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THE RUSSIAN WAR CRIMES AGAINST UKRAINIAN CIVILIANS

Since the commencement of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022, a troubling and extensive body of reports and allegations has surfaced, shedding light on a series of grave war crimes and human rights violations perpetrated by Russian military forces and authorities. These reported atrocities encompass a spectrum of deeply distressing acts, further emphasizing the urgency for accountability and justice.

Among the reported crimes, one of the most alarming aspects is the deliberate targeting of civilian populations. There have been numerous accounts of Russian military forces launching attacks on civilian targets, including residential areas, schools, hospitals, and critical infrastructure. These deliberate acts of aggression have resulted in civilian casualties and untold suffering, amplifying the need for international condemnation and action.

Tragically, there have also been reports of massacres of civilians, wherein entire communities have faced horrifying acts of violence and brutality. The deliberate infliction of suffering upon innocent men, women, and children is a stark violation of fundamental humanitarian principles, and these reports have sparked international outrage.

The reported cases of torture and sexual violence against women and children are deeply disturbing, underscoring the need for thorough investigations and justice for the victims. These abhorrent acts represent a flagrant disregard for basic human rights and the protection of vulnerable populations.

The goal of this project is to comprehensively examine and report on the ongoing conflict in Ukraine involving Russia, with a focus on understanding the geopolitical, humanitarian, and socio-economic dimensions of the war. This analysis aims to provide a balanced and insightful perspective on the conflict's causes, consequences, and potential paths towards a peaceful resolution, while also shedding light on the impact of the conflict on the lives of individuals, communities, and the broader international community.

On March 2, 2023, the International Criminal Court (ICC) initiated a full investigation into allegations of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Ukraine dating from November 21, 2013, onwards. The ICC established an online platform for individuals with evidence to contact investigators and deployed a team of professionals to Ukraine to gather evidence.

Two other international agencies, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine and the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, have also been investigating violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

The ICC issued arrest warrants on March 17, 2023, against Vladimir Putin and Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova over allegations of involvement in the war crime of child abductions during the invasion of Ukraine.

These investigations aim to document and hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and human rights abuses in Ukraine. The alleged crimes include forced deportation of populations, such as occurred in Mariupol, and abduction and deportation of Ukrainian children, which are recognized as war crimes and even forms of genocide under international law.

The reported actions have triggered a strong and united response from the international community, resulting in widespread condemnation. Nations, organizations, and advocacy groups worldwide have expressed their outrage and called for accountability.

These condemnations have been officially conveyed through statements and resolutions by numerous countries and international bodies. Discussions and diplomatic efforts have been initiated to address the issue promptly, emphasizing the need to prevent further harm and ensure justice for those affected.

Human rights organizations and NGOs have played a pivotal role in raising awareness and advocating for investigations, assistance to victims, and justice. The international community has also underscored the importance of providing humanitarian aid to affected areas.

In summary, these actions have prompted a collective global response that demands accountability and justice while demonstrating a shared commitment to human rights and preventing further harm.

Список використаних джерел

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SOME PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

During the period of the Russo-Ukrainian war, many things changed in Ukraine. In Ukraine, some economic, environmental, political, social and other spheres of life have changed or undergone changes, not excluding some of the features of police service during the martial law.

Some of the rules for wearing a police uniform have undergone such changes. Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has introduced changes regarding the wearing of a special badge. Previously, as a rule, a police officer who performs official duties in civilian clothes was required to have a special badge with him (except for designated situations when wearing a badge is not mandatory). Now, during the military period, a policeman who performs military service in civilian clothes, you are not required to have a special badge with you. In addition, during martial law on the territory of Ukraine, it is not mandatory to place identification numbers or special tokens on the personal protective equipment of police officers in the event that they perform their duties using such equipment.

Some police powers were also changed, in particular, Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was amended, as a result, the range of powers of police officers was significantly expanded. Added some new powers: to receive emergency calls using the abbreviated telephone number 102; upon written request, in accordance with the procedure established by law, to receive free of charge from state bodies and territorial communities, state-owned legal entities, information necessary for the performance of the powers and tasks of the police, including regarding prisoners of war, in the form and in the form specified in