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LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE ACTIVITIES DURING MARTIAL LAW

National security and defense in the conditions of countering military aggression are based on a complex of legal norms and mechanisms that ensure protection of sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the state. Ukraine, like many other countries, has a complex system of national security and defense, which includes not only the military sector, but also other sectors, such as law enforcement and human rights protection. The national police of Ukraine plays a key role in ensuring national security and affects various aspects of this system.

According to Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" the tasks of the police are to provide police services in the following areas: 1) ensuring public safety and order; 2) protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state; 3) combating crime; 4) providing, within the limits defined by law, assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergency situations, need such assistance.

According to Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the legal basis of police activities are: the Constitution of Ukraine, international treaties of Ukraine, the binding consent of which was given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, this and other laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine and resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine,

adopted in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, as well as acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine issued in accordance with them, other normative and legal Acts.

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the aggressor country on the territory of Ukraine, a number of changes have been made in the daily activities of the National Police units, defined in the current legislation, which have had a direct impact on every police officer of our country.

On February 24, 2022, the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 24, 2022 No. 64 "On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine" was issued. He was there approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by Law of Ukraine No. 2102-IX "On approval of the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the introduction of military state in Ukraine" dated February 24, 2022. According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law" martial law is a special legal regime that provides for the provision of appropriate authorities state power, military command, military administration and local self-government bodies, the powers necessary for averting the threat, repelling armed aggression and ensuring national security, eliminating the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity [1].

In the conditions of combating military aggression, the powers of the National Police of Ukraine have significantly expanded. In particular, 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" in order to optimize activities of the police, including during the period of martial law", an amendment was made to Article 23, according to which, the police [2]: 4) within the limits of the competence defined by the legislation, carries out demining, which is of an operational nature, in terms of detection , neutralization and destruction of explosive objects for which there are reasons to believe that they are objects, tools or means of committing administrative or criminal offenses; 5) organizes work on provision, deprivation and confirmation of the admission of police officers to carry out special explosive technical works; 6) carries out technical and forensic inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires, and special explosive technical work based on the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the discovery of suspicious explosive objects, the threat of an explosion.

In addition, employees of the National Police of Ukraine continue to perform their functions directly on the contact line, assisting in evacuation, rescuing people from shelling and delivering humanitarian aid to the local population.

Therefore, the legal principles of the National Police of Ukraine in the conditions for countering military aggression are crucial for ensuring security

and stability in the country. The National Police is a key link in the national security system, ensuring law and order, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, fighting terrorism and other security threats. In the event of military aggression, the National Police performs important tasks of mobilization and coordination of actions to protect national interests, cooperating with other military and law enforcement agencies. The legal basis of the activity of the National Police of Ukraine in terms of countering military aggression is based on legislation and international norms aimed at ensuring security, protecting human rights and countering threats to national security. Close cooperation between the National Police and other military and law enforcement agencies is an important component of a successful strategies for countering military aggression and ensuring the country's security.

Список використаних джерел

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CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES AND THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN PROTECTION

The problem of crimes against women is relevant not only in Ukraine but also around the world. However, in the context of Ukraine, this problem is particularly acute due to a combination of social, economic and cultural factors, as well as the duration of the armed conflict in the country. Violence, discrimination and sexual exploitation are just some of the manifestations of a systemic problem. To discuss the protection of women's rights, it is necessary to refer to international standards, in particular the Geneva Conventions governing the rules of war and the protection of civilians.

The international legal protection of women's rights during and after armed conflicts is ensured both under international human rights law and international humanitarian law. The main international legal acts regulating this issue are aimed at guaranteeing comprehensive protection of women's rights during armed conflicts, ensuring consistency of these rights in legislative acts and defining legally sound mechanisms for their implementation. Ukraine, having ratified all key international agreements on human rights and the law of armed conflict, has assumed the relevant legal obligations related to the protection of women's rights in war, and