

relations. This study advocates for a comprehensive approach to law enforcement reform. It emphasizes community engagement, procedural justice, and the use of technology to foster a more responsive and trusted police force.

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#### **PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

Under martial law, almost all government institutions undergo changes in authority, competence, rights and responsibilities, order and discipline.

The National Police was no exception: a significant number of changes were made to the legal acts regulating the activities of this body during martial law.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was supplemented by the fourth part, which defines that during martial law, the police act in accordance with the purpose and specifics of their activities, taking into account those restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens that govern them. citizens, as well as the rights and legal interests of legal entities determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law".

In general, during the period of martial law in Ukraine, three laws were adopted, which, in particular, concern the National Police:

**1. Uniformity of police officers.**

Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has undergone changes concerning the wearing of a special badge (before the changes were made, it was a breast badge).

As a general rule, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is required to carry a special badge. Accordingly, during the period of martial law, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is not required to carry a special badge. Also, during martial law on the territory of Ukraine, it is not mandatory to place identification numbers or special tokens on individual protective equipment of police officers in the event that they perform their duties using such equipment[4].

**2. Powers of the police.**

The largest number of changes were added to Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", as a result, the range of powers of police officers has significantly expanded.

**3. Police measures.**

Chapter 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has also undergone some changes related to the period of martial law.

1. The police was given the opportunity to check documents and record the data contained in the documents (clause 1, part 1, article 32).

2. The police have the right to stop vehicles if there is information that indicates that the driver or passenger of the vehicle is a person who voluntarily left a place for keeping prisoners of war.

3. According to the new wording of Art. 40 the police will be able to use such technical means as unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means of countering their use in their activities.

4. If it is necessary to repel an attack that threatens the life or health of a police officer or another person, and to eliminate danger in a state of extreme necessity or when detaining a person who has committed an offense and/or is resisting, a police officer has the right to use any improvised means, and not only those special means provided for in Art. 45 of the Law (Part 5 of Article 42).

5. During martial law, a police officer has the right to apply coercive measures provided for in Art. 42, regarding persons participating in armed aggression against Ukraine, without taking into account the requirements and prohibitions related to the procedure for applying coercive measures, the procedure for using special means, and the procedure for using firearms (Part 9 of Article 42)[5].

**4. Certification of police officers.**

According to the new wording of Art. 57 of the Law, certification of police officers can be carried out to determine compliance with the position held.

## 5. Public control.

During martial law, the role of the police becomes especially important in protecting citizens and maintaining public order, as the threat from sabotage groups and criminal elements increases. The police must quickly adapt to new challenges arising from military actions and use modern methods to respond effectively to threats. Cooperation between the police and other security agencies, such as the army and the security service, plays a key role in information exchange and action coordination.

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## **PECULIARITIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

**Topicality:** Peculiarities of Administrative Liability of Servicemen in Ukraine under Martial Law is extremely relevant, as it directly concerns the protection of the rights of servicemen, maintenance of military discipline and general law and order in the country

**Purpose:** The purpose of the study is to ensure a fairer, effective and humane application of administrative liability to military personnel under martial law.

**Main body:** In accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine, protection sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, ensuring it economic and information security are the most important functions of the state. Defense of Ukraine, protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity