

Яцун В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Зубенко В.**

PUBLIC SAFETY IN UKRAINE

Currently, security issues, important for the life of human and civil interests, society and the state, which ensure sustainable development of society, early detection, prevention and neutralization of real and potential threats to national interests in various areas, are one of the priorities of the Ukrainian state, society and citizens. Of course, taking into account events that take place in our country, constitutional rights and the freedoms of man and citizen, religious, moral, ethical, cultural, historical, intellectual and material values, information and the natural environment and natural wealth of Ukrainian society, and also the constitutional regime, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine are endangered [1].

In the news there is more and more information about the explosion of grenades in residential houses, restaurants, cafes, or shooting on the streets. Because of these events, people are now afraid to leave their homes because many have illegally obtained weapons. All this is a consequence of the war and, as a result, the spread of weapons beyond the reach of the front-line zone.

In today's globalized society, the issue of public security, which is provided by relevant public authorities, mainly executive bodies, with special powers, is particularly acute. In particular, in Ukraine, such a body is the National Police of Ukraine, whose main tasks include ensuring public security and order. To accomplish this task, innovative tools and techniques are created to counteract the violation of the procedure established by law. That is why law enforcement officers, according to the requirements of the time, develop a method of counteracting the attempts of public disorder [2].

The Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" are aimed at protecting: people and citizens - their lives and dignity, constitutional rights and freedoms, safe living conditions; society - its democratic values, well-being and conditions for sustainable development; of the state - its constitutional system, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability; territory, natural environment - from emergency situations. According to these legal acts, our executive power provides public protection of citizens.

The opinion of O. M. Bandurka, who claims that "public safety depends on the implementation of special organizational rules established by the state in order to prevent serious consequences that may occur as a result of the actions of natural forces or the activities of individuals and legal entities related to with increased danger to life and health of people". It is appropriate to define public safety as a set of social relations related to the

prevention or elimination of threats to the life and health of persons and their property, which may arise as a result of human actions or the manifestation of negative properties of sources of increased danger. Also, researchers interpret public safety as a system of connections and relations established in accordance with technical and legal norms, during the use of objects that pose an increased danger to the life and health of people, the property of state and public organizations, citizens, provided occurrence of special conditions in connection with a natural disaster or other extraordinary circumstances. Public safety is also called a regulated system of social relations aimed at preventing negative manifestations of natural forces (floods, earthquakes, epidemics, fires, etc.), as well as sources of increased danger [4].

The most established point of view is the definition of public order as a state of orderliness of social relations, which are in the sphere of ensuring the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, during which state authorities, local self-government bodies and each separately defined person must comply with generally accepted norms of normal coexistence. The concept of "public safety" is broader in meaning than "public order". Some scholars use the term "public security" in relation to the definition of "state security" [5, cr. 28].

Enshrining in the legislation the concept of "public safety and order" creates significant problems, both for the further formation of a qualitative regulatory and legal framework, and for the practical work of subjects of law enforcement activities, that is, police officers. It should also be noted that any changes in legislation, especially regarding such global changes as reforming the law enforcement system, require significant financial costs. Therefore, the adoption and implementation of normative legal acts should be preceded by their scientific research with the involvement of practical workers. The replacement of the conceptual apparatus in the legislation is a complex and time-consuming process, which must be carried out carefully, based on specific grounds for making a decision on such a replacement. But such a change will provide more reliable security support from law enforcement agencies in the future.

In foreign countries, profiling technology is widespread, which is used during the search and detention of criminals who commit any crimes of a violent nature, as well as to prevent the commission of crimes. In the context of preventing illegal actions, profiling is used to guarantee safety during air travel (customs control, document verification, etc.). It is also used to prevent illegal actions due to non-verbal manifestations of the criminal's behavior.

If Ukraine uses profiling technology, as in foreign countries, then our country can reach a new level of security for citizens and increase the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies.

Therefore, the issue of the safety of Ukrainian citizens is currently one of the priorities, because during the war, the illegal actions of individuals increased and people are afraid to leave their homes once again, because many illegal weapons fall into the hands of ordinary citizens, and many people have a disturbed psyche, and law enforcement officers in most cases are unable to take measures. For Ukraine, the best solution for strengthening public security will be the reformation of law enforcement agencies. One of the ways is the introduction of profiling technology, which shows a positive result in foreign countries.

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Консультант з мови: **Романов І.**

**THE ROLE OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATION UNITS
IN WAR CONDITIONS: INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS
AND UKRAINIAN IMPLEMENTATION**

The role of forensic investigation units in war conditions is critical for ensuring accountability, documenting violations, and providing legal and evidentiary support for potential war crime prosecutions. Forensic teams, including experts in crime scene analysis, pathology, ballistics, and digital forensics, operate under significant challenges in war zones. However, adherence to international standards ensures that investigations are conducted thoroughly, ethically, and impartially. Ukraine's implementation of forensic practices amid the current war highlights both the benefits and challenges of applying these standards under extreme conditions.

International standards for forensic investigations in conflict zones are largely derived from protocols developed by international bodies like the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (ICC). These