

partnerships are essential for achieving sustainable and effective regulation. Moreover, international collaboration can play a crucial role in supporting Brazil's efforts, particularly in areas like environmental conservation and human rights protection.

In conclusion, measures to regulate activities in Brazil reflect the country's complex interplay of economic, social, and environmental priorities. While significant progress has been made, consistent enforcement and a commitment to equitable development are necessary to address persistent challenges.

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Національної академії внутрішніх справ

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CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS FOR COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS DURING MILITARY OPERATIONS

The ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war has exposed critical challenges in constitutional mechanisms for protecting citizens and compensating victims of military aggression. This thesis examines Ukraine's constitutional framework for victim compensation, analyzing its unique approach and international comparative perspectives.

Ukraine's Constitution provides a robust foundation for victim compensation through fundamental principles: Human Dignity and Rights Protection: Article 3 defines human rights and freedoms as the highest social value [1], creating a constitutional imperative for comprehensive victim support. State Responsibility: Constitutional provisions mandate state protection of citizen rights during extraordinary circumstances [1], establishing a legal basis for systematic compensation mechanisms. Equality and Non-Discrimination: Constitutional guarantees ensure equal

access to compensation, regardless of social status, ethnicity, or personal characteristics.

Ukraine has developed specialized legislative mechanisms to operationalize constitutional principles:

The Law of Ukraine "On the Status of Victims of War" provides comprehensive support frameworks for military personnel and civilian victims.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers on Internally Displaced Persons' Support establishes financial assistance mechanisms [4]. Specialized compensation programs address various victim categories, including:

- Military personnel and their families
- Civilians directly affected by military actions
- Internally displaced persons
- Families of deceased victims

Comparative examination reveals unique aspects of Ukraine's approach: Germany's Post-Conflict Compensation: Long-term, systematic reparations model [5] offers historical precedents for comprehensive victim support. Colombia's Victim Reparation Law: Innovative approach to addressing internal conflict victims' rights [6] provides insights into transitional justice mechanisms.

Prominent Ukrainian scholars like Vasyl Kostytskyy and Olena Lvova emphasize: Comprehensive legal frameworks integrating international humanitarian law principles. Adaptive compensation mechanisms addressing individual and collective harm. Technological innovations in claims processing and verification. Case Studies of Ukrainian Victim Compensation Crimean Annexation Victims: Complex legal challenges in securing compensation for territorial displacement.

Donbas Conflict Zone Residents: Varied compensation approaches for civilian and military personnel. 2022–2024 Full-Scale Invasion Victims: Unprecedented damage scale requiring innovative constitutional responses.

Specific Ukrainian Citizen Cases:

1. Mariupol Residents: Comprehensive compensation for infrastructure and personal property destruction.

2. Kharkiv Civilian Victims: Support mechanisms for families affected by missile attacks.

3. Territorial Defense Force Members: Special compensation frameworks for volunteers and their families. Digital platforms for simplified claim submission [7] Blockchain-based verification of damage claims [8] Artificial intelligence-assisted damage assessment technologies.

Ukraine's constitutional approach to victim compensation reflects a dynamic, adaptive response to unprecedented challenges. By continuously

refining legal mechanisms and integrating international best practices, the state demonstrates commitment to protecting citizens' rights during conflict.

The evolving constitutional framework must remain flexible, responsive, and focused on comprehensive support for those most affected by military aggression.

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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

According to Article 1of the Law of Ukraine "Definition of martial law" martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, and provides for the provision of appropriate state authorities, military command, military administrations and bodies of local self-government, the powers necessary to avert the threat, repulse armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the person and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities indicating the period of validity of these restrictions [2].