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Крохмаль В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Донецького державного університету

внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Снісаренко І.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Martial law represents a significant shift in the operational landscape for law enforcement agencies. It is essential to analyze the unique features of police activities during such a critical period. This thesis aims to explore the various dimensions of police operations under martial law, focusing on legal frameworks, operational challenges, community relations, and the impact on civil liberties. The National Police of Ukraine is a central executive body whose activities are based on some fundamental principles, including the principle of legality and interaction with the public based on partnership. The principle of legality presupposes that police officers should act exclusively within their powers.

An important issue of legal organization and regulation of public life is the establishment and maintenance of a democratic legal order that complies with international law. It is the basic feature of the state governed by the rule of law, which determines the reality of law, rights and freedoms of citizens and the state, their correlation in social and political reality. Any social relations are regulated through specific legal means and methods of power influencing the participants in social relations. This is due to the functioning of the organizational and regulatory mechanism for public control of the police activities. The main element of such a mechanism is legal regulation.

Under martial law, the legal framework governing police activities often undergoes considerable changes. The state may expand the powers of law enforcement agencies to maintain public order and safety. This expansion can include curfews, increased surveillance, and the ability to conduct searches without warrants [1, p. 23]. However, these powers must be balanced against the need to protect citizens' rights. A thorough understanding of the legal implications and limitations of police authority is crucial for effective governance during martial law [2, p. 45].

The police face numerous operational challenges in a martial law context. The heightened threat of unrest, terrorism, or external aggression

necessitates increased preparedness and response capabilities. Officers must be trained to handle potentially volatile situations while maintaining professional standards. Additionally, logistical challenges, such as resource allocation and communication, can hinder effective policing [3, p. 12]. Addressing these challenges requires strategic planning and coordination with other government agencies [4, p. 78].

Law enforcement officers are working in a coordinated and professional manner to provide all necessary assistance to the victims. Two years of martial law forced the police to format their activities and acquire new knowledge, skills, and abilities that are so necessary during the period of military operations in the country. Law enforcement agencies are called upon to protect the expression of human will, ensure order, guarantee security, and provide necessary assistance within the limits of their authority. Upon arrival at the scene, police officers must take a range of measures to provide the victims with the necessary pre-medical, social, and psychological assistance. In such activities, obstacles may arise in the form of strong and overwhelming emotional distress of victims, which complicates communication and further interaction [5].

Maintaining positive relations with the community is paramount for police effectiveness, particularly during martial law. Increased police presence and the potential for aggressive enforcement actions can lead to tensions between law enforcement and the public. It is essential for police departments to engage with communities, foster trust, and communicate transparently about the reasons for their actions [6, p. 5]. Community policing strategies can play a vital role in mitigating fear and promoting cooperation during this challenging time.

The enforcement of martial law often raises concerns about civil liberties. The potential for abuse of power, arbitrary detention, and discrimination can undermine public trust in law enforcement [7, p. 67]. It is crucial to establish oversight mechanisms to ensure accountability and protect citizens' rights. Police agencies must strike a delicate balance between security needs and the preservation of civil liberties, emphasizing the importance of ethical policing practices [8, p. 100].

In conclusion, the features of police activities under martial law are complex and multifaceted. Understanding the legal frameworks, addressing operational challenges, maintaining community relations, and safeguarding civil liberties are essential components of effective law enforcement during such periods. A proactive approach, grounded in respect for human rights and community engagement, will enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of police actions under martial law.

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Ксюк К.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Волік О.**

CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In the context of the rapid development of digital technologies and the global Internet network, cybercrimes have become a serious threat to society due to their transnational nature, such as cyberattacks, computer fraud, database breaches, and data theft, often affecting entire countries or continents. According to the EU, over 80% of modern crimes have a digital component. This creates new challenges for law enforcement agencies, as investigations often involve interacting with authorities in other countries, sharing information through international networks, and using specialized technical tools to collect evidence.

One of the main characteristics of cybercrime is its ability to quickly adapt to technological changes. For instance, cyberattacks can use remote access systems to spread through global networks within seconds, making it difficult to track criminals. One of the most notable attacks that demonstrated the scale of cyber threats was the 2017 Petya virus attack, which affected numerous Ukrainian enterprises as well as public and private systems, causing hundreds of millions of dollars in damage. Tracking down