

civilians, ensuring more precise and lawful actions in high-threat environments [3, p. 27].

In conclusion, the specific features of police activity under martial law include the expansion of authority, intensified cooperation with the military, heightened ethical demands, and the need for psychological stability. The modern police officer under martial law acts not only as a law enforcer but also as a moral agent and guardian of social order. Balancing national security with respect for human rights is the key principle that determines the legitimacy and effectiveness of law enforcement in wartime [1, p. 98].

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VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AS A MEANS OF PREVENTING OFFENSES: EFFECTIVENESS AND RISKS

Video surveillance has become one of the key tools for ensuring public safety in modern cities. The presence of cameras in public areas creates a deterrent effect, reducing the likelihood of committing crimes and administrative offenses, especially in places with large crowds [1, p. 35-36]. In addition, video recordings significantly enhance the effectiveness of crime detection: they allow establishing the chronology of events, identifying suspects, and confirming or refuting the testimony of incident participants [1, p. 52].

At the same time, analytical systems are gaining importance—automatic license plate recognition, behavioral anomaly analysis, and

timely incident detection. Such technologies reduce police response time and increase the effectiveness of crime prevention [2]. International practice shows that combining video surveillance with transparent oversight procedures and community involvement makes the system more effective and socially acceptable [1, p. 61- 63].

Moreover, law enforcement agencies across different countries increasingly integrate advanced video analytics such as facial and object recognition, motion detection and unauthorized access monitoring. For instance, police forces in China use video surveillance not only for maintaining public order but also for monitoring public events and tracking suspects, showcasing the expanding role of such systems beyond traditional crime prevention. Similarly, Singapore's PolCam network enhances situational awareness and expedites response to various incidents, illustrating how modern surveillance technologies can augment police operational capabilities [3, p. 204 - 209].

However, the expansion of video surveillance systems generates significant risks. Primarily, this concerns the potential violation of the right to privacy guaranteed by European data protection standards. Uncontrolled collection and processing of video information create risks of unlawful surveillance, discriminatory practices, data breaches, and abuses by officials [2]. Facial recognition technologies are particularly sensitive and require strict regulation due to the high probability of misidentification and algorithmic bias [1, p. 70 -72].

These privacy challenges are compounded by the use of biometric and behavioral recognition technologies. Misapplication or misinterpretation of facial recognition or gait analysis, as observed in some deployments, may lead to wrongful targeting or profiling, raising ethical and legal concerns. Therefore, it is critical to establish stringent regulatory frameworks, including independent audits and accountability mechanisms to mitigate these risks and uphold civil liberties.

Thus, video surveillance is an effective tool for preventing offenses, but its use requires clear legislative regulation, principles of proportionality, transparency, and independent oversight. The optimal approach is a balance between security interests and the protection of fundamental human rights, which ensures public trust and overall resilience of the security system.

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USE OF UNMANNED SYSTEMS IN POLICE WORK DURING MARTIAL LAW

In conditions of martial law, the role of the National Police of Ukraine has become significantly more complex: police officers perform not only traditional functions but also tasks close to military operations. High work efficiency depends on tactical-specialized training and the use of innovative technologies, particularly unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs or drones). Police officers respond promptly to military threats, maintain public order, and counteract sabotage and crimes that have increased during the war [1].

UAVs are among the most important tools for Ukrainian security and defense forces, including the police, the National Guard, the Security Service of Ukraine, and the State Border Guard Service. They greatly enhance reconnaissance and combat capabilities, provide surveillance, adjust artillery fire, patrol, deliver cargo to hard-to-reach