

to counter-terrorism and security-focused operations. The coordination between military and police units, while essential, can sometimes lead to overlapping responsibilities or conflicts in jurisdiction, which must be managed to prevent inefficiency and ensure coherent, unified action. For instance, in situations where both police and military personnel are tasked with protecting a strategic location, clear guidelines and communication channels are essential to avoid misunderstandings and ensure that all security measures are conducted effectively.

In conclusion, martial law in Ukraine has a profound and multifaceted impact on crime rates, types of crime, and law enforcement operations. The shift in criminal activity, emergence of new priorities, and expanded powers of law enforcement agencies all require careful management and oversight to ensure that martial law achieves its intended purpose of enhancing national security while respecting citizens' rights. Moving forward, law enforcement agencies in Ukraine must continue to adapt to the evolving demands of martial law, balancing increased efficiency and security with accountability and transparency. This balance is essential not only for immediate crisis management but also for maintaining public trust and ensuring long-term resilience in Ukraine's law enforcement institutions.

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ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER AND PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS BY THE POLICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Martial law is a special legal regime introduced under the conditions of threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. During this period, the role of law enforcement agencies, in particular the police, becomes even more significant, as the need to maintain public order and safety as well as protect the rights of citizens grows. The police face additional challenges, such as an increase in the level of public tension, the risks of public order violations, peculiarities of operation in the conditions of restrictions of rights and freedoms imposed on citizens under martial

law. Within this period the police have to balance security requirements with respect of human rights avoiding excessive use of force while effectively countering potential threats. This forms the relevance of the topic, emphasizing the need for effective police work and protection of citizens' rights under specific conditions.

Martial law is introduced across the entire territory of the state or in its particular parts in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack posing a danger to Ukraine's state independence and territorial integrity. It involves granting relevant authorities of state power, military command, military administrations, and local self-government authorities the necessary powers to prevent threats, repel armed aggression, ensure national security and eliminate threats to Ukraine's state independence and territorial integrity. Martial law also entails temporary restrictions on constitutional rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities for a specified period, determined in connection with these restrictions [3].

Since the introduction of martial law throughout the country, law enforcement officers began to be guided in their activities not only by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police"[5], departmental and non-departmental regulatory legal acts, but also by the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law"[4]. During this period, the activities of the police become not only law-enforcement, but also protective. Accordingly, the question of interaction between the patrol police and other units designed to protect the citizens of the country from illegal invasion and their subordination in the event of such interaction, is gaining relevance. Issues of this aspect remain debatable. M. Pendiura and M. Brazaluk (2023) established that the interaction of the patrol police with the National Guard of Ukraine or with the State Emergency Service of Ukraine is coordinated and normatively regulated, while its interaction with the Security Service of Ukraine or the Armed Forces of Ukraine requires clearer regulation. H. Muliar (2023) speaks of the need to establish at the state level the legal norms for the organization of police interaction with territorial communities aimed at the prevention of offences related to ensuring security and order in the state. O. Bezpalova (2022) in her turn determined the protective function of patrol police ensuring public order during martial law, including what their activities are aimed at. The following points are highlighted: (i) recording of war crimes; (ii) provision of primary medical and psychological assistance to victims; (iii) protection from explosives, etc. Such activity requires careful, methodical training of personnel and clear organization of the performance of their official powers. The research carried out by the author confirms that, according to patrol police, modern training meets these requirements, since the greatest attention is focused on improving tactical and fire skills and, to lesser extent, psychological stability[1].

These additional powers granted to the National Police contribute to stabilizing the operational situation, especially in the context of performing duties under specific legal regimes. While most actions taken by the police within these additional powers are operational, some also have a preventive and proactive nature. All these measures aim to ensure public order and protect citizens' rights [2, p. 348]. The introduction of martial law changes the legal landscape and establishes special conditions for police activity. In such conditions, there is a growing need for clearly defined rules and regulations to regulate not only the general activity of law enforcement officers, but also their interaction with other state structures acting in the interests of national security. In addition to coordination with other agencies, communication between the police and local communities remains important. Trusting relationships between law enforcement and the population are particularly significant, as citizens expect the protection of their rights even under restricted conditions. Properly organized interaction with the public helps reduce social tension and contributes to stabilizing the situation, preventing abuses of power and a decline in trust toward law enforcement agencies.

Thus, ensuring public order during martial law requires the police to serve as both an enforcer of law and a protector of citizens' rights. This necessitates adherence to high ethical standards to avoid cases of excessive use of force, even in high-risk situations. Addressing these issues is achievable through enhanced professional training, regulatory frameworks for interagency cooperation, and organized collaboration between law enforcement and local communities.

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