

that will ensure the successful and full implementation of the law in all areas of public life.

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Яковець А.

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

ENHANCING THE RIGHT TO PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY: PATHWAYS FOR IMPROVEMENT

In the modern world, one of the signs of a democratic, legal state is the protection and implementation of human and civil rights. This includes a guarantee of the ability of citizens to form and control the activities of government. Among them, an important place is occupied by the right to peaceful assembly, enshrined in Article 39 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which citizens have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons and hold meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations [1].

With the beginning of full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine, the issue of the implementation of the constitutional right to peaceful assembly takes on a new context. Although martial law has introduced a temporary restriction that directly affects the practice of holding mass rallies, public events and protests, Ukrainians continue to exercise their right to peaceful assembly, realizing its full value. Despite the objective threats during martial law, a democratic state must strive

not only to improve the legal regime, but also to improve the implementation of the right to peaceful assembly.

One of the most pressing issues in the legal protection of freedom of peaceful assembly in Ukraine remains the lack of a special law that would regulate all aspects of organizing, holding, or terminating such events [2]. Due to the absence of a law, all participants and organizers of peaceful assemblies find themselves in a state of legal uncertainty. There is no real understanding of the form and terms of a peaceful assembly, the procedure for considering a notification of an assembly by authorities, the powers to terminate such assembly, etc. Moreover, without a special law, a wide range of discretionary powers is created for state authorities.

This does not meet the standards enshrined in Article 11 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights [3].

In the period of modernization and digitalization, it is appropriate to introduce electronic notification of peaceful assemblies. Currently, there is no single form or procedure for notification of an assembly, therefore, it is quite appropriate to create an electronic register of notifications of peaceful assemblies and the possibility of submitting such notifications through state online platforms. The mechanism of electronic notification can be implemented by creating an integrated electronic service available through the “Diia” portal or official websites of local governments. In addition, the use of an electronic signature (ES) will allow confirming the identity of the organizer and giving the notification the legal force of an official document.

One of the another improvement is the creation of liability for unlawful obstruction of peaceful assemblies, in particular by officials of state authorities and local governments. Currently, such acts can be qualified under the general norms of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, for example, as abuse of power or official authority (Article 365 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), however, there is no direct norm that would provide for liability specifically for obstruction of the exercise of the right to peaceful assemblies [4].

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the implementation of the right to peaceful assembly in Ukraine needs to be improved due to the presence of significant problems, both legal and organizational. The level of democratic maturity of society, its ability to self-organize and

take responsibility depends on how effectively Ukraine ensures freedom of expression and peaceful protest. The implementation of these steps will contribute to the formation of a modern European standard of freedom of peaceful assembly.

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Ящур П.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Романов І.

ENGLISH AS A TOOL OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

English has become a universal instrument of communication in the law enforcement sphere, ensuring effective coordination of actions between different states and international institutions during the investigation of criminal proceedings. For police officers, prosecutors, and analysts, it is not only a means of communication but also a fully functional working tool that enables the exchange of data, the formulation of requests, the coordination of actions in joint investigative teams, and the presentation of investigation results before international bodies. In modern investigative practice, the use of English allows integration into shared databases, prompt responses to partner requests, and the establishment of unified standards for the