

enforcement officers are also allowed to stop transport if there is information that suggests that the driver or passenger of the transport is a person who has left a place of detention for prisoners of war without permission in accordance with part 1 of article 32 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [3].

Summarizing all mentioned above, Ukrainian legislation has significantly changed since the beginning of the invasion of Ukraine, starting with police reform and ending with the expansion of powers and responsibilities assigned to law enforcers. War changes people, laws, and people's attitudes toward laws. That is why round-the-clock police work is so necessary for Ukrainian society. In conclusion, I would like to point out that the police and the soldiers serve together for the benefit of Ukraine, the military on the front of territorial integrity, and law enforcement on the front of protection of citizens, and this joint work has a huge contribution to the protection of Ukraine as a state.

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## **PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY AND INFORMATION SECURITY SECTOR OF UKRAINE**

Human security encompasses all the most important issues facing the modern world, including peace, human rights, and inequality. Security can no longer be linked exclusively to national

or military security. Human security is a broad conceptual approach applicable to all areas of development policy.

One of the most important state factors in Ukraine that contributed to the conflict with Russia was the weakness of state institutions, largely due to corruption and nepotism. This weakness affected both the military response to Russian aggression and created the political instability in which the war flourished.

The issue of ensuring certain aspects of information security is assigned to the tasks of various public authorities (Parliament, Government, executive authorities, law enforcement agencies, etc.). The technologies of hybrid warfare used by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, restrictive measures (sanctions) and an effective mechanism for monitoring and accountability for their violation are one of the effective mechanisms for responding to the disinformation activities of the Russian Federation as an aggressor state [1].

So every nation state has an obligation to ensure security for itself and its citizens. Typically, the state also devises a series of laws that provide for the implementation of security-sector rules and regulations.

In general, the security sector is comprised of a military component (the army, navy, special forces, etc) and a civilian component (internal security of the state).

The civilian security sector in Ukraine is comprised of law-enforcement agencies such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Police, State Border Guard Service, National Anti-Corruption Bureau and Security Service of Ukraine; and rule of law agencies such as the Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor's Office, and local courts system; with roles also being played by civil society and the parliament of Ukraine.

Reform of the civilian security sector is not possible without also integrating cross-cutting priorities such as anti-corruption, good governance, and human rights and gender equality – these play a part in each of EUAM's five priorities and are relevant for all agencies of the civilian security sector [2].

On February 24, the president of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, launched an unlawful and unprovoked full-scale invasion of Ukraine, resulting in war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other atrocities committed by members of Russia's forces. International organizations and nongovernmental organizations, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, issued

periodic reports documenting abuses committed by Russia's forces during the war; however, Russia's forces and their proxies throughout the war methodically obstructed, harassed, and intimidated international monitors denying them sufficient access.

Following the start of its full-scale invasion in February, Russia's forces continued to escalate attacks on civilians. Russia mobilized, armed, trained, and led proxy forces from territories under its occupation (including parts of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk, and Zaporizhzhya oblasts and Crimea). Russia's forces continue to conduct hostilities, including launching missile and drone strikes throughout Ukraine, hitting critical infrastructure, including power, water, and heating facilities. More than 13 million residents were displaced and thousands of civilians killed, including 429 confirmed deaths among children, with experts assessing the actual number was likely much higher. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that widespread attacks by Russia's forces against critical infrastructure during the coldest months of the year caused the humanitarian situation to further deteriorate, leading to mass displacement of civilians and the numbers are not final, the war continues.

Serious human rights abuses committed by Russia's forces in occupied areas involved severe and wide-ranging cases and included credible reports of: mass and unlawful killings, including extrajudicial killings; forced disappearances; torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, including of children; arbitrary arrest or detention; political prisoners or detainees, particularly during "filtration" operations involving interrogation, torture, forced separation of families, forced deportation and adoptions of Ukraine's children to Russian families; unjust interference with privacy; punishment of family members for alleged offenses of a relative; serious abuses in a conflict, including atrocities, torture and physical abuses; serious restrictions on freedom of expression, including for members of the media, including violence or threats of violence against journalists, unjustified arrests or prosecutions of journalists, censorship, and the existence of criminal libel; serious restrictions on internet freedom; substantial interference with freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association, severe restrictions of religious freedom; restrictions on freedom of movement; serious and unreasonable restrictions on political participation; serious restrictions on or harassment of domestic and international human rights organizations [3].

### ***Список використаних джерел***

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## **INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE DURING THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION**

Ukraine is facing extraordinary challenges due to the war started by Russia. In this conflict, our country is losing an extraordinary number of people every day, suffering significant financial and economic losses, and is experiencing a major destructive impact on the industrial and infrastructural capabilities that have been built up over the years. Russia's active military aggression against Ukraine poses a danger to the very existence of our country and represents a real challenge to the system of global collective security. This situation generates threats of a global scale, especially in the areas of security and humanitarian issues. Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine is not a local but a global problem that affects the life of the international, especially the European, community and is becoming the most serious challenge to European stability and security. Therefore, a worthy response to armed aggression and countering its consequences requires mobilization of available resources at all levels, from local to global.

The international community, having supported Ukraine in repelling armed aggression, demonstrates high cohesion and readiness to consolidate assistance to rebuild the affected economy. Our country's allies, primarily the United States and the EU, have already guaranteed the creation of a joint long-term instrument for