

SOURCES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE SBU AS INSTRUMENTS FOR PROTECTING CITIZENS' RIGHTS

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INTRODUCTION

The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) is a unique state body that combines the features of a special service and a law enforcement agency, which determines the complex and multi-component nature of the legal regulation of its activities. The functioning of the SBU is based on the norms of various branches of law, in particular constitutional, administrative, criminal, criminal procedural, international and other, which provides a comprehensive approach to the implementation of its tasks in the field of national security.

The administrative and legal aspect of the SBU's activities occupies a special place in the system of legal regulation, since it is the norms of administrative law that determine the organizational principles of the service's functioning, its structure, principles of activity, competence, forms and methods of exercising law enforcement functions, as well as the procedure for exercising administrative powers in the field of public administration.

The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the need to ensure effective counteraction to threats to national security, the fight against crime and simultaneously guarantee compliance with the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. In the system of state authorities of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine occupies a special place, since, being a special-purpose body with law enforcement functions, it performs tasks directly related to the protection of state sovereignty, constitutional order, territorial integrity and defense capability of the state.

At the same time, any law enforcement activity of a special service in a democratic state governed by the rule of law must be carried out exclusively on the basis of the law, in compliance with the principles of the rule of law, legality, proportionality and accountability. It is administrative and legal regulation that serves as the foundation of the legitimacy of the SBU's activities, since it determines the limits and methods of exercising power, the procedure for interaction with citizens, legal entities, other state authorities and local self-government bodies.

In conditions of full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine and constant hybrid threats, the importance of administrative and legal regulation of the SBU's activities is significantly increasing. Under such circumstances, a clear distinction between the operational-search, criminal-procedural and administrative functions of the SBU, as well as ensuring proper regulatory consolidation of administrative procedures and control mechanisms, becomes particularly relevant.

The sources of administrative legislation that regulate the law enforcement activities of the Security Service of Ukraine are dynamic in nature and are in the process of constant updating and reform in accordance with modern challenges in the field of security, as well as taking into account European standards, the practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the requirements for adapting Ukrainian legislation to the standards of the European Union and NATO.

Thus, the study of the sources of law enforcement activities of the SBU in the administrative-legal aspect is theoretically and practically significant, as it contributes to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of legal regulation of the activities of security agencies, improving legislation and ensuring a balance between the interests of national security and the protection of human rights.

1. The concept and characteristics of sources of administrative law in the field of activity of the SBU

The Security Service of Ukraine is a special-purpose state body with law enforcement functions that ensures the state security of Ukraine. This is how Article 1 of the Law defines the legal status of this body.

of Ukraine "On the Security Service of Ukraine". The specified legislative formulation indicates the dual nature of the legal status of the SBU: on the one hand, it is a state authority that performs the functions of ensuring national security, and on the other, it is a subject of law enforcement activity endowed with administrative powers.

In the theory of administrative law, sources of law are understood as forms of expression and consolidation of legal norms officially established or sanctioned by the state. This category occupies a central place in the system of administrative and legal regulation, since it is through sources of law that the state exercises a normative influence on social relations, establishes rules of conduct for subjects of public administration, and guarantees human rights and freedoms¹.

The source of law in the sphere of activity of the SBU is the external form of expression of legal norms that establish rules of conduct for employees of the Service when performing functional duties. A feature of these sources is their hierarchy and specificity. Since the activities of the SBU are often associated with the restriction of human rights and freedoms (for example, checking documents, restricting movement, access to information), administrative legislation should create safeguards against abuses.

The Constitution of Ukraine, as a source of administrative law, ensures the activities of executive bodies and local self-government and at the same time determines the methods of protecting citizens' rights from abuses by subjects of power. Thus, the Fundamental Law defines the system of executive bodies, their

¹ Про оборону: Закон України від 06.12.1991 р. № 1932-ХІІ / Верховна Рада України. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1932-12#Text> (дата звернення: 10.06.2026).

powers, duties and responsibilities of representatives of power, and also regulates the forms of control over the activities of executive bodies and officials.

In the system of sources of administrative law, the Constitution and laws of Ukraine play a leading role, since they have the highest legal force. According to paragraph 4 of Article 7 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine (CAPU): "If the court concludes that a law or other legal act contradicts the Constitution of Ukraine, the court shall not apply such law or other legal act, but shall apply the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine as norms of direct effect." The norms of the Constitution are the basis for the emergence of new sources of administrative law.

Administrative and legal regulation is a targeted influence of the state on social relations through administrative and legal means in order to ensure law and order and security. For the SBU, this aspect is key, since it functions as a subject of power.

Law enforcement is one of the important components for the functioning of state power, and the Security Service of Ukraine occupies a special place among the subjects entrusted with law enforcement functions. The activities of the Security Service of Ukraine are carried out on the basis of respect for human rights and freedoms. Bodies and employees of the Security Service of Ukraine must respect human dignity and show a humane attitude towards it, and prevent the disclosure of information about a person's private life. In exceptional cases, in order to stop and uncover state crimes, certain rights and freedoms of a person may be temporarily restricted in the manner and within the limits determined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine².

The sources of administrative law regulating the law enforcement activities of the SBU are characterized by the following specific features:

First, hierarchy. The Constitution of Ukraine has the highest legal force; lower acts should not contradict higher ones. This feature is fundamental for understanding the system of sources of law, as it determines the procedure for applying regulatory legal acts in the event of a conflict between them. The court applies the legal act that has the highest legal force, or the provisions of the relevant international treaty of Ukraine.

Secondly, complexity. The legal regulation of the activities of the SBU combines the norms of various branches of law, where administrative law determines the organizational and functional basis. This is due to the multifaceted functions of the SBU, which is simultaneously an executive body, a special service, and a subject of operational and investigative activities.

Thirdly, specialization. Numerous special regulatory acts regulate individual areas of activity (operational and investigative work, access to information). This

² Про боротьбу з тероризмом : Закон України від 20.03.2003 р. № 638-IV / Верховна Рада України. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/638-15#Text> (дата звернення: 10.06.2026).

feature reflects the subject-specific nature of the law enforcement activities of the SBU, which covers a wide range of legal relations – from ensuring state secrets to anti-terrorist activities.

Fourth, dynamism. Sources are constantly updated in accordance with security sector reforms and European integration requirements. Active reform of Ukrainian legislation, in particular in the security sector, requires constant updating of the legal framework of the SBU's activities.

2. Classification of sources of law enforcement activities of the SBU

Systematization of sources of law enforcement activities of the SBU in the administrative-legal aspect has important theoretical and practical significance. Scientific classification of sources allows to clarify their hierarchy, to identify gaps and conflicts in legal regulation, and also to determine priority areas of improvement of legislation in this area.

Law enforcement activities of the Security Service of Ukraine are carried out on the basis of a wide system of administrative-legal sources, which determine its legal status, organization, powers, accountability and procedure of interaction with other state bodies. Such sources are the Constitution of Ukraine, laws, by-laws, as well as internal regulatory documents that specify the norms of laws.

Depending on the legal force, the sources of law enforcement activities of the SBU can be divided into the following groups:

The first group is constitutional sources. The Constitution of Ukraine is an act of the highest legal force, the norms of which are norms of direct action. Constitutional provisions determine the principles of organization and functioning of state power, guarantees of rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the foundations of national security.

The second group is legislative sources. This group includes the laws of Ukraine adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine “On Law-Making Activity” stipulates that a law is a regulatory legal act adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and (or) at an All-Ukrainian referendum in the manner established by the Constitution of Ukraine and the law, which regulates the most important social relations. The legislative basis for the activities of the SBU is the Law of Ukraine “On the Security Service of Ukraine”, “On National Security of Ukraine”, “On Operational and Investigative Activities”, “On State Secrets”, “On Combating Terrorism” and others.

The third group is subordinate regulatory legal acts. These are acts of the President of Ukraine (decrees, orders), acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (resolutions, orders), acts of central executive bodies. According to Article 117 of the Constitution of Ukraine: “The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, within its competence, issues resolutions and orders that are mandatory for execution.”

The fourth group is departmental regulatory acts. These are orders, instructions, provisions, regulations and orders issued by the Head of the SBU or heads of structural units within their competence.

The fifth group is international legal acts. Current international treaties, the consent to be bound by which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, are part of the legislation of Ukraine. According to Article 9 of the Constitution of Ukraine: “current international treaties, the consent to be bound by which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, are part of the national legislation of Ukraine.” In the event of a conflict of legal norms, the provisions of the international treaty shall apply.

The following groups of sources should be distinguished by subject criterion: general sources of administrative law (which regulate the activities of all executive bodies) and special sources (which regulate exclusively the activities of the SBU as a special subject). This classification allows us to clearly distinguish between general and special norms when resolving issues of legal regulation of the service's activities.

Also important is the division by the degree of publicity: open (publicly available) and closed (with limited access) regulatory acts. A significant part of the SBU's departmental regulatory acts has limited access, which is due to the specifics of its activities in the field of intelligence, counterintelligence and protection of state secrets. At the same time, such closure may create risks for compliance with the principles of legal certainty and transparency of public administration.

3. The Constitution of Ukraine as a fundamental source of administrative and legal regulation of the SBU

The Constitution of Ukraine has the highest legal force and is the basic source that determines the principles of the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine. Constitutional norms determine the limits of the administrative discretion of the SBU and establish the obligation to act exclusively on the basis, within the powers and in the manner provided for by law.

According to Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, ensuring its economic and information security are the most important functions of the state, the business of the entire Ukrainian people. It is to fulfill this constitutional provision that the Security Service of Ukraine was created as a special state body. Article 92 of the Constitution determines that the organization and activities of executive bodies and the foundations of national security are established exclusively by the laws of Ukraine.

Section II of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes the limits of the exercise of state functions and guarantees human rights and freedoms. For the administrative aspect of the SBU, constitutional norms are the limit beyond which

the special service has no right to step when applying coercive measures. The basic constitutional principles of recognizing a person, his rights and freedoms as the highest value, their inalienability and belonging to everyone from birth, equality of all before the law and the court are the basis for administrative legislation and by-laws.

The Constitution of Ukraine serves as a fundamental source of administrative law in the field of SBU activities, as it enshrines the fundamental principles of the organization and functioning of state power, guarantees of human and citizen rights and freedoms, principles of national security and mechanisms of democratic civil control.

Constitutional principles are specified in the principles of modern administrative and administrative procedural law in the form of inter-sectoral and sectoral provisions that determine general approaches to the implementation of legal regulation in the field of public administration. In particular, the principle of legality requires that all actions of SBU officials be carried out exclusively on the basis of the law; the principle of proportionality – that the restriction of rights and freedoms does not exceed the necessary minimum; the principle of control – that the activities of the service are under effective parliamentary and judicial control.

An important role is also played by Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which provides for the activities of the High Council of Justice, in particular regarding the consideration of complaints against decisions on bringing to disciplinary responsibility. These constitutional mechanisms ensure the control not only of the judiciary, but also of the law enforcement system as a whole.

The principles of administrative law, which are enshrined in the Constitution, have an independent meaning as sources of positive law. In the theory of administrative law, legal principles are considered as the most general and abstract legal norms that formulate a holistic system, where one principle follows from the content of another. In foreign practice, close attention is also paid to administrative law principles as sources of positive law. In particular, modern Anglo-American administrative law is known for the principles of "judicial control", "legitimate expectation", "reasonableness", "good governance" and "rule of law".

It should be noted that in conditions of martial law, constitutional restrictions acquire special significance. Even when a state of emergency or martial law is imposed, the Constitution of Ukraine defines a list of inalienable rights that cannot be restricted under any circumstances (Article 64). This means that the activities of the SBU, even in conditions of armed conflict, must comply with constitutional standards for the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

4. Laws of Ukraine in the system of sources of law enforcement activities of the SBU

The key place in the system of sources of administrative law that regulate the law enforcement activities of the Security Service of Ukraine is occupied by the laws of Ukraine. They determine the legal framework of the SBU's activities, its administrative and legal status, the scope of powers, the procedure for their implementation and the limits of interference in the sphere of human rights and freedoms. The laws form the regulatory basis of the public and administrative activities of the SBU and ensure the legitimacy of the use of power.

The main regulatory legal act that regulates the activities of the SBU is the Law of Ukraine "On the Security Service of Ukraine" dated March 25, 1992 No. 2229-XII. This law defines the tasks of the SBU (protection of state sovereignty, constitutional order, territorial integrity, economic, scientific and technical and defense potential of Ukraine), the principles of activity (legality, respect for human rights and freedoms, a combination of publicity and secrecy, centralized leadership), the system and structure of the SBU, as well as the procedure for interaction with other state authorities.

Special attention should be paid to Article 25 of the aforementioned Law. From an administrative point of view, this is a list of discretionary powers: the right to demand the cessation of offenses, check documents, enter the territory of enterprises (under certain conditions), use citizens' vehicles in urgent cases. Each of these actions is an administrative act that entails legal consequences for a specific person.

One of the central legislative acts is the Law of Ukraine "On Operational and Investigative Activities", which regulates the organizational and legal principles of carrying out operational and investigative measures. Within the framework of administrative and legal regulation, this law determines the procedure for initiating, authorizing and conducting operational and investigative actions, establishes the competence of the SBU as a subject of the ORD, and also establishes administrative procedures for internal control and accountability. It is important that the provisions of this law are aimed at ensuring a balance between the effectiveness of law enforcement activities and compliance with the constitutional rights of the individual.

The Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" of June 21, 2018, which establishes the foundations of state policy in the field of national security and defense, is of system-forming importance. From an administrative and legal point of view, this law determines the place of the SBU in the system of the security and defense sector, establishes the principles of its activities, in particular the rule of law, legality, accountability and civilian democratic control. It also regulates administrative mechanisms for coordinating the activities of the SBU with other law enforcement and special state authorities.

The Law of Ukraine "On State Secrets" is an important source of administrative law in the field of law enforcement activities of the SBU, as it establishes the legal regime for the protection of classified information. Within the framework of this law, the SBU is granted administrative and legal powers to organize regime-secret activities, monitor compliance with the legislation on state secrets, apply administrative measures of influence and bring guilty persons to legal responsibility.

A special role in the system of sources of administrative legislation is played by the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism", which defines the Security Service of Ukraine as the main entity in the field of countering terrorist threats. This law regulates the administrative and legal mechanisms for managing anti-terrorist activities, the procedure for making administrative decisions during anti-terrorist operations, coordinating the actions of other entities fighting terrorism, and providing the SBU with special administrative powers in emergency conditions. In conditions of armed aggression and hybrid war, its importance has increased significantly.

The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses supplements the system of legislative sources, defining the procedural principles of the SBU's participation in administrative-delict legal relations. In cases provided for by law, SBU officials have the authority to draw up protocols on administrative offenses, apply measures of administrative influence and participate in proceedings in cases of administrative offenses.

An important legislative act is also the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine of April 13, 2012, which determines the procedural status of the SBU as a pre-trial investigation body. The CPC regulates the procedure for conducting investigative (search) actions, covert investigative (search) actions, the application of preventive measures and other procedural instruments that constitute an important part of the service's law enforcement activities.

The Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of National Resistance" of July 16, 2021 is also an important legislative source that expands the legal principles of the SBU's participation in the system of state defense against external threats, provides for new forms of interaction with the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the security sector.

Thus, the laws of Ukraine form the normative foundation of the administrative and legal regulation of the law enforcement activities of the Security Service of Ukraine. They ensure the systematicity, legal certainty and coherence of the SBU's activities, determine the boundaries of administrative discretion and create legal guarantees of legality, accountability and respect for human rights.

5. Subordinate legal acts as sources of regulation of the SBU's activities

Subordinate legal acts occupy an important place in the system of sources of administrative law that regulate the law enforcement activities of the Security

Service of Ukraine, since it is they who ensure the direct implementation of legislative provisions in practical management activities. Their feature is the detailing of legal norms, the definition of specific administrative procedures, management mechanisms and internal organization of the SBU³.

The leading role among the subordinate legal acts is played by the decrees of the President of Ukraine, which is due to his constitutional status as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Chairman of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. The decrees of the President of Ukraine have a decisive influence on the formation of the administrative and legal status of the SBU, since they approve the Regulations on the Security Service of Ukraine, its organizational structure, number, procedure for appointment and dismissal of management, as well as the basic principles of service and disciplinary liability.

Of particular administrative and legal importance are the decrees of the President of Ukraine, which put into effect the decisions of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. Such acts establish mandatory management decisions of a strategic nature that directly affect the activities of the SBU in the field of ensuring national security, counterintelligence and anti-terrorist activities.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, exercising its executive and administrative powers, adopts resolutions and orders aimed at the organizational, financial and material and technical support of the activities of the SBU. Within the framework of administrative and legal regulation, the acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine determine the procedure for financing, monetary maintenance and social protection of military personnel and employees of the SBU, as well as mechanisms for interagency cooperation with other executive bodies.

A significant feature of by-laws in the field of regulating the activities of the SBU is their operational nature: they can be adopted much faster than laws, which allows for a timely response to changes in the security environment. In conditions of martial law, this aspect becomes especially important, since the needs of defense and security require immediate regulatory response without lengthy legislative procedures.

At the same time, by-laws cannot contradict the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. In the event of inconsistency of a legal act with the Constitution of Ukraine, a law of Ukraine or an international treaty, the court applies a legal act that has higher legal force. This constitutional rule ensures the subordination of by-laws to laws and the Constitution.

³ Про науково-технічну інформацію: Закон України від 25.06. 1993 р. № 3322-XII / Верховна Рада України. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3322-12#Text> (дата звернення: 10.06.2026).

Thus, subordinate normative legal acts ensure flexibility and efficiency of administrative and legal regulation of the SBU activities, allowing its functioning to be adapted to changes in the security environment and modern challenges.

6. Departmental normative acts in the system of law enforcement activities of the SBU

Departmental normative acts are a specific group of sources of administrative law that regulate intra-organizational relations in the system of the Security Service of Ukraine. They include orders, instructions, regulations, regulations and orders issued by the Head of the SBU or heads of structural units within their competence.

These regulatory documents specify the provisions of laws and subordinate legislative acts, determine the procedure for performing official duties, the organization of operational and service activities, requirements for discipline, rules for access to information, protection of state and official secrets, as well as the application of administrative procedures and measures of disciplinary influence.

Despite the fact that a significant part of departmental regulatory acts has limited access, they play a key role in ensuring the legality, manageability and unity of administrative practice in the SBU system. It is through departmental acts that continuity of management, internal control and implementation of the principles of administrative law in the daily activities of the service are ensured⁴.

Departmental acts of the SBU are important from the point of view of implementing the principle of legality: they must comply with current legislation and not go beyond the powers of the SBU. Legal supervision of departmental rulemaking is carried out through the mechanisms of registration of regulatory acts in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (regarding acts affecting the rights and freedoms of citizens), as well as through parliamentary and judicial control.

Thus, departmental regulatory acts are a necessary element of the administrative and legal mechanism of law enforcement activities of the Security Service of Ukraine, ensuring the practical implementation of the norms of legislation and the effective functioning of the special purpose body.

7. International legal acts as a component of the administrative and legal regulation of the Security Service of Ukraine

International legal acts constitute a separate and extremely important group of sources of administrative and legal regulation of the law enforcement activities of the Security Service of Ukraine. They form generally binding standards for the

⁴ Про Національну систему конфіденційного зв'язку : Закон України від 10.01.2002 р. № 2919-III /Верховна Рада України. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2919-14#Text> (дата звернення: 10.06.2026).

activities of state bodies in the field of security, determine permissible limits of interference with human rights and freedoms and establish the principles of international cooperation.

According to Article 9 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the current international treaties of Ukraine are part of the national legislation, which gives them direct legal force in the administrative and legal regulation of the activities of the SBU. The Law of Ukraine "On International Treaties of Ukraine" determines the procedure for concluding, ratifying, implementing and denouncing international treaties of Ukraine in order to ensure its national interests. An international treaty is applied in Ukraine as a source of law if the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has officially consented to its binding nature.

A special place among international legal sources is occupied by treaties and standards in the field of human rights protection. The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950 (ratified by the Law of Ukraine of July 17, 1997) and the practice of the European Court of Human Rights play the role of legal guidelines for determining the limits of the administrative discretion of the SBU, the procedure for applying coercive measures and ensuring effective mechanisms for controlling the activities of the service.

At the same time, the works directly devoted to this issue postulate positions and provide relevant arguments regarding the unconditional influence of judicial practice (judicial decisions) on the legislative and executive branches, as well as the unconditional recognition of judicial decisions of international courts (the European Court of Human Rights) as a source of law.

Conventions on combating terrorism also play an important role. The Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of May 16, 2005 (ratified by the Law of Ukraine of December 20, 2006) establishes international standards for combating terrorism, which the SBU is obliged to adhere to when carrying out anti-terrorist activities. The United Nations Convention against Corruption of October 31, 2003 (ratified by the Law of Ukraine of October 18, 2006) establishes obligations to combat corruption, which also applies to the activities of security agencies.

The sources of the *acquis communautaire* and European integration legislation are becoming increasingly important for the administrative and legal regulation of the SBU's activities. The approximation of Ukrainian legislation to EU standards involves bringing the legal norms regulating the activities of security agencies into line with the best practices of EU Member States in the field of the rule of law, protection of human rights and democratic control over special services.

Article 7 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine specifically emphasizes that the court applies international treaties, the consent to be bound by which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, along with the

Constitution and laws. If an international treaty, the consent to be bound by which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, establishes rules other than those established by law, then the rules of the international treaty apply.

Thus, international legal acts contribute to the harmonization of national administrative legislation in the field of security with European and international standards, which is an important element of the reform of the law enforcement system of Ukraine and its integration into the Euro-Atlantic security space.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study of the sources of law enforcement activities of the SBU in the administrative and legal aspect, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The sources of administrative law that regulate the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine form a complex, multi-level and interconnected system of regulatory legal acts of various legal force. It includes the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine, laws, by-laws, departmental regulatory documents, as well as international legal sources that ensure the integrity of the administrative and legal regulation of the activities of the SBU as a special body in the field of ensuring state security.

2. The Constitution of Ukraine is a fundamental source of administrative law in the field of the SBU's activities, as it enshrines the fundamental principles of the organization and functioning of state power, guarantees of human and citizen rights and freedoms, principles of national security and mechanisms of democratic civil control. It is the constitutional norms that determine the limits of the SBU's administrative discretion and establish the obligation to act exclusively on the basis, within the limits of the powers and in the manner provided for by law.

3. The laws of Ukraine, in particular the profile normative legal acts in the field of national security and administrative law, play a key role in detailing the constitutional provisions, determining the legal status of the SBU, its tasks, functions, competence, system of bodies, administrative and legal forms and methods of activity, as well as the procedure for interaction with other state authorities.

4. Subordinate normative legal acts, including decrees of the President of Ukraine, resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ensure the operational and flexible regulation of administrative relations in the field of activity of the SBU. They are aimed at the implementation of laws and determine specific administrative procedures, management mechanisms, staffing, organization of official activities and the procedure for applying administrative measures.

5. Internal regulations of the Security Service of Ukraine (orders, instructions, regulations, regulations) are of important practical importance, as they directly

regulate intra-organizational administrative relations, the procedure for making managerial decisions, disciplinary liability, the official activities of employees and ensure the unity of law enforcement practice within the SBU.

6. International treaties of Ukraine, norms of international law and the practice of the European Court of Human Rights have a significant impact on the administrative and legal regulation of the activities of the SBU. They form modern standards of legal regulation in the field of security, in particular regarding the restriction of human rights and freedoms, the application of special administrative measures, guarantees of effective judicial and extrajudicial control over the activities of state authorities.

7. Compliance with international and national standards of administrative law becomes particularly relevant in conditions of martial law, when the activities of the SBU are significantly intensified, and the limits of interference with human rights and freedoms are expanded. Under such conditions, the key task of administrative and legal regulation is to ensure a balance between national security interests and the need to protect human rights, which is consistent with the principle of the rule

SUMMARY

Analysis of the system of sources of administrative law indicates the need for further improvement of legislation, in particular by eliminating gaps and conflicts between regulatory legal acts of different legal force, increasing the level of consistency and coherence of administrative and legal regulation of the activities of the SBU.

A promising direction for the development of administrative and legal regulation of the activities of the SBU is to strengthen the mechanisms of democratic civil control, increase the transparency of administrative procedures, improve the system of internal and external control, as well as expand procedural guarantees for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities.

Thus, an effective and balanced system of sources of administrative law is a necessary condition for the legal, effective and socially legitimate activities of the Security Service of Ukraine, which contributes to strengthening the national security of the state, establishing the principles of the rule of law and compliance of the SBU activities with European legal standards.

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