

In conclusion, cooperation between the National Police of Ukraine and military administrations is a key component of public safety during martial law. Legally defined powers and interaction mechanisms allow for timely responses to threats, maintaining order, and protecting citizens' rights under increased risk. However, existing challenges—from unclear procedures to technical limitations—highlight the need for further legislative refinement, improved communication tools, and enhanced resource capability. Strengthening these areas will support more effective functioning of both institutions and improve overall national security.

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FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITIES IN DE-OCCUPIED AND FRONTLINE TERRITORIES

With the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in 2022, our country's national security system faced unprecedented challenges. Issues of ensuring public order, citizen

safety, combating crime, and restoring law and order in territories that were temporarily occupied or located in close proximity to the line of combat became particularly important. The National Police of Ukraine, as the main law enforcement agency of the executive branch, is responsible for implementing state policy in the field of protecting human rights and freedoms, combating crime, and maintaining public order. In wartime, and in particular in de-occupied and frontline territories, the tasks of the police take on a specific meaning, requiring its units to be flexible, resilient and to work closely with military structures and local administrations. The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that after the liberation of territories from occupying forces, the police is one of the first bodies to restore the functioning of state power. The level of security of citizens, the pace of restoration of normal life and the population's trust in the state depend on its effective actions. The purpose of this report is to identify the specific features of police activities in the de-occupied and frontline territories of Ukraine, analyse the problems faced by law enforcement officers, and outline areas for improvement in their work under martial law.

The activities of the National Police are regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" of 2 July 2015, as well as other regulatory and legal acts, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", Decrees of the President of Ukraine, orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and joint orders with the Armed Forces of Ukraine. According to Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the main tasks of the police are to ensure public safety and order, protect human rights and freedoms, combat crime, and provide assistance to persons in danger. During martial law, these tasks take on a specific meaning: the priority issues are ensuring law and order in combat conditions, maintaining the functioning of critical infrastructure, facilitating the evacuation of the population, and documenting war crimes. Military actions significantly change the conditions under which police agencies operate. Many units were evacuated, while others continued to operate under occupation or under constant shelling. In such situations, the police perform several functions at once: law enforcement, humanitarian, informational, and even military support. In frontline and deoccupied territories, temporary investigative and operational groups and mobile special police units are created, which are the first to arrive after the liberation of settlements.

Their task is to restore control over the situation, identify collaborators, maintain public order and provide assistance to the population.

After the liberation of territories, the primary task of the police is to restore the basic functions of the state. Police officers, together with representatives of the State Emergency Service, military administrations and the Security Service of Ukraine, carry out demining of territories, check administrative buildings and ensure security during humanitarian missions. At the same time, the police are restoring criminal records and registering individuals, property, weapons and vehicles that were lost or destroyed. In many cases, the work is complicated by the fact that the occupiers destroyed databases and documents, so the restoration process has to start from scratch. One of the most important areas of work is documenting war crimes committed by Russian military personnel and collaborators. In the de-occupied territories, the police are working together with investigators from the State Bureau of Investigation, prosecutors and representatives of international organisations. Law enforcement officers are inspecting sites of mass killings, torture and illegal detention of citizens. They also ensure the identification of the bodies of the deceased, the collection of DNA samples, and the recording of eyewitness testimony.

Special forensic teams and forensic medical experts are involved in this work. In the liberated territories, the population is often in a state of psychological shock, distrust, or fear. Some citizens had contact with the occupation administration, while others were victims of torture or deportation. In such conditions, it is important not only to restore law and order, but also to build trust between citizens and law enforcement agencies. Police officers conduct explanatory work, help with paperwork, provide humanitarian aid, and advise on obtaining social benefits. Local police-community communication groups are being set up to interact with local leaders, volunteers and church representatives. One of the most difficult tasks is to identify individuals who collaborated with the occupying forces. The police record such cases, conduct investigations, and collect evidence of collaboration. Particular attention is paid to employees of the occupation administrations, pseudo-police, and former civil servants.

In frontline territories, police officers work daily under fire, risking their lives and often operating in situations where there is no electricity, communication or evacuated administration. Despite this,

they maintain order, regulate traffic, escort humanitarian convoys and evacuation buses, and respond to crimes. The police in such regions work together with military units. Joint patrols are created to control the territories, carry out filtration measures, and prevent sabotage. Enemy agents and sabotage and reconnaissance groups are becoming more active in frontline areas. Therefore, the police are involved in counterintelligence activities, identifying individuals who pass information to the enemy, direct fire or spread disinformation. A particular focus is on combating the illegal circulation of weapons, which has increased as a result of the hostilities. Police officers conduct checks, seize weapons and ammunition, and control the circulation of explosives. The police are responsible for the security of strategically important facilities: power stations, water intakes, hospitals, fuel depots, and evacuation points.

In the event of a threat of shelling, the evacuation of personnel, the escort of convoys and the provision of access control are organised. In addition to its law enforcement function, the police perform a humanitarian mission - they help distribute food and medicine and ensure security during the distribution of humanitarian aid. Frontline regions are under constant stress, so it is important to provide psychological support to both citizens and police officers themselves. Psychological support groups are being set up within the units to work with victims, children and families of those killed. At the same time, great attention is being paid to the rehabilitation of police officers who have suffered psychological exhaustion, post-traumatic stress disorder and the loss of colleagues.

Police activities in de-occupied and frontline territories are complex and multidimensional. They combine elements of classic law enforcement, humanitarian aid, crisis management and military cooperation. The main areas of police activity are restoring security, documenting war crimes, maintaining order, protecting the population and building trust in the state.

Working in such conditions requires high professional training, courage, moral resilience and coordination with other authorities. Further improvement of police activities in these territories is possible through increased technical support, human resources, psychological support and the involvement of international expertise. The successful work of the police in the liberated and frontline territories is not only a

matter of security, but also an important component of the process of restoring citizens' trust in Ukrainian statehood and establishing the rule of law in wartime.

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ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES IN SINGAPORE: A MODEL FOR EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

Singapore is widely recognized as one of the least corrupt countries in the world, consistently ranking among the top performers in global governance and transparency indices. Its success is attributed