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ETHICAL BEHAVIOR OF POLICE OFFICERS DURING MARTIAL LAW

The special tasks of professional ethics are the substantiation of the moral significance of society and man, the professional moral ideal, and the moral regulation of professional relations. The ethics of a police officer is formed on the specific duties and functions of the profession and situations that police officers find themselves while performing their official duties. In order to achieve a high level of professional ethics, a police officer must always improve himself, be courageous, hardworking, humble, friendly and, as a professional, follow the so-called "professional code of ethics" which must be guided not only in his professional activities, but in everyday life. The order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine "Rules of Ethical Behavior of Police Officers" is a generalized collection of professional and ethical requirements regarding the rules of conduct of police officers and is aimed at ensuring the service of the police to society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order on the basis of ethics and universal human values.

Under martial law, almost all state institutions experience changes in their powers, competencies, rights and duties, procedures, and processes. The primary task of law enforcement agencies is to maintain public order and ensure the safety of citizens, but during wartime, these functions expand significantly. The police not only respond to criminal offenses but also undertake tasks that were previously unfamiliar to them. Working under martial law requires police officers not only to demonstrate physical endurance but also a high level of psychological resilience. Constant stress, life-threatening situations, and the need to make quick decisions in difficult circumstances can lead to emotional exhaustion [4, c. 214].

To work effectively under the intense pressure and stress inherent in wartime conditions, officers must have a high level of stress resistance. They

need to manage their emotions, handle stressful situations, and make objective judgments without being influenced by emotional factors. Effective communication with colleagues, teams, and leadership is essential. Proper communication is necessary for coordinating actions and ensuring efficient operations during martial law. In addition, police officers are trained to provide first aid to victims, which becomes a crucial part of their duties during wartime. Law enforcement also receives training on evacuating people from combat zones and cooperating with military units [ibid.].

Public oversight of police activities is also not conducted. At the same time, the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine, approved by the Law of Ukraine "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine," has been amended by the legislator with a new section that regulates the procedure for conducting internal investigations during martial law [5, c. 1].

The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine 'On the National Police' and 'On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine' with the Aim of Optimizing Police Activities, Including During Martial Law" is in effect temporarily, for the period of martial law in Ukraine, the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, to repel and deter armed aggression by the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine, and for 60 days thereafter [1, c. 1].

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has been amended with Article 90¹, according to which, during martial law, public oversight of police activities is not carried out. This means that during martial law, there is no annual report on police activities; no vote of no confidence in police leadership; no meetings with local authorities and the public; and no involvement of the public in reviewing complaints about police actions or inactions [1, c. 2].

Regardless of whether martial law is in place, police officers, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs Order "On Approval of the Rules of Ethical Conduct for Police Officers" Section IV, Article 1, are required to perform their duties in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities, and civil associations on a partnership basis, focusing their activities on meeting their needs [2, c. 3].

Overall, it is important to note that the main activities of the police include a wide range of rights and duties aimed at protecting society and the state from illegal encroachments. It is worth noting that during war or foreign occupation, significant changes occur in social relations, and special legal acts come into force aimed at reducing losses and the destructive force of war. As social relations change, the activities of the police naturally change as well. It is crucial that the state, society, and the international community understand that the effectiveness of this body depends, to some extent, on their understanding of the police's legal status during wartime [3, c. 6].

Under any circumstances and in relation to any person, both during working and non-working hours, a police officer is obliged to observe the norms of professional ethics. When addressing a person, a police officer is prohibited from being bossy, threatening, ironic, or using profanity. A police officer must be correct and must not allow the use of violence or other negative actions against members of society, and must also remain objective despite provocations. In order to reduce the number of cases of the use of coercive police measures, a police officer must show prudence, openness, a sense of justice, possess communication skills (persuasion, negotiation, etc.), and, in necessary cases, have leadership and organizational qualities.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN CANADA

Our country has a number of shortcomings and gaps in the security sphere, the solution of which requires comprehensive theoretical research, in particular, devoted to the study of foreign experience in this sphere. At the same time, it is advisable to study not only the experience of European countries or the USA, the approach of other countries, in particular Canada, is also interesting. Bilateral relations between Ukraine and Canada are a special type of interaction between the two states at the international level in various spheres: political, economic, military-technical, cultural, security, etc. Currently, Canada occupies an important place in Ukrainian foreign policy, because Ukraine is connected to Canada by many factors that