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ACTIVITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES DURING MARTIAL LAW

Martial law is a special legal regime imposed in Ukraine or in certain localities in the event of armed aggression or danger to Ukraine's state independence, territorial integrity. It provides the relevant public authorities with the powers necessary to avert threats and ensure national security.

Today, martial law is a special mode of activity of public authorities and other state bodies in Ukraine in exceptional cases related only to external circumstances – the need to repel aggression against Ukraine or prevent the imminent threat of aggression.

Features of the organization of law-enforcement bodies activity concerning public protection order in martial law is determined by current legislation, primarily the Law of Ukraine «On the legal regime of martial law» [1].

Psychological training of personnel, special physical and professional training and hardening are important. With a high general readiness of personnel to act in martial law, even the sudden emergencies will not put the police in a difficult position.

Protecting public order under martial law, law enforcement agencies use such methods of social settlement as persuasion and coercion, in particular, administrative termination.

The mechanism of persuasion involves a set of different means, forms and methods of influencing the consciousness and behavior of people. Legal persuasion should be practiced by law enforcement officers who are well versed in the law, have authority and respect among the population.

Explanatory work can be combined with coercion, when it is necessary to protect some important objects, to ensure the blockade of the area, to document illegal activities, to establish identity.

Administrative termination measures are the most common group of administrative coercion and can be used to interrupt both criminal acts and administrative offenses. Giving the police the right to use administrative measures such as the use of weapons, measures of physical influence, special means, the Law of Ukraine «On National Police» provides that they are used to ensure public order, public safety and fight crime [2].

Police officers who perform duties related to the protection of public order in martial law must know the organization and tactics of law enforcement agencies in such conditions, tasks, functions, forms and methods of policing, decisions of local authorities on public protection procedure, current legislation, in particular that regulates the activities of law enforcement agencies in martial law. That is, the extreme complexity of

maintaining public order in martial law requires high professional training of law enforcement officers.

The actions of law enforcement agencies in martial law must be legally competent, perceived by citizens whose rights and freedoms are restricted as fair and lawful. Illegal actions by law enforcement officers can cause significant harm.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the internal affairs bodies carry out activities on behalf of the state, whose place and role during martial law is to realize national interests in combating military threats.

The effectiveness of methods of ensuring martial law largely depends on the flexibility and dynamism of the use of forces and means of internal affairs. At the same time, it is important to improve the forms and methods of interaction between the police and the public in ensuring the martial law regime.

Список використаних джерел

1. Закон України «Про правовий режим воєнного стану».
2. Закон України «Про Національну поліцію».
3. URL: <http://surl.li/byjyf>.

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LA NOTION DE CRIME CONTRE L'HUMANITÉ

Un crime contre l'humanité est une incrimination créée en 1945 dans le statut du tribunal militaire de Nuremberg, établi par la Charte de Londres (art. 6, c).

Ce terme désigne une «violation délibérée et ignominieuse des droits fondamentaux d'un individu ou d'un groupe d'individus inspirée par des motifs politiques, philosophiques, raciaux ou religieux» [1]. La notion de crime contre l'humanité est une catégorie complexe de crimes punis au niveau international et national par un ensemble de textes qui regroupent plusieurs incriminations [2].

La Cour pénale internationale est le seul tribunal permanent [3] chargé de sanctionner les crimes contre l'humanité, en dehors des juridictions pénales nationales pour les États qui ont placé le crime contre l'humanité dans leur droit pénal. Le statut de la Cour est actuellement en vigueur dans 123 États parmi les 193 qui ont ratifié la Charte de l'ONU, tandis que 14 autres ne l'ont pas encore ratifié.

Il est à noter que l'expression « crimes contre l'humanité et la civilisation » a été utilisée une fois en 1915 dans une déclaration commune des gouvernements français et britanniques et pour condamner le génocide arménien. Selon les experts, le concept de crime contre l'humanité apparaît pour la première fois dans le droit positif en 1945 dans le statut du Tribunal