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**SOME ISSUES OF ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS
BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
IN THE CURRENT SITUATION**

At the stage of development of a rule-of-law democratic state in Ukraine, the activities of law enforcement agencies in accordance with international human rights standards play an important role. In performing their duties, they should be based on the principles of humanity and respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens [1, p. 8]. Law enforcement officers must protect human rights and freedoms regardless of gender, nationality, language, citizenship, age, social origin, political beliefs, etc. The regulatory framework for this is the Constitution of Ukraine, general and special laws, as well as departmental bylaws [2].

At the same time, according to the Basic Law of Ukraine, no one may be arrested or detained except by a reasoned court decision and only on the grounds and in the manner prescribed by law. In the event of an urgent need to prevent or stop an offence, the authorities authorised by law may apply detention as a temporary measure of restraint, the validity of which must be verified by a court within seventy-two hours. A detained person is immediately released if he or she is not handed a reasoned court decision on detention within seventy-two hours of the moment of detention [3].

According to the above institutions, in case of detention of a person, the authorised official is obliged to explain the reasons for detention, as well as the rights and freedoms granted and guaranteed to him/her by the current legislation. The person must be informed of the right to give explanations, testimony or not to say anything about the suspicion against him/her, the right to notify relatives or other persons of his/her detention and whereabouts, to legal advice and protection of his/her interests, and the right to familiarise themselves with the applicable law. Explanations of a person's rights and freedoms are made in the state language or any other language that he or she has a sufficient command of. If necessary, they have the right to use the services of an interpreter [4].

However, it is worth noting that Ukraine is currently under martial law, which, in turn, does not infringe on the fundamental rights of man and citizen, but certain constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, rights and legitimate interests of legal entities may be restricted [5, c. 93], [6, c. 88].

Thus, according to para. 3 of Decree № 64/2022, for the period of martial law, the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and citizen provided for in Articles 30-34, 3839, 41-44, 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine may be restricted, namely inviolability of the home; secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraphic and other correspondence; non-interference in personal and family life; freedom of movement, free choice of residence, the right to leave the territory of Ukraine freely; the right to freedom of thought and speech, to free expression of one's views and beliefs; the right to own, use and dispose of one's property, the results of one's intellectual and creative activity; the right to entrepreneurship; the right to work; the right to strike; the right to education, etc. [7].

Thus, both law enforcement officers and ordinary citizens of Ukraine should understand that the introduction of martial law on the territory of the state makes adjustments to the protection of human and civil rights. However, the fundamental constitutional principles are not subject to narrowing, including the right to life.

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