

1. Study of the peculiarities of the problems of children and youth in the aspect of prevention of human trafficking, as well as study of the peculiarities of the motivation of young people for employment, study, recreation abroad.

2. Formation of positive motivation of young people to perceive social services and encourage young people to learn information about combating human trafficking.

3. The next element of "self-help" is directing young people to self-help in the direction of preventing human trafficking through the provision of information services about institutions and organizations that solve such problems; and also the development of the volunteer movement, student social services of extracurricular educational work.

### References:

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## THE USE OF WEAPON BY THE POLICE OFFICERS DURING MARTIAL LAW

Police activities in martial law conditions take on an exceptionally important significance, since it is during this period that the internal affairs bodies become one of the key elements of the national security system, ensuring the stability of the state and the protection of the civilian population from military threats [1]. Unlike

peacetime, when the bulk of police work is related to the implementation of administrative and criminal procedural functions, during wartime, police officers acquire a number of additional powers that allow them to more effectively counteract military threats and maintain public security in conditions of instability [2].

The legal standards governing police activities in wartime consist of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” and the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law”. These documents determine the procedure for involving police officers in performing defense tasks, the possibility of temporarily restricting the rights and freedoms of citizens, and also establish the principles by which the police should act even in emergency conditions. It is important that Ukraine’s international obligations remain valid even during wartime, in particular the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which allows for restrictions on rights only “within the limits of strict necessity” [4].

An important guideline in regulating the use of force is the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, which explicitly oblige the state to ensure proportionality, minimization of harm and the obligation to report on each case of use of weapons [5]. These standards require that even in extraordinary circumstances, law enforcement officers avoid the indiscriminate use of force and act only to the extent necessary to carry out their official tasks.

One of the key differences between police operations in wartime is the different procedure for using firearms. In peacetime, a police officer may use a weapon only if there is an immediate threat to the life or health of citizens or the police officer himself [3]. However, during martial law, weapons are allowed to be used in a wider range of cases, including to stop sabotage and reconnaissance groups, neutralize individuals who have committed or are attempting to commit an armed attack, to protect defense facilities, and during joint operations with territorial defense units [1]. Such powers are explained by the increased level of risk and the need to respond promptly, as delay can cost the lives of civilians and military personnel.

The procedure for using coercive measures, as well as recording the facts of using weapons, are determined by departmental acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in particular the Instruction on the Use of Coercive Measures by Police, which describes in detail the conditions,

limitations, and reporting procedures for the use of force during martial law. These documents emphasize that, despite the expanded powers, the use of weapons should remain a last resort.

Police activities in frontline, de-occupied and unstable territories have their own specifics. Police officers not only maintain public order, but also participate in stabilization measures necessary to restore state control over newly liberated settlements. These functions include evacuating civilians, escorting humanitarian convoys, organizing commandant patrols, identifying sabotage groups, searching for collaborators, preventing looting, and guarding abandoned residential and industrial facilities. In some cases, police officers participate in ensuring the operation of critical infrastructure and mine clearance activities.

Police officers also play an important role in documenting war crimes, which meets the requirements of the Geneva Conventions and international humanitarian law [6]. This includes collecting evidence, interviewing witnesses, and photographing and videotaping the consequences of shelling, torture, or other violations committed by armed groups of the aggressor state. Because such actions are often carried out under the threat of repeated attacks, police work requires a high level of training and coordination with the military.

Despite the difficult circumstances, the police are obliged to strictly adhere to human rights, a principle that remains unchanged even in times of war. International organizations, including the UN and the Council of Europe, emphasize that martial law cannot serve as a justification for arbitrary detention, torture, illegal searches or other violations [7]. Accordingly, the internal acts of the National Police, adopted in 2022–2024, clearly spell out the procedures for checking individuals, inspecting vehicles, escorting suspects and responding to threats related to the activities of subversive groups.

Thus, the activities of the police in conditions of martial law differ significantly from their work in peacetime. They become more operational, focused on ensuring defense, coordination with the military and protecting the civilian population in conditions of constant danger. At the same time, the main criterion for its effectiveness remains the ability to act within the law, ensuring a balance between national security and respect for human rights.

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### **FEATURES OF THE DIVISION OF THE ITALIAN POLICE**

The police are one of the important and necessary bodies of every state. First of all, the safety and well-being of the population, their rights and responsibilities, as well as their property, not to mention the protection of the interests of the state, depend on the police. The police was created to protect the law and order of the entire state, so the number of law enforcement officers should correspond to this task. The insufficient number of law enforcement officers poses danger to all