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THE REGULATION OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Torture and other types of cruel treatment have always been the main pain in the hearts of people and countries in which it occurred. It began to take root in ancient times, and depended on the events that occurred there, thereby putting psychological pressure on people.

Therefore, over time, the heads of states began to introduce funds, public services, as well as laws to reduce and stop this evil. The protection of a person from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading types of treatment or punishment is one of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

Currently, the topic of bullying our military by racists, who repeatedly bully and fulfill all their bad desires in relation to our people, is very relevant. In my opinion, such people should be isolated from society for their cruelty and inhuman treatment.

The prohibition of torture is absolute and cannot be limited even in times of war, public emergency or threat to national security. This principle is enshrined in key international instruments such as the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols, as well as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984). These instruments impose clear obligations on states to prevent, investigate and punish acts of torture. [2; 6].

The International Committee of the Red Cross has consistently stressed that humane treatment of all persons deprived of their liberty is an integral part of international humanitarian law. This applies to both combatants and civilians.

That is, every person must adhere to international treaties on this topic, human norms, as well as the commandments of God in which they believe. The obligation to prevent torture goes beyond just a legal prohibition – it requires effective implementation through national legislation, training of military and law enforcement officials, as well as the creation of independent monitoring mechanisms. Therefore, state authorities should work on this in all areas of people's lives, education, work, as well as everyday life. In this context, the national preventive mechanisms provided for by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture play a key role. [1;6;5].

Despite the existence of a strong legal framework, the problem of torture and ill-treatment remains relevant in many states. This can be attributed to many countries where, although this problem is not covered, it does not mean that it does not exist. According to recent reports by the UN and international human rights organizations, violations most often occur in places of deprivation of liberty, during armed conflicts or as part of anti-terrorist operations. The principle of inevitability of responsibility is a key element in ensuring compliance with international norms: those guilty of torture must be held accountable regardless of their position or rank. In African countries, this phenomenon can be observed most often, because there, law enforcement officers do not pay attention to it, because it is the norm for them, and for other representatives who are there, to see it is just a joke. The International Criminal Court recognizes torture as a war crime and a crime against humanity in accordance with the Rome Statute.[3; 2].

Ukraine, as a party to major international treaties in the field of human rights and humanitarian law, has undertaken obligations to prohibit and prevent torture. Although in my opinion it does not completely help from hidden violence and torture by sick people who are not aware of their actions. National legislation reflects these obligations through the Constitution of Ukraine, the Criminal Code and the Law "On the National Preventive Mechanism".

In recent years, Ukraine has strengthened institutional mechanisms to ensure independent monitoring of places of detention and improve conditions of detention in accordance with international standards. In the news, we can see the results of the work of law enforcement officers who investigate such cases, and in most cases work on them preventively. Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture was an important step towards bringing Ukrainian legislation into line with international human rights standards.[5; 6; 4].

The effectiveness of measures to prevent torture depends not only on legislative norms, but also on the formation of a culture of respect for human dignity, as well as on the people themselves living in a particular country.

Education, openness and public control are important components of building a system in which the possibility of ill-treatment is excluded. Preventing torture is not only a legal obligation, but also a moral and humanitarian mission that reflects the essence of modern international law, the essence of people, as well as human dignity.

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ENTOMOLOGICAL RESEARCH AS A FORENSIC TOOL IN INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE

Alongside traditional methods of forensic investigation, modern practice increasingly relies on additional specialized techniques to obtain more accurate and detailed information about the circumstances of death. One such supplementary discipline is forensic entomology, which studies insects and their developmental patterns on human remains. By examining species composition, growth stages, and environmental conditions, this field provides investigators with valuable biological data that can assist in clarifying timelines and supporting the overall reconstruction of events.

The term “forensic entomology” is derived from the Latin term forensic, meaning “of or before the forum,” and the Greek words *entoma* - insect and *logos* - science. Historically, in Ancient Rome, when the cause of death was unknown, the body was displayed in the forum for a “forensic examination” [1], where early observations of insects played a role in judging the time and conditions of death.