

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REGULATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE: RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

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Martial law is a special legal regime that gives the state extra powers to ensure national security during wartime. In Ukraine, martial law was introduced on February 24, 2022, in response to the full-scale invasion by Russia. This long-lasting emergency situation raises important constitutional and legal issues regarding governance, human rights, and the balance between security and democracy.

The significance of the topic is determined by its legal aspects, namely: The ongoing state of martial law requires continuous legal adjustments to ensure that constitutional norms balance national security with the protection of individual rights while ensuring that restrictions on civil liberties comply with both the Ukrainian legislation and international legal standards.

Political aspects of the problem include: 1) martial law affects the functioning of democratic institutions, such as elections and the separation of powers; 2) the concentration of power in the executive raises concerns about long-term governance.

The international context of the current Russian-Ukrainian war influences greatly. Ukraine must align its martial law policies with international obligations, such as those under the UN and the Council of Europe. Other countries' experiences show the importance of maintaining the rule of law even under martial law.

Social and economic impact of martial law on the current life of the Ukrainian society is great. Martial law has a significant effect on citizens' everyday lives, economic stability, labor rights, and social policies. The government needs to implement measures to protect vulnerable groups while ensuring national security. Public trust in the government is crucial. Transparent decision-making and clear communication with citizens are essential to maintain support for government measures under martial law.

Thus, studying martial law in Ukraine is essential for understanding its legal consequences, political impacts, and social effects. Given the unprecedented length of martial law in Ukraine, there is an urgent need to improve legal frameworks and develop mechanisms to uphold constitutional principles. Future research should focus on enhancing legislative measures to ensure both the national security and protection of democratic values.

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CONSTITUTIONAL JUSTICE IN UKRAINE

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The paper deals with the constitutional foundations of justice in Ukraine. This topic is particularly relevant as Ukraine continues its judicial reforms and strives to strengthen the rule of law. Justice ensures the rule of law and human rights, and the Ukrainian judiciary is firmly based on constitutional principles. Ongoing reforms aim at aligning the judicial system with European standards.

The Ukrainian Constitution establishes key principles of justice, including the rule of law, judicial independence, equality before the law, and adversarial proceedings. These principles are essential for ensuring a fair and impartial judiciary. The rule of law ensures the equal application of laws, while judicial independence guarantees that courts operate without external influence. Equality before the law prevents discrimination, and the adversarial process ensures that all parties have equal rights. Additionally, the presumption of innocence mandates that guilt must be proven beyond doubt.

The legal framework supporting the judiciary comprises the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law "On the Judiciary," and international agreements such as the European Convention on Human Rights. The Constitutional Court plays a crucial role in upholding these principles and ensuring compliance with constitutional norms.

However, Ukraine has been facing challenges in implementing constitutional justice. Corruption within the judiciary undermines public trust in the courts, while political influence threatens judicial independence. Inefficiencies, such as long case proceedings, also hinder the system's effectiveness. Furthermore, incomplete reforms highlight the need for further changes to enhance judicial operations.

International influence is crucial in shaping Ukraine's judicial reforms. Compliance with the European Court of Human Rights ensures adherence to international legal standards. The adoption of Venice Commission recommendations and learning from the EU judicial models further strengthen

Ukraine's commitment to a fair and independent judiciary.