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## **PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN THE FACE OF MILITARY AGGRESSION**

Martial law requires an increase in a number of powers of law enforcement agencies and state institutions and includes the National Police of Ukraine. In the conditions of hostilities, the responsibilities of the police are expanded, because the direction of their work is to ensure public order and a stable legal regime, as well as to fight against atypical offenses caused by the aggressor country.

The Ukrainian legislation at the constitutional level possesses a set of rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, the implementation of which ensures the functioning of the state on democratic, social and legal principles. The introduction of a special legal regime always is a potential threat to fundamental rights and freedoms, that is why the current legislation of Ukraine contains a number of important guarantees of human rights protection. Considering the introduction of martial law in our country, the key issue today is the establishment of communication and clear interaction between all state authorities and officials in the performance of their duties.

With the introduction of martial law, Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" has undergone changes, which stipulates 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, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [1].

It is also worth noting that three new laws of Ukraine were adopted: the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" with the aim of optimizing police activities, including during martial law of state" [2], Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Persons Disappeared" [3] and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the improvement of legal regulation of social relations related to the acquisition of the status of

persons missing under special circumstances” and also the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Assignment of Special Police Ranks During Martial Law” [4]. The police are under stressful conditions almost 24 hours a day and must know their functional duties, which have acquired changes or additions, and the procedure for actions during certain conditions, because when various situations arise, special concentration and attention are required.

Among the main tasks assigned to the National Police in the conditions of martial law, some more common ones can be singled out:

- detection and capture of enemy airborne troops;
- ensuring order and assistance to victims in case of accidents at plants, factories, stations, nuclear reactors;
- protection of the area in an enhanced mode;
- escorting and arresting criminals;
- providing service at checkpoints;
- evacuation of the population from the zone of active hostilities;
- investigation of saboteurs;
- stop mass riots and looting;
- detection and disposal of explosive objects and devices.

Another innovation in the disciplinary statute can be singled out, such as: during the period of martial law, a police officer under investigation may be assigned temporary duties in another position, depending on the severity of the disciplinary offense and the possibility of the police officer exercising his powers in another position influence the course of the investigation (badge, special equipment and weapons are not removed) [5].

Along with the problems caused by the aggressor country, the likelihood of internal conflicts increases. Uncontrollable order in the occupied territories, looting, coups d'état and riots – all this destabilizes order in the country [6].

The application of restrictions on human rights and freedoms is one of the fundamental elements of the relationship between the individual and the state. This is done in order to find a compromise between society and the state, which is manifested in the protection of the person, rights and freedoms of others from arbitrariness. In Ukraine, this thesis is guaranteed by Article 23 of the Constitution. The possibility of limiting the basic human rights and freedoms by the state is provided for in nearly all international legal acts that regulate human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In general, the work of law enforcement agencies consists in maintaining order in society and the state as a whole. The police are working hard to achieve this goal both in the conditions of martial law and during peaceful life.

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## **LAW ENFORCEMENT VERSUS CYBERCRIME**

Over the years the criminal landscape has changed dramatically. The worldwide online cyber crime realm is increasingly displacing conventional forms of property crime, such as burglary and robbery, blurring the lines between traditional crime and cybercrime. With the exception of some violent crimes, it is becoming more and more evident that almost every conceivable crime, in this day and age, has a cyber element to it.

To discuss cybercrime, we will first define crime, which is an act or omission that harms any social, political, moral or legal good that is punishable by law.

Cybercrime is a type of crime involving a computer or a computer network. Warren Buffett describes cybercrime as the