

# Ensuring national security in the conditions of martial law and state of emergency: theoretical and legal analysis of foreign experience

*Garantizar la seguridad nacional en condiciones de ley marcial y estado de emergencia: análisis teórico y jurídico de la experiencia extranjera*

*Garantia da segurança nacional em condições de lei marcial e estado de emergência: Análise teórica e jurídica da experiência estrangeira*

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## Abstract

This article examines, and thoroughly analyzes, the key elements of the current state of national security processes in Ukraine. Also, ways of possible improvement of the state of ensuring the national security of Ukraine in the modern conditions of the active operation of the martial law regime are considered. It is noted that different countries of the world, at their own discretion, tend to interpret the essence and important elements of national security that exist in the world today. In addition, countries have different opportunities to take real action in relation to reforming the situation with their national security. The article focuses on the fact that truly high-quality and dynamic development of the sphere of proper provision of national security occurs in the state only when it is under threat (its state sovereignty, territorial integrity, or other important interests). The example of Israel, the United States and some other countries is not the only one where only after the emergence of this or that danger, the mechanisms and tools to overcome it begin to work in practice. Also, the importance of achieving Ukraine's full membership in the NATO military and political alliance was emphasized. After all, this military and political alliance, which unites about three dozen sovereign states, the majority of which are true liberal democracies with real rule of law and a transparent and effective state system, is recognized as the best example of such a defense alliance in history of humanity and is a good association of states close to Ukraine in spirit. It is indicated that after repelling the Russian invasion, Ukraine should focus all efforts on joining NATO.

**Keywords:** effective solutions; defense planning; foreign experience; liberal democracy; martial law; military and political alliance; national security, state policy, successful adoption.

## Resumen

Este artículo examina y analiza a fondo los elementos clave del estado actual de los procesos de seguridad nacional en Ucrania. Además, se consideran formas de posible mejora del estado de garantizar la seguridad nacional de Ucrania en las condiciones modernas de la operación activa del régimen de ley marcial. Se advierte que diferentes países del mundo, a su criterio, tienden a interpretar la esencia y los elementos importantes de la seguridad nacional que existen en el mundo actual. Además, los países tienen diferentes oportunidades para tomar medidas reales en relación con la reforma de la situación con su seguridad nacional. El artículo se centra en el hecho de que el desarrollo verdaderamente dinámico y de alta calidad de la esfera de la provisión adecuada de seguridad nacional ocurre en el Estado solo cuando (su soberanía estatal, integridad territorial u otros intereses importantes) está bajo amenaza. El ejemplo de Israel, Estados Unidos y algunos otros países demuestra que Ucrania no es el único donde solo después de la aparición de tal o cual peligro, los mecanismos y las herramientas para superarlo comienzan a funcionar en la práctica. Además, se enfatizó la importancia de lograr la membresía plena de Ucrania en la alianza militar y política de la OTAN. Después de todo, esta alianza militar y política, que une a unas tres docenas de Estados soberanos, la mayoría de los cuales son verdaderas democracias liberales con un Estado de derecho real y un sistema estatal transparente y eficaz, es reconocida como el mejor ejemplo de tal alianza de defensa en la historia de la humanidad y es una buena asociación de Estados cercanos a Ucrania en espíritu. Se indica que, tras repeler la invasión rusa, Ucrania debería centrar todos sus esfuerzos en unirse a la OTAN.

**Palabras clave:** seguridad nacional, ley marcial, política de estado, planeamiento de la defensa, experiencia exterior, adopción exitosa, democracia liberal, soluciones efectivas, alianza militar y política.

## Resumo

Este artigo examina e analisa minuciosamente os principais elementos do estado atual dos processos de segurança nacional na Ucrânia. Além disso, são consideradas formas de possível melhoria do estado de garantia da segurança nacional da Ucrânia nas condições modernas da operação ativa do regime de lei marcial.

Observa-se que diferentes países do mundo, a seu próprio critério, tendem a interpretar a essência e os elementos importantes da segurança nacional que existem no mundo atual. Além disso, os países têm diferentes oportunidades de tomar medidas reais em relação à reforma da situação de sua segurança nacional. O artigo enfoca o fato de que o desenvolvimento verdadeiramente dinâmico e de alta qualidade da esfera de fornecimento adequado de segurança nacional ocorre no Estado somente quando ele está sob ameaça (sua soberania estatal, integridade territorial ou outros interesses importantes). O exemplo de Israel, dos Estados Unidos e de alguns outros países não é o único em que, somente após o surgimento desse ou daquele perigo, os mecanismos e as ferramentas para superá-lo começam a funcionar na prática. Além disso, foi enfatizada a importância de a Ucrânia se tornar membro pleno da aliança militar e política da OTAN. Afinal, essa aliança militar e política, que une cerca de três dúzias de Estados soberanos, a maioria dos quais são verdadeiras democracias liberais com um verdadeiro estado de direito e um sistema estatal transparente e eficaz, é reconhecida como o melhor exemplo dessa aliança de defesa na história da humanidade e é uma boa associação de Estados próximos à Ucrânia em espírito. É indicado que, após repelir a invasão russa, a Ucrânia deve concentrar todos os esforços para ingressar na OTAN.

**Palavras-chave:** soluções eficazes; planejamento de defesa; experiência estrangeira; democracia liberal; lei marcial; aliança militar e política; segurança nacional, política de estado, adoção bem-sucedida.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In connection with the full-scale criminal invasion of Russian troops into Ukraine on February 24, 2022, not just a threat appeared, but a really great danger for the further existence and functioning of the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and according to the estimates of many experts, even for itself the existence of the Ukrainian nation. The latter statement, as noted, was significantly reinforced and strengthened after the discovery and establishment by the international community, in particular by the governments of many foreign countries, as well as by numerous representatives of private and state media from all corners of the world, of numerous sites of extrajudicial killings, torture and mass burials civilians, as well as Ukrainian prisoners of war.

The largest burials were first found in the settlements of the Kyiv region, which were under criminal Russian occupation for a month, and later in the city of Izium, Kharkiv region, where the largest single burial of civilians murdered and killed by Russia was found. All this makes the topic of this article extremely relevant, because the life and well-being of its citizens depends on the effectiveness of the ability and capabilities of the Ukrainian state to defend its territory.

The current situation shows that there are countries that, despite being among the most prosperous and innovative, did not pay attention to their situation with their

own security<sup>1</sup>. Thus, the security of the state is of great importance, which makes it possible to prevent and neutralize any threats to the destruction of the interests of citizens, their property, as well as life and health<sup>2</sup>.

The purpose of this article is to identify the characteristic components of the current state of national security, based on the current conditions of martial law. The tasks set to achieve this goal are to determine the most effective mechanisms and instruments for ensuring national security in Ukraine, which would help it to permanently protect itself from threats and dangers from the Russian Federation.

## II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The post-Second World War period has been defined by a rapid expansion in the number of states and a corresponding fall in their average size, despite growth in the total world population. The state is always unique in its activities and its protection, and for each state to be recognized, its integrity should always be respected – and under no circumstance the territorial integrity of a state should be tampered with. To this end, it becomes the responsibility of the state to ensure that those who criminally affect the territorial integrity should be prosecuted accordingly. Even with this principle put in place, the territorial integrity of the state is always threatened, thus affecting the real essence of the state being that of protecting state sovereignty<sup>3</sup>. There is no instance in a given society that can successfully operate and function without respecting existing standards and principles set in place in ensuring the respect of fundamental human rights and dignity<sup>4</sup>.

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- 1 Andrii Denysov, Hennadii Bershov, Viacheslav Krykun, Olha Zhydovtseva. *Protection of Critical Infrastructure Facilities as a Component of the National Security*. CUESTIONES POLITICAS 37. 2021. P. 789-799.
  - 2 Yevhen Hetman, Yevheniia Kobrusieva, Olena Dzhafarova. *Administrative and legal regulation of the national security system of Ukraine*. JOURNAL OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCES 30. 2022. P. 176-190.
  - 3 Mykola Pakhnin, Andrii Nosach, Sergii Perepelytsia, Dariia Topal. *Criminological Analysis of the Protection of the Territorial Integrity of Ukraine*. DIXI 2. 2022. P. 1-17.
  - 4 Nana Nguindip, Leonid Mohilevskiy, Serhii Ablamskiy, Tetiana Kuzubova. *Investigative and the Rule of Law: A Cameroonian and Ukrainian Criminal Proceedings Law Understanding*. JURNAL CITA HUKUM 3. 2021. P. 517-538; V. I. Galagan, S. Ye. Ablamskiy, Z. V. Udovenko, V. V. Ablamska. *Judicial Control as a Guarantee of Non-Interference in Private Life During the Pretrial Investigation: An Observation under the European Court of Human Rights*. DIXI 2. 2021. P. 1-18; S. Ye. Ablamskiy, L. V. Havryliuk, V. G. Drozd, O. V. Nenia. *Substantial Violation of Human Rights and Freedoms as a Prerequisite for Inadmissibility of Evidence*. JUSTICIA 39. 2021. P. 47-56.

National security issues are among the most important, complex, and multi-faceted and complex phenomena of social and political life. The processes of globalization, the strengthening of the unity of the world, while the deepening of its national diversity, is precisely the factor under the influence of which serious changes are taking place in the whole structure of society and the state. The present stage of development of human civilization is characterized by the fact that the sphere of ensuring the national security of the modern state is in a state of rapid and constant change, and it intertwines virtually all aspects of society and the functioning of the state<sup>5</sup>.

Ensuring the national security of Ukraine is a complex activity in its nature and content. At the same time, in order to assess how effective the legislator's work is in the relevant direction, it is necessary to use a system of indicators (criteria). Efficiency indicates how optimally the available financial, material, technical and human resources were used to achieve the required level of national security. In order to determine how effective the provision of national security is, it must be properly objectively assessed. Thus, the evaluation of the effectiveness of ensuring the national security of Ukraine is the activity of authorized entities carried out in the prescribed manner, which is aimed at establishing the extent to which the measures implemented by the state in the relevant direction correspond to the set goal, as well as related financial, material, and technical and human costs<sup>6</sup>.

The problem of issues related to the identification of key threats to the national security of the state, as well as the invention of ways and methods of eliminating or levelling such threats, has always been one of the most relevant in the scientific and legal discourse of Ukraine (starting from the moment Ukraine gained independence in 1991), as well as the majority of other states. This issue became particularly relevant in the Ukrainian scientific and legal space after the illegal annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the subsequent criminal, violent occupation of parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine by the Russian Federation<sup>7</sup>.

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5 Alwan Amro. *Problems of development of the national security system of Ukraine*. BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE OF UKRAINE 3. 2019.

6 Yevhen Kobko. *To the Problem of Optimization of Criteria for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Providing the National Security of the State*. LAW AND SAFETY 84. 2022. P. 66-72; Yevhen Kobko. *Legal Regulation of National Security in Ukraine: Today's Challenges*. LAW AND SAFETY 85. 2022. P. 179-188; V. T. Komziuk, Y. O. Zahumenna, A. L. Borko, S. Bortnyk. *Promising Directions for Ensuring National Security under Martial Law*. LEX HUMANA 15. 2023. P. 509-520.

7 A. M. Kyslyi, M. P. Strelbytskyi (eds.). ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE MAIN AREAS OF LIFE OF UKRAINE. Interregional Academy of Personnel Management. (2021).

From that moment, according to the majority of domestic and foreign researchers, especially those engaged in retrospective analysis and studies of domestic legal science, a full-scale revival of interest and, accordingly, high relevance to the subject and problems of certain issues related to quality assurance began by the state – in the person of its competent bodies (institutions and departments) of national security, especially in the conditions of countering an active armed encroachment on the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and the safety and well-being of its citizens. Moreover, some researchers put forward the statement, with which we are inclined to fully agree, that in addition to the encroachment on the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Ukrainian state, there was also a criminal encroachment by the state-political leadership of Russia on the very national identity of Ukrainians, namely, on their right to be an independent, separate nation, with its own history, traditions, way of life and national memory.

The full-scale armed invasion of the Russian troops into Ukraine, which began on February 24, 2022, gave an effective impetus to a new stage of rethinking of state policy, as well as scientific and expert analysis and discussion of topics somehow related to the processes of ensuring a qualitative level of national security. In this context, it is necessary to add that the state policy in the field of the proper level of compliance and improvement of national security should be directed at several objects, each of which is within the sphere of national security, and therefore is covered by the conceptual structure and all qualification and classification methods and means applied to the sphere of national security and defense of the country<sup>8</sup>.

In particular, we are talking about the fact that the state must simultaneously take care of a number of issues that together form part of the general internal system of national security of Ukraine. Among other things, this is the protection of the territorial integrity and state sovereignty of the state, as a classic and basic indicator of the functioning of national security. In addition to the main indicator, which is quite often understood by a considerable number of citizens as the only component of the sphere of national security, there are several other objects or indicators that are also recognized as being no less important for the high-quality and comprehensive provision of national security in the state.

Thus, recently, it has been customary to include the following: the level of protection of national identity and self-identification of the country's citizens, protection of the network space and supervision over the security of information on the Internet, protection and observance of the legitimate rights and interests of individuals, public

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8 Law of Ukraine No. 2469-VIII "On the National Security of Ukraine" (June 21, 2018). Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19?lang=en#Text>

non-governmental organizations, as well as commercial and industrial enterprises, both within the country and in foreign and international jurisdictions, including international markets of various types<sup>9</sup>.

The notion of national sovereignty of the state and the nation, as well as the set of elements that make up these concepts, has become much broader and more inclusive, especially over the past two decades. It should be noted that new concepts and new constituent elements in the field of national security are inextricably linked to the emergence of new challenges and threats to the state and society that no one has ever faced before, or even the existence of which would be impossible without the necessary level of human development<sup>10</sup>. We prefer to agree with those experts and researchers of the processes of development and transformation of the national security sphere who, in their scientific works, argue that the most accurate and reliable is the following chronology of the development and transformation of the national security sphere in any country of the world.

Thus, initially, due to the active and continuous development (progress) of mankind in various spheres of private and public life, including in many fields of science, engineering and technology, constantly appeared new ways of threatening and encroaching on the national security of the state, new methods of carrying out destabilizing measures of various types aimed at weakening national security and at undermining the state system, law enforcement or judicial system, with a view to their further destruction or criminal subordination to illegal activities.

Due to the emergence of new challenges and threats, the state and its lawyers, legislators and government officials with the necessary competence, there is an urgent need for the fastest possible and, at the same time, high-quality introduction of new changes and effective improvements that would increase the ability of the state, especially its law enforcement agencies (National Police, Security Service of Ukraine, DIU, SBI, etc.), and other competent authorities (institutions and agencies of the executive branch of government), to successfully and timely respond to the intensification of new, previously unrecorded challenges and threats that pose problems for the existence and functioning of national security in Ukraine<sup>11</sup>.

It should be noted that under the current martial law regime, which has been actively operating throughout Ukraine since February 2022 and will continue to operate

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9 M. M. Chekhovska (ed.). NATIONAL SECURITY. National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine. (2017).

10 Lara Seligman, Robbie Gramer. *The Security Stories That Shaped 2019, Part Two*. FOREIGN POLICY. Spring. (2019).

11 V. V. Balabin (ed.). ABSTRACTS OF THE VII INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE "MILITARY EDUCATION: PRESENT AND FUTURE". Viknu. (2022).

until the final cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of criminal Russian troops from the entire territory of Ukraine, including those settlements temporarily occupied since 2022 and those temporarily occupied since 2014 (including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea), it will be extremely difficult for domestic jurists and legislators to develop high-quality mechanisms for protection and compliance with key elements of national security and state defense. As is well known, they will be affected by the short time available and the difficulties faced by every citizen living and working in a state under armed aggression by hostile forces.

However, at the same time, it is argued that being in a state that is actively and sometimes very effectively countering the armed invasion of an enemy state, and is forced to repel and neutralize any attacks, threats and encroachments on its state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national identity, finding various methods and means to effectively counteract, is an extremely useful experience in order to familiarize oneself with all threats in practice<sup>12</sup>. We should also note that Ukraine urgently needs to successfully complete the transition to NATO standards in all areas of military affairs, as well as in the field of national security, in the near future.

Thanks to the active use of foreign experience, as well as due to the regular receipt of significant amounts of military, security, energy, logistical and financial assistance from Western allies, primarily the United States and the United Kingdom, and many other countries, Ukraine has a good opportunity to accelerate the above transition to NATO standards and thus accelerate its accession to this military and political and defense alliance, full membership in which will protect Ukraine<sup>13</sup>.

Moreover, it is worth noting that the full and final transition of the Ukrainian state (especially its Armed Forces and other security agencies) to the high standards of NATO member states will help Ukraine not only to successfully defend and protect the state from armed aggression by hostile states and any other threats and encroachments, but also to provide it with a number of other important privileges.

In particular, we are talking about the adoption and further implementation by Ukraine of the successful experience of NATO member states in the quality organization of military service, which is widely recognized as the best in the world. In addition, it is the adoption of an effective structural organization of both combat and all other units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Guard, the Security Service of Ukraine, etc.

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12 Decree of the President of Ukraine on the Decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine "On the National Security Strategy of Ukraine" (September 14, 2020). Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/n0005525-20?lang=en#Text>

13 T. L. Zheliuk. CIVIL SERVICE. Professional Publishing House. (2019).



Adopting the advanced experience of the best and strongest, the most developed in the field of military affairs and the field of national security protection of NATO countries, above all the experience of the USA, which is the most powerful military state in the world, we are able to build effective armed forces and special services in Ukraine, which will act for the benefit of all citizens of Ukraine, will have a sufficiently high level of transparency for society, and what is the most important of all, they will effectively perform all the tasks set before them and confidently respond to new challenges and threats.

It is known that the best NATO countries, especially the USA, are not only extremely successful and effective in various combat missions, but also have a number of positive aspects that quite favorably distinguish them from the armed forces of other states. In particular, this is an extremely effective and timely logistical support of its own combat and rear units. Without any exaggeration, it can be argued that the U.S. military has the best logistical support in the world<sup>14</sup>.

Based on the results of numerous analyses and studies conducted to assess the armed forces of different countries and to make various qualitative comparisons between them, it can be firmly stated that the U.S. Armed Forces, as well as other security and special services of their federal government, regardless of the scale, geographical distance or duration of any military or special operation conducted by the U.S. government, will be fully provided with all the equipment, food, fuel, weapons, supplies, and other resources necessary for the success of their mission<sup>15</sup>.

Considering the above, we note that the USA should act as a model for Ukraine in many areas of national security and defense, as well as in many military matters. But at the same time, it should be noted that between the USA and Ukraine there are certain distinguishing features that cannot be ignored when analyzing and researching the capabilities of these countries<sup>16</sup>. In particular, we are talking about a significant difference in the size of the armed forces, as well as an even greater difference in the size and annual volumes of the military budget and the budget allocated to the sphere of national security and defense as a whole.

For example, for comparison, it should be noted that the annual budget of Ukraine, aimed at the sphere of national security and defense, including the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, in recent years before a full-scale war started by criminal Russian

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14 O. O. Reznikova. NATIONAL RESILIENCE IN A CHANGING SECURITY ENVIRONMENT. National Institute for Strategic Studies. (2022).

15 A. V. Boiko. SUSTAINABILITY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY: THEORY, METHODOLOGY, PRACTICE. Institute of Economics and Forecasting. (2014).

16 O. M. Hlushak. EXPERIENCE OF IMPLEMENTING RISK-ORIENTED PLANNING AND SECURITY CULTURE IN THE BODIES AND UNITS OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE. IDUCZ. (2019).

forces in 2022, in terms of U.S. national currency, amounted to approximately 10-15 billion dollars. At the same time, the military budget of the USA in those years was in the range of 700-800 billion dollars. And as a result of the war started by Russia, the military expenditures of Ukraine in the field of national security and defense for 2023 amounted to 28 billion dollars, while the expenditures of the USA for national security and defense for 2023 amounted to 858 billion dollars.

In addition before that, realistically approaching the assessment of the current state of affairs, as well as making a realistic forecast and analysis of the events of the near future, we understand that Ukraine, taking into account its geographical size, population and the level of power and volume of the economy, will never be able to compare with the USA in a significant number of indicators. In particular, the USA has the best and largest navy in the world, which is rightly recognized as the only modern world, full-fledged "world" fleet, because it can successfully perform any tasks in any part of the world. On the other hand, Ukraine has almost no naval forces and they are not a priority now<sup>17</sup>.

Instead, we prefer to note that in its own strategy for ensuring national security and defense, Ukraine should position itself as a country of medium size and economic capabilities. Unable to outnumber our real and potential adversaries in terms of quantity and cost, we must achieve superiority in the quality and efficiency of all the means and resources we use. In particular, in adopting successful foreign experience, we should take the example of Great Britain, which is currently a productive and economically developed medium-sized country that does not plan to dominate the world, but has effective mechanisms and tools to protect its own territory and interests in all necessary areas<sup>18</sup>.

Ukraine has already achieved significant results in the effective protection of its national interests and defense of its state, its sovereignty and territorial integrity<sup>19</sup>. However, given the current conditions of the ongoing war waged by Russia, as well as the ongoing conditions of the martial law regime, we must state that in order to finally repel the Russian invasion, as well as to neutralize all current and potential threats, Ukraine, represented by its lawyers and legislators, must continue to actively develop mechanisms to improve its national security.

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17 Daphna Canetti, Israel Waismel-Manor, Naor Cohen, Carmit Rapaport. *What Does National Resilience Mean in a Democracy? Evidence from the United States and Israel*. *ARMED FORCES & SOCIETY* 40. 2022. P. 504-520.

18 David Chandler. *Beyond Neoliberalism: Resilience, the New Art of Governing Complexity*. *RESILIENCE* 1. 2014. P. 47-63.

19 Yu. M. Kharazishvili. *SYSTEMIC SECURITY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ASSESSMENT TOOLS, RESERVES AND STRATEGIC SCENARIOS OF IMPLEMENTATION*. Institute of Economics. (2019).

O. I. Bezpalova's need to develop effective algorithms for police actions in conditions of active hostilities and in de-occupied territories has been argued, in particular regarding the following: demining of territories and buildings by investigative-operational groups equipped with mobile forensic laboratories; identification of collaborators and sabotage groups; recording and documenting war crimes depending on their type; investigation of certain types of war crimes; implementation of measures of police custody, taking into account the significant increase in the number of persons who need such measures; inspections of vehicles on highways and roadblocks; and searching for missing persons<sup>20</sup>.

### III. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, summarizing all the theses, statements and scientific views of researchers presented in this article, and forming our own author's conclusions on their basis, we can state that the issues related to the identification of key threats to the national security of the state, as well as the invention of ways and methods to eliminate or level such threats, have always been one of the most relevant in the scientific and legal discourse of Ukraine (since Ukraine gained independence in 1991), and in the dominant majority of other states. The notion of national sovereignty of a state and nation, as well as the set of elements that make up these concepts, has become much broader and more inclusive, especially over the past two decades.

The events that resulted from the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russian troops in 2014, the occupation of part of the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, and especially the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russian troops on February 24, 2022, committed with the aim of eliminating Ukraine's statehood, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as the threat of destruction or enslavement of the Ukrainian nation, have led to a sharp increase in the urgency of problems and issues related to national security.

In order to further effectively protect its national interests and defend its state, its sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as taking into account the current conditions of the ongoing war waged by Russia, together with the ongoing conditions of the martial law regime, it is extremely important and necessary for Ukraine, with the participation of domestic lawyers and legislators, to continue to actively develop mechanisms for improving its national security. Continued active development and improvement of all necessary mechanisms for ensuring Ukraine's national security

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20 O.I. Bezpalova. *Priority Areas of Police Bodies' Activity in Ensuring the Citizens' Rights in the Conditions of Martial Law Legal Regime in Ukraine*. LAW AND SAFETY 3. 2022. P. 13-25.

will guarantee that the latter will be able to successfully withstand all current and future challenges and threats.

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