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COMPARATIVE ANALYZE OF LEGISLATIVE SYSTEMS: UKRAINE AND CANADA

Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy, founded on the rule of law and respect of rights and freedoms. The government acts in the name of the Crown but derives its authority from the Canadian people. Canada's parliamentary system stems from the British, or "Westminster" tradition. It is part of the Commonwealth of Nations, which is headed primarily by the monarch of Great Britain (formerly Queen Elizabeth II; today – Charles III). Canada graduated from a constitutional monarchy, the Canadian monarch participates in a Federal Parliament and provincial parliaments.

According to Constitution Act, 1867, section IV, about Legislative Power: There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, and Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons. [1]

What about Ukraine, according article 75, section IV of Constitution: The only body of legislative power in Ukraine is the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Which includes 450 Deputies of Ukraine, elected for a term of five years on the basis of a secret ballot. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is the only body of legislative power authorized to adopt laws. The powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are exercised by joint activities of people's deputies of Ukraine at meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine during its sessions [2]

During the independence of Ukraine, the country had a transition from presidential-parliamentary form of government to parliamentary-presidential.

The return to the parliamentary-presidential model occurred at the end of February 2014, after the removal from power of Viktor Yanukovich.

From my point of view, the best form of government for Ukraine is parliamentary-presidential. The parliament has the most weighty voice and thanks to it, issues in the country are decided successfully. But now, during

a full-scale invasion, we can observe how power in the country has been usurped. All decisions and orders are initiated by the president, without the choice of citizens. This causes a big problem and mistrust of society in its authorities.

Parliament is Canada's legislature, the federal institution with the power to make laws, to raise taxes, and to authorize government spending. The Parliament of Canada is "bicameral", meaning it has two chambers: the Senate and the House of Commons. Proposed government legislation is introduced in one of the two chambers, usually the House of Commons, by a minister. Bills calling for the spending of public revenues or for the imposing of taxes must originate in the House of Commons. Once introduced, a bill is subjected to a detailed process of review, debate, examination and amendment through both Houses before it is ready to receive final approval. The House of Commons also considers items of Private Members' Business, that is, bills and motions proposed by members who are not cabinet ministers [3]

The Senate: Senators are appointed by the Governor General, on the advice of the Prime Minister, to represent Canada's provinces and territories. Senators introduce bills, refine legislation, propose amendments to bills, and investigate and report on important issues.

The House of Commons is a democratically elected body whose members are known as members of Parliament. There have been up to 338 members of Parliament since the most recent electoral district redistribution for the 2015 federal election. Members are elected by plurality ("first-past-the-post" system) in each of the country's electoral districts which are colloquially known as ridings [4]

In conclusion, it is worth noting that in a Canadian legislature, the House of Commons has more powers and laws, accordingly, have higher legal force. In Ukraine elections to Verkhovna Rada are held every 5 years; in Senate in Canada has a permanent composition and has limited powers.

Wartime in our country made significant changes to the legislative and executive systems, which did not have good effect on the efficiency of Verkhovna Rada.

References:

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**EFFECTIVENESS OF USING DRONES AND SATELLITE IMAGERY
IN FORENSIC DOCUMENTATION OF MILITARY CRIMES
IN UKRAINE**

Amidst the ongoing military conflict in Ukraine, which highlights the brutality and complexity of modern warfare, the effective documentation of military crimes becomes critically important. Reproducing an accurate picture of events on the frontline, especially crimes against civilians, prisoners of war, and violations of international law, requires the application of advanced technologies. In this context, autonomous drones and satellite images play a significant role, having already proven their effectiveness both on the battlefield and in documenting military crimes and genocide against the Ukrainian people. Drones, equipped with high-resolution cameras, can quickly perform video and photo capture in inaccessible or dangerous areas. They are capable of recording instances of shelling, and destruction, as well as movements of military equipment and enemy personnel, while satellite images help detect changes over large areas, crucial for documenting military crimes such as strategic bombings, mass destruction, and other violations of international humanitarian law.

Satellite images of the city of Mariupol have become key evidence used by international organizations to assess the scale of the tragedy. One of