

### ***Список використаних джерел***

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2. Relevant Problems of Implementing State Policy. URL: <http://pb.u nivd.edu.ua/index.php/PB/article/view/476>.
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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

infrastructure reconstruction, institutional modernization, and economic transformation. Ukraine has also announced the development of a post-war recovery strategy, which will contribute to its progress as an EU candidate country and will be the basis for receiving resource and organizational support from Ukraine's involvement in pan-European programs, European regional and cross-border cooperation.

According to official sources, the main areas of international assistance to Ukraine in the context of Russia's full-scale invasion are humanitarian aid with medicines and medical equipment; assistance in evacuating the wounded from the combat zone and adjacent territories; organization of tactical medicine training; assistance in treating the wounded and civilians by foreign doctors both in Ukraine and in countries bordering Ukraine; organization of treatment and rehabilitation of the wounded and children in leading medical centers in Europe, the United States and Canada; medical and psychological assistance [1].

One of the main areas of international partnership in the context of armed aggression is assistance in organizing treatment of wounded and civilians in leading medical centers in Europe and the United States, including through the Evacom program. Thus, more than 29 European partner countries, including: Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Romania, Luxembourg, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Austria, Norway, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria and Norway, as well as leading clinics in the United States and Canada, receive Ukrainian civilian patients and wounded and released Ukrainian defenders with combined severe mine-blast injuries, burns, cancer patients and patients with diseases requiring specialized treatment. The Ministry of Health of Ukraine has developed principles for medical evacuation of patients based on the principles of international humanitarian law and the UN Charter. According to official sources, on average, four evacuation flights are made every week to treat Ukrainians abroad [2].

Thanks to the cooperation of the Ministry of Health and the European Commission, with the support of the WHO, the Polish government and many international partners, more than 2,000 Ukrainians have been evacuated by specialized medical transport from different cities of Ukraine to foreign clinics. According to the Ministry of Reintegration, the transportation takes place from hubs or airports in Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. At the same time, the Ministry of Health monitors the movement of patients in EU clinics

with the assistance of the ministries of health of EU member states, receives additional information, etc. Return to Ukraine is carried out through embassies or consulates in the patient's country of residence." International assistance to children has its own peculiarities. For example, more than 500 children with cancer continued their treatment in Europe, the United States, and Canada thanks to the organization of 15 medical convoys from Ukraine to the UNICORN Children's Cancer Hub in Poland. Children are referred for treatment to the leading pediatric oncology centers identified by the International Community of Pediatric Oncologists and coordinators of the Global Pediatric Oncology Initiative at St. Jude Hospital (USA) [3].

To date, the Foundation has received \$43 million, 22 of which have already been allocated to humanitarian programs. The Foundation's official website notes the donation of Canadian Martha Rogers, who, with a personal contribution in memory of her mother, who also sympathized with Ukraine, and thanks to the fundraisers she organized, was able to raise \$1 million for the needs of Ukraine's aid programs. The start and end dates of the fundraiser were chosen as significant: August 24, Ukraine's Independence Day, and September 7, Ukrainian Canadian Heritage Day.

In summary, the text highlights the extremely difficult situation Ukraine is facing due to the war initiated by Russia. Military aggression poses a serious threat not only to Ukraine but also to global security. The international community is ready to help Ukraine overcome the consequences of this conflict. In particular, humanitarian aid is provided to treat the wounded and evacuate them from the war zone, as well as medical and psychological assistance to refugees. It is noted that medical evacuation and treatment of the wounded in leading medical centers in Europe and the United States is one of the priorities of international assistance.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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## **PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The question of the relevance of the role of the police during martial law is important and complex. Martial law may be declared in a country during military conflict, terrorist threats, natural disasters, civil unrest or other emergency situations. The role of the police during martial law may vary depending on the specific circumstances and legal norms of the country. Here are some aspects that make this topic relevant:

1. Maintaining public order.
2. Evacuation and assistance to the population.
3. Protection of important facilities.
4. Terrorism Prevention.
5. Protection of human rights.

The relevance of this topic is that effective police management during martial law can determine a large impact on the safety and well-being of the population. Properly configured police work can reduce threats to citizens and help restore civil order after a crisis [1].

The National Police has undergone some changes: a significant number of changes have been made to the legal acts regulating the activities of this body during martial law.

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was supplemented by the fourth part, which defines that during martial law, the police act in accordance with the purpose and specifics of their activities, taking into account those restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens that govern them.