

including government officials, military personnel, international organizations, and civil society groups. This can help to ensure that legal professionals have access to the resources, expertise, and support they need to effectively address legal challenges and promote peace and stability.

Finally, the training of lawyers during a state of war must emphasize the importance of upholding the principles of justice, accountability, and respect for human rights. This requires a deep understanding of the legal frameworks that govern armed conflict, as well as a commitment to ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their affiliation or status, are treated fairly and with dignity under the law.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Колесник О.В. Особливості навчання майбутніх юристів у сучасних умовах. // Педагогіка вищої та середньої школи. 2017. № 49. С. 214-221.
2. Данилевич С.В. Особливості підготовки військових юристів в умовах гібридної війни. // Педагогічний процес: теорія та практика. 2018. № 2. С. 79-82.
3. Черкасенко В.П. Підготовка майбутніх юристів у контексті захисту прав і свобод людини та громадянина в умовах війни. // Вісник Прикарпатського університету. 2016. Вип. 25. С. 85-90.
4. Brink, C. (2018). Legal education in the context of conflict and crisis. *International Journal of Legal Education*, 31(2), 1-14.
5. O'Brien, E. (2019). Preparing law students for a changing world: The role of experiential legal education in promoting global competence. *Journal of International Law and Politics*, 51, 211-245.

Горб Д.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М. В.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES IN COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE IN EU COUNTRIES

Compensation for damage is a critical aspect of upholding justice and safeguarding the rights of individuals in European Union (EU) countries. Within the EU, constitutional principles serve as the cornerstone for establishing legal frameworks that ensure fair and adequate compensation for those who have suffered harm. This study explores the constitutional principles that guide compensation for damage in EU countries and highlights the specific legal sources where these principles are implemented.

The principle of legal certainty is a fundamental constitutional principle in compensation for damage. It ensures that individuals have a clear understanding of their rights and obligations concerning compensation [1]. EU member states establish legal frameworks that outline the conditions and procedures for seeking compensation, providing clarity and predictability to victims. This principle is supported by legal sources such as:

- Constitutional provisions: For example, Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) guarantees the right to a fair trial, which includes the right to know the case against you and access to legal remedies.
- Legislation: Specific laws enacted by EU countries that define the procedures and requirements for compensation claims, such as the Civil Code of France or the German Civil Code.
- Court judgments: Rulings by EU courts, such as the European Court of Justice (ECJ), that interpret and apply constitutional provisions related to compensation for damage [2].

The principle of equality is a crucial constitutional principle in compensation for damage within EU countries. It ensures that all individuals are treated fairly and without discrimination when seeking compensation. This principle prohibits unjustified distinctions based on factors such as gender, race, religion, or nationality. Legal sources that support the principle of equality include:

- Constitutional provisions: The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union explicitly prohibits discrimination based on various grounds, including gender, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation.
- Anti-discrimination legislation: Laws enacted at the EU and national levels, such as the EU Racial Equality Directive and the Equality Act in the United Kingdom, which prohibit discrimination in compensation cases [3].

The principle of proportionality is a vital constitutional principle that guides the determination of compensation for damage. It ensures that the compensation awarded is proportionate to the harm suffered, striking a balance between the rights of victims and the interests of the responsible party. Legal sources supporting the principle of proportionality include:

- Constitutional principles: The principle of proportionality is often enshrined in national constitutions, such as the German Basic Law, which requires that compensation be proportional to the harm suffered.
- Case law: Court decisions, including those by the ECJ, that establish precedents and provide guidance on the assessment of damages and ensuring proportionate compensation [4].

The principle of effective remedies guarantees that individuals have access to a fair and efficient process for seeking compensation. It ensures that victims can effectively

exercise their rights and obtain redress for the harm suffered. Legal sources that support this principle include:

- **Constitutional provisions:** The right to a fair trial, as enshrined in the ECHR and national constitutions, provides the basis for effective remedies in compensation cases.
- **Procedural rules:** Rules of civil procedure in EU countries that establish the mechanisms and standards for seeking compensation, ensuring fair and efficient resolution.
- **Administrative law:** Laws governing administrative compensation schemes, where relevant, that provide an alternative avenue for victims to seek redress [5].

The principle of state responsibility establishes that EU member states are accountable for harm caused by their own actions or failures to act [6]. It ensures that victims can seek compensation from the state when it is responsible for the damage. Legal sources supporting this principle include:

- **Constitutional provisions:** National constitutions that outline the responsibility of the state for compensating victims of harm caused by its agents or policies.
- **Administrative law:** Laws governing state liability and compensation schemes, such as national funds or insurance systems, that provide redress to victims.
- **International treaties:** Treaties such as the ECHR and the EU Treaties that establish the obligations of member states to provide compensation for damage caused by state actions [7].

As a conclusion, we find important admitting that constitutional principles are fundamental in guiding compensation for damage in EU countries, ensuring fairness and justice for victims. The principles of legal certainty, equality, proportionality, effective remedies, and state responsibility provide a robust framework for compensation. These principles are supported by specific legal sources, including constitutional provisions, legislation, court judgments, anti-discrimination laws, procedural rules, administrative law, and international treaties. By upholding these principles and utilizing these legal sources, EU countries can establish a comprehensive system that protects the rights of victims and promotes a just compensation regime.

Список використаних джерел:

1. The European Convention on Human Rights, November 4, 1950 URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/convention_eng.pdf .
2. The General Equal Treatment Act, August 18, 2006 URL: <https://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/EN/about-discrimination/order-and-law/general-equal-treatment-act/general-equal-treatment-act-node.html> .

3. Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany, May 23, 1949 URL: https://www.1000dokumente.de/?c=dokument_de&dokument=0014_gru&l=ru&object=translation.
4. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, December 18, 2000, URL: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text_en.pdf.
5. European Union Commission's non-discrimination directives URL: https://commission.europa.eu/aid-development-cooperation-fundamental-rights/your-rights-eu/know-your-rights/equality/non-discrimination_en#:~:text=Any%20discrimination%20based%20on%20any,sexual%20orientation%20shall%20be%20prohibited.
6. Скриник М.В. Особливості відшкодування шкоди, завданої каліцтвом, іншим ушкодженням здоров'я або смертю фізичній особі у цивільному законодавстві Швеції. *Свобода, безпека та незалежність: правовий вимір*: [Матеріали XIII Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції, м. Київ, Національний авіаційний університет, 24 лютого 2023 р.] – 524-527с.
7. Civil code of the Federal Republic of Germany, From August 10, 2021 URL: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_bgb/

Горбачьова Д.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М. В.**

GENDER ASPECTS OF POLICE TRAINING DURING MARTIAL LAW

Gender is an important, but sometimes invisible, part of most of social life. It is also present in and affects many aspects of police training. Many recent developments have demonstrated an increased urgency, need and willingness to integrate a gender perspective into the police activity. It is clear that police forces need to take gender perspectives into account, both to ensure that they are able to fulfil their mission and to respect the rights and dignity of men and women, whether they are civilians or uniformed personnel[1; p. 18].

According to Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine on the National Police, "A policeman is a citizen of Ukraine, who has sworn the oath of the policeman, does police service on the relevant positions in the Police and who has special police rank" [2]. That is, regardless of gender, anyone can become a police officer. As of 1 January 2022, there were 134.3 thousand employees of the National Police of Ukraine [4]. Of these, approximately 25% are women.

In recognition of this necessity, various legal and policy documents have been drafted which mandate the inclusion of gender perspectives in the police (military),