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PECULIARITIES OF REGULATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER OF UKRAINE DURING MARTIAL LAW

On February 24, 2022, massive shelling of Ukraine began, with Russian ground troops crossing the border from Belarus and advancing toward Kyiv, Ukraine's capital. They traveled approximately seventy miles to reach the city. At the same time, Russian airborne forces landed in Hostomel, about twenty miles from Kyiv's city center, and in other nearby areas.

That day Ukraine's parliament convened for a historic session. The session was attended in person and held in the parliament building, which easily could have been targeted by Russian missiles. It lasted only nine minutes, the shortest meeting ever for a parliament of the current convocation.

However, during those nine minutes parliament approved the president's decrees establishing martial law and instituting national conscription (according to Ukraine's constitution, the proclamation and extension of martial law and conscription must be supported by parliament).

Parliament then operated under a sixty-day emergency regime. Meetings lasted an average of thirty-two minutes in March 2022 and forty-eight minutes in April 2022. In March 2022, 83 percent of the issues on parliament's agenda were adopted on the day of their initial consideration and on the first reading, while the usual procedure required two readings. More than 300 issues taken up during martial law were adopted without discussion or following the address of only one member of parliament.

After Russian troops were pushed back from Kyiv's immediate surroundings, political activity in parliament became more intense. Beginning in May 2022, the average length of a parliamentary session increased to three to four hours. In comparison, the average duration of a prewar parliament meeting was five hours. Parliament also reverted to its usual legislative procedure of two readings, and only 20 percent of laws were adopted on the day of their first consideration from April 2022 to June 2023.

Thus political debate returned to parliament. As parliament represents the will of the people, debate is always a possibility. So, Martial law, as well as a state of war, is a special legal regime provided for by international law and the Constitution of Ukraine, but each of these regimes has its own specifics.

Ukraine is currently under martial law, which means that a number of restrictions and prohibitions are in place in the country, including a curfew, restrictions on the right of men liable for military service to leave the country, a ban on elections, etc. According to Article 64 of Section II of the

Constitution of Ukraine on "Human and Civil Rights, Freedoms and Duties", constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen cannot be restricted, except in cases provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine. According to the laws "On Defense of Ukraine" and "Legal Regime of Martial Law", martial law is a special legal regime that provides for the relevant state authority to grant powers to avert a threat, as well as temporary restriction of constitutional rights and freedoms for citizens and legal entities throughout the country or its separate parts without any limitations on the number of extensions of the special state.

The rights that may be restricted include:

- the right to free movement (closed borders, curfews, etc.);
- the right to free choice of labor (involvement in socially useful work, introduction of labor duty, etc.);
- the right to participate in the management of public affairs (elections, referendums, etc. are prohibited). In addition, the legislation provides that during martial law, interference with personal life is possible: control of communication means, inspection of belongings, documents, housing, etc.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine can and must work even under martial law. The point is that Ukraine belongs to the continental legal system, where the weight of normative regulation by parliamentary acts (laws) is extremely high. Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides for a large number of spheres (issues) the regulation of which is allowed only through the adoption of Laws by the Parliament. Therefore, the absence of a functioning Parliament even under conditions of war would lead to significant difficulties for the entire national legal system. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine continued to exercise its constitutional powers even under conditions of the full-scale invasion. One of the features of the regulation of legislative power in Ukraine during martial law is the expansion of the powers of the President. In accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the President has the right to introduce martial law and make urgent decisions regarding assistance in ensuring the country's security. During this period, the executive power receives additional powers to manage the

country under conditions of threat. An additional aspect is the adoption of special laws and regulations. During martial law, Verkhovna The Council of Ukraine can adopt emergency laws aimed at ensuring security and effective management of the country.

Regulation of the legislative power of Ukraine during martial law is a complex process that requires a careful balance between the needs of security and the preservation of the rights and freedoms of citizens. This process is based on relevant constitutional norms and international standards.

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ПРОПОЗИЦІЇ ДЛЯ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКОГО СПІЛКУВАННЯ

У країнах, що виходять з конфлікту або перебувають на шляху до демократії, поліція була інструментом репресій. Поліція потребує негайного прийняття іншої філософії поліцейської діяльності, з чітким розмежуванням обов'язків, підтримання правопорядку в суспільстві та гарантування захисту основоположних прав і свобод людини. Так як особа поліцейського знаходиться під пильним контролем суспільства, його моральна поведінка є вкрай важливою. Особливої уваги потребує питання професійної підготовки, етичної поведінки та взагалі норм спілкування саме поліцейського, як особи, яка наділена владними повноваженнями. Забезпечення прав і свобод людини є головним обов'язком нашої держави. Українська держава буде громадянське суспільство, де на першому місці стоїть людина, її життя, честь та гідність.

Органи Національної поліції стоять на варті захисту основоположних свобод людини. Національна поліція України (поліція) – це центральний орган виконавчої влади, який служить суспільству шляхом забезпечення охорони прав і свобод людини,