both personnel and civilians.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATO STANDARD STANAG 6001 INTO THE LANGUAGE TRAINING SYSTEM OF FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS

The process of transforming Ukraine's security and defense sector in the face of full-scale aggression and a strategic course towards NATO membership requires not only rearmament, but also intellectual interoperability of personnel. Language interoperability is the foundation on which the entire system of professional interaction, according to NATO standards, rests. For future police officers, knowledge of a foreign language (primarily English) ceases to be an optional skill and turns into a mandatory professional competence. This is enshrined at the legislative level, in particular in the Law of Ukraine No. 3760-IX "On the Use of English in Ukraine", which defines English as the language of international communication and establishes proficiency requirements for police officers. In this context, the transition from general education programs to the highly specialized STANAG 6001 standard is a strategic task for higher education institutions (HEIs) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine [1].

STANAG 6001 is a multilingual NATO standard that establishes a framework for assessing the language proficiency of personnel from NATO and partner countries. Unlike the academic approaches (IELTS, TOEFL) or the pan-European CEFR, STANAG 6001 focuses on an individual's ability to perform specific job tasks. The standard assesses levels according to the SLP (Standardized Language Profile), which records four indicators: listening (L), speaking (S), reading (R) and writing (W) [5].

For a police officer involved in international cooperation, the following levels are critically important:

Level 1 (Survival): Ability to maintain basic contact, understand road signs, simple orders and questions from foreign citizens.

Level 2 (Functional): Ability to negotiate, give instructions, describe a crime scene, fill out reports and protocols in English.

Level 3 (Professional): Ability to participate in complex meetings, develop strategic documents, testify in international tribunals and act as Liaison Officers [2].

Interoperability in the MIA system according to NATO standards goes beyond the purely linguistic aspect. It includes procedural and technical compatibility. A police officer must not just "speak English"; they must also possess the specific terminology used in NATO, EU, Interpol, and Europol operations. This includes knowledge of:

Rules of Engagement (ROE): Rules for the use of force and weapons.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): Standard operating procedures for inspecting a crime scene or making an arrest. Human Rights terminology: International standards for the protection of human rights, which are critical for the legitimacy of police actions [3].

An analysis of recent publications confirms that training according to STANAG 6001 allows National Police officers to effectively integrate into the structure of Joint Investigation Teams (JIT) and participate in missions under the auspices of the UN and EUAM.

Implementing NATO standards requires a departure from the traditional grammar-translation methodology. The most promising approach is CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) - the integrated teaching of the subject and language. This involves studying disciplines such as "Tactical Training", "Forensic Science", and "International Humanitarian Law" directly in the foreign language .

A separate direction is "Tactical English", which is based on modelling situations:

Interviewing a foreign witness at the scene of a road accident.

Searching with the participation of representatives of international organizations.

Conducting radio communication during special operations according to NATO standards (using the phonetic alphabet, codes and communication protocols) [4].

An essential factor in implementing STANAG 6001 is the participation of Ukrainian higher education institutions in the NATO DEEP (Defense Education Enhancement Programme). This programme provides methodological support to teachers, helps develop curricula that meet the Alliance's requirements, and promotes the creation of internal language proficiency testing systems. Sources emphasize that the involvement of foreign instructors (native speakers) and police officers from NATO countries in the educational process enables cadets to overcome the language barrier and learn professional slang and accents, which are critical for listening.

Several challenges accompany the process of implementing the standard:

1. Staff shortage: Lack of language teachers who simultaneously understand the specifics of police activities and possess the STANAG 6001 standard.

2. Lack of a unified base: The need to create a single English-Ukrainian dictionary of police and military terms adapted to NATO needs.

3. Psychological barrier: The need to form motivation in cadets who do not always realize the applied importance of a foreign language for their future career [6].

The strategic solution is to create a network of specialized language centers based on the universities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which would be engaged not only in training, but also in official certification of officers at the SLP level.

Thus, the introduction of the NATO STANAG 6001 standard into the system of training future police officers is an irreversible process, driven by Ukraine's integration aspirations. This is not just a reform of language education, but a change in the philosophy of training law enforcement officers capable of working in a globalised security environment. Language training based on interoperability provides a qualitatively new level of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and international partners, guaranteeing adequate protection of national interests and a rapid response to cross-border challenges and threats.

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INTRODUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS INTO THE NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES' RIGHTS IN UKRAINE: CURRENT STATUS AND DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The russian Federation's full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine has led to unprecedented migration processes. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 10.6 million Ukrainians have been displaced as a result of the war, of whom 3.7 million are internally displaced persons and 6.9 million are receiving protection abroad as refugees [1].

The right to seek asylum is a fundamental human right. Its international legal consolidation began after the First World War within the League of Nations and was finally established after the Second World War [2, p. 8]. The key documents in this area are the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, to which 149 countries are parties. They define the concept of refugees, their rights and obligations, as well as the obligations of states to provide protection [3; 4].

The 1951 Convention establishes a universal definition of the term 'refugee' (Article 1) and enshrines basic standards of protection, including the right to work, education, housing, social security, access to justice, freedom of movement, and the principle of non-refoulement, as provided for in Article 33 [3].

Ukraine ratified the Convention and Protocol in 2002, committing itself to harmonizing its national legislation with international standards [5]. In this context, the key piece of legislation is the 2011 Law of Ukraine 'On Refugees and Persons in Need of Additional or Temporary Protection,' which introduced several forms of international protection and significantly expanded legal and procedural guarantees for asylum seekers [5].

Despite the state of war, Ukraine continues to fulfill its international obligations in the field of refugee protection. As of 31 December 2024, there were 1,301 foreigners and stateless persons recognized as refugees in Ukraine, and 33 persons were granted refugee status between 2022 and 2024 [6].

Fundamental guarantees of refugee rights are also enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine. In particular, Article 26 guarantees the equality of rights of foreigners and citizens of Ukraine, Article 33 guarantees freedom of movement, and Article 52 guarantees special protection of the rights of children, which is crucial for minor refugees. These provisions are specified in sectoral legislation, which ensures access to employment, education, healthcare and social services [7].

At the same time, the practice of applying the legislation indicates the existence of systemic problems. A study by the Right to Protection Charitable Foundation revealed significant barriers to the realization of refugees' social rights, including limited access to housing, employment, and medical care, a formalized approach to procedures, and insufficient integration support from the state. Researchers also emphasize the need for inter-agency coordination and strengthening the protection of the rights of refugee children.

Therefore, adequate protection of the rights of refugees in Ukraine requires not only formal compliance with international standards, but also their practical implementation through administrative mechanisms, integration policies, and close cooperation among state bodies, the public sector, and international partners.

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CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE WAR ZONE THROUGH THE PRIZM OF PRACTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

In the current context of armed conflict in Ukraine, the issue of ensuring constitutional rights and freedoms during the activities of the National Police in war zone has become particularly relevant. Police activities include not only maintaining public safety and law and order, but also guaranteeing fundamental human rights even in conditions of active hostilities. Therefore, defining constitutional standards for police activities is extremely important and requires scientific justification based on a systematic analysis of national and international norms, as well as the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. The main normative sources are the Constitution of Ukraine, the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the ECHR), as well as practical decisions of European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) [1, p. 8-10; 2].

The constitutional basis of human rights determines their highest value in the system of social relations. According to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, human life, honor, and dignity are recognized as the highest social value [1, p. 5]. Even under martial law, the realization of these rights must remain to be a priority. In cases of restrictions on rights, the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality must be observed to ensure a balance between public safety and individual rights. The activities of police are of particular importance, as they involve direct interference in constitutional rights: the right to life, liberty, and personal integrity. According to the practice of the ECtHR, police actions are assessed through the prism of effective protection of human rights, which requires strict adherence to procedures and prevention of abuse of power [3, p. 14-16].

The ECtHR is an integral part of the national legal system of Ukraine and is directly applicable by courts and law enforcement agencies. Article 15 of the ECtHR allows for derogation from certain obligations of the state in war or emergency, but even in such circumstances there is a category of rights that cannot be derogated from, in particular the right to life (except in cases of lawful use of military force) and the prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment [2].

The practice of the ECtHR forms unified standards for assessing police actions, which apply even during armed conflicts. The Court insists on ensuring the positive obligations of the state to protect the life and health of individuals, as well as on the need for effective investigation of human rights violations [4, p. 22-24].

The principle of the rule of law remains the key one even in a state of martial law. Its transformation consists in changing the balance between public and private interests without abandoning legal guarantees. The police may use coercive measures, including restrictions on freedom, only on the basis of the law and to the extent necessary to achieve a legitimate goal [1, p. 17-18]. Restrictions on rights and freedoms must be clearly defined in terms of time and function and must comply with the principle of proportionality. Any abuse of authority is considered as a violation of constitutional standards and may become the subject of the assessment by the ECtHR.

The ECtHR emphasizes the positive obligations of the state to protect the life and safety of individuals, even in war zone. The state must organize law enforcement activities in such a way as to minimize risks to the civilian population and ensure control over compliance with the law [5, p. 6-7]. The criteria of legality, necessity, and proportionality are central to the system of evaluating police actions and serve as the basis for determining the permissible limits of interference with constitutional human rights, regardless of the nature of the operations.

In the cases of Isayeva v. Russia and Al-Skeini and Others v. the United Kingdom, the ECtHR ruled that even during hostilities, the state is not exempt from its obligation to effectively investigate the use of force and ensure justice for victims. The Court emphasizes the need for clear planning and monitoring of police operations to ensure respect for human rights and reduce risks to the civilian population [5, p. 9-12].

ECtHR rulings are integrated into national law enforcement practice through the positions of the Supreme Court and internal criteria for police activity. This contributes to the unification of approaches to assessing the legality of police actions, strengthening oversight procedures, and improving professional training. The main vectors for improvement are: optimizing the planning of operations, raising standards for the use of force, and ensuring the transparency and effectiveness of investigations of violations [3, p. 28-30].

Thus, the constitutional basis for police activity in the context of armed conflict in Ukraine is multifaceted and is defined by a combination of domestic legal provisions and international criteria established by the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. These criteria cover not only the formal limits of police powers, but also mechanisms for oversight, assessment of the use of force, and ensuring the state's positive obligations to protect the life, liberty, and security of the individual.

The practice of the ECtHR shows that even in emergent circumstances, when the government needs to respond to real threats to national security, police measures must meet the criteria of legitimacy, necessity, and proportionality. It also emphasizes the importance of effective investigation of human rights violations, which is an integral part of the rule of law and democratic norms.

The implementation of ECtHR decisions into national law and police activities promotes a systematic approach to protecting the constitutional rights of citizens in war zone. This makes it possible to implement criteria for professional behaviour of law enforcement officers, effectively plan and monitor law enforcement activities, as well as guarantee the openness and responsibility of police actions to the community.

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FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS OF POLICE OFFICERS FOR SERVICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

In the context of the full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine and the introduction of martial law, the role of the National Police of Ukraine in ensuring public safety and order, protecting human rights and freedoms, countering sabotage activities, guarding strategic facilities, and interacting with other components of the security and defense sector has significantly increased. In this regard, the issue of professional and psychological readiness of police officers to perform their duties under conditions of elevated risk, stress, and uncertainty has become particularly relevant.

Professional and psychological readiness of police officers for service under martial law is a complex, integrative personal quality that ensures a high level of professional task performance and personal safety. It consists of various components that reflect a police officer's professional actions in extreme conditions while also providing resilience to these conditions. Such readiness may be permanent or mobilization-based, long-term or temporary, but it does not arise instantly; it must be purposefully developed. [1]

Priority is given to ensuring an appropriate level of professional training for the personnel of the National Police of Ukraine. An important component is physical training, which is a system of activities aimed at developing and improving motor skills, physical qualities, and functional capabilities of police officers, taking into account the specifics of their professional duties. This includes general physical training as well as elements of self-defense and personal safety tactics.

Equally important is tactical-specialized training, which is aimed at developing police skills to operate in complex, dynamic, and extreme situations. It includes practicing action algorithms for maintaining public safety and order, conducting special operations, performing duty at checkpoints, responding to sabotage and terrorist threats, and interacting with units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other entities of the security and defense sector. Special attention is given to the development of teamwork skills, rapid decision-making, orientation in the terrain, and the use of tactical techniques in various service situations.

Another critical component of police readiness is tactical medicine. Tactical medicine can generally be described as skills in providing pre-hospital care in combat conditions, where the primary goal is to stabilize the wounded and save lives. It also includes skills for evacuating injured personnel from combat zones. [2]

Tactical medicine involves training police officers in action algorithms based on standards for providing care in combat conditions, including stopping massive bleeding, maintaining airway patency, and providing assistance for injuries, burns, blast trauma, fractures, and concussions. Special attention is given to the use of individual medical protection tools, such as tourniquets, hemostatic agents, and bandages. Police officers are trained to provide assistance to themselves and others under fire, quickly assess the situation, and minimize risks to their own lives and the lives of casualties.

Another essential component of professional readiness for service, especially under martial law when tasks involve elevated risks to life and prolonged psycho-emotional stress, is psychological training. The process of developing psychological readiness of police officers is complex and multifaceted. Its complexity is due to the transformation of a citizen entering law enforcement service into a specialist, a professional of the law enforcement system.

Its multifaceted nature is due to the need to develop psychological resilience, many professionally important personal qualities, character traits, as well as a system of knowledge, skills, and abilities according to professional requirements. [3]

Under martial law, psychological training should focus on preparing police officers to operate in situations of uncertainty, time and information constraints, and threats to life and health. Special attention is given to developing stress resistance, endurance, emotional-volitional stability, and the ability to quickly restore performance after exposure to traumatic factors.

Thus, under martial law, police work involves an extremely high level of professional and psychological load. Personnel face risks to life and health from shelling, mine hazards, sabotage, and other combat actions. Police officers must work under prolonged stress, high physical and emotional tension, often without adequate rest or resources. They face psychological pressure from the suffering and trauma of civilians, the loss of colleagues, and increased demands for discipline and responsibility for the lives of others.

Therefore, professional and psychological readiness of police officers is of paramount importance. This training contributes to the development of motivation, emotional-volitional qualities, stress resistance, and the ability to act in crisis situations, which directly affects the effectiveness of service performance and the safety of both personnel and the population.

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INTEGRATING MILITARY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TERMINOLOGY INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSES DURING WARTIME

The ongoing russian-Ukrainian war and similar modern conflicts have radically changed the linguistic landscape of professional communication in security, defence, and law enforcement sectors. As military and public safety discourse become increasingly prominent in international media, diplomacy, and operational cooperation, the need to integrate specialised military and law enforcement terminology into English language training has grown significantly. This integration is essential not only for servicemembers and police officers, but also for translators, educators, and civilian professionals who engage with security discourse in academic, media, or international cooperation contexts.

Traditional English as a Foreign Language (EFL) courses often focus on general communicative competence without sufficient emphasis on domain-specific vocabulary. However, military and law enforcement terminology now appears regularly in news reporting, diplomatic briefings, crisis communication, and operational documentation. A systematic approach to teaching this specialised vocabulary is therefore necessary to prepare learners for real-world use, whether in crises, peacekeeping missions, international cooperation, or public information roles.

In wartime conditions, the volume of neologisms and specialised military concepts increases. Terms such as counteroffensive, IED (improvised explosive device), situational awareness, rules of engagement, and de-escalation may be new to learners and have complex semantic fields that differ from general English meanings. Such vocabulary is not easily acquired through incidental exposure; instead, it requires focused instruction integrated into the curriculum.

Research indicates that effective teaching of military English requires systematic, context-rich methodologies rather than fragmented learning of isolated words. Corpus-based analysis, task-based learning, and translation exercises can provide structured exposure to authentic usage. Newspaper and media articles, for example, offer abundant real-world contexts where military vocabulary naturally occurs. Such materials allow learners to practise classification, contextual analysis, paraphrasing, discussion, and translation – all within meaningful activities that mirror professional tasks.

Interdisciplinary models, such as Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), have proven effective in integrating language acquisition with specialised content knowledge. CLIL involves collaboration between language instructors and subject-matter specialists, ensuring that learners develop both communicative skills and domain expertise simultaneously. This approach enhances cognitive engagement and helps learners transfer language knowledge into operational contexts, such as tactical communication or international liaison.

Another practical approach is the use of digital and audiovisual tools such as YouTube and online simulations. Research shows that video content featuring authentic military and law enforcement discourse can significantly improve vocabulary retention and contextual comprehension, especially when supplemented with glossaries, subtitles, and interactive tasks. Such multimedia resources also enhance learner motivation and provide flexible opportunities for autonomous study in wartime conditions where traditional classroom instruction may be disrupted.

For law enforcement officers and translators, integration of terminology is particularly vital. Courses tailored to law enforcement English often incorporate specialised modules on international police cooperation, anti-crime operations, human rights frameworks, and intercultural communication skills. Professional programmes, such as those implemented in partnership with international institutions and NATO standards, emphasise accurate communication in multinational contexts and interoperability with allied forces [1].

Translators working with security-related texts face additional challenges, such as ensuring consistent and accurate equivalents across languages, and understanding structural patterns and collocations unique to military discourse. Terminological research, glossary development, and

focused translation practice are essential pedagogical components in training future military interpreters and legal translators.

Integrating specialised terminology into English language courses is not without challenges. Instructors require sufficient training in both language pedagogy and domain knowledge, and curriculum designers must balance general English competence with professional specificity. In wartime contexts, access to authentic materials, continuity of instruction, and emotional stress on learners may also pose obstacles.

Despite these challenges, the trend toward domain-specific English instruction is clear. As warfare and security topics become central to global discourse, students — whether future law enforcement officers, translators, or civilian analysts — must be equipped with the linguistic tools to participate effectively. Such integration not only enhances professional competence but also contributes to informed public communication and cross-cultural understanding in an interconnected world.

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EUROPEAN APPROACHES TO THE PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

Contemporary global processes and the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine have significantly increased the vulnerability of the national critical infrastructure. Military actions and deliberate attacks on energy, transport, communication and information systems emphasize the necessity of a comprehensive and systemic approach to its protection, capable of taking into account risks and dynamic environmental changes. Within the European Union, a model for ensuring the resilience of critical infrastructure has been developed, encompassing preventive measures, risk assessment, multi-level coordination and international cooperation, as well as the introduction of mechanisms for strategic planning, digital monitoring and rapid information exchange among all participants in the system. For Ukraine, under conditions of war and persistent hybrid threats, it is essential to adapt and integrate similar approaches into the national security system.

The European model of critical infrastructure protection is based on the principles of comprehensiveness, prevention and multi-level governance. It addresses various types of threats, ranging from physical and technological hazards to cyberattacks and hybrid influences, including disinformation campaigns and logistical blockades. Preventive measures include the identification of vulnerable facilities, crisis scenario modelling, resource planning, and the development of operational actions aimed at minimizing the consequences of incidents. Governance mechanisms combine strategic planning at the EU level with practical implementation by the Member States, thereby enabling the establishment of a unified protection system capable of rapidly responding to threats and mitigating their consequences [1], [2, p. 8].

One of the key aspects is effective interaction between the state and the private sector. A significant portion of critical infrastructure facilities is owned by private companies; therefore, without properly established and effective cooperation between public authorities and business

entities, it is impossible to achieve an adequate level of resilience and continuity of system functioning. Private enterprises possess technical resources, expertise and data on actual risks, while the state ensures regulatory and legal regulation, coordination and operational response in crisis situations. In EU countries, the integration of the private sector is carried out through the exchange of information on threats and risks, joint exercises and training sessions, as well as the creation of integrated digital platforms for data exchange and professional capacity-building. Particular attention is paid to cooperation with local authorities and communities, which ensures the continuous provision of vital services even during local crises [4, p. 121].

To ensure comprehensive risk management, the EU applies regulatory and legal mechanisms, integrated risk management systems, digital platforms and emergency response centres [4, p. 121]. Regulatory standards establish security requirements for facilities, including cybersecurity and emergency planning. Risk assessment systems enable continuous monitoring of critical facilities, modelling of potential crises and identification of priority areas for protection. Information platforms primarily ensure rapid data exchange between public authorities, private companies and international partners, thereby increasing the promptness of response to threats and the accuracy of forecasting their consequences [2, p. 9], [3, p. 616].

The introduction of innovative technologies and the digitalization of management processes are of particular importance for enhancing resilience. The use of remote monitoring systems and automated data collection and analysis platforms for risk forecasting and crisis modelling increases the accuracy of threat assessment and the speed of response. Technologies, together with regulatory and legal mechanisms, ensure the synchronization of actions by the state, business and international partners. The implementation of such solutions is essential for Ukraine, where persistent hybrid and military threats require rapid and precise actions to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of vital systems.

At the same time, it is important to take into account the legal and regulatory aspects of critical infrastructure protection. The development and implementation of normative legal acts, security standards and administrative control mechanisms provide the legal basis for coordinating the actions of public authorities and private enterprises, protect critical facilities from violations and ensure liability for non-compliance with security requirements. Such a comprehensive approach not only reduces the risks of technical and organizational failures but also ensures legal stability and oversight in the field of critical infrastructure [5].

This systemic approach makes it possible to reduce the risks of cascading disruptions, enhance resilience and preparedness of systems, and ensure the long-term functioning of key infrastructure sectors such as energy, transport and communications even under such challenging conditions.

Today, Ukraine operates under conditions of active war, in which critical infrastructure systems become direct targets of the aggressor. Large-scale shelling of energy facilities and disruptions of transport communications demonstrate the high vulnerability of the national security system. Under such circumstances, the development of monitoring systems, risk assessment mechanisms and digital control over the condition of critical facilities, as well as the streamlining of the activities of public and private entities, is of critical importance. This will ensure the resilience of energy supply, water provision, transport and communications, and will create a foundation for the long-term recovery and modernization of the state's infrastructure.

The experience of the European Union countries clearly demonstrates that a critical infrastructure protection system functions effectively only under a comprehensive approach, integration of preventive measures, multi-level governance and continuous interaction between public authorities and private entities. Ukraine has already introduced a number of such mechanisms, particularly in the fields of cybersecurity, risk assessment and the establishment of integrated information platforms. Taking into account the practice of hostilities and large-scale cyberattacks confirms the necessity of these measures for the formation of a coherent national security model focused on timely response and minimization of systemic risks.

The implementation of European standards and the use of established international mechanisms contribute to improving the quality of strategic governance, professional training of

specialists and the institutional capacity of bodies responsible for the functioning of critical infrastructure. The realization of these approaches requires coordinated actions by public authorities and the private sector, as well as further improvement of regulatory and legal regulation. Under such conditions, the capacity of infrastructure systems to ensure the continuity of vital processes is strengthened even during periods of heightened security situations.

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THE ROLE OF ENGLISH HASHTAGS (#STAND WITH UKRAINE) IN MOBILIZING GLOBAL SUPPORT ON TWITTER

Social media has emerged as a critical battleground for public opinion, especially during crises. Among various platforms, Twitter's hashtag feature enables users to aggregate conversations around single themes, transcending linguistic and geographic barriers. The English-language hashtag #StandWithUkraine has become a global rallying cry in support of Ukraine amidst its defense against external aggression.

Hashtags on Twitter function as micro-campaigns. By prefixing words or phrases with "#," users tag their posts to collective streams of content. When an English hashtag like #StandWithUkraine gains momentum, it triggers algorithmic amplification - trending topic badges,

retweet cascades, and notifications to followers - spurring participation from diverse audiences. Hashtags transform individual posts into communal narratives, enabling:

• Visibility: Tweets bearing the tag appear in public feeds for anyone tracking the hashtag.

• Interaction: Users reply, quote, or retweet tagged posts, broadening reach.

• Coordination: Advocacy groups orchestrate hashtag storms around key events, such as UN votes or major battles, directing global attention in real time.

Key findings include:

1. Spikes in hashtag usage correspond to real-world events - such as the UN General Assembly vote in late February 2022 - illustrating how online activism echoes and reinforces offline politics.

2. English-language tweets dominate the pro-Ukrainian conversation, reflecting the global West's support base [1].

3. High retweet rates of #StandWithUkraine posts suggest that users view the hashtag as a credible signal of solidarity, prompting swift cascade effects that amplify key messages.

Beyond raw tweet counts, #StandWithUkraine has become a semiotic shorthand for moral support. English-language diplomats, human rights organizations, and cultural institutions adopt the tag to broadcast formal statements:

• The European External Action Service uses #StandWithUkraine in public statements on art-for-peace initiatives, linking global audiences to Ukrainian cultural resilience [2].

• International NGOs embed the hashtag in fundraising campaigns, generating millions in humanitarian aid by tapping into the umbrella of shared global values.

In this way, the hashtag not only aggregates peer-to-peer expressions but also serves as an official stamp in institutional messaging, further legitimizing Ukraine's cause on the world stage.

Ukraine's Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and information, safeguarding citizens' rights to express and receive information online. Though not codified in a single statute, the Ukrainian legal framework is shaped by both domestic law and European standards:

• The Constitution of Ukraine (Article 34) enshrines freedom of thought and speech, prohibiting censorship.

• The Law of Ukraine "On Information" regulates dissemination of information, requiring a balance between free expression and national security interests.

• Draft Law No.11115 "On Amendments to Certain Laws Regarding the Regulation of Activities of Shared Access Platforms for Dissemination of Information" seeks to align Ukraine's digital platform governance with EU norms, aiming to curb disinformation without stifling legitimate activism [3].

The English-language hashtag #StandWithUkraine has transcended its digital origins to become a powerful instrument of global solidarity. By leveraging Twitter's amplification algorithms and the universal reach of English, it has galvanized public opinion, influenced institutional messaging, and shaped crisis response dynamics. Its efficacy is bolstered by Ukraine's legal commitment to protect freedom of expression online, even as new regulations seek to guard against misuse of digital platforms. Moving forward, sustaining #StandWithUkraine requires careful calibration: preserving the openness that enables grassroots mobilization while ensuring resilience against disinformation and hostile interference. As Ukraine's legal framework evolves - guided by both domestic needs and EU integration processes - hashtags will remain integral not only to public advocacy but also to the broader nexus of digital rights, national security, and international coordination.

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THE WAYS TO OVERCOME THE IMPACT OF MILITARY ACTIONS ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Construction in Ukraine has many problems because of the war. Since 2022, when Russia started a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, many cities and villages have been damaged [1]. The war changed normal life. It also changed the construction sector. Before the war, many new houses, shopping centers, and roads were built every year. Now the main goal is not new modern buildings, but rebuilding destroyed homes and important infrastructure [2].

One big problem is destroyed buildings. Many houses, schools, hospitals, kindergartens, and roads are broken or completely destroyed. In some cities, whole districts are in ruins. For example, cities near the front line, such as Mariupol, Bakhmut, and Kherson, suffered very much during hostilities [1]. People lost their homes and all their property. Many families now live in small apartments, with relatives, or in temporary shelters. People need new homes, but it is difficult to build when fighting is still happening. Construction companies cannot work normally in dangerous regions. Sometimes they start work, but then attacks destroy buildings again.

Another problem is safety. There are air attacks and missile strikes in many regions of the country. Workers often stop their work because of air raid alarms. When the siren sounds, everyone must go to a shelter. This makes construction slower. In some areas, there are landmines and unexploded bombs. Before building, special teams must check the land to make sure it is safe. According to the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, large territories require demining before reconstruction can begin [3]. Without demining, construction cannot start.

Money is also a serious problem. The war makes the economy weaker. Many businesses closed, and exports became more difficult. Prices for building materials such as cement, metal, glass, and fuel are higher than before [2]. The government spends a lot of money on the army and defense, so there is less money for new buildings. Because of this, many construction projects stop or are delayed [1].

There are also not enough workers. Many men joined the army to defend the country. Some people left Ukraine and became refugees in other European countries [4]. Because of this, construction companies do not have enough builders, engineers, drivers, and architects. Companies try to train new specialists, but it is not easy to replace experienced workers.

Transport is difficult too. Some roads, railways, and bridges are damaged or destroyed. It is hard to bring materials to cities near the front line. Sometimes trucks must take longer and safer routes, which makes transportation slower and more expensive [2].

Another problem is electricity. Energy infrastructure was attacked many times. As reported by Ministry of Energy of Ukraine, power facilities suffered serious damage during missile strikes [5]. Because of this, there are blackouts in some regions. Construction sites need electricity for machines and tools. When there is no power, work must stop. Companies use generators, but fuel is expensive.

However, construction is very important for Ukraine. The country needs new homes, schools, hospitals, and roads. Rebuilding infrastructure helps the economy recover and grow again [1]. When people have work and housing, they feel more stable.

International partners help Ukraine with money and materials. The European Union provides financial assistance for reconstruction. The World Bank also supports rebuilding programs through special recovery projects [2]. This help is very important because Ukraine cannot rebuild everything alone during the war.

The government of Ukraine plans future reconstruction and modernization. Experts discuss building energy-efficient and safer houses. Ukraine has a chance not only to rebuild destroyed infrastructure but also to create modern cities with better public spaces and green energy solutions [2].

Technology also helps construction during the war. Engineers use modern programs to design buildings. Drones help check damage and inspect dangerous areas. This makes work safer in some situations.

In conclusion, construction in Ukraine faces many serious problems because of the war. Destroyed buildings, danger, lack of money, shortage of workers, transport difficulties, and energy problems all slow down rebuilding. However, construction remains very important for the country. With the help of international partners and the strong spirit of the Ukrainian people, Ukraine continues to rebuild and move toward a peaceful and better future [1; 2].

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THREATS AND CHELLENGES FACING POLICE AUTHORITIES IN DE-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

All over 2022, law enforcement agencies faced increased demands as they worked tirelessly to fulfill their dual responsibilities of combating crime and defending against armed aggression from the Russian Federation. The increased workload on these agencies was a direct result of these multifaceted goals. During the military aggression, the armed forces of the aggressor country committed numerous war crimes both in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and beyond its borders [1].

This aggression also led to a significant increase in the availability of weapons and ammunition among the civilian population. In addition, certain areas of the country were temporarily occupied, critical infrastructure, including energy facilities, was destroyed, and logistics channels were blocked. Residential buildings and industrial facilities suffered significant damage. As a result, there was a significant increase in military and reconstruction costs, large-scale refugee movements, and a surge in unemployment due to the deterioration of the financial and economic situation of the Ukrainian population [3].

Even with various destabilizing factors and the continuous involvement of National Police personnel in territorial defense duties, including ensuring compliance with martial law and documenting war crimes, combating sabotage and reconnaissance operations, manning checkpoints, responding to 21 reports and statements during the war, participating in evacuations and demining in liberated territories, and ensuring the cyber security of the state, the security situation in the country remained adequate. Since February 2022, the National Police, together with other defense forces, has fearlessly and honorably confronted a formidable and ruthless enemy, steadfastly defending our state and thwarting the Russian aggressor's relentless attempts to annex Ukraine.

Throughout the large-scale russian military invasion, the police demonstrated their resilience and effectiveness as a reliable and efficient institution, responding promptly and effectively to these extraordinary circumstances [1].

The police were faced with a new reality, namely: a complete and radical change in the psychological and emotional state of the population as a whole. Social restraining factors that were supported by state coercion or public opinion, such as fear of criminal prosecution, social reputation, social standing, professional career, etc., had practically ceased to function. A significant part of the technical means that ensured control over the situation had stopped working [2].

These include surveillance cameras on the streets, means of recording offences, security alarm systems, basic street lighting and even the power supply in populated areas; – lack of a complete understanding of the procedure for police action in the event of armed aggression on the territory of their activity by a fully equipped military formation of the aggressor country; – in accordance with defense legislation, police officers are part of the national resistance forces. However, the specific forces in which police officers can be used are not taken into account. Police officers do not and have never had the means to destroy heavy armored vehicles [1].

Not every police unit has a hand-held grenade launcher, which is the most powerful weapon. In addition, not all personnel are trained in its use. Despite this, there are critics who unfairly condemn the police for not offering armed resistance to aggressors, forgetting that the police are indeed armed. It should be noted that no one expects a veterinarian, despite being a doctor, to treat people. This indicates a partial breakdown in the hierarchy of power [3].

In many cases, key figures and leaders left their posts and moved to safer regions with their families, leaving a power vacuum. However, despite these circumstances, the police as a collective entity managed to withstand the enormous pressure and challenges associated with the war. Thanks to the skillful and timely actions of the leadership, as well as the unwavering courage and dedication of each police officer, stability and operational efficiency were maintained, and threats and challenges were effectively brought under control.

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CONTROL AND LIMITS OF DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THENATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

The activities of the National Police of Ukraine in ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, and maintaining public safety and order [1] are objectively associated with the exercise of discretionary powers. Discretionary powers are understood as a set of rights and obligations of state bodies and their officials that allow them, at their own discretion, to determine fully or partially the content of a decision or to choose one of several options for decision-making provided by a draft act [2].

During peacetime, the exercise of these powers by the National Police is carried out within the framework of preventive and prophylactic activities, as well as administrative response to unlawful actions. Their application must comply with the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality, with full respect for procedural guarantees of human rights and freedoms.

In legal literature, "discretionary power" is interpreted as a way of exercising public authority under which the relevant authority applies the powers granted to it within the law at its own discretion, without the need to coordinate its actions in any form with other subjects [3, p. 51]. Based on this definition, "discretion" can be understood as the exercise by a state body or its official of powers granted within the law at their own discretion [3, p. 52].

At the same time, the exercise of these powers is subject to constant control, primarily by the judiciary, which aims to minimize the risks of exceeding authority and, consequently, committing official crimes.

With the onset of full-scale military aggression and the introduction of martial law, the powers of the National Police of Ukraine were significantly expanded. According to Article 8 of Law No. 389-VIII, the police now ensure the protection of critical infrastructure and vital public services, control compliance with curfews, regulate entry, exit, and movement, check documents and inspect belongings, restrict mass events, participate in evacuations, and implement other preventive measures to protect public and national security.

These measures aim to prevent serious violations and crimes against state security but also significantly increase the risks of abuse of power and discretionary decisions that exceed necessary and proportional responses.

The risks of extended discretion among police officers include the possibility of arbitrary decisions that do not comply with the principles of proportionality and legal justification. For example, the Ternopil Court of Appeal reviewed the appeal of the victim, Serhiy K., regarding the verdict of the Ternopil City District Court on the abuse of authority by police officers Oleksandr R. and Yaroslav Ya. On March 31, 2023, the patrol officers unjustifiably detained Judge Serhiy K., applied handcuffs, and held him for more than two hours. The court found officer Oleksandr R. guilty under Part 2 of Article 365 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and sentenced him to three years of imprisonment with a probationary period. The Court of Appeal upheld the sentence, emphasizing its legality and proportionality.

Police actions must comply with the law and the Oath, and violations of these standards may be considered an official misconduct and undermine public trust in the authorities.

A similar conclusion is present in the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. Law enforcement actions must be lawful, justified, and proportionate. In the cases of Gillan and Quinton v. UK, Khlaifia and Others v. Italy, S. and Marper v. UK, and O'Halloran and Francis v. UK, the

Court emphasized that arbitrary or disproportionate police actions violate human rights, including the right to private life and freedom of movement. These standards influence national legislation, including the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," and must ensure the protection of human rights when using coercive measures.

Thus, the discretionary powers of the police are an important tool for prevention; however, their implementation requires oversight to maintain a balance between security and human rights.

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SPECIALIZED PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Professional practical training is a key stage in developing a future police officer's ability to effectively perform official duties under real-life conditions. It is during this type of training that trainees transition from theoretical knowledge to its direct application in practical activities, acquiring experience that will subsequently determine the level of their professional competence.

The military threats caused by the russian federation's armed aggression against Ukraine have affected all aspects of police work, including the State Educational Standard for the profession of 'Police Officer (by specialisation). In the context of military threats, the requirements for the activities of the National Police of Ukraine are significantly expanding, and thus the very essence of the police service is being transformed. The study identified the most relevant competency elements, in particular: training in tactical medicine, serving in de-occupied territories, using automatic firearms during building clearances, and actions in conditions of rocket and bomb strikes and artillery shelling [1].

It was noted that for effective professional training of police officers, it is necessary to constantly conduct practical classes in such areas as physical training, fire training, self-defense tactics, and pre-medical training. It is necessary to focus attention on practicing technical actions in

extreme situations and with increased emotional and psychological stress, in order to train muscle memory more [2].

According to Article 72 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Police," professional training of police officers consists of specialized professional training, training in higher education institutions with specific conditions, postgraduate education, and service training aimed at consolidating and updating essential knowledge and skills according to operational conditions. Article 73 of the same law mandates that police officers accepted for the first time into the police must complete special professional training under approved educational programs designed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine — a key requirement before they can fully perform police duties. The law outlines that successful completion of professional training results in certification, and those who fail or are dismissed from training may be returned to their previous unit or dismissed from service, reinforcing that proper training completion is integral to lawful service as a police officer [3].

A successful law enforcement officer is not merely a bearer of legal knowledge, but above all a professional capable of acting competently, confidently, decisively, and fairly in every situation, safeguarding human rights and upholding public order.

Professional training of police officers is undoubtedly an essential component of a law enforcement officer's professional development, since professionalism is not limited to a fixed and restricted body of knowledge, skills, and competencies acquired during initial professional training or education at higher education institutions within the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine that prepare specialists for the units of the National Police of Ukraine. The systematic updating is necessary for police officers to carry out their official powers determined by their specialization and specific area of service, as well as to effectively implement the tasks entrusted to the bodies of the National Police of Ukraine.

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SPECIFICS OF CRIME PREVENTION UNDER MARTIAL LAW: CHALLENGES AND THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

In the context of armed aggression against Ukraine, the functioning of the state undergoes significant changes due to the introduction of a special legal regime. According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," this regime provides for granting the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations, and local self-government bodies the powers necessary to avert threats, repel armed aggression, and ensure national security [1].

The transformation of social relations and contemporary socio-political changes create specific challenges for the system of public administration in the sphere of law and order [2, p. 34]. Scholars emphasize that the activities of law enforcement agencies, particularly the National Police, require a reimagining through the prism of administrative and legal regulation under extreme conditions, which has become a subject of detailed analysis in scientific journals [3, p. 354].

The practical implementation of law enforcement functions becomes particularly relevant. According to the authors' materials, the priority is not only responding to offenses but also effective preventive activity adapted to the realities of wartime, which requires law enforcement officers to adopt new approaches to the performance of their official duties [4, p. 41].

According to Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," to prevent threats to national security, the military command, together with military administrations, has the right to introduce and implement specific measures of the legal regime. Such measures, in particular, include: the introduction of a curfew (prohibition of being on the streets at a specified time without special passes), the establishment of a special regime for entry and exit, restrictions on the freedom of movement of citizens and vehicles, as well as checking documents, inspecting personal belongings, vehicles, baggage, and cargo [1]. These measures serve as the basic toolkit for crime prevention.

As noted in the specialized literature, under martial law, the very paradigm of law enforcement activity changes. In a journal article, V. Yu. Terakhov emphasizes that the activities of the National Police of Ukraine are being transformed given the need to perform territorial defense tasks and ensure measures of the legal regime of martial law. This requires the improvement of administrative and legal regulation, as the police become a key entity in ensuring public safety under extreme conditions [3, p. 355].

At the same time, according to L. M. Mozoliuk-Bodnar, contemporary law enforcement relations face new challenges. These include the need for rapid adaptation to socio-political transformations and ensuring the stability of law and order under conditions of a real threat to the life and health of citizens. A specific feature of this period is the close interaction between law enforcement agencies and society to counter external aggression, which changes the nature of administrative relations [2, p. 36].

Crime prevention in wartime conditions takes on new forms. As indicated in the materials of K. O. Chyshko, special attention is paid to the administrative activities of police bodies aimed at preventing offenses characteristic of wartime. Researchers emphasize that the effectiveness of preventive measures depends on the promptness of response to changes in the operational environment and strict adherence to the procedures defined by martial law legislation [4, p. 57].

Particular attention should be paid to the transformation of the structure of offenses encountered by law enforcement agencies. Alongside traditional crimes, countering collaborationist activities, sabotage, and new forms of fraud speculating on humanitarian aid has become critically urgent. Furthermore, a significant challenge has emerged in controlling the illicit trafficking of weapons and ammunition moving from combat zones into the civilian sector, which requires the police to strengthen both counter-sabotage and analytical work [3, p. 354].

The analysis of the source base allows us to conclude that crime prevention under martial law is a complex process based on special legislation and requiring a transformation of law enforcement activities.

In summary, it can be argued that crime prevention under martial law has evolved into a complex, multifaceted process that requires not only strict compliance with special legislation but also a flexible transformation of the entire law enforcement system. The effectiveness of maintaining law and order today is achieved through a combination of clearly defined restrictions on constitutional rights for the sake of national security and the readiness of the National Police of Ukraine to perform specific defense functions under dynamic socio-political changes. The ultimate success of preventive activity directly depends on the adaptability of administrative and legal mechanisms and the ability of law enforcement officers to respond promptly to new challenges in territories with varying degrees of security threats.

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PHYSICAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS DURING MARTIAL LAW

Current challenges to Ukraine's national security under martial law impose increased and complex requirements on the readiness of police personnel, who today perform functions that go far beyond classical law enforcement activities. In addition to maintaining public order, the police are involved in ensuring stability in frontline areas, escorting civilian evacuations, patrolling under conditions of increased shelling threats, detecting sabotage and reconnaissance groups, as well as cooperating with defense units and emergency services.

Such conditions require law enforcement officers not only to possess high professional competence, legal knowledge, and decision-making skills in stressful situations, but also to demonstrate a significant level of physical, functional, and psychophysical resilience. The ability to act under combat stress, maintain concentration after prolonged physical exertion, quickly navigate terrain, overcome obstacles, carry heavy equipment, or evacuate casualties directly depends on the level of physical fitness of a police officer.

In this context, the physical preparedness of cadets in institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs system is one of the keys, objective, and measurable indicators of their real readiness for service in extreme conditions. It not only reflects general health and the development of physical qualities, but also demonstrates the future police officer's ability to perform official duties in conditions of danger, time pressure, psychological stress, or physical exhaustion [1].

Therefore, systematic assessment, continuous monitoring, and timely adjustment of training programs become especially relevant during martial law. Effective physical training must be adapted to real service challenges: exercises in body armor, weapon-based training, scenario-based drills, elements of tactical medicine, endurance development under varying intensity loads, and psychological resilience formation. Thus, an improved system of physical training for cadets becomes not merely an educational requirement, but a strategic factor in ensuring national defense capability and internal security.

Recently, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine has updated the procedure for assessing the level of physical fitness of candidates and officers, affecting selection and testing criteria in

educational institutions of the MIA system. These changes are aimed at unifying and updating standards in line with modern service requirements.

Modern studies on the physical and psychophysical readiness of police officers emphasize the comprehensive nature of training: in addition to developing general physical qualities (high endurance, strength, speed), significant attention is given to special skills (obstacle overcoming, self-defense elements), as well as psychological resilience and recovery after exertion. Research from 2023–2025 demonstrates that orientation methods, integrated functional training, and specialized obstacle courses increase cadets' readiness for non-standard operational conditions [2].

Assessment of physical readiness should include standardized tests (1000–2000 m running to assess aerobic endurance, pull-ups/push-ups to assess strength, Cooper test or interval running), instrumental monitoring methods (heart rate measurement, recovery speed assessment), as well as special complex trials (obstacle courses, endurance exercises with equipment). It is important to apply a multi-level assessment system considering age, gender, and service requirements of specific positions [3].

Martial law imposes additional requirements for mobility, endurance under stress, the ability to operate with limited resources, and in complex tactical conditions. Training should simulate real scenarios: working in body armor, overcoming obstacles in unfamiliar terrain, casualty evacuation, actions during shelling, and team management under unstable communication. Along with physical load, it is important to introduce stress inoculation elements and rapid decision-making training [4].

Recommendations for Improving the Training System:

1. Implement personalized training plans based on diagnostics of each officer's functional condition.

2. Use specialized obstacle courses and equipment-based exercises as mandatory elements of readiness control.

3. Combine physical training with psycho-emotional support: resilience training, stress regulation techniques, and recovery methods.

4. Apply digital monitoring tools: wearable heart rate sensors, GPS trackers, platforms for storing test results and analyzing progress dynamics.

5. Organize interagency exercises with the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other services to develop coordinated actions in crisis conditions [5].

The introduction of adapted standards that consider the specifics of police operations under martial law is an important step toward improving training quality. Such standards must be realistic, correspond to modern service challenges, and be differentiated according to the functional duties of various units. The use of instrumental monitoring—heart rate monitors, GPS trackers, recovery control systems—ensures accurate assessment of cadets' physical condition, allows identification of weaknesses, and enables data-driven training adjustments.

Personalized training programs developed with consideration of individual fitness levels, health status, functional capacity, and progress dynamics contribute to more effective development of required physical qualities. This approach increases training efficiency, optimizes cadet preparation, and ensures the formation of highly mobile, resilient, and psychologically stable personnel [6].

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THE INTERPOL CONSTITUTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN POLICE ACTIVITIES DURING ARMED CONFLICT

Modern armed conflicts fundamentally transform the traditional logic of functioning of law enforcement institutions, including the police. In situations where society lives under conditions of heightened danger and crime often transcends national borders, the issue of international police cooperation becomes particularly acute. At the same time, it is precisely during wartime that the risks of human rights violations increase the most, as the priority of security often enters into a complex and controversial dialogue with the value of human dignity.

In this context, the activities of Interpol appear as a kind of balance between the need for effective interaction among law enforcement agencies of different states and the desire to avoid involvement in political or military confrontations. The Interpol Constitution, by establishing the principles of neutrality and respect for human rights, defines the framework within which international police cooperation should remain an instrument of law and order rather than a means of political pressure or military confrontation [3].

The study of the provisions of the Interpol Constitution through the prism of human rights protection in police activity during an armed conflict makes it possible not only to outline the legal boundaries of such cooperation, but also to identify the challenges that arise at the intersection of security, war, and the international legal order [ibid.].

According to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, the National Police of Ukraine represents and ensures the fulfillment of Ukraine’s obligations within Interpol and acts as the National Central Bureau of Interpol; it organizes interaction between law enforcement and other state authorities of Ukraine and Interpol, the European Police Office (Europol), as well as the competent authorities of other states on matters falling within the scope of Interpol’s and Europol’s activities [1].

In academic research, Interpol’s activities are considered a multidimensional mechanism of international police cooperation. Thus, A. V. Omelchenko and L. O. Kozhura emphasize that Interpol officials and specialists working in specific areas of combating crime, together with member states, carry out activities to support investigations, field operations, training, and networking. As crime continues to evolve and modern offenses become increasingly international in nature, Interpol is also engaged in predictive research and development in the field of international crime and trends in its development. It is important that coordination exists among all participants in the fight against international crime in order to support the global security architecture. As a global organization, Interpol is able to provide a platform for such cooperation, allowing police forces to work directly with their counterparts even between countries that do not maintain diplomatic relations. Interpol cooperates with governments of various countries at the highest level; however, all its actions remain politically neutral and are carried out within the framework of the national legislation of the member states [2, p. 32].

Thus, the analysis of the provisions of the Interpol Constitution in the context of human rights protection in police activity during an armed conflict provides grounds to assert that international police cooperation in wartime acquires particular importance while simultaneously being accompanied by a number of legal and practical challenges. Modern armed conflicts not only transform the nature of crime, making it more transnational, but also significantly increase the risks of violations of human rights and freedoms in the process of ensuring security. The Interpol

Constitution enshrines fundamental principles of political neutrality, non-interference in military and political conflicts, and respect for human rights, which makes it possible to regard the organization's activities as an important element of the international legal order. These principles define the legal limits within which international police cooperation must operate even under the extraordinary conditions of martial law, without turning into an instrument of political or military confrontation [see 4].

The participation of the National Police of Ukraine in Interpol's activities, in particular through the functioning of the National Central Bureau, demonstrates the integration of the national law enforcement system into the global system of combating crime. At the same time, the effectiveness of such interaction largely depends on compliance with international human rights standards, even in conditions of increased security threats. Therefore, Interpol's activities during an armed conflict represent a complex balance between the need to ensure international security and the necessity to guarantee human rights and freedoms. Further improvement of the legal regulation of international police cooperation, as well as the practices of its implementation, should be based on a combination of effective crime prevention and the unconditional observance of human rights as a fundamental value of a democratic society.

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EXSTRAORDINARY POWERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THROUGHTHE PRISM OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

The introduction of extraordinary powers for law enforcement agencies during armed conflict or states of emergency is a widespread practice justified by the need to protect national security and public order. However, international law clearly establishes that even under exceptional circumstances state power is not unlimited. As emphasized by the United Nations Human Rights Committee, "the protection of human rights does not cease in times of emergency" (General Comment No. 29) [1]. This position underlines the continued relevance of international human rights law (IHRL) alongside international humanitarian law (IHL). International humanitarian law applies in situations of armed conflict and seeks to limit the suffering caused by hostilities, particularly by

protecting civilians. According to the International Court of Justice, "the protection offered by human rights conventions does not cease in case of armed conflict, save through the effect of provisions for derogation" (ICJ, Advisory Opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall, 2004) [2]. This confirms the complementary application of IHL and IHRL and imposes binding obligations on law enforcement agencies operating in conflict-related contexts.

A key legal requirement for the exercise of extraordinary powers is the principle of legality. The European Court of Human Rights has repeatedly stressed that "a norm cannot be regarded as a 'law' unless it is formulated with sufficient precision to enable the citizen to regulate his conduct" (Sunday Times v. the United Kingdom, 1979) [3]. Therefore, emergency powers must be clearly defined in domestic legislation to prevent arbitrary interference with fundamental rights. The principles of necessity and proportionality serve as core safeguards against abuse. The United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials state that "law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty" (Article 3) [4]. This standard applies equally in times of peace and during emergencies, reinforcing the idea that extraordinary circumstances do not justify excessive or indiscriminate use of force.

Derogations from certain human rights obligations are permitted under international law but only under strict conditions. Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights allows derogations "to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation" [5]. At the same time, the Human Rights Committee emphasizes that some rights are non-derogable, including the prohibition of torture. As stated unequivocally, "no justification or extenuating circumstances may be invoked to excuse a violation of the prohibition of torture" (General Comment No. 20) [6].

The exercise of extraordinary powers by law enforcement agencies represents one of the most challenging issues at the intersection of security and human rights. International humanitarian law and international human rights law jointly establish a comprehensive legal framework that regulates such powers and imposes clear limits on state authority. While states possess a legitimate right to protect national security and public order, this right is not unlimited. Extraordinary powers must remain exceptional, temporary, and subject to strict legal constraints. Compliance with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, and accountability is essential to ensure that emergency measures do not undermine the very values they are intended to protect.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES IN A ZONE OF ARMED CONFLICT

The protection of constitutional human rights is a fundamental principle of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. This principle remains to be essential even in conditions of armed conflict, when public security is under serious threat and state institutions operate under extreme pressure. In such circumstances, the police play a crucial role in maintaining public order, ensuring the safety of civilians, and upholding constitutional rights and freedoms. The activity of police forces in a zone of armed conflict requires a careful balance between the necessity of security measures and the obligation to respect human dignity, legality, and proportionality [1].

Constitutional human rights include the right to life, personal liberty, security, dignity, freedom of movement, freedom from torture, the right to fair treatment, and the protection of private and family life. These rights are enshrined in national constitutions as well as in international legal instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the European Convention on Human Rights. Even during martial law or a state of emergency, the restriction of these rights must be lawful, justified, temporary, and proportionate to the existing threats [2, 3].

In a zone of armed conflict, police activity is significantly complicated by ongoing hostilities, the presence of armed groups, destruction of infrastructure, population displacement, and psychological stress among both civilians and law enforcement officers. The police are often required to perform tasks beyond their traditional functions, including evacuation of civilians, counter-sabotage activities, control of checkpoints, cooperation with military units, and documentation of war crimes. Despite these extraordinary circumstances, police officers remain bound by constitutional norms and international human rights standards.

One of the most important constitutional rights in a zone of conflict is the right to life. Police officers must prioritize the protection of civilian lives and use force only as a last resort. The use of firearms and special means must comply with the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality. Any use of force must be aimed at preventing immediate threats and minimizing harm. Arbitrary deprivation of life, excessive use of force, or collective punishment is strictly prohibited under both constitutional and international law.

Another key aspect of human rights protection is the right to personal liberty and security. In armed conflict zones, police often conduct identity checks, detentions, and searches in order to prevent terrorist acts and sabotage. However, such measures must be carried out on a legal basis, with clear procedural safeguards. Unlawful detention, enforced disappearance, or ill-treatment of detainees undermines public trust and violates fundamental constitutional guarantees. Detainees must be informed of the reasons for their detention, have access to legal assistance, and be treated humanely at all times [4].

The prohibition of torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment is absolute and non-derogable, even during war. Police officers operating in conflict zones face increased risks of stress, aggression, and emotional burnout, which may lead to human rights violations if proper training and oversight are lacking. Therefore, the state must ensure psychological support, professional training, and strict accountability mechanisms to prevent abuse of power. Respect for human dignity must remain a core value of police service regardless of external circumstances.

Freedom of movement and the right to privacy may be lawfully restricted in a zone of armed conflict due to security needs, such as curfews, checkpoints, and controlled access to certain areas. However, these restrictions must be clearly regulated by law, publicly communicated, and applied without discrimination. Police actions should be transparent and predictable, allowing citizens to understand their rights and obligations. Arbitrary interference with private life, unlawful searches, or abuse of surveillance powers can lead to serious violations of constitutional principles.

Special attention should be paid to the protection of vulnerable groups, including children, women, elderly persons, internally displaced persons, and persons with disabilities. In conflict zones,

these groups face increased risks of violence, exploitation, and deprivation of basic needs. The police have a duty not only to prevent crimes against vulnerable populations but also to assist in humanitarian efforts, ensure access to essential services, and cooperate with social and international organizations.

An important element of protecting constitutional rights in police activity is accountability and oversight. Even in wartime, police actions must be subject to internal control, prosecutorial supervision, judicial review, and public monitoring. Effective investigation of complaints against police officers strengthens the rule of law and prevents impunity. Transparency in police operations and cooperation with human rights institutions contribute to maintaining public confidence in law enforcement agencies [5].

Furthermore, adherence to international humanitarian law is crucial in zones of armed conflict. Police officers must clearly distinguish between civilians and combatants and respect the principle of civilian protection. Cooperation between police and military structures should be clearly regulated to avoid the militarization of policing and the erosion of civil law enforcement standards.

In conclusion, the protection of constitutional human rights in police activity in a zone of armed conflict is a complex but essential task. While security challenges may require temporary restrictions on certain rights, the core values of human dignity, legality, and justice must not be compromised. The effectiveness of the police in such conditions depends not only on their operational capabilities but also on their commitment to constitutional principles and human rights standards. Ensuring proper training, legal regulation, accountability, and support for police officers is key to maintaining the balance between security and freedom, even in the most difficult circumstances of armed conflict.

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THE ROLE OF THE CYBER POLICE IN COUNTERING HYBRID THREATS AND ENSURING THE INFORMATION SECURITY OF THE STATE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

In today's hybrid warfare, cyberspace has become a full-fledged theater of war (the so-called «fifth domain» of conflict, following land, sea, air, and space). With the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the tasks of law enforcement agencies went beyond the classical fight against crime. The Cyber Police of the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter –

Cyber Police) found itself on the front lines of the digital battle, ensuring not only the detection of crimes but also the state's national security.

Until 2022, the Cyber Police's primary focus was combating online fraud, copyright infringement, and the distribution of illegal content. The war fundamentally changed priorities. The hybrid aggression of the Russian Federation includes not only cyberattacks on state registers but also powerful information and psychological operations (IPSO) aimed at destabilizing the socio-political situation.

Three key vectors of Cyber Police activity in war conditions can be distinguished:

1. Protection of critical information infrastructure and state registers. The enemy is constantly trying to gain access to databases containing information on citizens, military personnel, and internally displaced persons. The Cyber Police, in cooperation with the Security Service of Ukraine and the State Special Communications Service, monitors vulnerabilities and investigates cases of unauthorized interference. DDoS attacks and malicious software (wiper viruses) intended to destroy data pose a particular danger.

2. Countering disinformation and hostile propaganda. One of the most successful adaptations to the conditions of war was the creation of an ecosystem to block enemy content. The project, previously known as «MRIYA» (now transformed into «BRAMA»), has become a unique example of collaboration between law enforcement officers and civil society. Cyber police have created a tool that allows citizens to submit complaints about hostile Telegram channels, YouTube accounts, and social media profiles. This enables quick blocking of sources of panic, fake information about the Armed Forces, and fire adjustments.

3. Investigation of war crimes in the digital environment. Modern war crimes leave a «digital footprint». The cyber police are actively engaged in identifying Russian soldiers who committed atrocities in Ukraine using open-source intelligence (OSINT), intercepting communications, and hacking the occupiers' mobile devices. The data collected forms an evidence base not only for Ukrainian courts but also for the International Criminal Court (ICC).

Countering fraud, which takes cynical forms under the war, deserves special attention. Criminals create fake fees for the needs of the army, «evacuation» transportation, or schemes to obtain «state aid». Cyber police regularly expose organized criminal groups that parasitize on the tragedies of war, an important element in maintaining internal stability.

International cooperation is an important aspect. Cyber police are integrated into Europol operations and cooperate with the FBI. This enables them to block the servers of propagandists located abroad and seize the assets of cybercriminals working for the enemy.

Under martial law, the Cyber Police Department has evolved from a purely law enforcement agency into a security-and-defense sector entity that conducts counterintelligence operations in cyberspace.

The key tool for countering hybrid threats has become the synergy between state bodies and civil society (cybervolunteering), with the Cyber Police often serving as the coordinator.

To increase the effectiveness of the Cyber Police in countering hybrid threats and ensuring the state's information security, it is necessary to implement a set of legislative, organizational, and procedural measures. The first step should be to improve the legal framework, in particular by adding a separate article to the Criminal Code of Ukraine that provides for direct responsibility for the creation, administration, and use of networks of fictitious accounts (bot farms). The absence of a special norm complicates the qualification of such acts and allows those responsible for disinformation campaigns to avoid punishment. Along with this, there is an urgent need to legislate the legal status of «cybervolunteers» by amending the Law of Ukraine «On the Basics of National Resistance», which will legalize the activities of «white hackers» and officially involve specialists in the private IT sector in the tasks of protecting national cyberspace without the risk of their criminal prosecution.

From organizational and technical perspectives, it is advisable to implement at the National Cyber Security Coordination Center a mechanism to automatically block domain names used for phishing during the period of martial law, without waiting for a court decision, and to create a secure

channel for instant data exchange between the Cyber Police and banking institutions to promptly freeze assets related to hybrid threats. In addition, to ensure the inevitability of punishing war criminals at the international level, it is necessary to implement the standards of the Berkeley Protocol in the activities of Ukrainian law enforcement officers, which will guarantee the admissibility of digital evidence (OSINT materials) collected by the Cyber Police during the consideration of cases before the International Criminal Court.

Therefore, under martial law, the Cyber Police was transformed from a law enforcement agency into a key element of the national security system, ensuring the protection of critical infrastructure and countering the enemy's information and psychological operations. The effectiveness of this struggle today depends on close synergy among state structures, civil society (projects such as «BRAMA»), and international partners. To strengthen the state's digital stability, it is critically important to legislate the official status of cyber volunteers, criminalize bot farms, and implement international standards for recording digital evidence of war crimes.

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BASIC MILITARY TRAINING AS A FACTOR IN THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE BORDER GUARD OFFICERS

In the modern security environment which is characterized by a combination of full-scale military operations, hybrid threats, and a highly dynamic operational situation, basic military training is no longer limited to the initial stage of military education. It is increasingly becoming a fundamental pedagogical subsystem within which the worldview, values, professional and behavioural foundations of future officer are formed, particularly in the field of state border protection and defence.

From the perspective of modern military pedagogical science, it is advisable to consider military training not merely as a set of academic disciplines or training activities, but as a holistic process of professional development, within which an individual transitions from the status of a civilian student to that of a military professional. At this stage basic ideas about military service, acceptance of the professional role of an officer, readiness to obey orders, and responsibility for managing personnel are formed. Studies of foreign models of military specialist training show that in the leading countries of the world, basic training serves as a «professional filter» and an «adaptation core» that ensures an individual's internal readiness for further professional development [1].

Basic military training is particularly important in the training of future border guard officers, whose professional activity lies at the intersection of the military, law enforcement, and administrative spheres. In this context, basic military training performs an integrative function, combining the formation of general military skills with the development of psychological resilience,

discipline, and readiness to act within the legal framework and under conditions of increased moral responsibility. It is during basic training that the foundations of the professional identity of a border guard officer are laid – as a defender of state sovereignty, a bearer of military culture, and a representative of the security forces.

An analysis of approaches to education and individual training in NATO countries shows that the effectiveness of basic military training is directly linked to its practical orientation, modularity, and focus on developing the ability to act in conditions of uncertainty. In such systems, basic military training is seen as the basis for the further development of initiative, autonomy, and teamwork, which are critically important for junior officers. With this in mind, the basic military training of future border guard officers should go beyond traditional model-based training and focus on developing the ability to independently analyze situations, make decisions, and take responsibility for their consequences.

An important component of professional development within the Armed Forces of Ukraine is physical and psychophysiological readiness to perform combat duties. Studies devoted to improving the military and professional skills of servicemen prove that special physical training, integrated into the general training system, contributes not only to the development of endurance and strength, but also to the formation of willpower and the ability to act in conditions of fatigue and stress [3]. This is of particular importance for future border guard officers, given the specific nature of their service in various areas of the border, including difficult climatic and tactical conditions.

The regulatory consolidation of basic military training in the Ukrainian higher education system confirms its strategic role in training specialists for the security and defense sector. According to the current Procedure for Conducting Basic Military Training, basic military training is defined as a mandatory component of preparing citizens to defend the state and perform assigned tasks [4]. Official explanations regarding the implementation of basic military training in higher education institutions emphasize the need to ensure the realism of training, bring it closer to real combat conditions, and to abandon a formal approach to mastering training content [5].

Therefore, basic military training is not an auxiliary element, but a decisive factor in the professional development of future border guard officers. It ensures the formation of a comprehensive system of military and professional competencies, contributes to the formation of professional identity, psychological readiness, and leadership potential. At the same time, the effectiveness of basic military training directly depends on pedagogical understanding, scientifically grounded conditions for its implementation, and the integration of modern educational and training technologies. This makes further research in the field of departmental border guard pedagogy relevant, aimed at improving the quality of officer training under current conditions of military security.

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FORENSIC (CRIMINALISTIC) HYPOTHESIS AS A METHOD OF COGNITION IN PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION

Pre-trial investigation of criminal offences constitutes a complex process of cognition of the circumstances of a crime, in which the forensic (criminalistic) hypothesis plays the role of a core methodological instrument. The formulation and verification of hypotheses enable the investigator to systematise available information, determine the directions of the investigation, and ensure the completeness and comprehensiveness of inquiry.

A forensic hypothesis is a substantiated assumption concerning a particular fact or a group of facts that are significant for criminal proceedings and that requires verification in accordance with the requirements of criminal procedural law. As noted by V. Yu. Shepitko, a hypothesis is a form of thinking that makes it possible to explain existing facts and to anticipate possible circumstances of an event [1, p. 211].

The theoretical foundations of constructing forensic hypotheses have been developed by many scholars. In particular, V. M. Pletenets examined the specific features of hypothesis-building under conditions of resistance to pre-trial investigation, emphasising the need to take into account possible actions of interested persons aimed at concealing traces of a crime [2, p. 241]. The scholar substantiates that investigative hypotheses should be formed with due regard to potential counteraction to the investigation by suspects, witnesses, and other persons [3, p. 220].

The process of formulating hypotheses is based on the analysis of initial information obtained from various sources: statements and reports of crimes, results of the crime scene examination, testimonies of witnesses and victims, and materials of operational and search activity. According to their scope, general hypotheses (concerning the event as a whole) and particular hypotheses (concerning individual circumstances of the event) are distinguished. The Department of Criminalistics of Dnipro State University of Internal Affairs, in 2014 textbook, defines the classification of hypotheses by the subject of their formulation (investigative, operational and search, judicial, and expert) and by their scope (general and particular) [4, p. 201–203].

The construction of hypotheses is carried out in accordance with the rules of logic and is based on the principles of reality (a hypothesis must rely on factual data), specificity (clear formulation of the assumption), and completeness (consideration of all possible explanatory variants of the event). As stated in 2017 textbook of the Department of Criminalistics of Dnipro State University of Internal Affairs, when constructing hypotheses it is necessary to take into account the forensic characteristics of the relevant type of crime, typical investigative situations, and the possibilities of using scientific and technical means [5, p. 7].

Verification of hypotheses is an integral part of the investigative process and is conducted through investigative (search) actions and covert investigative (search) actions provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [6]. The main investigative actions aimed at verifying hypotheses include interrogation, inspection, search, investigative experiment, and the appointment of expert examinations. The choice of specific investigative actions depends on the content of the hypothesis and the available evidentiary base.

Thus, the forensic hypothesis is a fundamental method of cognition in pre-trial investigation that ensures the systematic and goal-oriented nature of the inquiry. Proper formulation and consistent verification of hypotheses make it possible to establish objective truth in criminal proceedings and to ensure the rights and legitimate interests of the participants in the process. Further research should be

directed at developing methodologies for hypothesis-building in the investigation of specific categories of crimes, taking into account the specifics of societal digitalisation and the capabilities of modern scientific and technical means.

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ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY THROUGH COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The activities of the National Police under martial law are primarily aimed at establishing and maintaining stability in the state's security environment. According to generally accepted scientific approaches, the security environment of a state is a set of conditions and factors of its existence that provide such a state with protection from internal and external threats. Depending on the type of threats, the security environment of a state can also be divided into external and internal. The external environment is related to the conditions and factors of a state's existence that are protected from external threats, while the internal environment is related to the conditions and factors of a state's existence that are protected from internal threats [1].

Community-oriented policing has been identified by United Nations peace operations as one of the important areas which required conceptual clarity for United Nations police. Community-oriented policing guidelines assist United Nations police officers deployed as advisers, mentors, and trainers in United Nations peace operations and to further assist in the reform, restructuring and rebuilding of the host-state police and other law enforcement agencies. A focus in community-oriented policing helps enhance the trust of the public in the police and other law enforcement agencies. Community-oriented policing not only strengthens the bond between police and the community but also enhances the public confidence and community cooperation and the effectiveness and efficiency of police and other law enforcement agencies to protect life, properties and human rights [2].

In community-oriented policing, as in problem-oriented policing, the police take an active role in problem solving, but the goal of community-oriented policing is for officers to develop partnerships

with members of the communities they serve. Problem-oriented policing has been incorporated into community-oriented policing as an important tool. Police departments that have adopted the community policing philosophy refer to problem-oriented policing projects, in which beat officers are expected to be involved. community-oriented policing involves police working with people in the communities they serve as equal partners to solve local problems. The term community may refer to a specific geographical area, such as a neighborhood, precinct area, or a patrol beat. Different areas of the city or community typically have different problems, the solutions to which should be determined by the police officers assigned to these areas in partnership with the local residents. A major premise of community-oriented policing advocates that strategies to solve problems are developed in concert with the citizens, whether the community refers to neighborhood or beat. Benefits that community-oriented policing offers include public scrutiny - the public has a close view of police practices - and accountability - community-oriented policing provides the public with greater control over the police and law enforcement. The police-community collaboration focuses on solving problems of crime, fear of crime, public disorder, and neighborhood decay. Although its effectiveness in preventing crime has not clearly been proven, community-oriented policing can have a positive effect on citizen attitudes, decreasing the fear of crime and increasing satisfaction with neighborhoods of residence [3].

Ensuring public safety through community-oriented policing is a necessary condition for maintaining public order in peacetime and under martial law. This approach strengthens trust in law enforcement agencies, increases the effectiveness of security measures, and contributes to the protection of human rights even in extreme conditions.

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THE ROLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY IN THE SYSTEM OF PREVENTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN TIMES OF THE WAR

Under the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, a significant increase in factors contributing to the risk of domestic violence is observed. Such determinants include: high levels of psycho-emotional tension, forced displacement of persons, job loss, financial difficulties, as well as often suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). These circumstances provoke conflict situations in families, which often escalate into violence.

At the same time, a high level of latency of such offenses is observed due to the victims' reluctance to seek assistance or legal protection. Among the main reasons for such passivity, the following can be distinguished:

1. Fear and negative experience: this is the fear of revictimization or previous ineffective experience of communication with law enforcement officers.

2. Social-psychological barrier "not the right time": creates a false belief that personal problems are secondary compared to the general state situation.

3. Doubts about the effectiveness of the police and executive authorities [1].

Administrative liability, as provided for in Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (CAO), serves as the first line of legal response in the system of countering domestic violence. Its key advantage is promptness. Unlike criminal proceedings, administrative coercion can be applied by the police directly at the scene of the conflict, which is critically important for preventing more severe consequences [2].

The disposition of Art. 173-2 of the CAO covers three forms of violence:

1. Physical violence: actions that did not cause bodily injuries (pushing, beating, etc.).

2. Psychological violence: includes threats, insults, stalking, humiliation or degrading treatment (the most common, but the most difficult form to prove).

3. Economic violence: intentional deprivation of housing, food, clothing, or funds.

The subjective side of the offense is characterized by direct intent, where the offender realizes their actions and desires to harm the victim.

An analysis of the sanctions of Article 173-2 of the CAO indicates the need to review the effectiveness of penalties.

A fine (ranging from 20 to 40 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens, and up to 80 in cases of repeated violation) is seen as the least effective measure. The insignificant amount does not fulfill the deterrent function, and the payment of the fine often becomes a burden on the joint family budget, effectively punishing the victim as well [2].

Community service (30 – 60 hours) is the most effective type of penalty, as it involves the offender's personal labor participation. In war conditions, such labor can be directed towards socially useful needs (for example, community improvement) [2].

Administrative arrest is the strictest measure, but its application is limited [2].

A separate problem is the application of an urgent restraining order. Although it provides for the obligation to leave the place of residence and a ban on contact (up to 10 days), in practice, this is only a temporary measure [3]. After the expiration of the urgent restraining order, the offender returns, which often leads to recidivism and escalation of the conflict.

Under martial law, the implementation of administrative liability faces a number of systemic challenges:

1. Overload of National Police bodies. Performing functions uncharacteristic for peacetime (evacuation support, guarding critical infrastructure objects, etc.) lowers the priority of calls regarding family conflicts.

2. Security restrictions. In frontline zones, during air raids or curfews, access of law enforcement to the scene may be physically impossible.

3. Issues related to eviction. When issuing an urgent restraining order, legislation does not impose an obligation on the police to provide the offender with housing, which complicates the execution of the order at night (during curfew).

4. Vulnerability of IDPs. Internally displaced persons, due to the loss of social ties, often do not have witnesses or support from acquaintances.

Statistical data confirm the crisis of the state's institutional capacity. In summarizing the results of 2025, during the roundtable "United Against Violence Together," the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights Dmytro Lubinets emphasized the low effectiveness of preventive mechanisms. With over 77,000 offenders on record and 51,000 urgent restraining orders issued, only 2,051 individuals were sent to undergo a correctional program, of whom only 604 actually completed it. A tragic illustration of this formal approach was the case in which a husband murdered his wife and daughter, despite the offender being on the preventive register [1].

The war not only provokes a rise in domestic violence but also weakens the state's ability to respond to it using administrative methods. A shift is needed from a predominantly fiscal and punitive approach (focused on fines) to a genuinely preventive model. Priority directions should be: strengthening control over the completion of correctional programs, developing interaction between

the police and communities and families of the military, as well as improving the mechanism for executing urgent restraining orders under curfew conditions.

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HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN POLICE ACTIVITIES IN UKRAINE

The issue of protecting human rights and freedoms in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine is of particular relevance in the context of Ukraine's European integration and the legal challenges posed by the state of martial law. The police, being the main body of the executive power that ensures public safety and order, acts as a guarantor of human rights on the one hand, and as a body that can legitimately restrict them on the other.

The legal basis for the protection of human rights in the activities of the National Police is the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," and international legal acts, in particular, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Article 7 of the Law "On the National Police" clearly defines that the police must perform their tasks while respecting human rights and freedoms [1, p. 12].

One of the key aspects of human rights protection is the principle of proportionality. This principle means that the measures applied by the police must be necessary and sufficient to achieve a legitimate goal and should not restrict human rights more than is required in a democratic society. During the performance of official duties, police officers often face the need to use physical force, special means, or firearms. In such cases, the legality of their actions is evaluated through the prism of compliance with the right to life and the prohibition of torture or inhuman treatment [2, p. 45].

A significant challenge for the modern police system in Ukraine is the work in the de-occupied territories and the conditions of the legal regime of martial law. Under these conditions, the police must maintain a balance between ensuring national security and respecting the rights of the civilian population. Attention is paid to the prevention of arbitrary detention and the right to a fair trial. According to the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, any deprivation of liberty must be carried out in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law [3].

The introduction of the "Custody Records" system in Ukrainian police stations is a progressive step towards ensuring the rights of detained persons. This system provides for electronic fixation of all actions regarding the detainee from the moment of actual detention until release or transfer to a pre-trial detention center. This significantly reduces the risk of unlawful physical pressure and ensures the right to legal aid and medical examination [4, p. 89].

However, there are still systemic problems that need to be solved such as:

low level of public trust in some regions due to instances of corruption or abuse of power,

the need for continuous professional development of police officers regarding international standards of human rights,

improving the mechanism for documenting crimes committed during the armed conflict, while respecting the rights of victims and witnesses.

The professional culture of a police officer plays a decisive role. It is not only about knowing the norms of the law but also about the internal conviction of the need to respect human dignity. Modern police training programs should focus on de-escalation techniques and communication with vulnerable populations [5, p. 210].

The protection of human rights in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine is a dynamic process that requires constant improvement of the legislative framework and practical mechanisms. The priority remains the transition from a punitive model of law enforcement to a service-oriented model (community policing), where the main criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of the police is the level of public trust and the safety of every citizen.

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THE COMBAT TRANSFORMATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

The full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the russian Federation on February 24, 2022, fundamentally altered the security landscape of Europe and redefined the traditional roles of domestic institutions. Among the most significant shifts has been the combat transformation of the National Police of Ukraine (NPU). No longer confined to civilian law enforcement, the NPU has evolved into an integral component of the Security and Defense Forces, bridging the gap between policing and high-intensity warfare. Before the invasion, the NPU was primarily focused on public order, crime prevention, and community safety. However, the existential threat to the state necessitated an immediate pivot.

This transformation began with the legislative recognition of the police as part of the defense forces, allowing officers to participate directly in hostilities alongside the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU). The police transitioned from patrolling streets to defending them with heavy weaponry. This evolution was not merely administrative; it required a total overhaul of training, equipment, and mindset. Officers who once dealt with domestic disputes found themselves engaging in anti-sabotage operations, neutralizing enemy paratroopers, and holding defensive lines in suburban outskirts.

The most visible manifestation of this transformation is the creation of specialized combat brigades, such as the "Liut" (Fury) United Assault Brigade. This unit represents the pinnacle of the "combat policeman" concept-highly mobile, well-equipped, and trained for offensive operations.

These units combine traditional police skills (such as clearing buildings and conducting filtration measures) with military tactics (assaulting enemy trenches and coordinating artillery fire). Unlike standard infantry, police combat units often excel in urban environments where their knowledge of civilian infrastructure and legal procedures proves invaluable during de-occupation.

This transformation has not been without its challenges. The NPU had to rapidly integrate military grade technology such as: drones, anti-tank weapons, and armored vehicles into its inventory. Furthermore, the psychological burden on personnel has shifted. Officers now face the dual trauma of investigating war crimes while simultaneously being targets of military strikes.

The combat transformation of the National Police of Ukraine is a testament to the adaptability and resilience of the Ukrainian state. By successfully integrating into the national defense architecture, the NPU has proven that in times of total war, the line between "policing" and "defending" must be fluid. Today, the Ukrainian police officer is a symbol of a hybrid security model one that maintains the rule of law while possessing the iron will to defend it on the battlefield.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES AS GUARANTEES OF DIGITAL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL STATE

Modern warfare encompasses not only the physical but also a powerful digital dimension. Along with the hostilities, a large-scale information, cyber, and psychological struggle is unfolding on the territory of Ukraine, the goal of which is not just state structures, but also the constitutional rights of citizens in the digital environment. The rights to privacy, access to information, security, protection of personal data, and freedom of expression are increasingly under threat due to the influence of the digital space. In such conditions, law enforcement agencies take on a fundamentally new role — they act not only as guarantors of order in the traditional sense, but also as guardians of digital constitutional human rights

The Constitution of Ukraine provides for a number of rights and freedoms that, even under martial law, may be limited to some extent, but not completely destroyed. In particular, Articles 31, 32 and 34 of the Basic Law guarantee the protection of the secrecy of correspondence, the inviolability of personal and family life, the right to information and freedom of speech. In peacetime, these rights were implemented mainly in the physical world, but now their implementation has moved to the digital plane - social networks, messengers, electronic databases, video recording devices and online communication [2].

Martial law has created new challenges, such as the mass distribution of fake information, the activity of hostile Telegram channels, the leakage of personal data of military and law enforcement officers, hacker attacks on state registers and financial fraud schemes under the guise of war. These phenomena directly threaten the constitutional rights of citizens and form a new front of struggle, where the National Police, cyber police, the Security Service of Ukraine and other law enforcement agencies operate [3].

One of the main threats to citizens' digital rights in wartime is information sabotage and psychological operations. The spread of panic, false information about hostilities, evacuation, mobilization, or "betrayal" of the authorities is aimed at destabilizing society. In such conditions, the

right to reliable information becomes more vulnerable. Law enforcement agencies protect it by exposing the administrators of hostile platforms, documenting their activities, and eliminating their influence [5].

No less important is the issue of protecting citizens' personal data. During war, the enemy actively uses the obtained databases to intimidate, recruit or blackmail the population. Leaks of information about the places of residence of military personnel, law enforcement officers and their families pose a direct threat to the right to security and privacy. The actions of the cyber police and the Security Service of Ukraine to prevent such crimes actually protect the constitutional right of citizens, enshrined in Article 32 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1], [3].

The problem of cybercrime, which is exacerbated under martial law, requires special attention. Fraud under the guise of raising funds to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine, fake websites of state institutions, theft of financial resources through phishing mechanisms — all these are not only criminal crimes, but also a challenge to citizens' trust in the state and their right to security in the digital space. The disclosure of such offenses emphasizes the new role of law enforcement agencies — the protection of the individual in the virtual environment [4].

At the same time, martial law dictates the need for certain restrictions on digital rights. Monitoring social networks, checking electronic communications, tracking geolocations can be used in the interests of national security. This creates a difficult dilemma between ensuring state security and preserving fundamental human rights. In this context, law enforcement officers must act strictly within the law, because excessive interference in private life can easily turn into an abuse of power. It is the legality and transparency of law enforcement actions in the digital environment that become the main indicator of compliance with constitutional guarantees [2], [5].

An essential mechanism for protecting citizens' rights is the practical use of video recording of law enforcement officers' actions, in particular, using body-cams or video recorders. In wartime, when inspections, restrictions on movement, searches of property and vehicles become more frequent, video recording of events becomes an effective tool for ensuring human rights. It also protects the police officers themselves from false accusations. In addition, digital evidence is increasingly gaining importance in confirming the legality of law enforcement actions [5].

Special attention should be paid to the use of digital technologies to document war crimes. Photo and video recording of the consequences of shelling, collecting evidence of crimes against the civilian population, preparing materials for international courts – all this is actively carried out with the participation of law enforcement agencies. This contributes not only to strengthening law and order, but also to ensuring citizens' right to fairness and justice. The digitalization of law enforcement activities in wartime indicates that a modern employee in this field must be not only an expert in the law. He needs to be familiar with the fields of cybersecurity, information technology, and digital forensics. It is this knowledge that allows him to effectively counter the challenges that threaten the constitutional rights of citizens in the new reality of the digital world [2].

Thus, martial law has significantly changed the usual understanding of the functions of law enforcement agencies. They are no longer limited to maintaining public order in physical space. Now their role encompasses the protection of digital constitutional rights, ensuring civil protection from cyber threats, information attacks, unlawful interference in privacy and encroachment on personal data. In this context, it is obvious that effective protection of citizens' constitutional rights today is impossible without the active activities of law enforcement officers in the digital environment. Their contribution to this process is key, and further improvement of legislation and practical mechanisms should be aimed at strengthening this function. At the same time, it is important to maintain a balance between compliance with the principle of legality, protection of human rights and state interests.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PREVENTION OF VIOLATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF WAR

Ukrainian legislation has no definition of the term ‘offence’, but we can summarise the definitions provided by individual codes for specific offences. Such codes include, for example, the Criminal Code, Article 11 [1], or the Code of Administrative Offences, Article 9 [2]. Based on these definitions, we can say that an offence is a socially dangerous or harmful, unlawful, culpable act that is provided for by current legislation and for which legal liability is established.

Accordingly, the prevention of offences is a multi-level system of measures implemented by public authorities and civil society institutions. The prevention process integrates mechanisms such as warning, prevention, termination and prophylaxis of offences.

Warning is a system of administrative coercion measures aimed at preventing a specific person from carrying out their intention to commit offences. Prevention is a system of administrative coercion measures aimed at preventing a specific person from carrying out their criminal intention at the preparation stage. Termination is a measure aimed at stopping unlawful activities that have already begun in order to prevent socially dangerous consequences [3].

The prophylaxis of offences is mandatory activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organisations regardless of their form of ownership, including public organisations, aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of offences, as well as identifying persons prone to committing offences and applying measures to correct them [3].

In accordance with Article 6 of the Code of Administrative Offences, the development and implementation of measures aimed at preventing administrative offences is entrusted to local self-government bodies, public organisations, labour unions and executive authorities [4].

Society places special responsibility for the prevention of offences on law enforcement agencies. Thus, according to Part 1 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine ‘On the National Police’, the police, in accordance with the tasks assigned to it, carries out preventive and prophylactic activities aimed at preventing offences [5].

The introduction of martial law caused a fundamental transformation in all areas of public life, effectively forming a new paradigm for the functioning of state institutions. The law enforcement sphere, in particular its preventive component, also underwent significant changes. An analysis of

preventive measures in peacetime and under martial law allows to identify four key aspects in which changes can be observed: 1) legal regulation; 2) priorities; 3) use of force; 4) monitoring.

Public monitoring is a key tool for ensuring the transparency and effectiveness of law enforcement activities. Under martial law, the mechanisms of such control underwent a substantive transformation: in order to optimise the functioning of the law enforcement system and respond promptly to national security challenges, certain aspects of the powers of the public sector were restricted in favour of prioritising specific wartime tasks.

In summary, the legal regime of martial law has significantly changed strategies for preventing offences. Key changes have affected regulatory frameworks, the hierarchy of priorities, the limits on the use of force, and control mechanisms. This has been accompanied by both an expansion of law enforcement powers and necessary restrictions on certain rights.

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PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS' RIGHTS IN INTERACTION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The russian federation's armed aggression against Ukraine has led to large-scale internal displacement of the population, raising the issue of ensuring the constitutional rights of internally displaced persons in their interactions with law enforcement agencies. According to the Ministry of Social Policy, as of February 2026, there were more than 5 million internally displaced persons registered in Ukraine. According to the 2023 Annual Report of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, the Commissioner's Secretariat conducted 1,585 monitoring visits to places of temporary residence of IDPs in 22 regions of Ukraine, during which numerous violations of this category of citizens 'rights were identified [3].

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine 'On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons,' an internally displaced person is a citizen of Ukraine who is forced to leave his/her place of residence as a result of or in order to avoid the negative consequences of armed conflict, temporary occupation, widespread violence, human rights violations, and emergencies [1]. Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees the equality of constitutional rights and freedoms of all citizens and stipulates that there can be no privileges or restrictions based on place of residence

[2]. This obliges law enforcement agencies to ensure equal standards of protection for internally displaced persons.

The issue of interaction between internally displaced persons and the National Police of Ukraine requires special attention. As emphasized in the textbook 'Police Activity', law enforcement agencies are responsible for protecting human rights and freedoms, combating crime and maintaining public safety and order [4]. In the context of mass population displacement, the police face new challenges that require a comprehensive approach.

Analysis of practice indicates the existence of systemic problems in the interaction between internally displaced persons and the police. Firstly, it is difficult to identify individuals who have lost their documents as a result of hostilities or evacuation. Secondly, access to administrative services is restricted due to the lack of registration at the actual place of residence, which creates barriers when contacting the police. Thirdly, as evidenced by data from the Human Rights Ombudsman, there are cases of discriminatory treatment of internally displaced persons by individual police officers, which is a violation of Article 21 of the Constitution of Ukraine on the equality of all people in their dignity and rights [2]. Fourthly, police officers are insufficiently aware of the specific legal status of internally displaced persons and the mechanisms for their interaction with law enforcement agencies.

The Law of Ukraine 'On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons' stipulates that internally displaced persons enjoy the same rights and freedoms as other citizens of Ukraine, and discrimination against them is prohibited [1]. This means that the territorial units of the National Police are obliged to accept statements and reports of criminal offences and other incidents from internally displaced persons at their actual place of residence, regardless of whether they are registered there. A certificate of registration as an internally displaced person confirms their status and entitles them to receive services at their place of residence.

Specific measures must be taken to address the identified problems. First, mandatory thematic seminars on the legal status of internally displaced persons and the prevention of discrimination must be introduced for police officers at least twice a year. Secondly, the Instructions for the Preparation of Materials on Administrative Offences, providing for a simplified procedure for identifying internally displaced persons on the basis of a registration certificate and electronic documents in the 'Diya' application must be amended. Thirdly, a position of responsible person (coordinator) for interaction with internally displaced persons in each territorial body of the National Police, whose competence will include counselling, monitoring compliance with the rights of IDPs and coordination with social protection authorities must be created. Fourth, an interagency protocol for interaction between the National Police, the State Migration Service and social protection authorities for the rapid exchange of information and resolution of problematic issues must be developed.

Thus, ensuring the constitutional rights of internally displaced persons in their interactions with law enforcement agencies remains a pressing issue today. Effectively addressing this issue requires not only legislative improvements, but also specific organizational measures, systematic training of police officers, the creation of specialized coordination mechanisms, and the promotion of a culture of lawfulness among all participants in the process. The implementation of the proposed measures will ensure compliance with the principle of equality and non-discrimination enshrined in Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine, as well as increase the level of trust of internally displaced persons in law enforcement agencies.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CIRCUIT TRAINING IN THE SYSTEM OF DEVELOPING PHYSICAL QUALITIES IN FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS

The training of future police officers takes place under conditions of increased demands for physical performance, stress resistance, and the ability to act effectively in dynamic and potentially dangerous situations. Service tasks (patrolling, pursuit, detaining offenders, evacuating victims, prolonged periods in full gear) require a combination of speed-strength qualities, endurance, coordination, mobility, and functional readiness. In this context, training methods that allow for the simultaneous development of a complex of physical qualities and the modeling of specific service loads gain particular importance. One of the most effective tools is considered to be circuit training, which combines various exercises in an interval load mode and ensures a high level of session density.

Circuit training is a method of organizing classes in which students sequentially perform a complex of exercises at «stations» with regulated intervals of work and rest. Researchers emphasize that one of the features of circuit training is the successful combination of precise physical load regulation with its individualization [1, p. 3; 2, p. 83].

The advantages of this approach include the manageability of the load (time, number of repetitions, intensity), the possibility of individualization, and the variability of tools. For future police officers, this allows for the integration of general physical training with a professional-applied focus.

Specialized literature notes that circuit training complexes include physical exercises that promote harmonious physical development, namely: the development of human physical qualities; improvement of the cardiovascular system; working all muscle groups, increasing muscle definition, intensive calorie burning, and improving metabolism. Another advantage is the adaptability of the training, meaning one can select a physical load option that allows for training at an individual intensity, taking into account the level of physical development while remaining engaging and achievable for people of any physical fitness level [3, p. 237-238].

Rationally structured circuit training creates conditions for the parallel improvement of:

- strength and strength endurance (pull-ups, push-ups, weighted exercises);
- speed-strength qualities (jumping exercises, jerks, sprints);
- general and special endurance (interval work, exercises with short breaks);
- coordination and agility (exercises involving changes in direction, balance, combined motor tasks).

In police training, it is important not just to have «strength alone» or «running alone», but the ability to act effectively under mixed loads, where physical qualities are manifested comprehensively.

It should be noted that circuit training is easily adapted to service actions: «carrying a mock victim», working with a mannequin, moving with an object, restraint/control exercises, short sprints with sudden stops, etc. Such modeling enhances the transfer of the training effect to real situations and builds functional readiness for actions in gear, in confined spaces, and under time pressure.

Circuit training ensures high motor density of the session and efficient use of time, which is crucial given the limited duration of educational classes. It allows for simultaneous work with a group of varying fitness levels by applying differentiation (different tempos, exercise variations, workload volume). An additional advantage is the ability to quickly monitor and record results: tracking time, repetitions, heart rate reactions, and progress.

The effectiveness of circuit training depends on adhering to the principles of gradual progression, load adequacy, technical correctness of exercise execution, and the balanced orientation of the «stations». In 2020, following a pedagogical experiment, members of a research group at the Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs proved the positive impact of circuit training on the development of physical qualities in future police officers [4, p. 26].

In conclusion, circuit training is an effective method for developing the physical qualities of future police officers because it:

- provides a complex impact on strength, endurance, speed-strength qualities, and coordination;
- allows for the modeling of service loads and the formation of professional-applied readiness;
- features high organizational efficiency in group settings and creates conditions for a differentiated approach;
- promotes increased functional performance and resistance to stress factors, provided under correct dosing and monitoring.

A promising direction for further research is the determination of optimal circuit training protocols (interval duration, number of stations, ratio of strength to cardio components) for various stages of training for police cadets and their implementation into the educational process.

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PREVENTION OF MURDER BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES DURING MARTIAL STATE

In the current conditions associated with martial law in the country, the effectiveness of the fight against crime directly depends on the development of new strategies based on a proactive approach. The usual response to crimes already committed during the war is insufficient and can provoke public distrust of law enforcement agencies and threaten the stability of state institutions. If

we analyze the statistics for 2024, we can see a trend towards an increase in mass murders, the number of which during the given period reached 1,052 thousand [1]. The multiple increase in deliberate attacks on human life in Ukraine, notes R.O. Kushnirenko, is mainly due to Russian military aggression, but problems in this area can have long-term consequences. Even after the victory of the Ukrainian state over the enemy, the scientist claims, the echoes of the war will determine deliberate attacks on human life for many more years not only on the territory of Ukraine, but also on the territories of other states. Military actions are a powerful determinant of violence not only in the near term, but also in the distant [2].

Therefore, the conclusion is drawn about the urgency of optimizing the functional specificity of law enforcement agencies and their units. For example, the Department of Strategic Investigations (hereinafter referred to as the DSI) with the beginning of a full-scale war focused on strengthening the country's internal security. It should be noted that this gave positive results in combating crime during martial law. Given the constant threat of terrorist attacks or sabotage, the DSI of the NPU is working on implementing more effective mechanisms for controlling public order in conditions of limited resources, as well as strengthening the protection of important facilities and conducting special operations to neutralize terrorist threats. An important part of the work of the SDR is the prevention and investigation of war crimes, in particular those related to human rights violations, looting or collaboration with the enemy. The SDR of the NPU works together with other law enforcement agencies to create specialized units that deal with such crimes. In particular, as a result of hostilities, weapons often end up among the civilian population, which causes an increase in serious crimes - murders, robberies [3].

Operational and investigative counteraction to crimes. The goal of operational and investigative counteraction to crimes is to limit criminal activity through the use of specific methods of investigative work. It seems that a modern strategy for combating crime should adapt to technological progress and, in particular, provide for:

the use of video surveillance systems and intelligent processing of video data;

the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies;

the use of unmanned aerial vehicles by offenders in their activities [4].

Activities of the National Police of Ukraine. Due to the mass displacement of the population and the abandonment of homes in dangerous areas, the police focused their efforts on combating looting and theft, the level of which is significantly reduced in the combat zone. The practical aspect of police activities in martial law includes a wide range of measures - from tactical training to strategic planning, focused on ensuring security and maintaining stability in the state. The main task is not only to ensure public order, but also to adapt to rapidly changing military conditions. An effective strategy includes active patrolling, increased interaction with the public to identify and prevent potential threats. Intellectual analysis of information obtained from local residents and other sources is key to an operational response to crimes [5].

Security measures to prevent the killing of civilians by crime countermeasures during martial law are related to the implementation of the law enforcement function of such entities. Namely:

1. Suspension of the terms of provision of administrative services. 2. Formation of effective administrative instruments of crime counteraction subjects to prevent killings of civilians. 3. Strengthening the national cyber defense of the civilian population. 4. Enshrining at the sub-legal level the procedures of administrative activity during the evacuation of the population. 5. Measures to increase the efficiency of the functioning of crime counteraction subjects through the creation of new bodies at the request of civil society. 6. National resistance measures. 7. Measures to release the civilian population from captivity [6].

Thus, in the conditions of full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the activities of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine have acquired a distinctly defensive nature, where the key task has become ensuring public safety and protecting the lives of citizens in extremely complex legal regimes. Particular attention is paid to the recording and investigation of crimes, in particular intentional killings of the population, where the principle of the inevitability of punishment acts as the main deterrent. Examples of life sentences for crimes against humanity

demonstrate the determination of the law enforcement system and its ability to work in cooperation with international commissions. At the same time, the police are focused on countering the growth of general criminality, in particular looting and violent acts arising from mass population movements, social instability and other factors. The modern model of combating crime, among other things, requires urgent adaptation to technological progress. The priority areas are the introduction of intelligent large-scale data, as well as the development of methods for countering offenders using unmanned aerial vehicles. Thus, only a comprehensive, interagency approach that combines operational investigative measures with the latest technologies allows law enforcement agencies to effectively fulfill their mission of protecting life and maintaining law and order in the country.

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THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE IN REPELLING THE ARMED AGGRESSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNDER MARTIAL LAW

After the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation on February 24, 2022, the need arose to introduce the legal regime of martial law. Under conditions of martial law, the role of law enforcement agencies has increased significantly, in particular the National Police of Ukraine, which, along with other components of the security and defense forces, is involved in carrying out tasks related to ensuring national security and defense, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as maintaining public safety and order. At the same time, the effectiveness of the forms and methods of enforcing the martial law regime largely depends on the adaptability of the forces and resources of law enforcement agencies to the dynamic conditions of this special legal regime. In this regard, improving the forms and methods of interaction between the police and the public is of particular importance for ensuring the effective implementation of the martial law regime [1, с. 70].

Starting from February 24, 2022, the National Police of Ukraine became a full-fledged actor within the security and defense sector. In particular, a number of amendments and additions were introduced to laws and regulatory legal acts governing police activities, and new ones were also

adopted. Thus, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was supplemented with Part Four of Article 8, which states that "…During the period of martial law, the police act in accordance with their purpose and the specific nature of their activities, taking into account the restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, as determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine 'On the Legal Regime of Martial Law'." Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" significantly expanded the powers of the National Police. In particular, the police were granted the right to receive, free of charge, from state authorities, local self-government bodies, as well as legal entities of state ownership, information necessary for the performance of their assigned tasks, with a mandatory obligation to respond to police requests within ten days. In addition, the police were vested with the authority to detain, in cases prescribed by law, persons apprehended for committing criminal or administrative offenses in temporary detention facilities. Furthermore, the competence of the police now includes the conduct of operational demining, forensic and technical support for crime scene inspections, including in cases related to fires and explosions, as well as responding to reports of the discovery of explosive devices or threats of explosions. Moreover, the police are authorized to cooperate with Europol, perform the functions of the National Contact Point between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol, and organize interaction between Ukrainian law enforcement and other state bodies with Interpol, Europol, and relevant authorities of foreign states on matters within their respective fields of activity. The list of police measures set out in Chapter 5 of the Law was also expanded. In particular, pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Part One of Article 32 of the Law, police officers were granted the right to check identification documents and record the data contained therein if a person displays external features similar to those of a person who has unlawfully left a place of detention for prisoners of war. Part Five of Article 42 of the Law provides that, when it is necessary to repel an attack that poses a real threat to the life or health of a police officer or other persons, as well as to eliminate danger in a state of extreme necessity or during the detention of an offender who is resisting, police officers have the right to use not only special means specified in Article 45 of this Law, but also any available improvised means. Additionally, Article 46-1 was introduced, which regulates the use of weapons and equipment by special-purpose police units in the course of ensuring national security and defense, as well as repelling and deterring the armed aggression of the Russian Federation [4].

Following the Decree of the President of Ukraine of February 24, 2022 № 64/2022 "On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine," the National Police have been more actively involved in carrying out tasks related to ensuring national defense, public security, and law and order. This Decree made it possible to engage the police more extensively in security measures, to cooperate with military formations, and to participate in the implementation of measures under the legal regime of martial law [3].

Law enforcement agencies, in particular the National Police, are also involved in eliminating the consequences of the destruction of buildings and structures in areas where the active phase of hostilities is absent or has already ended. For this purpose, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a Procedure for carrying out urgent works to eliminate the consequences of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation related to damage to buildings and structures [2]. Although the Resolution itself does not define specific powers of the police, it expressly provides for the involvement of law enforcement agencies in the process of implementing this Procedure. For example, if an object has been damaged, the authorized body (a local self-government body or a military administration) must inform law enforcement agencies about the actual damage and potential threats. The Procedure also предусматриває joint response by local administrative bodies, civil protection authorities, and law enforcement agencies to determine possible impact zones and coordinate further actions.

An important aspect of the activities of the National Police under martial law is interaction with the population and public formations. Citizens should cooperate with police officers, as this can help ensure community safety in the long term. The population should inform the police about suspicious individuals, the discovery of explosive or hazardous items, and instances of

collaborationist activity. This significantly enhances the capacity of the police to respond promptly to the challenges posed by martial law.

No less significant is the role of the police in ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens under the restrictions imposed by martial law. On the one hand, the police are vested with additional powers that entail limitations on certain rights and freedoms of citizens; on the other hand, they are entrusted with the duty to ensure the legality, proportionality, and justification of the application of such restrictions. In this context, adherence to the principles of the rule of law, legality, and respect for human rights acquires particular importance, even in the conditions of an armed conflict with the aggressor state.

So, based on all of the above, it can be concluded that the activities of the National Police of Ukraine under martial law encompass a wide range of tasks of a diverse nature. These include not only traditional law enforcement functions, but also tasks in the fields of national security and defense, elimination of the consequences of armed aggression, and humanitarian response. The police occupy an important place within the system of executive authorities, as their role in repelling armed aggression is decisive in certain areas. Further improvement of the forms and methods of police activity, taking into account the practical experience gained, is a necessary condition for strengthening Ukraine's national security in the context of a prolonged military threat.

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CURRENT PROBLEMS OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS

The war in Ukraine, rather than Martial Law itself, has fundamentally changed public life and will affect the country for decades. Ukraine remains heavily mined, dangerous explosives will continue to be found and large amounts of weapons will stay in civilian hands. The war has also caused massive psychological trauma, meaning society will increasingly consist of civilians living alongside veterans.

These factors require improved police training, especially in tactical actions during shelling and airstrikes, tactical medicine for blast injuries, interaction with prisoners of war, and effective communication with veterans.

The first issue addressed in this study concerns the current legal regulation of police professional training. An analysis of existing legislation shows that the main requirements for police officers are defined in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police."

Article 49 sets the requirements for candidates applying for police service. Article 72 states that police professional training may include initial training, education in higher institutions with specific learning conditions (although the Law uses the outdated term "higher educational institutions," which contradicts the terminology of the Laws of Ukraine "On Education" and "On Higher Education"), as well as postgraduate education and in-service training [1].

The provisions of the Law are further specified in subordinate regulations, including the 2016 Regulation on initial police training for newly recruited officers and the 2016 Regulation on in-service training of National Police personnel, as well as other legal acts. Overall, there have been positive developments in the legal framework for police training, particularly the amendments to the procedure for psychological support for police officers and cadets at specialized higher education institutions. These changes emphasize the need to train and assess police readiness for extreme conditions, strengthen psychological selection for units involved in resisting Russian aggression, and ensure public safety in de-occupied territories [2].

There is an urgent need to adopt a national police training strategy to prepare cadets for service in near-combat conditions, especially in frontline and de-occupied areas. This requires updating educational programs, particularly in tactical, psychological, and pre-medical training.

Such changes are necessary because police officers under Martial Law now perform more dangerous duties, including maintaining public order and delivering humanitarian aid in combat-affected areas. Police officers regularly record Russian war crimes and perform general and special law enforcement and protective tasks in the face of full-scale russian aggression [3].

Most police training programs were developed and refined in peacetime. However, due to the full-scale war, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" introduced new powers, including the right to check identity documents and stop vehicles if there is information that a person may have escaped from a prisoner-of-war detention facility. During Martial Law, police officers may also escort and transport prisoners of war.

Given these circumstances, it is advisable to include tactical medicine as a separate component in police training programs. Tactical medicine is defined as pre-hospital medical care in combat conditions, aimed at stabilizing the injured, saving lives, and evacuating casualties from danger zones. It should be integrated with firearms and tactical-special training. In the complex, a police officer must be ready to resist (fire back) armed representatives of the Russian regular troops in combat conditions (as already noted, for example, in the event of a meeting with a sabotage and reconnaissance group or if they come across a group of Russian soldiers who have strayed from their own coordinates, etc.), in cases of shelling, etc., and also be ready to provide first aid to the wounded in combat conditions [4].

The current legal framework and police training programs require significant revision to address the realities of full-scale war. It is necessary to develop a clear national strategy and update training in specialized higher education institutions to prepare officers for near-combat service in frontline and de-occupied areas, including tactical medicine, psychological resilience, tactical-special skills, behaviour during shelling, and interaction with prisoners of war and enemy sabotage groups.

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APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Ukraine's integration path to the European Union obliges it to bring its legislation closer to European standards in various areas of activity, including law enforcement [1].

An important component on the path to integration into the European Union is the training of highly qualified specialists of a new generation who will work for the benefit of Ukraine. Scientists understand international standards of professional activit as the minimum requirements established by international legal acts, enshrined in legal norms and principles that all states are obliged to adhere to in the process of legislative and law enforcement activities. The basis of the complex of international and European standards of professional activity of police officers is the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The main document adopted by the UN General Assembly on the issue of observance of human rights in police activities is the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, approved by resolution No. 34/169 of December 17, 1979. The Code stipulates that the conduct of law enforcement officers must comply with the following rules: respect and protect human dignity, uphold and defend human rights in relation to all persons; use force only in cases of strict necessity and to the extent necessary for the performance of their duties; keep confidential information secret, except in cases where the performance of duties or the requirements of justice strictly require otherwise. Exercise caution when storing and using information that relates to the private lives of other persons or may damage their interests and reputation; not commit, incite or tolerate torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, not justify them by exceptional circumstances or references to orders from superiors; ensure full protection of the health of persons detained by them, take immediate measures to provide medical assistance if necessary; not to commit any corrupt acts, to prevent and combat all such acts in every way and not to commit such acts yourself; to respect the law and the Code, to make every effort to prevent and in every way prevent all their violations [2].

The task of the modern state is to create such a system of prevention and control that torture becomes isolated cases that are not systemic in nature.

The core of the regional system of human rights protection in Europe is the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, which became the basis for the functioning of the mechanism for the protection of human rights within the framework of the Council of Europe. European standards of professional activity of police officers are a generally recognized model embodied in the fundamental acts and recommendations of the European Union and the Council of Europe and are acceptable for implementation in the national legal system of states [7].

Thus, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms clearly defines a list of prohibitions in the functioning of the apparatus of state bodies, including police bodies when carrying out their preventive activities, so it prohibits torture, humiliation of dignity, forced

labor, except in cases provided for by law, and prohibits discrimination on any grounds - sex, race, skin color, language, religion, political or other beliefs [5].

When carrying out professional activities, a police officer must keep confidential all information that is not subject to disclosure, must provide medical assistance to all who need it, even to persons in custody, and must follow clear and precise instructions established by law when using weapons.

The Council of Europe has developed standards on the status of the police, police officers and the procedure for exercising their powers. The main requirement for the status of the police is that the police are not a military formation, but a service that provides society and its individual representatives with assistance and services to ensure security and law and order. The exercise of police powers, including the use of force, means of coercion and weapons by police officers, must be regulated by law and comply with the principle of proportionality [6].

The policy of recruiting men and women should also be applied, representing different components of society, including ethnic minorities, since the ultimate goal is a composition of police officers that reflects the society in whose service they are [3, p. 8].

The European Code of Police Ethics is a basic document, the provisions of which are implemented in the national legislation of the EU countries. Understanding and clarification of the standards of professional police activity are facilitated by the "Recommendations on Policing in Multinational Societies" signed by the High Commissioner of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe on National Minorities. The recommendations state that the police should be tasked with developing methods and practices of interaction and cooperation with minorities, as well as jointly creating an atmosphere of trust [3].

The formation of a professional and legal culture of law enforcement officers should be considered as one of the most important prerequisites for the formation of a state governed by the rule of law, as a factor in strengthening the fight against crime [8, p.142].

Thus, international and European standards of professional police activity contribute to: ensuring human rights and freedoms in the process of carrying out police activities; intensifying international cooperation between police agencies in the fight against crime; contributing to the improvement of national legal systems regulating police activities; contribute to increasing the level of effectiveness of police activities and strengthening the authority of law enforcement agencies.

The implementation of these provisions will contribute to the formation of a high level of culture and professionalism of police officers, improving the quality of service to the population, the effectiveness of professional activities, and increasing the level of trust in police officers.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Martial law in Ukraine constitutes a special legal regime introduced to ensure citizens' security and safeguard the State's independence and territorial integrity. Its imposition resulted from the armed aggression of the russian federation, which created serious external and internal threats. During the period of this regime's operation, human rights and freedoms remain protected by law enforcement bodies operating within the framework of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law".

Following the First World War, the first steps were taken towards defining war crimes, establishing their punishability, and applying international criminal jurisdiction to such "war crimes." The Treaty of Versailles (Part VII, "Sanctions") provided for three types of jurisdiction concerning cases related to violations of the laws and customs of war. At the same time, a special commission was engaged in classifying international crimes, which consisted of violations of universally recognised rules governing the conduct of hostilities. Given that war crimes fall within the category of crimes against peace and security of humankind, the issue of international cooperation becomes of fundamental importance.

During the period of martial law in Ukraine, the quality of work carried out by law enforcement agencies acquires particular significance, as they are responsible for protecting the population and maintaining public order. At the same time, excessive workload and emotional strain often lead to professional deformation of personnel, manifested in rude or tactless behaviour towards citizens. This issue may be mitigated through the creation and improvement of personnel management systems both within individual units and across the entire law enforcement system.

For the effective fulfilment of their duties, personnel must be trained under specialised programmes that encompass physical conditioning, enhanced legal training, and the development of psychological resilience. Such preparation strengthens the professional capacity of law enforcement officers and ensures the protection of the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens under special legal regimes.

Another important element consists of advance-prepared plans for maintaining public order. These plans are developed for specific tasks and contain information on available forces, reserves, responsible personnel, communication schemes, and assembly points. The effectiveness of such measures is possible only if they are tested under conditions as close to real situations as possible. It is in this way that the coordinated functioning of internal affairs bodies is ensured under emergency conditions.

During martial law, ordinary methods of law enforcement activity do not always produce the necessary results; therefore, agencies shift to a special operational regime. Its essence lies in the use of extraordinary measures that make it possible to restore public order and guarantee the rights and freedoms of the population. A key role in this process is played by adequate legal regulation, which envisages the use of departmental normative acts [1, p. 1030-1032].

The development of international cooperation in the field of security occupies a special place in Ukraine's foreign policy. Pursuant to Order No. 218 of the Ministry of Defence dated 23 July 2021, military-political cooperation aims at strengthening the country's defence capability and protecting national interests through the formation of equitable and mutually beneficial relations with other States. Particular emphasis is placed on supporting Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic integration, as well as defining key areas of international military cooperation [2].

International treaties and conventions play an exceptionally important role in countering crimes against peace. They unify terminology in this field and ensure consistent approaches to the qualification of offences. Bilateral and multilateral agreements provide for extradition, transfer of sentenced persons, legal assistance, and other mechanisms enabling States to coordinate their actions more effectively in combating crime.

To improve cooperation, it is proposed to strengthen the role of the United Nations as a coordinator of international processes, eliminate double standards, expand treaty mechanisms concerning extradition, transfer of convicted persons, and provision of legal assistance in criminal matters. An important step would be the adoption of conventions that transform the right of States to extradite offenders into an international legal obligation, as well as the creation of a unified system of informational and methodological support for law enforcement agencies [3, p. 150].

The practical implementation of international cooperation requires appropriate domestic instruments regulating the procedures of interaction. Such mechanisms include information exchange, creation of joint databases, organisation of international searches for perpetrators, conduct of joint investigative actions, training activities, and provision of material assistance to States that require it. Each of these areas has its own specific features; however, all of them complement one another and enhance the overall effectiveness of combating crime.

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INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL) NORMS INTO THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM FOR POLICE OFFICERS

The armed aggression of the russian federation against Ukraine, which escalated into a full-scale invasion in 2022, has been accompanied by an unprecedented number of attacks on the civilian

population. Systematic missile strikes on energy infrastructure, residential areas, and medical facilities require law enforcement officers to provide not only an operational response but also specific knowledge for the primary documentation of the consequences of such attacks as international crimes. Under these conditions, the National Police of Ukraine performs not only traditional law enforcement functions but also participates directly in ensuring national security, implementing stabilization measures in de-occupied territories, and documenting war crimes. This requires police officers to possess not only knowledge of national legislation but also a profound understanding of the norms of International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

A key challenge is the specific nature of Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (CCU), "Violation of the laws and customs of war" [1], which is blanket in nature. It refers to international treaties, namely the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their 1977 Additional Protocols, which serve as the fundamental basis for defining war crimes. They establish a list of "grave breaches," including, inter alia, willful killing, torture, unlawful and wanton destruction of property not justified by military necessity, and attacks on the civilian population. Particular focus should be placed on the IV Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War [2], specifically Article 147, which defines serious offences against civilians and their property. Thus, without an understanding of IHL norms, a police officer cannot effectively determine whether an act constitutes a war crime. Crucially, IHL acts as lex specialis (special law), regulating the conduct of parties specifically during conflict and establishing the limits of what is permissible.

Modern practice requires a clear distinction between Article 258 of the CCU ("terrorist act") and Article 438 of the CCU ("war crime") [1]. Incorrect qualification at the pre-trial investigation stage may create obstacles to holding perpetrators accountable in international courts, particularly the International Criminal Court (ICC), under Article 8 of the Rome Statute [3]. The primary criteria for differentiation should be the context of commission (nexus to the armed conflict), the subject, and the specific purpose defined in Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Fight against Terrorism" [4]. Unlike terrorism, where the goal is to intimidate the population, war crimes are often aimed at achieving a military advantage through prohibited methods of warfare, requiring an investigator to conduct a deep analysis of the perpetrator's intent.

Under martial law, the police have been granted expanded powers, which create risks of excessive restriction of fundamental rights during counter-sabotage measures, document checks, and searches of vehicles or personal belongings. Professional training must be based on an understanding of Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine (non-derogable rights) and the general legal principle of proportionality: interference must be lawful, pursue a legitimate aim, and be minimally necessary. Maintaining this balance is critical, as even in wartime, certain rights, such as the right to life and respect for human dignity, remain absolute and cannot be restricted under any circumstances.

Research by Yavorskyi V.O. and Letnyanchyn L.I. notes that the traditional law enforcement training system often focuses on International Human Rights Law (IHRL), which applies in peacetime. However, war conditions require the ability to apply IHL as a priority source of law [5, p. 220]. The lack of clear methodological recommendations and practical skills for operating in "grey zones" creates legal uncertainty for police officers themselves. Knowledge of IHL is not only a legal obligation but also an ethical safeguard against arbitrariness and a guarantee of forming a strong legal position for Ukraine in the international arena.

To improve training, it is necessary to develop specialized instructions for investigators on the qualification of crimes under the Rome Statute. Mandatory training and simulations on documenting the consequences of shelling and interacting with the civilian population in conflict zones should be implemented. Such an approach will allow law enforcement officers not only to perform their duties effectively but also to ensure the proper quality of the evidence base for future international tribunals. Furthermore, the limits of permissible restrictions on human rights during police measures under martial law must be clearly defined to avoid excessive interference.

In conclusion, the integration of IHL norms into the police training system is a strategic task. It ensures the effectiveness of criminal proceedings at the national level and contributes to international justice.

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PROTECTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DURING MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS

During the war in our country, every single Ukrainian child suffered a violation of their legally guaranteed rights. Even if the child is not physically injured, the child has not been subjected to exploitation that harms any aspect of the child's well-being, sexual abuse, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, types of treatment or punishment, there is a violation of her fundamental rights [1].

According to the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, as of April 30, 2021, 152 children have been killed and 146 injured since the beginning of the armed conflict in Donbas. Since 2017 alone, about 70,000 children have received the status of victims of hostilities and armed conflicts, 90 of them have this status due to physical injuries [2]. As of early November 2025, official figures record 664 child deaths, but this figure, like an iceberg, hides much more – the injured, the missing, and those whose childhoods have been destroyed forever [3].

"During war, all the rights of the child are violated: the right to life, the right to be with family and community, the right to health, the right to personal development, and the right to care and protection," states the 1996 UN report "The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children." These violations require legal regulation and protection from both national and international institutions [2].

Currently, the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Childhood" is the main law of Ukraine regulating the situation with children in armed conflicts. The main international legal acts that form the basis for the protection of children in situations of armed conflict are:

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989);

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000, ratified by Ukraine in 2004);

Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims (1949);

International Labor Organization Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (1999);

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (2002) and a series of UN Security Council Resolutions adopted between 1999 and 2009.

However, effective implementation of the standards set out in these regulations remains a significant challenge in many parts of the world, and in particular in Ukraine [2].

According to information provided on the Children of War platform, about 19,500 child citizens of Ukraine have been identified as deported or forcibly displaced by Russian authorities [4]. In order to force the aggressor state to return all deported children and ensure access to reliable information about their legal status, health status and whereabouts, a Decree of the President of Ukraine was developed and subsequently adopted on November 25, 2025 "On additional measures to protect children's rights in the context of armed aggression against Ukraine". The document envisages the consolidation of international efforts to ensure children's rights in martial law and to harmonize Ukrainian practice with international practice (the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child) [5].

Protecting children's rights under martial law in Ukraine is a critical priority that requires an immediate and consolidated response from the state, international institutions, and civil society. It is planned to develop a National Action Plan for the Protection of Children's Rights for the period until 2030.Western states protect the rights of Ukrainian children in wartime by applying international humanitarian law, their national legal systems for refugees, and initiating mechanisms for international responsibility of the aggressor state.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF ARMED CONFLICT

The current stage of development of Ukrainian statehood is characterized by unprecedented challenges associated with the full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine, which has continued since 2014 and gained particular intensity after February 24, 2022. The conditions of armed conflict fundamentally transform the functioning of the system of public authority, in particular law enforcement bodies, whose activities take place in an environment of increased risks, constant threats to life, and the necessity of rapid response to security challenges. Under such circumstances, the problem of ensuring and protecting constitutional human rights and freedoms in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine becomes especially relevant.

The Constitution of Ukraine proclaims the individual, his or her life and dignity as the highest social value of the state, and the protection of rights and freedoms as the primary duty of public authorities. At the same time, the introduction of martial law provides for the possibility of temporary restriction of certain rights and freedoms, which creates a complex legal situation in which it is necessary to find a balance between the interests of national security and the preservation of fundamental human rights. It is precisely the police who, in the conditions of armed conflict, most

often come into direct contact with the civilian population by conducting identity checks, enforcing curfews, responding to sabotage threats, organizing evacuation of the population, and maintaining public order.

The relevance of the study is grounded by the fact that armed conflict significantly expands police powers while at the same time substantially increasing the risk of human rights violations as a result of legal uncertainty, psychological tension, lack of resources, and the complexity of the operational environment. In such conditions, strict observance of the principle of the rule of law is extremely important, as it does not lose its effect even during wartime, but on the contrary, acquires special significance as a safeguard against arbitrariness of state authority.

The issue of human rights protection in the activities of law enforcement agencies is not new to legal science. A significant contribution to its research was made by Ukrainian scholars, in particular V. Tatsii, M. Koziubra, O. Petryshyn, O. Bandurka, V. Shkarupa, and Yu. Bytiak, who examined the legal nature of law enforcement activity, the limits of discretionary police powers, and the principles of their implementation. Certain aspects of observance of human rights in the activities of internal affairs bodies were also analyzed by I. Koziakov, S. Alfiorov, O. Dzhafarova, and O. Kucherenko. At the same time, the vast majority of these studies were conducted during peacetime or prior to the full-scale phase of the war, which necessitates a new comprehensive rethinking of the problem with due regard to the realities of armed conflict.

In recent scientific works, researchers have focused their attention on the correlation between human rights and national security, the admissibility of restrictions on rights during martial law, as well as the role of the police in the security and defense sector system. However, the issue of practical implementation of constitutional guarantees in frontline regions and in the area of active hostilities remains insufficiently systematized, which confirms the need for further scientific research in this direction.

According to Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1], in the conditions of martial law or a state of emergency, certain restrictions of human rights and freedoms may be established; however, even under such conditions, restriction of the right to life, the prohibition of torture, the right to respect for human dignity, and a number of other fundamental rights is not allowed. This means that police activity in the area of armed conflict must be carried out within clearly defined legal limits, and any actions related to the use of coercion must be lawful, necessary, and proportionate.

The practice of police functioning in conditions of hostilities indicates a significant expansion of their functions. In addition to the traditional provision of public safety, police officers are assigned tasks related to filtration measures, identification of persons, counteraction to sabotage and reconnaissance activities, escort of humanitarian corridors, and interaction with military formations. All these activities take place under conditions of a high level of risk and limited time for decision-making, which significantly increases the likelihood of mistakes and abuses [2].

Particular attention is required with regard to the problem of applying police coercive measures. The Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” [3] establishes clear grounds and limits for the use of physical force, special means, and firearms. In the area of armed conflict, these powers are often exercised in cooperation with the military, which requires increased standards of coordination and legal certainty. Any excess of authority, even under wartime conditions, may lead to gross violations of constitutional rights of citizens and loss of public trust in law enforcement bodies.

An important aspect is observance of the right to liberty and personal inviolability. Identity checks, detention of persons, and restriction of freedom of movement must be carried out exclusively on the basis of law and with proper procedural documentation. In its case law, the European Court of Human Rights has repeatedly emphasized that even during emergency situations the state is not released from the obligation to ensure minimum procedural guarantees for individuals, in particular the right to be informed of the reasons for detention and the possibility to challenge the actions of officials.

A significant role in protecting human rights is played by the professional training of police officers. Researchers emphasize that the legal consciousness of police personnel in wartime conditions becomes decisive, since observance or violation of human rights often depends on the

individual decision of a specific official. A high level of stress, emotional burnout, and constant threat to life require not only legal knowledge, but also psychological support of personnel [4].

Special attention should be paid to the protection of the rights of internally displaced persons and residents of frontline territories. These categories of the population are the most vulnerable and require a particularly careful approach from the police. Ensuring equal access to legal protection, preventing discrimination, and respecting human dignity must remain unchanged guidelines of law enforcement activity regardless of the military situation.

In this context, police activity in the area of armed conflict should be regarded not only as an element of the security system, but also as a component of the mechanism for the protection of human rights. It is the legality of the actions of law enforcement officers that forms citizens' sense of justice, strengthens trust in the state, and contributes to the preservation of social stability even in wartime conditions [5].

Thus, the protection of constitutional human rights in police activity in the area of armed conflict is a complex multidimensional process combining legal, organizational, and humanitarian components. Martial law does not abolish the operation of the Constitution of Ukraine and international human rights standards, but only changes the conditions of their implementation. The effectiveness of law enforcement activity during this period is determined not only by the ability to counter threats, but also by the capacity to preserve the rule of law as the foundation of statehood. Compliance with constitutional guarantees in the most difficult conditions is an indicator of the democratic maturity of the state and a key prerequisite for post-war restoration of public order and public trust.

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INTEGRATION OF "THE TACTICAL ENGLISH" COURSE INTO THE COMBAT AND SPECIAL TRAINING SYSTEM FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Contemporary challenges to state security, caused by full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine, intensified international cooperation in the field of security and law enforcement, as well as

Ukraine's integration into the European and Euro-Atlantic security space, objectively raise the issue of improving the level of foreign language training for law enforcement personnel. In this context, the integration of the Tactical English course into the combat and special training system for law enforcement officers as a component of their professional competence is of particular importance [1, p. 614].

The legislative consolidation of English language proficiency requirements for certain categories of law enforcement officers was an important step in the formation of a new model for qualifying individuals for professional activities. The adoption of the Law of Ukraine 'On the Use of the English Language in Ukraine' effectively introduced the imperative of 'external language standards' as a mandatory filter for access to certain positions. According to paragraph 5 of part 1 of Article 3 of the aforementioned Law, the requirement for mandatory English language proficiency applies to persons applying for positions as middle and senior police officers of the National Police of Ukraine, senior officers of other law enforcement agencies, and civil protection services [2]. This provision is detailed in Resolution No. 1488 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 24 December 2024, which approves the list of relevant positions [3].

At the same time, the introduction of mandatory English language proficiency should not be formal in nature. Ignoring the relationship between professional functions, types of intelligence and real service needs can lead to the loss of talented specialists solely on the basis of their level of foreign language proficiency. In this regard, the requirements for English language training for law enforcement officers should be based on the principles of expediency, rationality and differentiation, taking into account the specifics of their work, participation in international cooperation, joint operations, exchange of operational information and communication with foreign partners.

The Tactical English course plays a special role in this process, focusing not on general language proficiency, but on developing professional communication skills in high-risk, fast-paced situations with limited time. It is important to note that English-language tactical vocabulary is used not only by military units, but also by law enforcement agencies during special operations, public safety operations, counter-terrorism measures, critical infrastructure protection and participation in international police missions.

Modern tactical English is characterised by dynamism and constant updating of terminology. This is due to the development of weapons, special equipment, and changes in the forms and methods of combat and special operations. Tactical terms are formed using word formation methods typical of the English language: affixation (analyst, rocketeer), compounding (target-seeking, hard-fought), conversion (to mortar, to officer), abbreviation (radar, copter, FEBA), as well as through lexical and semantic transformations, broadening or narrowing of meanings [4, p. 539].

Following the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the russian federation, there has been an active renewal and adaptation of tactical terminology used by both the military and law enforcement agencies. Concepts such as checkpoint procedures, urban clearance, counter-sabotage measures, drone reconnaissance, joint task force, and crowd control under combat conditions have entered professional use, reflecting the changing nature of security threats and the expansion of the functions of law enforcement agencies in wartime.

The integration of the Tactical English course into the combat and special training system for law enforcement officers should be based on a comprehensive approach. This involves not only including the relevant discipline in the curriculum, but also creating favourable conditions for its assimilation: eliminating systemic shortcomings in language training, strengthening interagency coordination, developing digital educational infrastructure, and ensuring access to interactive training materials, simulation scenarios, and courses for different levels of training.

Therefore, Tactical English should be considered an important element of the professional readiness of modern law enforcement officers, ensuring effective communication in combat and special operations, increasing the level of interoperability with international partners, and meeting the strategic priorities of the state in the field of security. Its integration into the law enforcement training system is not only a legal requirement but also an objective necessity dictated by the realities of the modern security environment.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC TRUST IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AS A FACTOR IN EFFECTIVE ENSURING LAW ORDER AND NATIONAL SECURITY

The challenges facing Ukrainian society today, in particular the temporary restriction of certain constitutional rights and freedoms and the expansion of law enforcement agencies' powers, objectively give rise to heightened public expectations regarding the legality, proportionality, and reasonableness of government decisions. Given that martial law poses significant risks of undermining public trust, law enforcement agencies must adhere to the principles of the rule of law, legality, and respect for human rights and freedoms. In this context, public trust is not only a social phenomenon but also a factor that directly affects the effectiveness of the state mechanism as a whole.

According to D. Grynenko, we cannot limit trust relationships solely to hypothetical future behavior. Trust is a value that is also realized according to the principle of «here and now» [1, p. 140]. Y. Palagnyuk notes that the level of trust or distrust of citizens in public authorities is a reaction of the population to the effectiveness of their performance of functional duties. That is why the level of social trust of the population should be considered as one of the leading indicators of the effectiveness of government activities. At the same time, the level of citizens' trust in government institutions is primarily determined by the overall assessment of their effectiveness, an indicator of which is the socio-economic condition of the population, which, in turn, is determined mainly by the effectiveness of government actions [2, p. 717].

One of the key factors undermining public trust in law enforcement and other state bodies during martial law is disinformation. The dissemination of distorted or false information creates a distorted view of law enforcement agencies' effectiveness and motives, negatively affecting society's perception of them. Information operations aimed at discrediting the law enforcement system often focus on individual high-profile cases or manipulate the issue of restrictions on human rights and

freedoms in wartime, which certainly raise doubts about the fairness of the state's use of coercive measures.

Transparency and accountability of law enforcement agencies are key prerequisites for maintaining public trust. Thus, during the period of martial law, transparency requirements cannot be entirely negated by reference to security considerations, since even under conditions of restricted access to certain information, law enforcement agencies must ensure transparent, timely, and reliable communication with the public, adhering to the principle of proportionality between national security needs and the Ukrainian people's right to information.

In turn, the level of public trust in law enforcement agencies influences the population's voluntary compliance with the law. When trust is high, citizens perceive the requirements and decisions of legal authorities as reasonable, thereby reducing the need for excessive state coercion. It is essential that in such cases, compliance with the law is based not only on fear of further legal liability, but also on an inner conviction of the necessity and importance of complying with established legal provisions. Instead, low levels of trust lead to an increase in legal nihilism, evasion of lawful demands by law enforcement agencies, and a decline in citizens` willingness to cooperate in preventing and investigating crimes, etc. It is important to note that in a state of martial law, such trends are hazardous, as they not only significantly complicate law enforcement agencies' operational responses to security threats but also increase social tension and negatively affect the overall state of law and order.

Therefore, public trust is a key prerequisite for the effective and stable functioning of the law enforcement system, ensuring the population's legal awareness, attentiveness, and prudence, even under emergency legal regimes. In this regard, strengthening public trust should be a priority for law enforcement agencies, as only then will the law enforcement system be able to maintain public support and fulfill its functional role both during the period of martial law and in Ukraine's post-war recovery.

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GUARANTEEING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS BY THE POLICE IN CONDITIONS OF ARMED CONFRONTATION

The protection of constitutional human rights and freedoms is a fundamental element of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. Even under conditions of martial law or armed conflict, the state remains obliged to respect and ensure fundamental human rights in accordance with national and international legal standards.

The article examines the legal framework regulating police activities in zones of armed conflict, the role of the police in safeguarding constitutional rights, and the key challenges faced in

human rights protection during wartime. Particular attention is paid to the application of international human rights and humanitarian law standards, as well as to the importance of international cooperation and accountability mechanisms in ensuring lawful police conduct.

Constitutional human rights and freedoms constitute the foundation of a democratic state and are enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and international legal instruments [3]. Armed conflict creates extraordinary conditions that significantly complicate the implementation and protection of human rights, especially in areas close to hostilities. Nevertheless, even during martial law, the state retains its obligation to respect non-derogable rights and ensure lawful limitations of other rights [1].

Police activity in zones of armed conflict is regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", as well as by international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Key international instruments include the European Convention on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Geneva Conventions [4].

Under such conditions, the police act as a key institution responsible for maintaining public order, protecting the civilian population, and preventing human rights violation. In zones of armed conflict, police officers are entrusted with additional functions, including the evacuation of civilians, assistance to internally displaced persons, and cooperation with military authorities. The exercise of police powers must be based on the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, and accountability [6].

However, police practice in conflict zones faces significant challenges, including increased risks of excessive use of force, unlawful detention, and unjustified restrictions on freedom of movement [3]. Additional difficulties arise due to limited access to courts, legal aid, and oversight mechanisms, as well as psychological pressure on police officers, which may negatively affect compliance with human rights standards [7].

Effective protection against human rights violations requires strict adherence to constitutional norms, functioning oversight mechanisms, and continuous professional training of police officers in the field of human rights and international humanitarian law. International cooperation plays a vital role in monitoring, accountability, and harmonization of national police practices with international standards [3].

The protection of constitutional human rights in police activities in zones of armed conflict remains a fundamental obligation of the state. Despite extraordinary conditions, police authorities must operate strictly within the law, respecting human dignity and international legal standards. Effective human rights protection enhances public trust in law enforcement agencies and contributes to post-conflict recovery and social reconciliation [7].

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ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL STATUS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SUBJECTS IN THE FIELD OF COUNTERING TERRORISM: CONSTITUTIONAL AND THEORETICAL ASPECTS

The Constitution of Ukraine defines a human being, their life and health, honor and dignity as the highest social value. However, modern challenges, particularly terrorism, pose a serious threat to constitutional values. The system of state response in the sphere of security in connection with the armed conflict in the East of Ukraine, imperfection of the legal framework, and the absence of a balanced state policy in the social sphere are the main factors contributing to the spread of terrorism [1].

Improving the activities of counter-terrorism subjects involves not only enhancing their organizational structure to increase mobility and flexibility in responding to changes in terrorism dynamics but also strengthening relations and interaction among relevant departments involved in anti-terrorist activities [2].

The aim of the research is to determine the administrative and legal status of public administration subjects in the field of combating terrorism in Ukraine.

The system of counter-terrorism subjects is a set of legally defined subjects that interact with each other to prevent, detect, terminate, and minimize the consequences of terrorist activities [3].

1. Higher State Authorities. The President of Ukraine implements regulatory and legal regulation of combating terrorism (Articles 103, 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine). His powers include establishing, liquidating, reorganizing, and managing relevant counter-terrorism subjects. Within his competence, the President issues decrees regarding the regulatory and legal provision of countering terrorism and establishing the legal status of other subjects of this activity [1].

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as the sole legislative body (Article 75 of the Constitution) directs its activities to the regulatory and legal support of combating terrorism through the adoption of relevant laws and exercises control over the activities of counter-terrorism subjects [4].

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as the highest executive body (Article 113 of the Constitution) organizes the fight against terrorism within its competence and provides it with the necessary forces, means, and resources (Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism"). The Cabinet issues regulatory legal acts, creates, liquidates, and reorganizes relevant subjects, coordinates and controls their activities, and monitors the implementation of legislative acts [5].

2. Specialized Counter-Terrorism Subjects. According to Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism", the subjects form an integrated system of two groups [3]: the first group – subjects that directly fight terrorism: the Security Service of Ukraine; the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine; the National Police; the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine; central executive bodies in the spheres of civil protection, state border protection, execution of criminal punishments; the State Security Office of Ukraine; the central executive body in the sphere of taxation and customs. The second group – subjects that are involved in anti-terrorist measures when necessary: central executive bodies in the spheres of countering money laundering, foreign intelligence, diplomacy, information security, healthcare, energy, transport, finance, environmental protection, and agrarian policy [6].

3. Anti-Terrorist Center under the Security Service of Ukraine. The Security Service of Ukraine is the main body in the national system of combating terrorism as a unique state law enforcement agency ensuring the state security of Ukraine [7].

The Anti-Terrorist Center (ATC) is a permanent body under the Security Service of Ukraine that coordinates the activities of counter-terrorism subjects in preventing terrorist acts against government officials, critical infrastructure objects, objects of increased danger (Part 7 of Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism", Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 379/99 of April 14, 1999) [3, 8].

ATC Structure (Clause 7 of the Regulation): Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC), headquarters, coordination groups at regional bodies of the Security Service of Ukraine. The Center

is headed by a manager appointed from among the first deputies of the Chairman of the Security Service of Ukraine by the President of Ukraine (Clause 8) [8].

Main Functions of ATC (Clause 5 of the Regulation):

- accumulation and analysis of information to determine the strategy and tactics for combating terrorism at the state and international levels;
- professional training of special forces on a unified methodological base;
- coordination and organization of preparation and implementation of measures to stop terrorist manifestations;
- methodical assistance to counter-terrorism subjects in identifying and eliminating causes and conditions contributing to terrorist acts;
- development of proposals for improving legislation;
- participation in preparing draft international treaties of Ukraine [6].

The ICC (Clause 9 of the Regulation, Part 3 of Article 7 of the Law) as a collegial advisory body coordinates conceptual foundations of anti-terrorist programs, recommendations on the functioning of the national system of combating terrorism, organizes and conducts anti-terrorist operations, command-staff exercises [3; 8].

The ATC Headquarters is the executive working body that carries out current organizational work. The headquarters developed proposals for the current Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism", many presidential decrees, and government resolutions. An information and analytical group functions as part of the headquarters to analyze current risks and threats [2].

Regional coordination groups at regional bodies of the Security Service of Ukraine (Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism", Regulation on ATC) perform functions: collection and analysis of information on the state of terrorism in the region; development of recommendations for improving the national system; creation of preventive anti-terrorist plans; conducting anti-terrorist operations; coordination of activities of representatives of counter-terrorism subjects in the region [3, 8].

Military-civilian administrations may be created as part of the ATC – temporary state bodies to ensure the operation of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, population safety, law and order, counteraction to sabotage and terrorist acts in the area of anti-terrorist operations [4].

Despite the created system, there is insufficient coordinated cooperation between state authorities and public and other civil society institutions, which negatively affects the creation of additional conditions for accumulating state and social organizational and intellectual potential in the field of countering terrorism [5].

Productive interaction between state bodies and the public would contribute to strengthening guarantees of compliance with the law, rights and freedoms of citizens in the context of Ukraine's European integration, as well as implementation of innovative projects for public prevention of terrorism and extremism, and establishment of civil control over the state national security system [6].

Ukraine has created a straightforward and logical structure of state bodies in the field of organization and coordination of the fight against terrorism. The key subjects in the system of higher authorities are the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which implement functions of regulatory and legal regulation, creation, liquidation, reorganization of counter-terrorism subjects, and control over their activities [1, 3].

The Anti-Terrorist Center under the Security Service of Ukraine implements the national anti-terrorist policy through the ICC, headquarters, and regional coordination groups. A system of legal norms has been developed that regulates the activities of these institutions at the domestic and international levels [8].

The professional activity of subjects is aimed at identifying and stopping terrorist acts, detaining persons who committed them, bringing them to responsibility, and compensating victims. Combating modern terrorism requires a systematic approach, where along with state-legal measures, active activity of civil society institutions should be an essential component [2, 5].

Directions for improving the anti-terrorist system:

- optimization of activities of regional coordination groups of ATC in the direction of strengthening the organizational and management component;
- improving qualifications of representatives of counter-terrorism subjects to enhance resource and personnel support;
- development of a state Program to promote the development of interaction between counter-terrorism subjects and civil society;
- determination at the legislative level of the Procedure for participation of public organizations in combating terrorism [6, 7].

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FORENSIC ASPECTS OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN RECORDING OFFENCES IN PUBLIC PLACES

Ensuring public order in modern conditions is a complex, multi-faceted process that requires not only the effective work of law enforcement agencies but also the active participation of the public. Citizen involvement in recording offences in public places is gaining particular importance in view of the growing role of information and digital technologies in the forensic support of law enforcement activities. Citizens are increasingly becoming direct witnesses of unlawful events and are often the first to document their course and consequences, which creates new challenges and opportunities for forensic science and practice.

According to Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, “police activity is carried out in close cooperation with the population, territorial communities and public associations on the basis of partnership” [1]. This provision establishes the concept of interaction between the state and society in the field of public order protection, within which citizen participation in recording offences is considered one of the forms of assistance to law enforcement agencies. From a forensic perspective, such interaction is significant primarily as an additional source of information about the event of an offence, its mechanism, participants, and trace pattern.

The recording of offences in public places by citizens is usually carried out through photography and video recording, audio recording, saving digital messages, as well as providing oral and written statements. From the standpoint of forensics, these actions are associated with the formation of material and ideal traces which, under certain conditions, may be used in the process of proof. In accordance with Article 84 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, “evidence in criminal proceedings is factual data obtained in the manner prescribed by this Code” [2]. Thus, information obtained from citizens acquires evidentiary value only if it is properly formalised procedurally and meets the requirements of admissibility.

At the same time, forensic analysis of practice shows that materials recorded by citizens often do not meet the requirements for preserving the originality of the information carrier, file integrity, and accurate fixation of the time and place of the event. The lack of special knowledge and skills among ordinary citizens may lead to the loss of important traces, their partial distortion, or the unintentional disturbance of the scene. This necessitates a forensic evaluation of such information, taking into account the mechanism of its acquisition and possible influencing factors. Citizen participation in recording offences becomes especially relevant under martial law, when the workload on law enforcement agencies increases significantly and the range of threats to public order expands. According to Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law”, “under martial law, special regimes of entry and exit, restrictions on freedom of movement, and enhanced protection of public order may be introduced” [3]. Under such conditions, citizens often serve as an important source of primary information about offences, violations of special regime requirements, or suspicious activities, which is of direct importance for the forensic support of responses to threats.

From a forensic standpoint, citizen participation in recording offences in public places requires balancing the prompt receipt of information with compliance with legal and procedural safeguards. Excessive or uncontrolled dissemination of recorded materials may violate individual rights, interfere with pre-trial investigation, and create risks of manipulation. At the same time, properly organised cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the public contributes to more effective detection of offences, preservation of trace information, and formation of the evidentiary base.

Thus, citizen participation in recording offences in public places is an important element of the modern system of ensuring public order and has significant forensic value. It influences the process of trace formation, the development of evidentiary information, and the tactics of law enforcement activity. Further development of this area requires improvement of legal regulation, enhancement of citizens’ legal and forensic awareness, and scholarly reflection on new forms of interaction in the field of public order protection.

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FEATURES OF CRIMINAL AND LEGAL ASSESSMENT OF COLLABORATION ACTIVITIES

The full-scale armed aggression of the russian federation against Ukraine has led to significant changes in the criminal-law regulation of social relations aimed at protecting the foundations of the state's national security. One of the most debated and at the same time practically significant institutions of criminal and legal that has gained particular relevance under martial law is criminal liability for collaboration activities. Its introduction into the Criminal Code of Ukraine was a legislative response to new forms of criminal behavior associated with cooperation by Ukrainian citizens with the aggressor state and occupation administrations.

Pursuant to the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine Regarding the Establishment of Criminal Liability for Collaboration Activities," namely Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, collaboration activities encompass a wide range of acts—from the public denial of armed aggression against Ukraine to holding positions in occupation authorities and participating in the organization of illegal elections in temporarily occupied territories. Such variability in the disposition of the article causes complexity in its criminal-law assessment and requires a high level of professional training of law enforcement officers [2].

One of the key problems in the criminal-law assessment of collaboration activities is their delimitation from related criminal offenses, in particular high treason, aiding the aggressor state, and encroachments on the territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine. According to the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine," specifically Article 1, the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity is a fundamental duty of the state, which determines increased requirements for the criminal-law qualification of acts that infringe upon these values. An incorrect determination of the legal nature of a person's actions may lead either to unjustified mitigation or to excessive strengthening of criminal liability [3].

Particular attention should be paid to the subjective element of collaboration activities. For most offenses provided for in Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, direct intent is characteristic, which presupposes the person's awareness of the socially dangerous nature of their actions and the desire to commit them. In law enforcement practice, proving intent is often complicated by the conditions of temporary occupation, information pressure, coercion, or threats from occupation administrations. This necessitates a comprehensive analysis of the factual circumstances of the case and a thorough evaluation of evidence [1].

The criminal-law assessment of collaboration activities is also closely related to compliance with the principle of individualization of criminal liability. In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," specifically Article 8, the state may introduce temporary restrictions on rights and freedoms; however, even in wartime the obligation to observe the fundamental principles of criminal and legal —legality, justice, and humanism—remains. In this context, it is important to take into account the motives of a person's behavior, their actual role in the activities of occupation authorities, as well as the consequences of the actions committed [4].

An equally important aspect is the correlation between the norms of national criminal and legal and the provisions of international humanitarian law and international criminal and legal Although collaboration activities as an independent corpus delicti are a product of domestic legislation, their assessment cannot be carried out in isolation from international human rights protection standards and the principles of liability for crimes related to armed conflict. This highlights

the need for appropriate criminal-law training of law enforcement officers capable of applying legal norms under conditions of legal and factual complexity.

Thus, the features of the criminal-law assessment of collaboration activities are determined both by the novelty of the relevant offense and by the specifics of its commission under martial law. Effective application of Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is possible only with proper theoretical training and practical skills of law enforcement officers, including the ability to correctly qualify acts, distinguish them from related offenses, and ensure a balance between the interests of national security and the observance of human rights.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MECHANISMS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION DURING MARTIAL LAW

European integration of Ukraine is a unique constitutional and legal phenomenon, in which the state undergoes a profound transformation during an active war. This experience is unprecedented and extremely valuable for other candidate countries, including Moldova, Georgia, and the Balkan states.

The Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding the State’s Strategic Course toward Full Membership of Ukraine in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization)” No. 2680-VIII of February 7, 2019 [1] changed the very DNA of the Constitution. The Preamble now refers to the “European identity of the Ukrainian people,” Part One of Article 85 obliges the Verkhovna Rada to determine the course toward EU membership, and Part Three of Article 102 assigns the President the responsibility to implement the European integration strategy. The brilliance of this decision lies in the creation of a constitutional safeguard: abandoning the European course now requires a complex procedure for amending the Constitution under Article 156. No populist can reverse this course with a simple vote. Moldova adopted a similar model in 2023.

The boldest experiment is Article 131 of the Constitution. The Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding Justice)” No. 1401-VIII of June 2, 2016 [2] granted international experts the right of veto in the selection of judges. This constitutional innovation allows national interests to be aligned with European standards.

The Supreme Anti-Corruption Court (Law of Ukraine “On the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court” No. 2447-VIII of June 7, 2018 [3]) operates on this principle. The international commission rejected dozens of questionable candidates, which ensured unprecedented public trust. The decision

of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine No. 4-p(II)/2020 of March 11, 2020 [4] confirmed that this mechanism does not constitute a loss of sovereignty, but rather its evolution.

Part One of Article 9 of the Constitution incorporates international treaties into national law. The EU–Ukraine Association Agreement transformed approximately 60% of Ukrainian legislation. The Law of Ukraine "On Media" No. 2581-IX of July 13, 2023 [5] fully aligned national legislation with the EU Audiovisual Media Services Directive, even during missile attacks. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021–2027" No. 779 of August 5, 2020 [6] synchronized post-war reconstruction with EU requirements, ensuring that every restored facility is built according to European standards.

The Ukrainian experience offers three practical tools: constitutional entrenchment – protecting against political reversals; international participation – breaking through entrenched corrupt elites; and institutional synchronization, exemplified by the Government Office for Coordination of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration (established by Resolution No. 346 of April 13, 2016 [7]) – ensuring systemic reforms. The Law of Ukraine "On the National Program for Adapting Ukrainian Legislation to European Union Law" No. 1629-IV of March 18, 2004 [8] established adaptation to the acquis as a fundamental principle of constitutional development rather than a mere technical requirement.

Ukraine has developed a model of "accelerated Europeanization under martial law," where constitutional changes protect against populism. Paradoxically, the war has accelerated integration. Ukraine demonstrates that European integration constitutes the constitutional identity of the nation. This experience provides a ready-made roadmap for all candidate countries.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OF ARMED CONFLICT

At present, Ukraine is experiencing a war that directly affects not only the national security system but also the state of protection of constitutional human rights and freedoms. During the period of full-scale invasion, the state is forced to take additional measures to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, public security, and independence. However, such activities cannot be carried out outside the framework of the law, since according to the Constitution of Ukraine, the individual, his or her life, dignity, and security are recognized as the highest social value [1, Art. 3].

The most important element in the mechanism for ensuring human rights and freedoms under conditions of armed conflict is the National Police of Ukraine. This is because it ensures the implementation of security measures during martial law, cooperates with the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and, in the event of a threat to state sovereignty or territorial integrity, participates in the defense of the state [2, p. 27–28]. The Constitution of Ukraine allows for the possibility of temporary restriction of certain rights and freedoms during the period of martial law; however, such restrictions must be clearly defined by law and may not be arbitrary in nature [1, Art. 64]. This means that any actions of the police related to document checks, restriction of freedom of movement, use of coercive measures, or special means must comply with the principles of legality, justification, and proportionality. Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to violations of fundamental human rights and undermine public trust in law enforcement agencies.

At the same time, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," the main tasks remain serving the people, protecting rights and freedoms, and ensuring public order. Even in conditions of armed conflict, the police are obliged to act within the powers defined by law, respecting human dignity and preventing discrimination. This provision becomes particularly relevant in situations where the operational environment requires rapid decision-making and the risk of abuse of power increases.

The European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms plays a key role in ensuring the protection of constitutional human rights in police activity during armed conflict. Since the ratification of the Convention, Ukraine has undertaken international legal obligations to guarantee and effectively protect fundamental human rights and freedoms, and has also recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. The provisions of the Convention form an integral part of the national legal system and are subject to direct application in law enforcement activities, in particular by the bodies of the National Police.

The Convention defines basic human rights and freedoms that are of key importance for a democratic society, including the right to life (Art. 2), the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Art. 3), the right to liberty and security of person (Art. 5), the right to a fair trial (Art. 6), as well as the right to respect for private and family life (Art. 8). In police activity, these provisions serve as legal guidelines when applying coercive measures, carrying out detentions, checking documents, and maintaining public order, especially under conditions of armed conflict.

Of particular importance in the context of martial law is Article 15 of the Convention, which allows for the possibility of a temporary derogation from certain obligations in the event of war or other public emergency threatening the life of the nation. At the same time, the Convention establishes clear limits on such derogations, providing that restrictions on rights must be strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, must not be discriminatory in nature, and must not contradict other

international obligations of the state. Moreover, a number of rights, including the prohibition of torture and the principle of legality in criminal liability, may not be restricted under any circumstances.

Thus, it can be concluded that the protection of constitutional human rights in police activity under conditions of armed conflict is a complex process that requires comprehensive research. This is because any restrictions on rights and freedoms must not contradict international legal instruments or the Constitution of Ukraine.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MILITARY STATES OF EMERGENCY

Analyzing the present day, the activities of law enforcement agencies go beyond purely national regulation, focusing on international standards for the protection of fundamental human rights and the primacy of law. This issue has become particularly relevant in the context of war in the country. The main objective of the proposed study is to analyze international standards of law enforcement in the absence of martial law and to identify the nuances of their functioning during wartime, with a particular focus on respect for human rights and the rules for the use of coercive measures.

In peacetime, law enforcement activities take on the status of a socially important service aimed at maintaining the rule of law, ensuring respect for human rights, and maintaining general security in society, based on partnership with the community. The priority is for society to perceive police actions as legitimate, rather than their dependence on the extent of repressive measures. According to the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, [1] public office is seen as an important role that requires a high level of trust and obliges law enforcement officers to act exclusively in the interests of the state and its citizens. All actions taken by an official must not only comply with the law, but also be ethically justified. This provides a solid foundation for establishing the rule of law in a democratic society.

One of the most important standards established at the UN level is the principle of harm minimization. Based on Resolution VIII of the UN Congress (1990), [3] law enforcement officers

must be aware that the use of physical force and firearms is an exceptional, extreme measure. The international standard obliges governments to create a high-quality police training system that focuses on mastering modern methods of peaceful conflict resolution, effective negotiation, and mediation. The goal of this approach is to minimize the need for coercion, protecting the highest value—human life.

The transition to martial law fundamentally changes the basic principles and directions of law enforcement agencies, requiring them to adapt their activities to the new challenges that arise during armed conflict. In such circumstances, European standards, which previously served more as a guideline, become critically important, providing a basic framework for assessing not only the effectiveness of police actions, but also their compliance with international norms. The priorities of law enforcement agencies are undergoing a significant rethinking: from performing tasks aimed primarily at ensuring everyday law and order and protecting citizens, they are moving towards implementing more strategically important functions directly related to issues of national security, ensuring the state's defense capability, and responding to military emergencies.

One of the key elements of contemporary scientific research in the field of human rights is a clear distinction between rights that are subject to restriction under Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," and those that remain absolutely inviolable under any circumstances. As evidenced by the analysis of the materials of the conference "Human Rights in Times of Armed Conflict" [5], even in the most difficult conditions of wartime, the so-called "inviolable" standards of natural human rights apply. These include such fundamental values as the right to life, as well as freedom from torture and attacks on human dignity and personal integrity.

However, in situations of armed conflict, law enforcement agencies are granted additional powers to temporarily restrict certain rights and freedoms of citizens if necessary to ensure security and prevent chaos. Such freedoms may include, in particular, the right to freedom of movement or to hold mass events. Such measures can minimize risks to civil society in crisis situations.

Researcher R. M. Savchuk [4] points out that modern armed aggression and military conflicts further emphasize the need to develop and implement universal international standards. Such standards should become an effective tool to counter possible abuses and ensure adequate protection of civilians in wartime. Particular emphasis should be placed on taking into account the needs of the most vulnerable groups, such as refugees and internally displaced persons, who often face serious difficulties due to the loss of their homes and livelihoods.

Even with expanded powers, officials are required to strictly adhere to strict anti-corruption and ethical standards. The International Code of Conduct [1, p. 4, 9] clearly prohibits the use of official position for personal gain. Law enforcement officers are not allowed to accept gifts or tokens of appreciation that could affect their objectivity and impartiality.

Of particular importance is Article 11 of the Code [1, p. 11], which emphasizes the need for political neutrality. The participation of officials in any activity outside their official duties should not call into question public confidence in the objectivity of law enforcement agencies. This is what forms the so-called "code of professionalism," which remains unchanged regardless of the circumstances—whether in peacetime or during martial law - ensuring the preservation of the state's international prestige.

Therefore, the analysis allows us to conclude that international standards ensure the legality of law enforcement activities both in stable periods and in crisis conditions. International standards are a "safety valve" that prevents the police from crossing the line. In peacetime, such norms transform the police from a repressive apparatus into a social service, where the main indicators of effectiveness are public trust and the minimization of the use of force. In a state of martial law, even with the objective expansion of powers to ensure national security and the lawful restriction of certain rights, such as freedom of movement, fundamental human rights - the right to life and protection from torture - remain inviolable. Research shows that adherence to ethical standards, maintaining political neutrality, and focusing on supporting vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons and refugees, is a legal obligation. It is also a strategic factor that ensures the preservation of the

legitimacy of the state and its international authority even in the most difficult periods of armed conflict.

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INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Under martial law, cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the public takes on particular importance, as it is a key factor in ensuring public safety, maintaining law and order and stabilizing social relations. The introduction of a special legal regime complicates socio-legal processes, increases threats to national security, and increases the burden on law enforcement agencies, which objectively requires the active involvement of civil society institutions in the processes of preventing offences, informing the public, and building public trust. In scientific research, the interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public is seen as a systematic process of partnership-based cooperation, based on the coordination of the interests of the state and society, implemented through mechanisms of legal regulation, communication, and public control, and aimed at improving the effectiveness of law enforcement in crisis situations. [1] Martial law, on the one hand, provides for the possibility of temporarily restricting certain rights and freedoms, and on the other hand, reinforces the need to adhere to the principles of the rule of law, legality, and proportionality, which makes interaction with the public an important tool for ensuring the legitimacy of law enforcement decisions.

Forms of such interaction include information exchange, participation of public associations in preventive activities, cooperation with local authorities and the media, as well as the implementation of public monitoring and feedback mechanisms. It is through systematic public information and open communication with the public that law enforcement agencies are able to respond quickly to threats, counter misinformation and shape an appropriate level of legal awareness in society. Civil society organizations hold significant importance in this process, acting as intermediaries between state institutions and the public, helping to identify problematic aspects of law enforcement, and providing additional guarantees for the observance of human rights. Interaction with local authorities allows for the specific characteristics of territorial communities, local risks, and resources to be taken into account, which increases the effectiveness of security measures at the local level. [2] Together, these mechanisms form a comprehensive model of interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public, which, in a state of martial law, contributes not only to improving the effectiveness of law enforcement, but also to preserving the democratic foundations of governance, protecting human rights and freedoms, and strengthening social trust as a necessary prerequisite for the stability of the state during armed conflict.

Thus, interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public under martial law is a critically important mechanism for ensuring public safety, stability of social relations, and the rule of law. It is based on the principles of legality, the rule of law, transparency, partnership, and consistency, which allows for the effective coordination of the actions of state institutions and public structures in the complex conditions of armed conflict. Active public participation, including civil society organizations, the media, and local government bodies, contributes to the timely detection of threats, raises the level of legal culture among the population, provides feedback, and strengthens the legitimacy of law enforcement decisions. Coordination of actions, exchange of information, and public control make it possible to adapt preventive measures to the specifics of the territories, reduce the risks of human rights violations, and counteract disinformation. As a result, systematic and lawful interaction between state bodies and the public not only increases the effectiveness of law enforcement during martial law, but also strengthens social responsibility, public trust in the state, and the stability of institutions, which is a prerequisite for the protection of democratic principles and human rights in crisis situations.

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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY STANDARDS FOR THE USE OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

The rapid development of unmanned aerial vehicle technologies in civilian, commercial, law enforcement, and military spheres necessitated creation of a unified international legal framework.

The absence of common standards led to fragmented national legislation, creating obstacles for international operations and airspace safety.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), established in 1944 with approximately 190 member states, plays a pivotal role in developing global standards for unmanned aircraft systems. Annex 2 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, effective November 2016, first incorporated provisions for unmanned aerial vehicles, establishing fundamental principles for airspace utilization [1]. Annex 7, amended in 2019, extended registration requirements to UAVs operating in international airspace or exceeding 250 grams maximum take-off mass [2].

ICAO Circular 328 AN/190 "Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)" introduces risk-oriented classification of UAV operations into three groups: low risk (visual line of sight in remote areas), medium risk (beyond visual line of sight or over populated areas), and high risk (equivalent to manned aviation operations) [3, p. 34-37].

At the European level, Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, effective September 2018, establishes a risk-based approach whereby regulatory requirements are proportionate to potential operational risk. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 introduces five UAV classes (C0-C4) with specific technical requirements including geo-fencing systems and electronic identification. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 defines three operational categories: "Open" for low-risk operations, "Specific" for medium-risk operations requiring authorization, and "Certified" for high-risk operations.

In the United States, Part 107 of Federal Aviation Regulations, effective August 2016, establishes rules for commercial operation of small UAVs up to 25 kg, including remote pilot requirements and operational limitations [4].

The International Organization for Standardization develops technical standards through ISO/TC 20/SC 16. The ISO 21384 series establishes general requirements for safe UAV operation. ISO 21895:2020 defines minimum training curriculum for remote pilots.

For Ukraine, as an ICAO member state, harmonization with international standards is paramount. The Air Code of Ukraine establishes general rules for airspace utilization and aircraft registration [5]. Aviation Rules of Ukraine stipulate that flights of UAVs up to 20 kg are conducted without permits, subject to certain requirements.

Methodological recommendations emphasize that UAVs have become critical instruments for police personnel in accomplishing operational tasks. Myroniuk S. emphasizes the necessity of developing a clear legal framework for UAV use by the National Police of Ukraine, as drones enable enhanced law enforcement effectiveness while minimizing risks to personnel [6, p. 476-478].

The Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU provides for gradual harmonization of Ukrainian aviation legislation with European partners. Complete integration requires implementation of European regulations concerning UAV design, operation, risk assessment, electronic identification, and geo-fencing systems.

International standards for UAV utilization continue evolving, reflecting technological advancement and increasing operational volumes, with key trends being risk-oriented regulation, electronic identification technologies, and harmonization of national regulations. Experience accumulated by National Police units under martial law demonstrates the critical importance of international standardization for operational safety.

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INCREASING THE READINESS OF POLICE OFFICERS TO PERFORM THEIR DUTIES IN BLACKOUT CONDITIONS

The National Police of Ukraine is a law enforcement agency that performs several duties and tasks assigned to it by law. When considering the above-mentioned law enforcement agency, it would be advisable to consult the relevant legislation to obtain a clear definition and clarify its assigned duties. According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" the National Police of Ukraine (police) 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 [1].

This definition already contains the tasks assigned to this body and its representatives. Still, the legislator did not limit himself to this term and highlighted the primary duties of a police officer in one of the law's articles. Thus, Article 18 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" establishes the primary duties of a police officer: 1) to strictly comply with the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine, and other regulatory and legal acts governing the activities of the police, as well as the Police Oath; 2) to perform their official duties professionally in accordance with the requirements of regulatory legal acts, official (functional) duties, and orders of management; 3) to respect and not violate human rights and freedoms; 4) provide urgent, including pre-medical and medical, assistance to persons who have suffered as a result of offences, accidents, as well as to persons who find themselves in a helpless state or in a state that is dangerous to their life or health; 5) keep confidential information that has become known to him in connection with the performance of his official duties; 6) inform his immediate superior about circumstances that make it impossible for him to continue serving in the police or remain in his position [1].

These duties and tasks are performed under various conditions and are mandatory. In connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, martial law was introduced throughout Ukraine by Presidential Decree No. 64/2022 of February 24, 2022. The introduction of this state entails an increase in the scope of tasks of the National Police of Ukraine, which, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine," is part of Ukraine's security and defense forces. Thus, martial law creates additional tasks for police officers and complicates their daily duties. In particular, one example of the functions performed by the National Police of Ukraine under these conditions is that police officers regularly record war crimes committed by Russians and perform general and special law enforcement and protection tasks in the context of repelling full-scale Russian aggression [2, p. 247].

Serving under martial law is complicated by several destructive factors, including increased task volume and objectives, changes in functional orientation, psychological exhaustion, regime restrictions, and other factors that negatively affect the quality of performance of assigned duties.

This study will focus on a complicating phenomenon: "blackouts." Strikes on energy facilities with various types of weapons have become among the most insidious forms of enemy attacks. According to the Law of Ukraine "On Energy Lands and the Legal Regime of Special Zones of Energy Facilities" An energy facility is an electric power plant (except for the nuclear part of a nuclear power plant), an electrical substation, an electrical network connected to the unified energy system of Ukraine, as well as a boiler room connected to the leading heating network, the main heating network, an alternative energy facility, etc [3].

Strikes on these facilities, their damage, and the destabilization of the power supply have given rise to the term "blackout," which refers to a massive and prolonged power outage in a large area resulting from an accident in the power system. This significantly complicates the performance of duties by various police units. This raises the task of increasing awareness and capacity to perform duties in these conditions. Let us examine how this task is being addressed. First, it should be noted that all police officers can be divided into three categories. The first category includes active police officers who directly perform tasks in practical units and police agencies. The second category includes police officers who are part of practical units but are currently undergoing advanced training and retraining. The third category consists of police officers undergoing training and not yet part of the practical unit's personnel. According to this classification, it is possible to determine who is responsible for improving readiness to work effectively in blackout conditions, as well as the measures these individuals are taking to improve this indicator. Work with first-category police officers is mainly carried out by the heads of the relevant structural units, their deputies, and responsible persons. This work includes holding targeted meetings with subordinate personnel, communicating up-to-date information on the status of energy systems via mobile communications and messengers, and involving employees in training sessions directly aimed at developing skills to address problems caused by blackouts. An essential component of effective task performance is the normal state of the moral and psychological climate among the unit's personnel, as well as the individual moral and psychological state of each police officer, since these indicators directly affect the quality of performance of duties. As for second-category police officers, the task of raising their awareness of how to act in the above-mentioned conditions is addressed through qualification improvement or retraining. In this case, this is achieved through additional training, lectures, and classes directly at vocational training centers. This task falls to teachers and organizers of educational programs, since the centers' mission is to prepare police officers for service in modern, relevant conditions and to provide new skills. The third category of police officers best demonstrates how educational programs and components are modified to meet the requirements and challenges that arise in a state of martial law. These conditions include blackouts, and the ability to respond to them is becoming part of the training of future specialists. Activities to improve police officers' ability to serve in such conditions include supplementing existing core disciplines and adding new educational components to programs. Supplementing existing academic disciplines may involve increasing the number of teaching hours devoted to the study and mastery of specific topics by police officers, with a particular focus on implementing specific measures in conditions of limited visibility. To illustrate this point, here is an example. In particular, Article 236 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for the time of execution of a warrant to search a person's home or other property, as follows: A search of a person's home or other property based on an investigative judge's ruling must be conducted at a time when it causes the least disruption to the normal activities of the person who owns the property, unless the investigator or prosecutor believes that fulfilling this condition could significantly undermine the purpose of the search [4].

In this case, the time of the search may coincide with a scheduled power outage in a specific area or a prolonged outage caused by enemy shelling. To ensure the effectiveness of the above-mentioned investigative action in such conditions, it would be advisable for future law enforcement officers to receive additional training and to simulate such measures during the educational process, which, in turn, would require modifying the existing academic program by supplementing it and increasing the number of practical classes. The above example clearly demonstrates the importance of preparing law enforcement officers to work in such difficult conditions. This example is

elementary, but not the only one. In summary, the following conclusion can be drawn: training police officers to work in blackout conditions requires a comprehensive adaptation of the educational process, supplementing and modifying existing training programs and providing training for all categories of police officers. These actions will ensure that police officers perform their duties effectively.

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INTERACTION BETWEEN THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE AND THE PUBLIC IN THE FIELD OF MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

Introduction. The introduction of martial law in Ukraine has radically changed the paradigm of law enforcement agencies. The National Police of Ukraine, as the central executive body serving society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, has found itself faced with the challenge of not only combating crime, but also performing security functions that are atypical for peacetime. In this context, interaction with the public becomes not just an element of democratic police management, but a critical condition for the survival and stability of law and order.

Main part. The legal basis for such interaction in the conditions of martial law is the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, as well as the norms of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law” [1]. The principle of “Community Policing” (interaction between the police and the community) is of particular importance, which assumes that security is a joint product of the efforts of law enforcement officers and citizens.

One of the key forms of interaction today is the participation of citizens in ensuring the measures of the legal regime of martial law. This includes:

1. Joint patrolling. Citizens, in particular representatives of public groups for the protection of public order, are involved in maintaining curfews and patrolling streets together with police units [2, p. 45].

2. Information support. In the conditions of martial law, the role of operational data exchange has increased critically, which is implemented through a combination of traditional and innovative communication tools. The foundation of emergency response remains the operational line "102", which is the most familiar and accessible channel for citizens. It is through this time-tested tool that the police receive primary information about offenses, facts of looting and threats to public order in real time. At the same time, in order to expand the capabilities of civilian monitoring, this classic mechanism was supplemented with digital platforms (specialized chatbots and messengers)

3. Activities of voluntary formations of territorial communities. Although the activities of voluntary formations of territorial communities are subordinate to the Territorial Defense Forces, their interaction with the NPU in the field of public order protection within settlements is strategically important for relieving the main police forces [3].

An important aspect is the change in the psychological distance between the police officer and the citizen. As researchers note, the level of trust in the NPU during the martial law period demonstrated a historical maximum, which is explained by the expansion of service functions: evacuation of the population, delivery of humanitarian aid, provision of first aid to victims of shelling [4, p. 12].

A special place in the system of partnership interaction is occupied by the project "Community Police Officer", which in the conditions of martial law demonstrated its viability as the most adaptive model of "Community Policing". A community officer, constantly being on the territory of his united territorial community, becomes a direct participant in its life, which allows him to promptly respond to the specific challenges of war: from coordinating evacuation measures to identifying suspicious persons within the area. Such a model minimizes response time and significantly increases the level of subjective feeling of security among residents, because the police officer is perceived not as a representative of a punitive body, but as an integral element of the community itself [5, p. 245].

However, there are also challenges. In particular, the need to clearly identify members of the public who assist the police in order to avoid cases of abuse of rights. The issue of legal regulation of the use of force or special means by civilians when detaining offenders in the presence of the police also remains relevant.

The digitalization of interaction has also received a new impetus. The “My Pol” application and the use of extensive “Safe City” video surveillance networks allow the public to be involved in monitoring the situation in real time, which significantly increases the level of crime prevention [6].

Conclusion. The interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and the public under martial law has transformed from formal cooperation into a strategic partnership. Further improvement of this area requires not only updating the regulatory framework, but also the development of the institution of the “community police officer”, which is a key link between the state institution and society in crisis conditions. Only through strengthening mutual trust and a clear division of responsibilities is it possible to ensure stable public order and protect the constitutional freedoms of citizens during wartime.

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EXTRADITION AS A TOOL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION

Ensuring public order and public security, as well as preventing criminal offenses, are among the main tasks assigned to each state. At the same time, in practical terms, situations arise when, in order to maintain international peace and security, as well as guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms, states need to interact with each other. The principle of such cooperation is enshrined in the 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law, according to which states are obliged, regardless of differences in their political, economic and social systems, to cooperate in various spheres of international relations. International cooperation in the field of criminal proceedings covers the interaction of law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities of Ukraine with competent institutions of foreign states, which is carried out during the investigation and consideration of criminal cases, as well as in order to ensure the execution of court decisions [1, p. 107].

In the context of globalization processes that are acquiring a transnational dimension, as well as in view of the possibility of free movement of persons committing criminal offenses across the territories of different states, the institution of extradition is gaining particular relevance as one of the key mechanisms of international cooperation in the field of criminal proceedings. The extradition procedure consists in the transfer of persons who have committed a criminal offense or are reasonably suspected of committing it by the host state to another state, which has jurisdiction to bring such persons to criminal liability or execute a guilty verdict. At the same time, despite the constant development of international legal mechanisms and the gradual improvement of national legislation in this area, the practice of extradition is accompanied by a number of problematic aspects and modern challenges, which necessitates their thorough scientific analysis and timely resolution [2].

It should be noted that cooperation related to the extradition of foreign citizens to the state of their citizenship is one of the most problematic areas of international cooperation within the framework of criminal proceedings. At the same time, it is worth emphasizing that this type of international cooperation cannot always be implemented during the investigation of certain categories of economic crimes of a transnational nature, in particular, tax offenses. First of all, this concerns the process of extradition of persons who have committed the aforementioned crimes and the actual implementation of their transfer to the requesting state [3].

It is advisable to analyze the outlined issues through the prism of the norms of international law, the provisions of bilateral international treaties to which Ukraine is a party, as well as the norms of the criminal procedural legislation of Ukraine. Thus, in accordance with Article 2 of the Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition of March 17, 1978, for offenses related to taxes, duties, customs and currency transactions, extradition between the Contracting Parties is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, provided that such an offense under the legislation of the requested Party corresponds to an offense of a similar nature. In this case, extradition shall not be refused solely on the grounds that the legislation of the requested Party does not provide for identical taxes or duties or otherwise regulates tax, customs or currency relations in comparison with the legislation of the requesting Party. However, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1, of this Convention, extradition shall be granted only in respect of offences punishable under the laws of both States by deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than one year. If the person has already been convicted in the territory of the requesting Party, the term of the sentence imposed shall be at least four months [2].

A similar approach is enshrined, in particular, in Part Three of Article 2 of the Treaty between Ukraine and the Federative Republic of Brazil on Extradition of October 21, 2003, according to which in cases of crimes related to taxes, fees, customs duties and currency transactions, extradition is carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and the legislation of the requested Party. Refusal to extradite is not allowed on the grounds of the absence of similar taxes or customs duties in the legislation of the requested Party or differences in their legal regulation. At the same time, Part One of Article 2 of the said Treaty provides that extradition is possible only if the legislation of both states establishes a minimum penalty of imprisonment for a term of not less than one year for the relevant crime, regardless of the specifics of its legal qualification [3].

Similar provisions are also contained in the Treaty on Extradition between Ukraine and the People's Republic of China of December 10, 1998, the Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of India on the Extradition of Offenders of October 3, 2002, the Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Panama on the Extradition of Offenders of November 4, 2003, and the Treaty between Ukraine and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Extradition of Offenders of May 11, 2004 [3].

At the national level, the relevant requirements are enshrined in Part One of Article 573 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, according to which a request for the extradition of a person may be sent provided that the legislation of Ukraine provides for at least one of the crimes in connection with which the request is made, a penalty in the form of imprisonment for a maximum term of not less than one year or if the person has already been sentenced to imprisonment and the unserved term of the sentence is not less than four months [4].

In conclusion, we note that extradition is one of the key instruments of international cooperation of law enforcement agencies in the field of criminal proceedings and an important mechanism for ensuring the inevitability of criminal liability. An analysis of the norms of international law, bilateral international treaties of Ukraine and provisions of criminal procedural legislation indicates the presence of unified approaches to the regulation of extradition procedures. At the same time, the practice of implementing such procedures demonstrates a number of problematic aspects related to compliance with the principle of double criminality, minimum punishment thresholds and the actual transfer of persons to the requesting state. In this regard, further improvement of extradition mechanisms requires a comprehensive approach aimed at harmonizing Ukraine's international obligations with national legislation, as well as ensuring a balance between the effectiveness of international criminal cooperation and guarantees of human rights and freedoms.

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SPECIAL PHYSICAL TRAINING AS A MEANS OF INCREASING STRESS RESISTANCE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIVERSITIES' CADETS

Under martial law, the training of future National Police officers requires special attention to the formation of their psychophysical readiness. Special physical training is an important tool for increasing the stress resistance of cadets of internal affairs universities, as it combines the development of physical qualities with the formation of psychological endurance, emotional stability, and readiness for action in extreme conditions of service.

The impact of special physical training on the psychophysiological state of cadets is complex and is especially important for professional activities that are accompanied by significant stress loads, in particular in the law enforcement sphere. It helps to reduce the level of anxiety and the intensity of stress reactions, which is due to the activation of the production of endorphins - natural biochemical factors regulating the emotional state. In addition, regular physical training provides the formation of psycho-emotional stability, increased self-esteem and the development of a sense of self-respect, which directly determines the readiness of cadets to effectively perform official and operational tasks [1, p. 4].

Psychological stress resistance is defined as the ability of an individual to effectively counteract the influence of stress factors, maintaining mental balance and an appropriate level of working capacity. For cadets of higher education institutions who are being trained under martial law, this characteristic is of particular relevance. The prolonged impact of stress, caused by a real threat to security, uncertainty of prospects and increased requirements for the educational process, can negatively affect the mental health of cadets and the effectiveness of their educational activities. Ways to increase psychological stress resistance of cadets of higher education institutions with specific learning conditions are diverse and depend on a complex of factors, in particular individual psychological characteristics of the personality, character traits and the level of adaptation capabilities. In the everyday life of cadets, such factors as sleep disorders, significant academic load, difficulties in interpersonal interaction and manifestations of emotional instability significantly affect the emotional state. At the same time, there is a number of effective ways to increase psychological stress resistance, among which psychological support, social adaptation, regular physical activity, and full-fledged communication with others play an important role.

First of all, it should be emphasized that physical training is one of the leading components of the cadets' service training. According to the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine", in particular Article 44, a police officer has the right to use physical force, including special fighting techniques, to ensure personal safety and the safety of other persons, to stop an offense or to detain an offender in cases where the use of other police measures does not ensure the fulfillment of the powers assigned by law [2]. The formation of an appropriate level of physical culture in a cadet helps prevent manifestations of excessive cruelty, unjustified violence and demonstration of authority. The use of physical influence on an offender must be due to real necessity and comply with the principle of justification. At the same time, the effective use of special techniques is impossible without proper psychological preparedness. During training, it is impossible to fully simulate all possible stressful situations to test the cadet's actions in crisis conditions. However, systematic physical training and practicing fighting techniques contribute to increasing the level of self-esteem, which ensures the cadet's confidence in their own abilities and actions in real stressful

circumstances. Achieving the goals set during the training process is an important psychological stimulus for further motivation to study and increasing the level of stress resistance.

Within the framework of special physical training, special attention is focused on the development of professionally significant physical and mental qualities. This involves the formation of strength and speed endurance, reaction speed, agility, as well as mental stability. In addition, special physical training is aimed at increasing the adaptive capabilities of the body of National Police employees to perform official tasks in adverse conditions, in particular at extreme temperatures, during a long stay in a dangerous or unknown environment, as well as in the process of interacting with various categories of persons, including offenders. Martial law and hostilities objectively cause an increase in the level of psycho-emotional stress, which can negatively affect the ability to make informed decisions, coordinate actions and the level of motivation. In this context, physical training is an effective means of reducing anxiety and psycho-emotional stress. Endurance exercises, running, and strength training not only help improve physical fitness, but also relieve psychological stress, activate cognitive processes, and maintain emotional stability [3, p. 187-189].

During special physical training classes, cadets of the Ministry of Internal Affairs primarily develop cognitive abilities, in particular operational and tactical thinking, which is achieved through the use of elements of tactical training, sports games, martial arts, overcoming obstacle courses, performing relay races, and other applied exercises.

Of great importance is the development of attention (its volume, concentration, stability and ability to switch), which is provided by exercises that are close in psychophysical structure to real official actions. The most effective means of comprehensive development of attention are sports games with a ball and training wrestling matches, which require the simultaneous mobilization of its various properties.

SFT classes contribute to the formation of strong-willed qualities of cadets - initiative, determination, courage and strong-willed stability. This is achieved by performing exercises with gradually increasing physical and psycho-emotional stress, participating in competitions, martial arts, overcoming obstacles and working with a stronger opponent.

A separate role is played by the development of emotional stability and the ability to self-regulate under stress. These qualities are formed through modeling stressful situations, performing exercises in a state of psycho-emotional stress, as well as using breathing and relaxation techniques.

In addition, cadets gain practical experience in actions and control of their own psychological state in stressful conditions, in particular during training duels and applied exercises. Taken together, this ensures the psychological readiness of future police officers for professional activity in extreme conditions. Traditionally, the profile sports in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs's Special Forces remain sambo, judo, elements of sports games and athletics [4, p. 341-342].

In conclusion, we note that special physical training is an effective means of forming stress resistance of cadets of internal affairs universities. It ensures the development of psychophysical, volitional and emotional qualities necessary for the successful performance of official duties in peacetime and under martial law. A systematic and purposeful approach to SFT contributes to increasing the professional readiness of future police officers to work in conditions of increased risk and stress.

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THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY DURING MARTIAL LAW

Ensuring public security is one of the key functions of the state, the implementation of which is entrusted primarily to law enforcement agencies. In conditions of martial law, the importance of this function increases significantly, as armed aggression, increased crime rates, and restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens create additional threats to public order and security. A special place in the system of ensuring public security belongs to the National Police of Ukraine. It is it that carries out the main volume of preventive measures aimed at preventing offenses, maintaining public order, protecting the life and health of citizens. During the period of martial law, police activities undergo significant changes: control over compliance with the curfew is strengthened, document checks are carried out, access to certain territories is restricted, and measures are taken to identify persons involved in collaboration activities or sabotage. Section 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” has also undergone some changes related to the period of martial law. The police have 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 [1].

The police have the right to stop vehicles if there is information indicating that the driver or passenger of a vehicle is a person who has voluntarily left a place for holding prisoners of war. According to the new wording of article 40, 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 [2].

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was amended by introducing Article 90, which stipulates that during the period of martial law, mechanisms of public oversight over police activities are suspended. Consequently, in such conditions, annual reporting on police performance is not conducted, resolutions of no confidence in police leadership are not adopted, meetings with local self-government bodies and the public are not held, and public participation in reviewing complaints regarding the actions or omissions of police officers is not ensured [3].

The National Police of Ukraine does a tremendous job of ensuring public order and control. Although the police have many powers to ensure public safety, the problem of trust and communication between the police and Ukrainians remains open. Also, one of the important bodies ensuring public control is the National Guard of Ukraine, which is currently one of the important bodies ensuring the security of Ukrainians.

The legal basis for the existence of the mechanism of interaction between citizens and the National Guard of Ukraine is the current legislation of Ukraine, namely: the Constitution of Ukraine, as well as the Laws of Ukraine “On the Participation of Citizens in the Protection of Public Order and the State Border” and “On the National Guard of Ukraine”. Among the specific forms of interaction are the following: providing assistance in ensuring public order and public security, preventing

administrative offenses and crimes during mass events or liquidating mass armed riots; informing about committed or planned crimes, places of concentration of criminal groups; assistance in detecting and solving crimes, searching for persons who committed them, protecting the interests of the state, enterprises, institutions, organizations, citizens from criminal encroachments [4].Thus, in the context of martial law, ensuring public security becomes a priority task of the state, the effective implementation of which largely depends on the activities of law enforcement agencies.

The National Police of Ukraine plays a central role in maintaining public order, preventing offenses, and responding promptly to security threats, while its powers and tools are significantly expanded to meet the challenges of wartime. At the same time, legislative changes introduced during martial law aim to enhance the operational capacity of the police, including the use of modern technical means and the expansion of preventive powers.

Therefore, ensuring public security during martial law requires a balanced approach that combines expanded powers of law enforcement agencies with respect for the rule of law, protection of human rights, and the development of constructive interaction between the state and society. Such an approach is a necessary prerequisite for maintaining public order and safeguarding the security of citizens under conditions of armed aggression.

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PROCEDURAL GUARANTEES OF DETAINED PERSONS' RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Introduction of martial law in Ukraine has exacerbated the problem of ensuring human rights in criminal proceedings, especially with regard to persons who are subject to detention. In conditions of armed aggression, the state is forced to apply enhanced security measures, but this does not exempt it from its obligation to guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. The Constitution of Ukraine proclaims that "the human being, his or her life and health, honour, dignity, inviolability and security are the highest social value" (Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine) [1].

1. Peculiarities of detention and notification of suspicion

Detention is a procedural action that significantly restricts human rights; therefore, the legislator has clearly defined the duration of such detention. Thus, Article 211 of the Criminal

Procedure Code of Ukraine stipulates that the period of detention of a person without a ruling of an investigating judge or a court may not exceed seventy-two hours from the moment of detention.

However, the conditions of martial law introduced certain adjustments, and the legislator, in Article 615 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, provided for an increase in the detention period up to 216 hours. Nevertheless, the introduction of the extended detention period of 216 hours justifiably provoked a negative reaction from scholars and practitioners [7, p. 151], as a result of which this provision was declared unconstitutional and the detention period was returned to 72 hours.

At the same time, the key guarantee against arbitrary deprivation of liberty, as in peacetime, remains the obligation to accurately record the moment of the actual detention of a person. If, under the conditions of martial law, there is no objective possibility to bring the detained person before an investigating judge or a court within the established time limit, the consideration of a motion for the application of a preventive measure shall be carried out using available technical means of video communication to ensure the remote participation of the detained person. In the event that it is impossible both to deliver the person to the court and to ensure their remote participation in the consideration of the relevant motion within the time limit established by Article 211 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the detained person shall be subject to immediate release [2].

As regards the notification of suspicion, under the general rule it must be served no later than twenty-four hours from the moment of detention. At the same time, Article 615 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine provides that, under conditions of martial law and in the absence of an objective possibility to serve the notification of suspicion within this time limit, its extension is permitted. Where there are objective circumstances that make it impossible to serve a written notification of suspicion on the detained person within the time limits established by Article 278 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, provided that such procedural actions are carried out under conditions of martial law, the time limit for serving the written notification of suspicion on the detained person may be extended up to forty-eight hours. If the notification of suspicion is not served within forty-eight hours from the moment of detention, such person shall be subject to immediate release.

2. Substitution of the powers of the investigating judge and prosecutorial supervision.

A unique feature of martial law is the temporary delegation of powers to choose a preventive measure in the form of detention from the investigating judge to the head of the prosecutor's office (in the event of the objective impossibility of the court to perform its functions). Scholars warn that this creates risks of violating Article 5 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights (the right to liberty) [5, p. 114]. However, the procedural guarantee here is the obligation of further judicial review.

As soon as it becomes technically possible, the prosecutor is obliged to provide all materials to the court to confirm the legality of the restriction of the detainee's rights [2, p. 583].

3. Guarantees of the right to defence and confidential visits.

The implementation of Article 59 of the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the right to a lawyer during wartime faces logistical obstacles. However, according to the practice of the Supreme Court and the norms of the CPC, any evidence obtained during detention without the participation of a defence lawyer (if the detainee has expressed a desire to have one) is considered inadmissible evidence [4, p. 86]. An important guarantee is the functioning of the Custody Records system, which, even in wartime, is implemented to video record all actions with the detainee, minimising the risk of torture or psychological pressure [6, p. 22].

4. Ensuring the right to medical care and humane treatment.

According to Article 212 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the official responsible for the detention of detainees is obliged to provide emergency medical care. In combat conditions, this norm is supplemented by tactical medicine protocols, but the legal standard remains unchanged: failure to provide assistance is equated with cruel treatment [3, p. 48]. This is an absolute guarantee that cannot be restricted even under the most severe legal regime [1, p. 15].

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS A COMPONENT OF CADET'S PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE

In the context of modern social development and international cooperation, professional training of cadets in law enforcement institutions requires the formation of a wide range of competencies. Among them, foreign language proficiency occupies a special place, as it significantly influences the effectiveness of professional activity. A foreign language is not only a means of communication but also an important component of a cadet's professional competence, which ensures readiness for interaction in the international professional environment. The growing role of foreign languages is conditioned by globalization processes, international security challenges, and Ukraine's integration into the European and global legal space [1, p. 12].

Professional competence of a cadet is understood as an integrated set of knowledge, skills, abilities, values, and personal qualities that enable effective performance of professional duties. Foreign language competence is an essential part of this structure, as it supports access to professional information, international legal acts, and best practices of foreign law enforcement agencies. Through foreign language learning, cadets develop not only linguistic skills but also analytical thinking, intercultural awareness, and the ability to adapt to new professional situations [2, p. 54].

One of the key functions of a foreign language in professional training is the facilitation of international cooperation. Cadets who possess foreign language skills are able to participate in joint training programs, international seminars, and peacekeeping missions. In professional practice, law enforcement officers often communicate with foreign citizens, representatives of international organizations, and colleagues from other countries. In such situations, foreign language proficiency becomes a practical tool that ensures mutual understanding, accuracy of information exchange, and compliance with international standards.

Foreign language learning also contributes to the development of communicative competence, which is a core element of professional competence. Communicative competence includes the ability

to express thoughts clearly, understand interlocutors, and choose appropriate language means depending on the situation. For cadets, this competence is particularly important, as their professional activity involves official communication, interviews, instructions, and negotiations. A foreign language broadens communicative opportunities and enhances professional confidence.

A specific feature of foreign language competence of cadets is its professional orientation. Unlike general language learning, cadets focus on mastering terminology, phraseology, and communicative patterns related to law enforcement activities. Professional vocabulary includes legal terms, administrative expressions, and operational commands that must be used accurately and appropriately. The integration of professional content into foreign language teaching ensures the relevance and practical value of learning outcomes [3, p. 87].

The formation of foreign language competence as a component of professional competence requires the use of effective teaching approaches. Communicative and competence-based approaches are considered the most appropriate, as they focus on practical language use and the development of professional skills. Role-playing, situational tasks, and case studies allow cadets to apply foreign language knowledge in simulated professional contexts. Such methods contribute to the development of decision-making skills, responsibility, and teamwork.

Modern information and communication technologies significantly enhance the process of forming foreign language competence. Online learning platforms, multimedia resources, and interactive tools provide opportunities for individualized learning and continuous practice. Digital technologies support the development of all language skills and promote autonomous learning, which is especially important for cadets with intensive training schedules. The use of authentic digital materials also increases motivation and professional relevance.

However, the formation of foreign language competence faces certain challenges. These include limited classroom hours, different levels of initial language proficiency, and the heavy workload of cadets. Some cadets may underestimate the importance of foreign language skills, considering them secondary to other professional disciplines. To overcome these challenges, it is necessary to emphasize the practical significance of foreign language competence for professional success and career development.

Assessment of foreign language competence as a component of professional competence should be comprehensive and practice-oriented. In addition to traditional tests, assessment methods should include oral communication tasks, presentations, and professional simulations. Such assessment allows evaluating not only language knowledge but also the ability to use a foreign language effectively in professional situations.

Furthermore, according to recent research by Krasnopolskyi et al. (2023), the effectiveness of forming foreign language competence in future law enforcement officers is directly linked to the integration of interactive pedagogical technologies and digital resources. The shift from traditional reproductive methods to active learning – such as professional debates, simulation of legal procedures, and the use of specialized mobile applications—allows cadets to overcome psychological barriers and develops their emotional intelligence. This approach ensures that a foreign language functions not merely as an academic subject but as a dynamic 'professional tool' capable of functioning under the pressure of real-world policing scenarios, which is crucial for maintaining public safety in a globalized environment [5].

In conclusion, a foreign language is an essential component of a cadet’s professional competence that significantly influences the quality of professional training and readiness for international cooperation. The development of foreign language competence contributes to professional mobility, intercultural awareness, and effective communication in the law enforcement field. Therefore, the integration of foreign language learning into the system of professional training of cadets remains a priority task for higher education institutions with specific learning conditions.

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THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF TERRITORIAL DEFENSE TASKS IMPLEMENTATION

Territorial defense is an integral component of the national security and defense system of Ukraine and plays a crucial role in ensuring state sovereignty and territorial integrity under conditions of armed aggression. The effective implementation of territorial defense tasks is impossible without the active involvement of law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies of Ukraine act as important subjects of the security and defense sector whose activities are aimed at protecting public order, public safety, and state interests. Within the territorial defense system, they perform both independent and auxiliary functions. The legislative definition of the role of law enforcement agencies in territorial defense is enshrined in relevant regulatory legal acts [1, p. 5]. According to current legislation, territorial defense is organized on a territorial basis and covers the entire territory of the state. Law enforcement agencies are involved in the planning, organization, and implementation of territorial defense measures. One of the key tasks of law enforcement agencies is to ensure public order in areas where territorial defense forces are deployed. Under martial law, maintaining public order acquires particular importance [2, p. 18]. Law enforcement agencies carry out counteraction to sabotage and reconnaissance activities of the enemy. They ensure the protection of critical infrastructure facilities and communication lines. A significant role is played by the National Police of Ukraine, which cooperates with territorial defense units at the local level. The police ensure the implementation of regime measures, access control, and identity checks.

Law enforcement agencies participate in identifying and neutralizing threats to internal security. They carry out preventive activities aimed at preventing destabilization in rear areas. Of particular importance is the coordination of actions between law enforcement agencies and the Armed Forces of Ukraine [3, p. 42]. Such interaction allows for the effective distribution of powers and resources. Law enforcement agencies perform information support functions for territorial defense. They collect, analyze, and transmit information on the security situation. The Security Service of Ukraine plays a leading role in counterintelligence support of territorial defense. It counteracts subversive activities and information operations of the enemy [4, p. 11]. An important area of activity of law enforcement agencies is participation in territorial defense through the involvement of personnel in relevant formations. Employees of law enforcement agencies may be members of

voluntary formations of territorial communities. This contributes to increasing the level of training and discipline of such formations.

Law enforcement agencies provide legal support for territorial defense measures. They monitor compliance with the law during the application of restrictive measures. Particular attention is paid to the protection of human rights and freedoms under martial law [5, p. 27]. Law enforcement agencies play an important role in countering looting and other criminal offenses. Ensuring stability in the rear is a necessary condition for successful defense. They are also involved in evacuation measures and in ensuring the safety of the civilian population.

Law enforcement agencies exercise control over the circulation of weapons and ammunition. This is of fundamental importance in conditions of mass involvement of the population in defense measures. Interaction with local self-government bodies is an important component of the implementation of territorial defense tasks. Law enforcement agencies participate in joint coordination headquarters [6, p. 64]. They contribute to the organization of public warning systems regarding threats. A significant role is played by information and explanatory work among the population. Law enforcement agencies build public trust in defense forces. This increases the level of civic resilience.

Thus, the participation of law enforcement agencies in territorial defense contributes to improving the overall effectiveness of defense measures. They ensure law and order, security, and stability under difficult conditions. Thus, the role of law enforcement agencies in the implementation of territorial defense tasks is complex and multidimensional. It covers legal, organizational, security, and social aspects. Strengthening the capacities of law enforcement agencies is an important prerequisite for enhancing the territorial defense of Ukraine.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE IN THE ZONE OF ARMED CONFLICT

The zone of armed conflict (martial law area) in Ukraine creates extraordinary conditions where ensuring national security and repelling aggression must be harmonized with the unconditional protection of constitutional human rights and freedoms. The National Police, as a key law enforcement body, operates directly in such zones or adjacent territories, performing tasks related to

public safety, crime prevention, and interaction with the population. Its activities must strictly comply with the principles of the rule of law, legality, respect for human dignity, and the priority of rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine [1].

In the zone of armed conflict, the primary task of the National Police is to ensure the right to life, personal inviolability, and security of citizens [1]. This involves preventing violent crimes, countering looting and illegal arms circulation, addressing mine threats in cooperation with relevant services, and protecting civilians from the consequences of hostilities. Stabilizing the security situation is a prerequisite for any realization of other constitutional rights in conflict-affected areas.

A crucial aspect of police work is preventing and responding to violations of human rights, including those that may occur during special operations, detentions, inspections, or the use of force. According to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", police officers must act exclusively within the limits of their powers, in the manner prescribed by law, and with respect for human dignity [2]. Even under martial law, certain fundamental rights remain unrestricted (e.g., prohibition of torture, cruel or degrading treatment, right to life, equality before the law) [1], which obliges the police to avoid arbitrary actions and ensure proportionality in applying coercive measures.

The National Police contributes significantly to documenting crimes related to the armed conflict, including war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law. This includes recording evidence, interviewing witnesses and victims, and cooperating with investigative bodies, which realizes citizens' right to judicial protection and the inevitability of punishment for offenders [2].

Restoring public trust in state institutions is particularly challenging in conflict zones, where the population may have experienced trauma, pressure, or distrust due to the occupation or hostilities. Transparent, humane, and lawful police conduct is essential for reaffirming the legitimacy of state power and countering disinformation or provocations.

In addition to law enforcement functions, the police support the exercise of social rights by assisting vulnerable groups (children, elderly, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons), facilitating the restoration of documents, coordinating humanitarian aid, and interacting with local authorities. These actions align with the constitutional duty of the state to affirm and ensure human rights and freedoms [1].

However, police operations in the zone of armed conflict face serious challenges: risks to officers' lives, staff shortages, destroyed infrastructure, psychological strain on both police and population, high workload, and the complexity of applying procedural norms under martial law (regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine) [3]. Maintaining a balance between security needs and human rights protection requires rigorous adherence to legal standards.

Thus, the National Police plays a pivotal role in protecting constitutional human rights during armed conflict. Its effective and lawful activities are essential not only for maintaining public order and security but also for preserving human dignity, strengthening public trust in the state, and ensuring the gradual return of conflict-affected territories to the constitutional legal framework of Ukraine. The success of this mission depends on clear legal regulation, professional training, inter-agency coordination, and strict compliance with human rights standards.

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PREVENTION OF OFFENSES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The prevention of offenses is one of the main responsibilities of law enforcement agencies in every modern state. Their activity is not limited only to investigating crimes and punishing offenders. An equally important task is to prevent crimes before they occur and create safe living conditions for citizens. The strategies and methods used by law enforcement agencies depend on political, economic, and social conditions in the country. Therefore, preventive work differs in peacetime and during martial law, when society faces serious security challenges [1].

In peacetime, the main mission of law enforcement agencies is to guarantee public order and protect citizens' rights and freedoms. Preventive activity includes cooperation with communities, schools, social services, and local authorities. Police officers work not only as controllers of law but also as partners of society. They communicate with citizens, explain laws, and help prevent conflicts. Such cooperation helps reduce crime rates and increase public trust in authorities [2].

One of the most effective approaches in peacetime is community policing. This model is based on cooperation between police officers and residents. Officers regularly meet local people, learn about neighborhood problems, and react quickly to situations that can cause crime. When police understand community needs, they can prevent offenses at an early stage. For example, intervention in family conflicts or youth disputes may prevent more serious crimes in the future [3].

Educational and social prevention programs also play an important role. Law enforcement agencies cooperate with schools and universities to teach young people about legal responsibility and safe behavior. Programs aimed at preventing drug abuse, bullying, domestic violence, and juvenile delinquency help young people avoid risky behavior. Preventive education is often more effective than punishment after crimes occur.

Another factor influencing crime rates is social and economic conditions. Poverty, unemployment, and substance abuse often create situations that increase criminal behavior. Law enforcement agencies therefore cooperate with social services and local authorities to support vulnerable populations and reduce risks. Assistance to families in difficult situations helps decrease crime levels and strengthens community stability [6].

Modern technologies are also used in prevention. Surveillance systems, digital monitoring, crime analysis software, and communication technologies help police react faster to dangerous situations. However, such technologies must be used carefully in order to respect privacy rights and legal standards.

The situation changes significantly under martial law. During armed conflict or serious threats to national security, law enforcement agencies work under more difficult conditions. Their responsibilities expand because they must protect citizens not only from ordinary crimes but also from military threats, sabotage, and terrorism [4].

Under martial law, governments may introduce additional security measures such as curfews, movement restrictions, identity checks, checkpoints, and increased patrols. Law enforcement agencies cooperate with the military to protect critical infrastructure, transport systems, and communication facilities. Prevention of offenses includes stopping looting, illegal arms circulation, collaboration with enemy forces, and spreading panic or misinformation [5].

Wartime conditions often cause economic difficulties and psychological stress. People may lose homes or jobs, which can increase conflicts and criminal activity. Law enforcement agencies must therefore combine strict security control with cooperation with humanitarian organizations and social institutions to support affected civilians.

Even during martial law, protection of human rights remains important. Abuse of authority or excessive use of force may damage public trust and create additional social tension. Law enforcement officers must follow professional ethics and legal standards in all situations. International humanitarian law and human rights principles remain guiding norms for their activity [9].

Another serious challenge during wartime is misinformation and panic. False information can destabilize society and create chaos. Law enforcement agencies, together with government institutions, must provide reliable information and prevent actions that threaten social stability. Transparent communication helps maintain public confidence and order.

In both peacetime and wartime, cooperation between society and law enforcement agencies is essential. Prevention becomes effective when citizens trust authorities and follow legal rules. Citizens can help by reporting suspicious activity and supporting initiatives aimed at maintaining safety in their communities [10].

To make a conclusion, prevention of offenses is a continuous and complex process requiring cooperation between authorities and society. In peacetime, preventive work focuses on community cooperation, education, and protection of citizens' rights. Under martial law, priorities shift toward national security and protection against military threats. However, the main goal remains the same: ensuring public safety, maintaining social stability, and protecting citizens. Effective prevention depends on professionalism, respect for law, and cooperation between government institutions and society in all circumstances.

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THE ROLE OF A LEGAL CLINIC IN THE TRAINING OF FUTURE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Under martial law, new problematic issues constantly arise that require quick and high-quality solutions. Law enforcement officers must be able to adapt rapidly to such challenges and have a sufficient body of knowledge to address modern issues. Therefore, the training of qualified law enforcement officers should begin at the stage of higher education. Legal clinics are an ideal

environment for law students and cadets to gain experience, develop skills, and test their acquired knowledge.

A legal clinic is a unit of a university where students or cadets gain practical experience by providing free legal aid under the guidance of practicing lecturers and by conducting legal awareness activities for the public [1].

One of the main tasks of a legal clinic is for students to acquire practical experience [2]. The implementation of this task under martial law is very important, but also somewhat specific. Higher education students work with real-life situations that are close to those they may face in their future professional activities. For example, issues related to internally displaced persons (IDPs) are currently very relevant — people who have lost their homes, health, property, or jobs and need protection from the state. Not every ordinary person can understand their social rights: how to recover losses, what to do when a state authority acts unlawfully and rejects an IDP's request for benefits, and when, in such difficult circumstances, there is no opportunity to seek paid legal assistance [3].

In such situations, a person may turn to a legal clinic. By working with different categories of people, future law enforcement officers gain invaluable experience in various branches of law. In addition, they develop skills in working with people who are in stressful situations. A similar example involves war veterans: after leaving military service, many legal issues arise that require urgent solutions. People who have experienced the horrors of war may suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, display aggressive behavior, or feel abandoned.

Through such cooperation, students develop not only professional skills but also ethical standards and internal principles that are very important for future law enforcement officers.

Another important task of a legal clinic that plays a significant role in the training of future law enforcement officers is educational activity (Street Law) — the organization of various activities aimed at increasing the level of legal awareness among the population. For students and cadets preparing to work in law enforcement agencies, this is not only practice in explaining laws in simple language, but also an opportunity to develop skills in preventing offenses, predicting people's behavior in difficult situations, and acting proactively before matters reach formal procedures. In this way, future law enforcement officers gain valuable experience in working with citizens, develop communication and analytical skills, and strengthen internal ethical principles necessary for the profession [4].

In conclusion, legal clinics play a very important role in the training of future law enforcement officers under martial law. They allow students and cadets to apply their knowledge in practice, work with real people and real cases, and develop professional and communication skills. Through work with internally displaced persons, war veterans, and other categories of citizens, students learn not only to understand the law, but also to take into account ethical standards, psychological characteristics, and complex life situations.

In addition, educational activities in the Street Law format help future law enforcement officers learn how to explain people's rights, anticipate potential problems, and prevent the commission of offenses. As a result, a legal clinic becomes not just a place of study, but a real practical school for those who will protect public order and human rights in difficult conditions.

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THE ISSUES OF POLICE OFFICERS' PROFESSIONAL TRAINING UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The issue of for police officers' professional training under martial law in Ukraine has acquired a fundamentally different meaning since the onset of the full-scale armed aggression by the russian federation. This concerns not only changes in the legal framework governing the functioning of police bodies, but, above all, the transformation of the very nature of police duties. The decisive factor shaping the training system is not the formal status of martial law, but the reality of hostilities and their long-term social, security, and psychological consequences [l, p. 569].

The war has created a new social reality in which police officers increasingly perform functions that are uncharacteristic of peacetime. Ukraine is among the most heavily mined countries in the world, and the problem of explosive remnants of war will persist in the long term. At the same time, there has been a widespread proliferation of firearms among the civilian population, as well as a significant increase in the number of individuals with combat and war-related traumatic experience. Under these conditions, particular relevance is given to the notion that civil society effectively operates within a veteran environment, which substantially complicates the maintenance of public safety and law and order [1, p. 570].

These circumstances objectively necessitate a reassessment of approaches to police professional training. This applies to all levels of training, from initial vocational preparation to education in higher institutions with specific training conditions and subsequent in-service training. The operational environment of the police is increasingly acquiring features of extreme conditions, manifested in a high level of danger, time pressure in decision-making, unpredictability of events, and constant threats to life and health [1, p. 571].

Unlike earlier stages of armed confrontation, including the period of the Anti-Terrorist Operation and the Joint Forces Operation, current conditions of police activity are characterized by a broader geography of combat-related risks. Police officers are required to operate both in frontline areas and in rear regions that are regularly subjected to missile and drone attacks. In such circumstances, the development of stable practical skills for threat response and clear action algorithms in situations of immediate danger becomes particularly important [1, p. 571].

A significant factor influencing the effectiveness of professional training remains its regulatory and legal framework. The fundamental principles of police professional education are enshrined in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," which defines the types and forms of personnel training [1, p. 571]. At the same time, a considerable portion of these provisions was formulated in peacetime conditions, which limits their suitability for regulating police training in the realities of a full-scale war.

Despite certain positive steps aimed at adapting educational programs and strengthening psychological support, the current regulatory framework remains fragmented. Changes in training content are largely situational and are not grounded in a long-term vision for the development of police education during the wartime and post-war periods [1, p. 572].

A substantial problem lies in the substantive content of professional training programs. Most of them are oriented toward typical peacetime situations and fail to account for the new powers and functions of the police that have emerged as a result of the war. These include, in particular, participation in population evacuation measures, documentation of war crimes, operation of checkpoints, work with prisoners of war, and response to the consequences of mass shelling [1, p. 572].

Special attention must be paid to firearms training for police officers. Research by Kirichok A., Skliar O. and Zabora A. indicates that the most likely armed encounters in police activity occur at short distances (from 2 to 20 meters) in situations of acute time deficit and heightened psycho-emotional stress [2, p. 196]. However, traditional approaches to firearms training are predominantly based on practicing shooting in standardized and controlled conditions.

This discrepancy between training environments and real-life practice reduces the applied value of such preparation. Experimental training sessions that simulate firearms contact using imitation tools make it possible to bring the training process closer to real operational conditions and contribute to the development of skills for acting under stress [2, p. 197].

An equally important component of professional training is tactical and special training, which encompasses a system of knowledge and practical skills required for action in non-standard and dangerous situations. As noted by Zinchenko D. and Sydorenko V., its content is constantly changing depending on the nature of threats and societal needs [3, p. 249]. In wartime conditions, the focus of tactical and special training shifts toward preserving life and minimizing losses.

Tactical medicine acquires particular importance as a mandatory element of police professional competence. Mastery of pre-hospital care skills in combat conditions is essential, given that police officers are often among the first to arrive at the sites of missile strikes and artillery shelling [3, p. 250]. An insufficient level of systematic training in tactical medicine reduces the chances of survival for injured persons.

Psychological training of police officers also remains a problematic area. Working with citizens who have experienced war-related trauma requires police personnel to understand the specifics of post-traumatic reactions and to act in a manner that avoids conflict escalation. Neglect of this aspect negatively affects both the effectiveness of law enforcement activities and the level of public trust in the police.

So, the problems of professional training of police officers under martial law are complex in nature and are associated with deficiencies in regulatory frameworks, training content, and instructional methods. Contemporary security challenges require a systematic revision of approaches to police personnel training, taking into account the real conditions of war and its long-term consequences for Ukrainian society.

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PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS TO DETERMINE WITH THE LINGUISTIC RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS IN UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The full-scale armed aggression of the russian federation against Ukraine has led to a significant increase in the presence of foreign nationals on Ukrainian territory. Among them are international volunteers (including fighters of the International Legion), humanitarian aid workers, journalists, representatives of international organizations, and diplomats. In such circumstances, the National Police of Ukraine faces the task of ensuring effective communication while strictly observing the linguistic rights of foreigners. This requirement is essential for upholding the rule of law, preventing violations of human rights, and maintaining Ukraine's positive international image [1].

The international legal foundation is provided by Article 6(3)(e) of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights), which guarantees free assistance of an interpreter if a person does not understand or speak the language used in proceedings. Similar guarantees are enshrined in Article 14(3)(f) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. These provisions belong to the non-derogable core of the right to a fair trial [4].

Ukrainian national legislation is aligned with these international standards. Article 26 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that foreigners and stateless persons enjoy the same rights and freedoms as citizens of Ukraine, except in cases provided by law [1]. The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (Article 68) requires the involvement of an interpreter whenever translation of statements, testimony, or documents is necessary [2]. The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons" regulates the rights of foreigners, including access to information in a language they understand [3]. The Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language" contains exceptions for foreigners in official interactions, mandating the provision of translation services when required.

Under the legal regime of martial law (introduced by Presidential Decree No. 64/2022 of 24 February 2022 and governed by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law"), certain rights and freedoms may be temporarily restricted. However, fundamental guarantees of a fair trial, including linguistic rights, remain protected as part of the non-derogable minimum of human rights. The intensification of police activities — including checkpoints, investigative actions, and administrative procedures involving foreigners — occurs against a backdrop of high operational tempo and increased security risks [5, p. 12–15].

In practice, police officers encounter several challenges: a shortage of qualified interpreters (particularly for less common languages), limited proficiency in foreign languages among personnel (mainly English, but also Arabic, Chinese, French and others), and the risk of procedural violations due to time pressure. For example, during the questioning of foreign volunteers or journalists, the absence of timely professional interpretation has resulted in misunderstandings, procedural delays, and potential grounds for complaints to the European Court of Human Rights. At checkpoints or during the distribution of humanitarian aid, language barriers frequently lead to ineffective communication or perceptions of discriminatory treatment, which undermines public trust in law enforcement bodies.

Professional training programs in higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, including Odessa State University of Internal Affairs, currently include general courses on human rights and professional ethics. Nevertheless, specialized modules dedicated to

linguistic rights, intercultural communication with foreigners, and the development of practical foreign language skills in wartime conditions remain insufficiently developed. Positive international experience highlights the effectiveness of integrating targeted language and cultural competence training, scenario-based practical exercises, and cooperation with international partners (for instance, within EUAM programs) [6, p. 205-207].

To overcome existing shortcomings, the following measures are proposed:

1. the introduction of mandatory specialized modules on linguistic rights and foreign language training (minimum B1 level in English, supplemented by elements of other languages relevant to operational needs);
2. the development of methodological guidelines for the combined use of verified digital translation tools and professional interpreters;
3. the organization of regular practical simulations of interactions with foreigners under conditions of martial law;
4. the enhancement of cooperation with international organizations for the exchange of best practices and the conduct of joint training activities.

Professional training of police officers to ensure compliance with the linguistic rights of foreigners constitutes an integral component of their operational readiness under martial law. Such training guarantees respect for human rights, effective performance of law enforcement duties, fulfillment of Ukraine's international obligations, and advancement of the European integration process. Systematic improvement in this area will strengthen the rule of law and enhance public confidence in the National Police of Ukraine, even amid the most severe security challenges.

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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES: FROM PEACETIME TO WARTIME

In the context of growing global instability, armed conflicts, and complex security challenges, the study of international legal foundations of law enforcement activity becomes increasingly

relevant. Particular attention should be paid to the transformation of law enforcement functions under different legal regimes, ranging from peacetime governance to situations of armed conflict. International law plays a decisive role in establishing the principles, limits, and standards that regulate the activities of state authorities responsible for maintaining public order and security.

In peacetime, law enforcement activity is primarily regulated by international human rights law. Its norms establish universal requirements for state conduct, including legality, proportionality, non-discrimination, and respect for human dignity. International legal standards in this field aim to prevent arbitrary interference with individual rights and freedoms and to ensure effective legal remedies against abuses of power [1]. Consequently, law enforcement in peacetime is regarded as a mechanism for the protection and realization of fundamental human rights.

An essential component of international legal regulation of law enforcement is international cooperation between states. The transnational nature of modern crime necessitates coordinated efforts and joint responses at the international level. Such cooperation is carried out through international treaties, participation in specialized international organizations, and mechanisms of mutual legal assistance and information exchange [3]. In peacetime, international law enforcement cooperation contributes to strengthening global security and enhancing the effectiveness of national legal systems.

Significant changes in the legal framework of law enforcement activity occur during armed conflicts. In these circumstances, international humanitarian law applies alongside international human rights law, introducing special rules governing the conduct of parties to the conflict. Law enforcement agencies often operate at the intersection of civilian policing and military security functions, which complicates the legal assessment of their actions [4]. Therefore, international legal norms must ensure a clear delineation of powers and responsibilities of state authorities in such situations.

International law is based on the principle that states remain bound by fundamental human rights obligations even during armed conflict. Although certain rights may be temporarily restricted, such measures must comply with the requirements of legality, necessity, and proportionality. International standards of law enforcement emphasize that the use of force should remain exceptional and strictly regulated by law [1]. This approach is essential for preventing human rights violations under emergency conditions.

International law enforcement cooperation acquires particular importance during armed conflicts. In addition to maintaining public order, it plays a crucial role in documenting serious violations of international law, including war crimes. Cooperation between states in this area creates legal conditions for holding perpetrators accountable and for restoring justice in post-conflict societies [3]. Thus, international legal mechanisms perform both preventive and restorative functions.

For Ukraine, which is currently facing armed aggression, compliance with international legal standards of law enforcement activity is of paramount importance. The combined application of international humanitarian law and international human rights law forms a complex yet necessary legal framework for law enforcement agencies. Adherence to these standards not only strengthens the rule of law but also enhances Ukraine's credibility and legitimacy within the international community [2].

In conclusion, the international legal foundations of law enforcement activity in peacetime and during armed conflict constitute an integrated system of principles and norms aimed at balancing state security interests with the protection of human rights. Their effective implementation requires clear legal regulation, professional training of law enforcement personnel, and active international cooperation.

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TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AS A COMPONENT OF TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL STATE CONDITIONS

In the system of professional training for law enforcement officers, teaching foreign languages occupies an important place as an element that directly affects the proper performance of the tasks and functions of law enforcement agencies, as defined by the legislation of Ukraine. Its importance is determined by the processes of integrating the national legal system into the European and international legal space, as well as the need to ensure the effective exercise of law enforcement officers' powers in the field of international cooperation, the protection of human rights and freedoms, and the combating of transnational crime. The increasing requirements of a modern multicultural society for the level of foreign language proficiency of graduates of higher educational institutions necessitate improvements in various aspects of foreign language training for future law enforcement officers of Ukraine [1, p. 14].

Knowledge of a foreign language is the professional and cultural foundation for a specialist in any field, enabling him to be an equal partner in international cooperation [2, p. 134]. In peacetime, foreign language training for law enforcement officers aims to develop professional foreign language competence, including the ability to communicate lawfully and effectively with foreign citizens, representatives of international organizations, and the competent authorities of foreign states. This competence is a necessary condition for implementing the norms of Ukraine’s international treaties, participating in joint law enforcement activities, and applying the provisions of international and European law in law enforcement.

A future law enforcement officer needs to master various communication technologies that meet the requirements of professional ethics and the goals of human rights activities [3, p. 22]. In this regard, mastery of a foreign language is considered a tool for ensuring legality, law and order, and compliance with the principle of the rule of law.

Under martial law, introduced in accordance with Ukrainian legislation, the functional load on law enforcement agencies increases, which in turn raises the requirements for the level of foreign language training of their personnel. Under such circumstances, teaching foreign languages takes on an applied, normatively oriented nature and is aimed at developing the ability to carry out professional communication in conditions of increased legal and security responsibility. This includes, in particular, interaction with foreign military contingents, international humanitarian missions, and human rights organizations, as well as the proper documentation and legal qualification of events of international legal significance.

The integration of innovative pedagogical technologies is essential for addressing contemporary challenges in developing foreign language competence among future law enforcement officers. According to research by Krasnopolskyi et al. (2023), using digital platforms, interactive simulations, and professional case studies helps cadets develop the psychological readiness to operate

effectively in high-stress scenarios, which is particularly relevant under martial law conditions. This methodological shift ensures that foreign language training transcends traditional academic boundaries, transforming into a multifunctional professional tool that supports decision-making and ensures the accuracy of legal documentation during international cooperation. Consequently, developing an adaptive digital learning environment becomes a strategic priority for enhancing the state's international legal personality and maintaining professional standards in a globalized security space.

Foreign language training is particularly important for ensuring compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights standards when law enforcement officers perform their duties during martial law. The ability to correctly interpret and apply foreign legal sources helps prevent violations of the law, minimize legal risks, and ensure the proper level of the state's legal responsibility for the actions of its bodies.

Thus, teaching foreign languages is an integral part of the professional training of law enforcement officers in both peacetime and martial law, as it directly ensures the effective exercise of their powers in the national and international legal space. In peacetime, foreign language training aims to develop the professional communicative competence necessary for international cooperation and law enforcement activities in accordance with international standards. In martial law, its importance increases, taking on an applied, normatively oriented nature, due to the heightened responsibility of law enforcement officers to comply with the norms of international humanitarian law and human rights. Taken together, this confirms that a proper level of proficiency in a foreign language is an important prerequisite for ensuring legality, law and order, and the international legal personality of the state.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITY DURING MARTIAL LAW

The armed aggression against Ukraine has significantly affected the functioning of state institutions, particularly law enforcement bodies. In such extraordinary conditions, the protection of constitutional human rights and freedoms becomes especially important, as even during wartime the state remains obliged to respect and protect fundamental human values. The National Police of

Ukraine plays a crucial role in this process, as it is directly responsible for maintaining public order, ensuring public safety, and protecting civilians in the zone of armed conflict.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, human life, dignity, inviolability, and security are recognized as the highest social values of the state [1]. These constitutional principles remain binding even during martial law. Although certain rights may be temporarily restricted in accordance with the law, core rights such as the right to life, the prohibition of torture, and respect for human dignity cannot be limited [2]. Therefore, police activities in conflict zones must strictly comply with constitutional and legal standards.

In the territories affected by hostilities, the National Police performs a wide range of functions, including maintaining public order, controlling the movement of persons, conducting security checks, assisting in evacuation operations, and documenting war crimes. In carrying out these tasks, police officers often have to use coercive measures, which creates a risk of interference with individual rights. That is why the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality must be strictly observed in all police actions [3, p. 45].

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" establishes that any use of force or coercive measures is permitted only to protect human rights, public safety, and the interests of the state, and only when less restrictive means are ineffective [4]. In a conflict environment, where threats are high and situations are often unpredictable, strict adherence to these legal requirements is essential to prevent abuses of power.

Special attention should be given to the protection of vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons, women, children, elderly people, and persons with disabilities. These groups are particularly exposed to risks in conflict zones and require enhanced protection from law enforcement agencies [5, p. 112]. Police officers must ensure not only physical security but also access to legal assistance and protection from discrimination.

Another important aspect of human rights protection in police activity is the proper documentation of crimes, including war crimes. The effectiveness of criminal justice at both national and international levels largely depends on the quality of evidence collected by law enforcement officers. At the same time, investigative actions must respect procedural guarantees, including the presumption of innocence and the right to a fair trial [6, p. 78].

International human rights standards also play a vital role in regulating police activity during armed conflict. The European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights define the limits of permissible state interference even in emergency situations [7, p. 19]. Compliance with these standards allows the police not only to act lawfully but also to maintain public trust, which is essential for social stability.

The protection of constitutional human rights in police activity in the zone of armed conflict is a fundamental element of a democratic and lawful state. War does not abolish the duty of the state to respect human dignity; instead, it reinforces the importance of lawful and responsible law enforcement. The effective and rights-oriented work of the National Police contributes not only to public security but also to preserving citizens' trust in state institutions. By ensuring legality, proportionality, and respect for human rights, the police help create the conditions necessary for social stability and the future post-war recovery of Ukraine.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS BY POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE ZONES OF HOSTILITIES

In the modern reality of the russian federation armed military aggression against Ukraine, the main issue is protecting the constitutional rights of the individual becomes particularly crucial, including territories that are close to the zone of hostilities.

Because of a proposal from the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine Accordance with paragraph 20 of part 1 of Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1], the president of Ukraine issued the Decree dated 24.02.2022 No. "On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine", which was approved pursuant to paragraph 31 of part 1 of Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "About the legal Regime of Martial law" [2]. For the period of the legal regime of martial law? The constitutional rights and freedoms of the individual and citizen provided for in Articles 30-40, 38, 39, 41-44, 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine may be restricted, which requires a measured balance between the necessity of ensuring national security and the observance of fundamental human rights.

The principle of respect for human rights is key in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine [3, p. 1]. According to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental human rights [4]. The relevance of the problem lies in the need to develop effective mechanisms of legal regulation of police activity that would guarantee the protection of citizens' constitutional rights under martial law.

The legal basis for the activities of the National Police under martial law is defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal regime of Martial Law", according to which restrictions of rights must be proportionate to the threats and may not violate fundamental human rights [5].

In his works, A.M. Zakharchenko emphasizes that police activity is characterized by an expansion of powers while maintaining guarantees of human rights [6, p. 91].

Research conducted by A.A. Zayats records violations of citizens' rights associated with difficulties in the functioning of the law enforcement system and insufficient awareness of police officers regarding the permissible limits of restrictions [7, p. 145].

The Law of Ukraine "On the Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights" defines mechanisms of parliamentary oversight for the observance of rights and freedoms, including during the period of martial law [8].

D.Ya. Kovalevska stresses the need for innovative approaches to the protection of human rights during an armed conflict, in particular through strengthening oversight of the law enforcement agencies' activities and ensuring access to effective means of legal protection [9, p. 132]. In turn, S.S. Korolov emphasizes that international humanitarian law establishes clear limits on restrictions even in conditions of armed conflict, requiring the guarantee of the tight to life and the prohibition of tortute [10, p. 314].

The principle of respect for human rights implies the duty of police officers to respect human dignity, to observe constitutional rights and freedoms, and to provide assistance regardless of the circumstances [11].

In conditions of armed conflict, the implementation of this principle is complicated by the need for rapid response to threats, which may lead to excessive use of force. The comprehensive approach prosed by D.Ya. Kovalevska includes improvement of the normative framework, enhancement of police officers' qualifications, creation of the effective control mechanisms, and ensuring access to legal assistance [9, p. 133].

The protection of the constitutional human rights in the activities of the police in the zones of hostilities remains an urgent problem that requires a comprehensive solution, and the introduction of martial law cannot be an exception to the observance of fundamental human rights. Police activity must be based on the principles of proportionality, non-discrimination, and ensuring access to means of legal protection.

The main directions for improvement are normative regulation of the limits of restrictions on rights, systematic training of police officers on the observance of human rights, strengthening of control mechanisms, which ensuring investigation of violations and bringing those responsible to account. Prospects for further research should include studying foreign experience, developing practical recommendations on balancing security and human rights, examining the effectiveness of mechanisms for the restoration of rights, and addressing the issue of post-conflict restoration of trust between the police and citizens.

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INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC IN ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

There is a common stereotype that public order is the exclusive monopoly of people in uniform. However, world experience and Ukrainian realities prove the opposite: no police force in the world is capable of ensuring security without the support of society. The interaction between law enforcement officers and the public is the critical element that distinguishes a police state from a legal democracy. However, the nature of this cooperation undergoes radical changes when a country transitions from peacetime to martial law: partnership transforms into joint defense.

In peacetime, interaction is based on the concept of "Community Policing". This is not just a beautiful term, but a philosophy enshrined in Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Police", which obliges the police to cooperate with the population on the basis of partnership [1]. During this period, the public acts in two roles: a partner and a controller. Firstly, it is joint work. Citizens participate in public formations for the protection of order, help patrol streets during mass events or holidays. This allows the police to "hear" the problems of the district even before they turn into crimes. Secondly, it is civilian control. Through public councils and non-governmental organizations, society monitors that the police do not exceed their powers. Transparency and accountability are key markers of this interaction. As experts from the Centre of Policy and Legal Reform note, in peacetime, trust in the police is formed precisely through openness and willingness to hear criticism [2].

With the beginning of the full-scale invasion, interaction took on completely new forms. While in peacetime citizens helped the police maintain order, during the war they became full-fledged participants in the national security system. The legal basis for this transformation was laid by the Law of Ukraine "On the Foundations of National Resistance". It legalized the creation of Volunteer Formations of Territorial Communities (DFTG) [3]. This is an unprecedented level of interaction: civilians with weapons in their hands, under the command of the military and in coordination with the police, carry out patrols, guard facilities, and stand duty at checkpoints. The line between a "law enforcement officer" and an "active citizen" has become thinner for the sake of a common goal. The second aspect of wartime interaction is informational. Ukraine demonstrated the phenomenon of "digital resistance" to the world. Thanks to the "eVorog" (eEnemy) chatbot and the "Diia" system, every citizen turned into a scout and an assistant to law enforcement. The Ministry of Digital Transformation reports hundreds of thousands of applications from citizens about the movement of the enemy, saboteurs, or looters [4]. This is an example of how technology allows scaling interaction to the level of the entire country instantly. However, wartime also carries risks. Emotional tension in society can lead to attempts at vigilantism (lynch law), for example, against looters. Here, the task of the police is to direct the energy of the community into a legal channel, explaining that even in war conditions, the monopoly on violence must belong to the state, not the crowd.

Summing up, it can be argued that the war became a catalyst for the rapprochement of the law enforcement system and the people. In peacetime, we built a "service" model: the police provided security services, and the community evaluated them. Under martial law, we moved to a model of "solidarity": the police and the community became a single organism opposing the threat. This experience of unity and mutual assistance should become the foundation for a new quality of law and order in Ukraine even after victory.

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CURRENT ISSUES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The system of law enforcement training in Ukraine is fundamentally grounded in constitutional principles that recognize the priority of human rights and freedoms. According to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, "A human being, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised in Ukraine as the highest social value" [1].

This provision establishes a human-centered approach to the professional activity of law enforcement officers and determines the general direction of their education and training. An essential element of professional preparation is the strict observance of the rule of law. Article 19 of the Constitution of Ukraine states that "State authorities and local self-government bodies and their officials are obliged to act only on the grounds, within the limits of authority and in the manner envisaged by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine" [1].

This constitutional requirement applies directly to law enforcement officers and emphasizes the need for deep legal knowledge, professional discipline, and accountability, which must be developed during the educational process. In addition to national legal principles, law enforcement training must comply with European standards. The European Code of Police Ethics clearly defines the ethical foundations of police activity, emphasizing that "The police shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons" [2]. These standards underline the importance of integrating ethical values, respect for human rights, and proportionality into the professional training of future law enforcement officers. The legal framework governing police activity in Ukraine is further specified in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police." This law establishes that "The police ensure the protection of human rights and freedoms, counteract crime, and maintain public safety and order" [3]. Consequently, professional training programs must prepare officers to perform these functions effectively, ensuring both public security and the protection of individual rights.

The situation becomes more complex under extraordinary legal regimes. The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" defines that "Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in certain of its territories in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack" [4].

Under such conditions, law enforcement officers face increased risks and responsibilities, which requires enhanced professional readiness, stress resistance, and strict adherence to legal norms. Despite the challenges associated with martial law, international standards emphasize that law enforcement activity must remain lawful and proportionate. The UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms provide that "Law enforcement officials shall, as far as possible, apply non-violent means before resorting to the use of force and firearms". This principle highlights the priority of peaceful methods in maintaining public order, even in situations of heightened danger. At the same time, the use of force is strictly regulated. According to the same international document, "Whenever the lawful use of force and firearms is unavoidable, law enforcement officials shall exercise restraint

in such use" [5]. This requirement is particularly relevant during martial law, when the balance between ensuring public security and respecting human rights becomes especially sensitive.

Thus, the training of law enforcement officers in Ukraine must be based on a combination of constitutional principles, national legislation, and international standards. Such an integrated approach ensures the formation of highly qualified professionals capable of performing their duties lawfully and effectively both in peacetime and under conditions of martial law.

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FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL RESILIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR ACTIVITY IN CRISIS AND COMBAT CONDITIONS

Modern social and political transformations, armed aggression against Ukraine, the spread of crisis phenomena and the growing level of threats to public security significantly change the conditions of law enforcement activity. Police officers and representatives of other law enforcement agencies increasingly perform their official duties under conditions that combine a high level of psychological stress, time deficit, threat to life, and the need to make decisions in situations of uncertainty. Under such circumstances, the issue of forming professional resilience and psychological readiness of law enforcement officers for activity in crisis and combat conditions becomes especially relevant, as these characteristics largely determine both the effectiveness of professional performance and the preservation of the mental health of personnel.

Psychological readiness in modern scientific research is considered as an integrative personal formation that includes motivational, cognitive, emotional-volitional and behavioral components and ensures the individual's ability to act effectively in difficult conditions. In the context of law enforcement activity, psychological readiness is associated not only with professional knowledge and skills but also with the ability to control one's emotional reactions, adequately assess threats, maintain internal balance and act in accordance with legal and moral norms even under extreme stress.

Professional resilience of law enforcement officers is closely related to the concepts of stress resistance and psychological resilience. Researchers note that professional resilience is formed in the process of long-term professional development and presupposes the individual's ability to maintain effectiveness under prolonged exposure to stress factors. Foreign scholars emphasize that the resilience of law enforcement officers depends both on individual psychological characteristics and

on organizational support, the level of professional training and the quality of psychological assistance.

Crisis and combat conditions of law enforcement activity are characterized by a combination of physical danger, emotional exhaustion, moral dilemmas and responsibility for the lives of others. In such situations, the risk of professional burnout, post-traumatic stress disorders, loss of self-control and violations of professional behavior increases significantly. Therefore, the formation of psychological readiness cannot be limited only to the stage of initial professional training but should be considered a continuous process accompanying the entire professional activity of a law enforcement officer.

Analysis of scientific sources indicates that effective formation of professional resilience of law enforcement officers requires the combination of several interrelated directions. First, it involves the development of personal qualities such as self-regulation, responsibility, reflection and decision-making under uncertainty. Second, special psychological training aimed at modeling crisis and combat situations and practicing appropriate behavioral patterns plays an important role. Third, the organizational environment is a significant factor, including leadership support, team cohesion and access to professional psychological assistance.

Foreign studies emphasize the need to implement psychological training programs that combine stress resistance training, development of emotional regulation skills and post-crisis psychological support. Such an approach makes it possible not only to increase the level of psychological readiness of law enforcement officers for extreme conditions but also to reduce the negative consequences of prolonged exposure to combat stress.

Thus, the formation of professional resilience and psychological readiness of law enforcement officers for activity in crisis and combat conditions is a complex scientific and practical problem that requires a systematic approach. It should be addressed through the integration of psychological training at all stages of professional activity, improvement of the psychological support system and the creation of conditions for maintaining the mental health of personnel. The implementation of these measures will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement activity and strengthening professional reliability in the context of modern challenges.

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ENGLISH AS A MEANS OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION FOR POLICE OFFICERS

The professional activity of a police officer in the 21st century unfolds in conditions of constant uncertainty, the increasing complexity of social processes, and the transformation of the very

concept of security. In this reality, the issue of language goes far beyond the technical support of communication. Language becomes a form of action, a way of thinking and a means of responsibility [1].

English occupies a special place in this context, serving as a universal code for professional interaction among law enforcement agencies across countries. English as a means of professional communication for police officers cannot be viewed solely as a tool of convenience or career expediency. It is linked to a deeper question: why does a police officer take on additional complexity, go beyond the familiar linguistic space and operate in an environment where a mistake in wording can have legal, political or humanitarian consequences? This question echoes a fundamental philosophical inquiry — not 'how' but 'why'. It is the answer to this 'why' that allows us to understand the English language not as an external requirement, but as an internal necessity of the profession. The well-known saying about striving for the great, even the impossible, at the risk of cost brings the issue of professional language training into the realm of meaning. By nature, a police officer does not work in comfort, but under stress; not with simple answers, but with extreme situations. Therefore, the language he uses must correspond to this reality — it must be accurate, restrained, rational and able to withstand the pressure of responsibility [2].

English as a means of professional communication for police officers is not just an additional skill, but a form of inclusion in a broader professional context. It functions where law enforcement activities go beyond national boundaries and face global challenges: transnational crime, international cooperation, migration processes, military and humanitarian crises. In these conditions, language ceases to be a neutral shell of thought and becomes an instrument through which power, responsibility and trust are exercised. Professional communication by police officers is always associated with risk: the risk of misinterpretation, the risk of legal inaccuracy, the risk of emotional escalation. In this sense, the English language does not simplify the work, but complicates it by adding another level of control — control over words. This is where the question arises: why should a police officer accept this complexity? The answer lies not in external requirements, but in the essence of the profession itself, which requires a willingness to act in conditions where there are no easy paths and no guaranteed results. The use of English in professional activities shapes a particular type of thinking, characterized by clarity of concepts and the discipline of formulation. International legal and police terminology does not allow for vagueness or emotional excess [3].

Every word has a fixed meaning, and every sentence has potential consequences. Such language practice gradually transforms a police officer's professional consciousness, teaching them to think not impulsively but deliberately, not reactively but rationally. The English language also opens up access to a broader array of professional knowledge. A significant portion of modern methodologies, analytical materials, international standards, and recommendations in law enforcement are available in English. Proficiency in English means the ability to independently navigate global professional discourse without relying on secondary translations or fragmentary information. In this sense, language becomes a tool for professional autonomy and intellectual responsibility. English is critical in direct communication with foreign citizens. In such situations, the police officer acts not only as a representative of the law but also as the face of the state. Tone, vocabulary and speech structure shape perceptions of justice, order and respect for human dignity [4]. A mistake here can have much broader consequences than in internal communication, as it is transferred to the intercultural dimension. The philosophical meaning of the English language in the professional activity of a police officer is that it requires inner composure. It is impossible to communicate effectively in a foreign language while in a state of emotional chaos. Thus, language becomes an indirect mechanism of self-control. A police officer who speaks English is forced to manage not only the situation but also their own reactions, separating what depends on them from what is beyond their control—addressing the question of 'why' in the context of professional language training allows us to see that English is a form of accepting a professional challenge. It does not promise quick success, guarantee recognition, or eliminate risks. On the contrary, it increases the demands for accuracy, responsibility, and internal discipline. However, this is precisely where its value as a professional development tool lies. English as a means of professional communication for

police officers is a manifestation of their readiness to act in complex, uncertain, and high-stakes situations. It is not an end in itself, but it is becoming a necessary condition for fulfilling professional duties in the modern world. Through it, a police officer not only speaks but also thinks, not only conveys information but also establishes order, not only follows instructions but also answers the fundamental question – why he chooses the difficult path of service, even when simpler paths would suffice [5].

Therefore, English as a means of professional communication for police officers is neither a fashionable requirement of the times nor a formal element of training. It is a test of inner readiness to act in conditions where simple solutions do not work and every word carries weight. A police officer who speaks English accepts not only a different code of communication, but also a different level of responsibility – for meaning, for accuracy, for consequences. In a world where noise often replaces content and speed replaces depth, professional English communication requires the opposite: inner calm, clarity of thought and discipline of speech. It forces you to stop your impulse, filter out emotion and say only what stands up to reality. That is why English becomes not an external tool, but an internal boundary beyond which mature professional action begins. A police officer does not choose the easy path. They work where words can calm or destroy, protect or provoke, save or permanently close the door to trust. English in this space does not add confidence – it removes illusions. It does not hide responsibility, but exposes it, forcing one to be accountable not only for one's intentions, but also for the form in which they are expressed. The question is not whether a police officer needs English. The question is whether he is ready to voluntarily enter into complexity every day, without excuses and without discounts for fatigue, accepting the requirement for himself as the norm of professional existence. Is he able to maintain the standard even when no one is watching, and not lower the bar just because it is allowed? Because, ultimately, English is not about convenience or formality, but about the ability not to break under the weight of responsibility and not to simplify oneself where the profession demands more. And if this path is complicated, monotonous and without applause, then that is the path that must be taken every day, silently, to the end, without the right to stop.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN CRISIS CONDITIONS: UKRAINIAN AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT

In the current context of both peacetime and, especially, martial law, the issue of preventing offenses by law enforcement agencies is closely linked to ensuring human rights and freedoms. According to the Annual Report of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights for 2024, during the wartime period a significant number of citizens' complaints have been submitted to the Ombudsman concerning alleged human rights violations in the course of mobilization processes, including unlawful restrictions on freedom of movement, improper use of force and unlawful detention, as well as denial of access for lawyers and representatives of the Commissioner to the premises of Territorial Recruitment and Social Support Centers [1]. These cases indicate that preventive measures taken by law enforcement agencies, which in peacetime must be based on the principles of legality and proportionality, require special safeguards and enhanced oversight during wartime.

Human rights institutions, in particular the Ombudsman, note that without proper control and systemic mechanisms for reviewing the actions of law enforcement officers, the risks of excessive use of authority increase, which may lead to violations of fundamental human rights and undermine public trust in state institutions. In peacetime, according to the Ombudsman's recommendations, one of the key elements in preventing violations in the activities of law enforcement bodies remains internal and public oversight, higher standards of personnel training, and transparency of procedures [1]. Thus, the prevention of offenses by law enforcement agencies in both peacetime and under martial law requires not only proper legal regulation but also effective mechanisms of control, monitoring, and evaluation of compliance with human rights by law enforcement bodies themselves and by independent institutions.

One of the most high-profile cases of human rights violations by law enforcement agencies in 2025 involved the systematic use of force and other unlawful actions by employees of the Territorial Recruitment and Social Support Centers (TRCs) during mobilization measures. According to official data from the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, during the first months of 2025 more than 40 complaints were submitted to the Ombudsman regarding violations of individuals' rights, including denial of access to lawyers, the use of force, weapons, and other special means during mobilization in the Kharkiv region and other areas of Ukraine [2].

A number of videos published in the media recorded cases in which TRC employees, who in practice exercise law enforcement powers, used force against civilians, including cyclists and conscripts, and engaged in conduct bearing signs of abuse of authority. As emphasized by the Ombudsman, such practices are unacceptable and require immediate response by oversight and human rights institutions, as they pose a threat to fundamental human rights, including the right to liberty, personal integrity, and due process of law [2].

This high-profile incident demonstrates that preventing offenses in the activities of law enforcement bodies under martial law requires strengthened oversight mechanisms, higher standards of law enforcement practice, and systematic training of personnel capable of acting in accordance with international and national human rights standards. This is critically important both for the protection of citizens and for maintaining public trust in Ukraine's law enforcement system.

International standards governing police activities are based on the premise that even under martial law the state remains obliged to ensure fundamental human rights, in particular the right to life, the prohibition of torture, and the right to liberty and security of person. In its contemporary case law, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) emphasizes that the use of force, detention, and restrictions of rights must comply with the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality, even during states of emergency or armed conflict [3]. Violations of these principles by the police are regarded by the Court as arbitrary interference with human rights and may constitute breaches of Articles 2, 3, and 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights [4].

International human rights organizations, including Human Rights Watch, in their reports for 2022–2024, stress that in times of war the risk of abuse by law enforcement agencies increases significantly, particularly in relation to detention, document checks, restrictions on freedom of movement, and the treatment of civilians. Accordingly, states are obliged to implement enhanced internal oversight, video recording of police actions, independent complaint investigation mechanisms, and systematic training of police officers in international human rights standards [5].

Thus, the international standards developed by the ECtHR and leading human rights organizations establish a binding model of police activity in which ensuring security cannot be achieved at the expense of human dignity, unlawful violence, or arbitrary restrictions of rights. This is a key condition for maintaining public trust in law enforcement agencies both in peacetime and during martial law.

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

The system of training law enforcement officers is one of the key factors in ensuring the rule of law, public security, and the protection of human rights and freedoms. In peacetime, professional police education is aimed at developing legal culture, communication skills, adherence to human rights standards, effective response to offenses, and preventive activities. At the same time, the introduction of martial law in Ukraine has significantly transformed the requirements for professional training of law enforcement personnel, highlighting the need to acquire skills for operating under increased risk, cooperating with military units, ensuring public safety in frontline territories, as well as complying with the norms of international humanitarian law.

The combination of law enforcement tasks in both peacetime and wartime necessitates a rethinking of the content, forms, and methods of personnel training, as well as the adaptation of

educational programs to modern challenges and threats. In this context, the analysis of the effectiveness of the current law enforcement training system, the identification of its problematic aspects, and the determination of prospects for improvement based on the experience of law enforcement agencies during the period of martial law become particularly relevant.

In peacetime, the most significant qualities of a law enforcement officer were considered to be an anti-corruption orientation and a high level of anti-corruption culture. For the first time in many years of such surveys, these two characteristics became the "leaders" of the ranking. Facts of corruption within law enforcement agencies deeply affect society and the public, undermine citizens' trust in the entire law enforcement system and state institutions. Corruption is not only a set of certain actions but also a system of negative views, beliefs, attitudes, and a way of thinking that determines a person's lifestyle [1].

The next essential professional quality identified by experts is decision-making ability. As noted by Asila Sefi and Darrell Norman Burrell, improving decision-making skills and training critical thinking helps police officers objectively assess their own preferences and beliefs and may lead to a reduction in violations of public safety [1].

Resilience plays a particularly important role in an individual's successful coping with stressful situations, especially in professional activity. The fact that resilience affects not only the decision-making process but also its outcome allows it to be considered one of the dominant factors of personal potential, indicating a complex and mature form of human self-regulation [1].

This list of professionally important qualities and personal characteristics subsequently became the basis for designing a system of psychological support for the professional training of law enforcement officers in peacetime.

As for the professional training of police officers during martial law, it is necessary to approve a strategy for training police personnel, among whose objectives should be the preparation of cadets in higher education institutions under specific training conditions, enabling them to perform service in conditions as close as possible to combat situations, in settlements located near the line of contact, as well as in de-occupied territories. The implementation plan of such a strategy should include adjustments to educational programs and their components to ensure this type of training. This concerns, among other aspects, pre-medical, psychological, tactical, and specialized training. This task is particularly relevant today, as police officers operating under martial law and armed conflict have been assigned numerous additional duties that are dangerous to life and health, related to maintaining public order and assisting civilians [2].

For example, police officers may deliver humanitarian aid to settlements located near the line of contact to citizens in need due to active hostilities. Police officers also regularly document war crimes committed by Russian forces and perform general and special law enforcement and protective tasks in the context of resisting full-scale aggression [2].

Policing requires law enforcement agencies to expand police officers' education and training in wartime. It is not 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. At wartime police education and training is particularly important for Ukraine as the country is constructing new police forces and undertaking reforms in the law enforcement sector. Nowadays, the police continue to work in an enhanced mode. They ensure the activities of checkpoints, evacuate the population, check documents and vehicles, conduct search and investigation of sabotage activities, and also counter looting. Ever since a full-scale war began in Ukraine on February, 24, 2022, police officers have been doing their job: attack the enemies and explode their tanks, help civilians in supplying them with food, provide first medical aid, and evacuate people. The new police actions inspire many people in Ukraine [3].

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. 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 [3].

Thus, the effectiveness of law enforcement activity directly depends on the quality and flexibility of professional training, the ability of educational programs to respond to contemporary threats, and the readiness of police officers to serve society under extreme conditions. The integration of international standards, community-oriented policing, and interdisciplinary training models forms a solid foundation for sustainable development of Ukraine's security sector in the context of ongoing reforms and armed conflict.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES

The protection of constitutional human rights and freedoms is a fundamental aspect in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine and is defined by the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which human life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social values [3]. In this context, the activities of the police have a clearly expressed human rights orientation and are designed to ensure the real exercise of rights and freedoms in everyday life [1].

The National Police of Ukraine occupies a special place, as it interacts directly with the population and deals with the widest range of issues related to the protection of public order, ensuring public safety, and combating crime [1]. The implementation of constitutional human rights and freedoms is impossible without proper organizational and executive activities of the police, which ensure the transition of the possibilities enshrined in legal norms into practice [2].

Police activities in the field of human rights protection are based on the principles of the rule of law, legality, humanity, respect for human dignity, and equality before the law. The police are obliged to act impartially, strictly within the limits of their powers, ensuring a balance between the need to apply measures of state coercion and the prevention of unjustified restrictions on the rights and freedoms of individuals [4]. Any interference in personal freedom is permitted only on the basis of the law and in compliance with established procedures [3].

The mechanism for protecting constitutional human rights and freedoms in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine is a comprehensive system of interrelated legal, organizational, and procedural measures. It includes both measures to protect rights, aimed at preventing their violation, and measures of protection, applied in cases of unlawful restriction or violation of human rights and freedoms [1]. An important role in this mechanism is played by clear legal regulation of police activities, in particular the definition of the powers of police officers, the grounds, conditions, and procedure for the use of coercive measures, as well as legal liability for their unlawful use [4].

The effectiveness of protecting human rights and freedoms largely depends on the professional training of police officers, their level of legal awareness, and their adherence to ethical standards in their work [2]. In the current context of law enforcement reform, it is particularly important to focus police activities on partnership with the public, increasing public trust, and shaping a positive image of the police as an institution that acts in the interests of the people [1].

Therefore, the activities of the National Police of Ukraine in the field of protecting constitutional human rights and freedoms are an important component of the mechanism for ensuring law and order and legality in the state. It is a necessary condition for building a democratic, social, and legal state in which human rights are real and not merely declarative [3].

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UKRAINE`S AND BRAZIL`S MODERN DRUG HUNTING METHODS

The fight against drug trafficking is a critical issue for governments worldwide, as it directly impacts security, public health and economic stability. Ukraine and Brazil, despite being located on

different continents and having socio-political differences, have both modernized their approaches to combating drug-related crimes. By examining the drug-hunting methods used in these countries, it is possible to assess the effectiveness of their strategies, understand the differences in their approaches, and evaluate their overall impact on crime reduction.

The fight against illegal drug production in Ukraine is led by the National Police of Ukraine (NPU) and the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU), which play a crucial role in this effort. One of their main tasks is to eliminate clandestine drug laboratories which are secret facilities used to manufacture narcotics and psychotropic substances. According to the NPU, in 2023 alone, 102 clandestine laboratories were discovered and shut down. This reflects an active effort to monitor and eliminate illegal drug production sites [1].

Ukrainian law enforcement agencies use a range of advanced methods to detect drugs in different locations, including transportation hubs, streets, and production sites. Anonymous networks such as Tor have become a serious challenge for law enforcement agencies in Ukraine, as they are used to carry out illegal operations, including drug trafficking. Their appeal lies in the high level of anonymity that makes it difficult to track and identify users. Therefore, for effective countermeasures, law enforcement agencies use modern technologies, such as big data analysis, artificial intelligence, and machine learning, to detect and analyze suspicious activity in anonymous networks. They also establish cooperation with hackers and IT professionals who have knowledge and experience working with anonymous networks which used to resell drugs.

Furthermore, the State Border Guard Service interact with the National Police of Ukraine through the use of highly trained sniffer dogs at airports, train stations, and border checkpoints to detect drugs hidden in luggage or vehicles [2]. The training of drug-detection dogs in Ukraine follows strict protocols. Dogs undergo specialized training at different centers, where they learn how to identify the aroma of drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines and synthetic drugs. While sniffer dogs are extremely effective, they are often used alongside other modern drug-detection technologies. For example, X-ray scanners at customs points are quite useful because they detect suspicious objects, while dogs confirm the presence of drugs accordingly.

While Ukraine is somewhat isolated from the real flow of drugs, Brazil faces a different reality in the fight against drug trafficking. Due to its geographical location and vast borders, Brazil serves as a major transit point for drugs, particularly cocaine, moving from South America to Europe and other regions. As a result, Brazilian law enforcement agencies have had to adopt specialized techniques to keep up with complexity of the drug trade.

One of the significant methods of fighting drugs in Brazil is the escalation of special operations units, such as the BOPE (Batalhão de Operações Policiais Especiais), which are trained to conduct high-risk raids in favelas where drug gangs operate [3]. These special units use various methods of information gathering to effectively combat drug trafficking. One of the main sources of investigation is informants – people who provide the police with important information about the activities of criminal groups. In addition, these law enforcement agencies actively intercept telephone conversations and messages of suspects, which allows them to obtain evidence about drug transportation routes.

In 2019, Brazilian police piloted the use of fingerprint drug testing technology [4]. This non-invasive method analyzes sweat from fingerprints for drug use, provides fast results and improves on-site testing capabilities. A small, tamper-proof cartridge collects the fingerprint sweat sample, which is then analyzed by a portable device. In just 10 minutes, the device shows a positive or negative result for multiple drugs at once.

Moreover, Brazil`s law enforcement uses drones equipped with high-resolution cameras and thermal imaging to monitor drug trafficking routes, especially in remote areas like the Amazon rainforest. These drones provide real time data to security forces, allowing them for quick intervention.

In conclusion, both Ukraine and Brazil have developed modern and effective methods to combat drug-related crimes. Despite their geographical and structural differences, both countries recognize the importance of advanced technology, strategic operations and international cooperation

in the fight against drug trafficking. By improving their methods and adapting to new threats, Ukraine and Brazil contribute to global efforts in maintaining security and reducing the spread of illegal drugs.

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PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE ACTIVITIES IN A ZONE OF MILITARY CONFLICT

The protection of constitutional human rights is one of the fundamental functions of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. In Ukraine, these rights are enshrined in the Constitution and are recognized as the highest social value, which determines the direction of activities of public authorities, including law enforcement agencies [1, Art. 3]. In the context of an armed conflict, the issue of ensuring and protecting human rights becomes particularly relevant, as armed confrontation, the introduction of martial law, and increased security risks objectively complicate the implementation of constitutional guarantees. Under such conditions, police activity plays a key role in maintaining public order, protecting the civilian population, and preventing unjustified violations of human rights and freedoms [2, p. 5].

The Constitution of Ukraine proclaims that human life, health, honor and dignity, inviolability, and security are recognized as the highest social value, and that ensuring human rights and freedoms is the primary duty of the state [1, Art. 3]. Even under conditions of martial law, these provisions do not lose their legal force, although certain rights may be temporarily restricted within the limits and in the manner prescribed by law. At the same time, such restrictions must comply with the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality [3, p. 112]. The police, as a special executive authority, are obliged to act exclusively within the legal framework, ensuring a balance between national security needs and respect for human rights [2, p. 12].

In the zone of armed conflict, police activity is characterized by an increased level of complexity and responsibility. Police officers perform tasks related to maintaining public order, combating crime, protecting critical infrastructure facilities, evacuating the population, as well as interacting with military formations and other actors of the security and defense sector [2, p. 18]. Under such circumstances, the risk of human rights violations increases, in particular violations of the right to personal inviolability, freedom of movement, and respect for private life [4, p. 64]. Therefore, strict compliance with legally established procedures for the application of coercive measures, inspections, detentions, and the use of special means becomes especially important [2, p. 43].

An important aspect of protecting constitutional human rights in police activity is taking into account international human rights standards and international humanitarian law. Ukraine, as a state party to the main international treaties, is obliged to ensure respect for human rights even during an armed conflict [3, p. 97]. This means that police actions should be aimed at protecting the civilian population, preventing cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, and ensuring effective legal remedies in cases of human rights violations [4, p. 71]. Particular attention should be paid to vulnerable groups of the population, including internally displaced persons, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities [5, p. 9].

The protection of human rights in police activity under conditions of armed conflict is also ensured through a system of internal and external control. Such mechanisms include judicial protection, prosecutorial supervision, the activities of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as internal control units within the National Police system [4, p. 83]. Professional training of police officers plays a significant role, particularly training in human rights standards, rules for the use of force, and the specifics of work under martial law [5, p. 14]. Increasing the level of legal culture and responsibility of police officers is an important prerequisite for the effective protection of citizens' constitutional rights [3, p. 118].

At the same time, the practice of police activity in the zone of armed conflict indicates the presence of a number of problems, including a shortage of resources, psychological pressure on personnel, difficulties in operational response under combat conditions, and insufficient regulation of certain legal issues [4, p. 91]. This necessitates further improvement of the regulatory framework, a clear definition of the limits of police powers, and strengthening guarantees for the protection of human rights [2, p. 56]. An important direction is also the development of cooperation with international organizations and the implementation of best European practices in the field of law enforcement activity [3, p. 123].

Thus, the protection of constitutional human rights in police activity in the zone of armed conflict is a complex and multifaceted process that requires a systemic approach, the combination of national and international legal standards, and constant control over compliance with the law [1, Art. 3; 3, p. 125]. Effective police activity in this area contributes to strengthening public trust in state institutions, ensuring public order, and affirming the principle of the rule of law even under the most difficult conditions of wartime [2, p. 60].

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RESTORATION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The problem of restoring architectural monuments in Ukraine during martial law is very important and difficult. Many historical buildings, churches, museums, and old city centers were damaged or destroyed because of the war. These buildings are not only old constructions; they are part of Ukrainian history, culture, and national identity [1]. Therefore, their protection and restoration are necessary even during difficult wartime conditions [2].

One main problem is physical damage caused by military actions. Bombing, shelling, and fighting in cities have seriously harmed many architectural monuments. Some buildings lost roofs, walls, or decorative elements. For example, cultural sites in cities such as Kharkiv, Mariupol, and Chernihiv were significantly damaged during hostilities [3]. Restoration of historical monuments is more complicated than repairing ordinary houses because specialists must use special techniques and materials [2]. Experts try to keep the original style and historical authenticity. However, it is often dangerous to work near damaged areas because the war continues, which slows restoration work.

Another challenge is the legal and administrative situation during martial law. Government authorities focus mainly on defense and helping people affected by the war. Because of this, cultural heritage projects sometimes receive less attention or support [4]. Quick decisions are necessary in wartime, but fast actions can lead to mistakes in restoration if specialists are not involved. Good cooperation between cultural institutions, local authorities, and international organizations such as UNESCO is very important [1].

Financial problems also make restoration difficult. The state budget is limited because much money goes to military needs and social support. Restoration projects require expensive materials, professional workers, and modern technologies. International support and cooperation with foreign partners help Ukraine restore some monuments [1], but long-term funding is still a challenge [4].

Modern technologies can help solve some problems. For example, specialists use digital photos, drones, and 3D scanning to record damage and create virtual models of monuments. Organizations such as ICOMOS recommend digital documentation as an important tool for protecting heritage in crisis situations [2]. These technologies help plan future restoration and preserve information about buildings even if they are destroyed.

Restoration has social importance too. Architectural monuments help people feel connected to their history and community. When people see restoration work, they feel hope and support for the future. Volunteers and local communities often participate in protecting cultural heritage, which shows strong social solidarity [3].

In conclusion, restoring architectural monuments in Ukraine during martial law is a complex task. It requires safety, money, professional knowledge, and cooperation between many organizations. Despite difficulties, protecting architectural heritage is important because it preserves culture, history, and national identity for future generations [1; 2].

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SPECIFICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PEACETIME AND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Nowadays, the primary objective of law enforcement agencies is to align professional training requirements and the performance of official duties with international norms and human rights standards. For Ukraine, which is currently repelling armed aggression, the implementation of these norms is not only a legal obligation to the global community but also a fundamental marker of belonging to the European legal space. International standards serve as a guarantee that, even under extraordinary circumstances, the state maintains its legal status and respect for human dignity. Although there is currently no single interpretation of these standards, they are defined as a system of unified rules for officials based on international acts and decisions of human rights institutions. Compliance with these norms is a prerequisite for the proper functioning of the law enforcement system both domestically and in the international arena.

In peacetime, law enforcement is based on the Community Policing model. The priority of this model is not a punitive function, but rather ensuring the individual rights and freedoms of citizens through active partnership with the community. The core criteria for professional activity are the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality. Any interference with private life or restriction of liberty must be strictly justified and carried out only as a last resort. The Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials holds a special place, according to which law enforcement officers are obligated to respect human dignity, protect the health of detainees, and demonstrate absolute intolerance toward corruption.

One of the most complex aspects is compliance with international standards regarding the use of force and firearms. According to the 1990 UN Resolution, authorities must apply non-violent means before resorting to forceful actions. In cases of extreme necessity, law enforcement officers must act proportionately, minimizing damage to health and property, and providing immediate medical assistance to any injured person. A detailed report must be filed for every instance of firearm use for subsequent legal evaluation, ensuring the system's accountability to society.

The introduction of martial law significantly expands the powers of law enforcement agencies but does not negate fundamental standards. During this period, legal regulation is supplemented by the norms of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). A crucial tool is the right of derogation, which allows the state to temporarily restrict certain rights, such as freedom of movement or the right to peaceful assembly. However, there are absolute, non-derogable rights from which no deviation is possible under any circumstances. These include the right to life, the absolute prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, and the prohibition of punishment without law (nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege) [1, p. 89].

In wartime conditions, law enforcement officers face new functions: combating looting, neutralizing sabotage groups, and recording war crimes in accordance with the standards of the Rome Statute. The latter requires strict adherence to the chain of custody to ensure that international judicial bodies recognize the collected materials. Furthermore, the Berkeley Protocol – the standard for identifying, collecting, and preserving digital evidence from open sources – is being actively implemented to legitimize video recordings and electronic data as evidence of the aggressor’s atrocities.

A separate aspect is the status of the law enforcement officer. If an officer does not participate directly in hostilities, they retain civilian status protected under the Geneva Conventions. However,

if police units are involved in the direct defense of the state, they acquire the status of combatants. This imposes on them the duty of clear identification and strict compliance with the laws and customs of war, particularly the principle of distinction between military targets and the civilian population [2].

Furthermore, compliance with the Mandela Rules regarding the treatment of detainees and prisoners of war is critically important, including protection from violence, intimidation, and public humiliation.

A significant portion of these norms is enshrined in multilateral agreements and decisions under the auspices of the UN, the Council of Europe, and the OSCE. Key documents include the UN Convention against Corruption, the Convention on Cybercrime, and the OSCE Guidebook on Democratic Policing. These acts form a comprehensive coordinate system within which a modern law enforcement officer must operate.

International law enforcement standards are a dynamic system that adapts to the complex conditions of the time while maintaining its steadfast humanistic core. The transition to martial law does not imply a legal vacuum; rather, it shifts the focus to protecting collective security and territorial integrity through the prism of international humanitarian law [3]. Adherence to these standards during the war guarantees that, upon its conclusion, Ukraine's law enforcement system will remain legitimate, and the International Criminal Court and other tribunals will recognize the evidence collected by it. This is the path toward fair justice and the affirmation of Ukraine as a full member of the European legal community.

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