

The experience of these countries is considered among the most effective in the world and may serve as a model for improving forensic systems in other states.

Analyzing all mentioned above we can conclude that forensic and investigative bodies in the UK work to support criminal investigations through scientific analysis and evidence recovery. Their work involves forensic investigators collecting evidence from crime scenes, forensic pathologists conducting post-mortems for coroners, and a central regulator ensuring quality standards and ethical conduct across the justice system. Key functions include DNA analysis, fingerprint and toolmark examination, toxicology, and expert testimony in court.

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## **FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The introduction of martial law fundamentally transforms the operational, organizational, and legal foundations of police activity. Under such extraordinary conditions, law enforcement agencies face heightened demands regarding efficiency, adaptability, and strict adherence to legal norms. Police officers serve as key actors in ensuring

public safety, maintaining public order, protecting critical infrastructure, and supporting national defense efforts [1].

One of the primary features of police activity during martial law is the expansion of legal authority. The police are empowered to implement enhanced identity verification, enforce curfews, restrict movement, and inspect individuals, vehicles, and premises when necessary to prevent threats to national security. These powers, however, must be exercised strictly within the legal framework and under conditions of transparency and accountability.

Another crucial component involves cooperation with military formations and territorial defense units. The police provide logistical support, intelligence sharing, and joint patrols in areas subject to increased military risk. This interagency collaboration strengthens the overall system of national security and ensures coordinated responses to emergency situations. At the same time, police remain responsible for civilian protection, which requires balancing military necessity with human rights guarantees [2].

During martial law, crime prevention and response undergo significant adaptation. The risks of looting, sabotage, cyberattacks, and disinformation campaigns increase substantially. Police units must therefore adopt proactive strategies, including enhanced surveillance, rapid reaction groups, and information monitoring. The use of modern technologies such as drones, digital mapping, and automated data analysis supports these tasks and increases operational efficiency.

Equally important is communication with civilians. Public trust is a decisive factor for effective law enforcement activity in wartime conditions. Police officers are required to maintain clear, accurate, and timely communication, particularly regarding evacuation, humanitarian assistance, and safety protocols. Failure to provide reliable information can contribute to panic, social tensions, and the spread of harmful rumors.

The psychological resilience of police personnel plays a central role as well. Officers frequently operate under extreme pressure, facing threats to their lives, witnessing destruction, and coping with the emotional needs of affected populations. Continuous psychological support and proper rotation schedules are essential to prevent burnout and ensure sustained operational capacity.

Finally, despite the extraordinary circumstances, the police remain obligated to observe the rule of law. International humanitarian law and national legislation impose clear limitations on the use of force and the treatment of civilians. Any violation may undermine public trust and carry legal consequences. Thus, professionalism, discipline, and ethical conduct become defining indicators of police performance under martial law.

In conclusion, police activity during martial law requires a combination of expanded operational capabilities, interagency cooperation, technological adaptation, and unwavering adherence to legal and ethical standards. The effectiveness of police forces in such conditions directly influences the stability of society, the protection of citizens, and the resilience of the state.

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### **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME**

International cooperation has long been recognized as a fundamental pillar in the global fight against organized crime. Its critical importance has been starkly highlighted by recent unprecedented challenges, including widespread civil unrest, and ongoing conflicts. As organized crime continues to transcend national borders, weaving intricate networks across continents, the collaborative efforts between states become ever more vital in effectively countering these sophisticated threats.