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PRINCIPLES OF MEDIA INTERACTION WITH AUTHORITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE DURING THE PERIOD OF ACTION OF THE LEGAL MARTIAL STATE REGIME

Topicality: During martial law, media freedom may be limited, but it is still important. The main principles of interaction include finding a balance between the right to freedom of speech and the need to uphold the interests of national security.

Purpose: Determine how legislative and legal norms regulate the work of the mass media and the police under martial law, in particular, how the principles of transparency and openness are applied in their activities. Explore how the state ensures freedom of speech and access to information for journalists and the public, while protecting national security and public order under a limited legal regime.

Main body: Police reform has been one of the priorities of state policy for the past ten years. The overall goal of the police reform was to create a professional, depoliticized, responsible for the protection and protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime and providing services. One of the most frequently used words were "transparency". Most often, the term "transparency" is used in the context of the principle of activity of the National Police.

The principle of "transparency" alongside "openness" enshrined in Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1]. It should be noted that this is the only principle of police activity and interaction with the mass media that has limitations. Restrictions relate to the limits of openness and transparency, but they should be defined in the Constitution of Ukraine and in laws. Yes, the Constitution of Ukraine established cases when restrictions are set on the openness of providing information, this happens: in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public order in order to prevent riots or crimes, to protect public health, to protect the reputation or rights of other people, to prevent the disclosure of information received confidentially, to maintain the authority and impartiality of justice [2]. And it is carried out in the way of adopting a law or issuing a court decision.

As for the principles of the mass media, it should be noted that the European Court of Human Rights has made a lot of efforts to establish the framework for the degree of expression of freedom of speech in accordance with Article 10 (2). The court recognized that this right is "one of the main prerequisites for the creation of a democratic society" and that journalistic freedom of speech allows the use of "degrees of exaggeration or even

provocation," even if it may "offend, shock, or cause concern among the public." In Ukraine, Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees every citizen of Ukraine, regardless of his profession, the right to freedom of thought and speech, to freely express one's views and beliefs. Everyone has the right to freely collect, store, use and distribute the information orally, in writing or in any other way of your choice. Also, part three of Article 15 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that censorship is prohibited in Ukraine [2]. The Law of Ukraine plays an important role in ensuring the activities of journalists at the current stage dated January 13, 2011 No. 2938 "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Information", which entered into force on May 10, 2011, which sets forth the new version of the Law of Ukraine "On Information". In accordance with Article 24 of the specified Law, censorship is prohibited, that is, any demand directed, in particular, to a journalist, mass media, its founder (co-founder), publisher, manager, distributor, which involves agreeing on information about its distribution or imposing a ban or obstruction in any other in the form of replication or dissemination of information [2–5]. So, the main principle of the interaction of the authorities with the mass media can be called the principle of absence of censorship.

Censorship and self-censorship have come to be discussed in connection with the tensions that can arise between the security sector and the media, especially during the coverage of hostilities and conflict situations. Self-censorship has many supporters among the media, who emphasized that professional journalists know what information to keep secret and when to make it public. Although such a level of professionalism can be achieved through training, strengthening cooperation (communication) between media representatives and law enforcement agencies, the risk of self-censorship out of fear is a serious problem, because in the case of censorship and self-censorship, there is a fine line between informing and treason. Acting responsibly, journalists should not be sued for disclosures information they were not supposed to have and share. Therefore, the development of journalistic organizations and the development of norms of behavior are important for this [6].

Let's add that media representatives and journalists as well adhere to the following principles in their activities: 1) the right of people to receive truthful information; 2) the journalist's loyalty to objective reality; 3) social responsibility of the journalist; 4) professional honesty of the journalist; 5) public access to mass media and public participation in their work; 6) respect for private life; 7) respect for public interests; 8) respect for universal human values and cultural diversity; 9) elimination of wars and other evils against humanity; 10) promotion of a new international order in the field of information [7].

It is clear that free, independent and pluralistic mass media, with the right to free dissemination of information and expression of opinion, is one

of the main elements of any functioning democracy. Therefore, another key issue often raised by free speech activists is the importance of media pluralism. Media pluralism differs from the concept of "balance" in the media, which can sometimes conflict with rights of a person [8].

In order to protect freedom of speech and other human rights and principles in the new media environment, the Council of Europe works together with other stakeholders to manage Internet. The Committee of Ministers adopted 10 principles for Internet governance [9] and proposed a new vision for the media [10], according to which social networking sites, online games or information sites received media freedom and responsibilities, and proposed a cooperation framework for member states with the aim of maintaining a global, stable and open Internet as a means of protecting freedom of expression and access to information [11]. The importance of media freedom of speech for the establishment of democracy was confirmed in "Declarations on the Protection and Freedom of Assembly and Association on Issues management of private internet platforms and by Internet service providers" [8; 12].

In particular, we are talking about such principles as: 1) protection of all fundamental rights and freedoms and affirmation of their universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interconnection; 2) ensuring comprehensive participation of governments, representatives of the private sector, civil society, technical community and users; 3) confirmation of the obligations of states in accordance with international issues of public policy related to the Internet; 4) expansion of rights and the possibilities of Internet users in order to realize basic rights and freedoms and ensure participation in Internet management activities; 5) the universality of the Internet, recognized by the global character of the Internet and the possibility of general access; 6) the integrity of the Internet by ensuring its security, stability, reliability and sustainability; 7) preservation of the decentralized nature of responsibility for the daily management of the Internet; 8) preservation of open standards and interoperability the Internet, as well as its completed nature; 9) ensuring the maximum possible access to Internet content, programs and services; 10) preserving the cultural and linguistic diversity of the Internet [8].

We should add that on April 28, 2022, the European Union, the United States and 32 other states adopted the Declaration on the Future of the Internet [13], the goal of which is a free, secure, neutral Internet as a single decentralized network. The signatories declare their intention to protect human rights online, to refrain from measures that reduce access to it, to ensure the legitimate use of digital technologies and fair competition in business, and to support the existing system of Internet governance. Ukraine too participated in its signing. To implement the goals of the Declaration, it refers to the principles outlined in the similar Declaration of Digital Rights and Principles [14], adopted at the level of the European Union in January

2022: solidarity and inclusiveness, ensuring freedom of choice on the Internet, increased online security, promoting the sustainability of digital of the future, etc..

Thus, the world community takes very seriously the regulation of relations in the media and Internet space.

Conclusions: The conducted research provides an opportunity generalize that for the successful interaction of the mass media with the National Police bodies in the conditions of the introduction of the legal regime of martial law, it is necessary to establish rules at the legislative level, to approve ideological guidelines so that all parties to the interaction can, on the one hand, adhere to the democratic principles of activity, and on the other hand, do no harm defense and security of the country.

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FEATURES OF HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLEMENTATION IN DAMAGE COMPENSATION

Damage compensation serves as a fundamental mechanism for addressing wrongs and restoring balance in society. However, the process of determining and awarding compensation must be conducted in a manner that respects and promotes human rights. This includes ensuring equal access to justice, fair treatment, and adequate remedies for victims of human rights violations [1]. The implementation of human rights in damage compensation cases requires a nuanced approach that balances the needs of individuals with broader societal interests.

The implementation of human rights in the context of damage compensation is a critical aspect of modern legal systems. This thesis explores the unique features and challenges associated with ensuring that human rights principles are upheld during the process of compensating individuals for various forms of harm. The intersection of human rights law and damage compensation involves complex legal, ethical, and practical considerations that warrant careful examination.

One of the primary features of human rights implementation in damage compensation is ensuring access to justice for all individuals, regardless of their social, economic, or political status. This principle is enshrined in various international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [2]. Access to justice in the context of damage compensation involves:

- Removing barriers to legal representation
- Providing legal aid for those who cannot afford it
- Ensuring transparent and accessible legal processes
- Addressing language and cultural barriers in legal proceedings