

So, the analysis of filmonyms shows that film titles are an important tool that creates a first impression on the audience and hints at the main idea of the plot. Usually, titles reflect key issues, central events or main characters, or indicate the time and place of the action, which helps to reveal the content of the work. That is why filmonyms are an important tool that informs the viewer about the content of the film, and also emphasizes the symbolic and cultural features that are important for a better perception of the work.

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FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack, a threat to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, and provides for the provision of appropriate state authorities, to military administrations and local self-government bodies, the powers necessary to avert the threat, repulse armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as a temporary restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, as well as the rights and legal

interests of legal entities, with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions [1], due to a threat.

Martial law poses unprecedented challenges to the police. Police officers work in extreme conditions, constantly risking their lives. Therefore, it is extremely important that their actions are not only effective, but also fully comply with the law. The key tasks of the patrol police during this period: ensuring the safety of citizens, fighting armed formations and other criminal groups, as well as maintaining law and order under martial law. Close cooperation with territorial defense is one of the main directions of this work. The activities of state authorities and local self-governments in the conditions of the introduction of martial law are reduced to assisting the military command and military administrations in the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law, as well as in the direct solution of the tasks of defense of the state and a certain territory. In this situation, the National Police has a special place due to the content of its tasks and functions not only in the conditions of martial law, but also those defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2]. After all, it is precisely on the efficiency of the work of the National Police that the direct provision of the internal security of the state in the conditions of the existing state of war depends.

In connection with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, we can highlight the following features of the intra-organizational and external-organizational administrative activities of the National Police during martial law:

1. Features of the internal organizational activity of the National Police:

- simplified procedure for assigning special police ranks during martial law [3];

- a simplified procedure for wearing a uniform, namely: as an exception, it is allowed not to place an identification number or a special badge on personal protective equipment, as well as not to carry a special badge during the exercise of official powers by police officers under the conditions of martial law [4];

- a number of stages of passing the service, in particular certification, are not carried out: in the conditions of war, the transfer of positions takes place according to the decision of the leaders in the police [4].

- it is separately emphasized at the legislative level that conscripts who are serving in the National Police can postpone the conscription for the entire period of service in the police [4];

- the grounds for termination of police service have been expanded in connection with widespread cases of disappearances of policemen in wartime conditions: a legal court decision to recognize a policeman as missing or declared dead is now one of these grounds [4];

- policemen were given guarantees of medical care free of charge [4].

– a new type of disciplinary proceeding was singled out – an official investigation of police officers during martial law [4];

2. Features of the external organizational activities of the National Police:

– the powers of the police have been expanded in the area of interaction with the Commissioner for Missing Persons under Special Circumstances [5], which is relevant in the context of the increased number of criminal proceedings in this area;

– expanded powers of police officers in terms of the use of special means and firearms, it is allowed to use improvised means; police coercive measures are allowed to be applied without taking into account the current requirements and prohibitions of the legislation of Ukraine [4];

– a simplified procedure for notifying the immediate supervisor about the use of coercive police measures: if possible, taking into account the circumstances, orally or by means of communication; only about cases of using firearms, causing damage, mutilation to persons who carry out armed aggression against our state [4];

– for the period of martial law, the exercise of public control over the activities of the police is suspended, namely: annual reporting on the activities of the police; the possibility of expressing distrust of police leaders; regular open meetings of police chiefs and local government representatives; participation of the public in the joint consideration of complaints against the actions or inaction of police officers [4]. However, the implementation of political projects shared with the public continues even during the war. Additional powers of the police during martial law are:

– a police officer, upon written request, receives from state bodies, local self-government bodies, legal entities of state ownership, information necessary for the performance of tasks and powers of the police, in particular, about prisoners of war;

– escorting persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to deprivation of liberty, as well as their protection in the courtroom;

– a police officer can detain in temporary detention centers persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses, persons for whom detention has been applied as a preventive measure, persons subject to administrative arrest, as well as accused and convicted persons;

– the implementation of operational demining by the police: detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive objects;

– technical and forensic inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires, and special explosive engineering work based on the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the discovery of suspicious explosive objects, the threat of an explosion;

– representation and fulfillment of obligations of Ukraine in the International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol;

- cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol);
- collection of biometric data of persons, including by fingerprinting;
- implementation of administrative supervision in accordance with the law [4].

In order to effectively ensure public security under martial law, the National Police needs a comprehensive approach, which includes not only proper organization, but also the provision of modern equipment, continuous improvement of personnel qualifications, and the development of detailed action algorithms for various extreme situations, such as the seizure of buildings, terrorist attacks, acts and other threats to national security. It is also important to take into account the changing socio-political situation and ensure close interaction with other law enforcement agencies and the public.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the work of the National Police, it is important to attract international experience in the field of training of law enforcement agencies. Exchanging experience with foreign colleagues makes it possible to improve training programs, develop new methods, and raise the general level of professionalism of Ukrainian police officers. Special attention is paid to psychological training, which allows police officers to work effectively in difficult conditions. Since officers are usually prepared for martial law conditions, even sudden, unpredictable situations do not lead to problems in the performance of their activities by the police.

Ensuring the protection of public order and security in the conditions of martial law, the police use such methods of influence as persuasion, termination and coercion. Explanatory work, as the main method of law enforcement activity of the police [6;7;8] convincing citizens of the need for conscious 1 voluntary implementation of the measures of the legal regime of martial law, preventing not only their violation, but also the commission of any illegal actions is a necessary condition for assistance effective mobilization, ensuring the state of law and order and compliance with measures of the legal regime of martial law.

The next question relates to ensuring the personal safety of police officers during the execution of tasks under martial law. Personal safety of police officers is currently one of the important factors for successfully solving their official tasks, especially in emergency situations. The personal safety of police officers should be seen as their duty, not their right. Ensuring personal safety is one of the main functions performed by police officers and which can save their lives in emergency situations. Therefore, ensuring the safety of police officers in emergency situations is a priority task both for the police officers themselves and for society and the state [9]. In addition, it is important to provide police officers with the proper conditions for obtaining practical skills in providing first aid and understanding the processes that will occur in the victim's body. At the

same time, these knowledge and skills must be based on the awareness of the risk of being in extreme conditions, in particular, the so-called "fire" contact with the offender [10]. Summarizing the above, we note that the regulation of the main issues of the introduction and operation of the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine has been carried out in great detail.

But, despite the detailed regulation of the general aspects of martial law in Ukraine, the issue of organizing the work of the police in such conditions needs further improvement. In particular, it is necessary to more clearly define the powers of the police, the limits of its interaction with other authorities and ensure the protection of citizens' rights. This involves the creation of a comprehensive normative act that regulates in detail the activities of the police during martial law, defining its tasks, functions, rights and obligations. Such a document will make it possible to avoid abuse of power, ensure effective coordination of the actions of various bodies, and guarantee the observance of human rights.

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VALUABLE EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COLLABORATION AND COMPARATIVE ASPECT WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Ukraine is currently navigating one of the most challenging periods in its modern history. This tumultuous time has provided the country with a wealth of experience that could become a guiding light for many other nations, particularly those in Europe, which have not faced similar adversity. As Ukraine deals with a crisis of unprecedented scale, its experience offers vital insights into managing complex and multifaceted challenges. This knowledge could soon serve as a model for other countries striving to fortify their institutions and resilience against future uncertainties.

A significant aspect of Ukraine's ongoing crisis is its battle against collaborationism. As the country faces external aggression, it must also contend with internal threats posed by individuals who assist occupying forces or illegal authorities. The challenge of combating collaborationism has underscored the need for robust legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms. Ukraine's approach to dealing with collaborators not only provides valuable lessons in addressing internal betrayal but also highlights the broader implications for national security and sovereignty.

Ukraine's struggle against collaborationism is multifaceted. It involves legal, political, and social dimensions, each requiring a careful and nuanced response. The country's legislative and enforcement bodies have been tasked with distinguishing between legitimate dissent and actions that aid the enemy. This ongoing battle has highlighted the importance of clear legal definitions and effective judicial processes in handling cases of collaboration. For other nations facing similar threats, Ukraine's experience underscores the necessity of having well-defined legal provisions and efficient mechanisms to address collaborationism.