

It is worth hoping that the current state authorities will not stop there, will borrow the experience of other European countries and the USA and participate in international cooperation on cyber security issues.

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## **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC SAFETY MEASURES IN WARTIME: UKRAINE AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

The comparative analysis of public safety measures during wartime reveals diverse approaches that different nations take to maintain order, protect civilians, and support national security. In Ukraine, the Russian invasion has prompted a rapid escalation of public safety initiatives designed to respond to both traditional military threats and modern hybrid warfare tactics, which include cyberattacks, disinformation, and targeted disruptions of civilian infrastructure. Ukraine's response combines traditional defense with innovative strategies, drawing lessons from international practices and developing new frameworks suited to its unique situation.

Ukraine's public safety measures have intensified through coordinated efforts between military, police, and local defense forces. One of the primary initiatives includes territorial defense units that consist of civilian volunteers and reservists, enabling rapid responses to emergencies and bolstering the national army's capacity to counter aggression. These units operate alongside regular military forces, providing local intelligence and assisting in securing infrastructure. In comparison, countries like Israel have longstanding frameworks for citizen involvement in public safety, where civilian preparedness and rapid mobilization are institutionalized through organized defense networks. Israel's system includes community-

based emergency drills and advanced warning mechanisms, which Ukraine has begun to emulate in its own context to safeguard urban centers and critical infrastructure.

A vital component of public safety in wartime is maintaining functional infrastructure and ensuring civilian access to essential services. In Ukraine, attacks on power grids, water systems, and communication networks have necessitated the implementation of emergency protocols, including the deployment of mobile generators, temporary water supplies, and alternative communication channels [1, p. 660–665]. Countries with extensive experience in conflict zones, such as South Korea, have well-established contingency plans for infrastructure protection and emergency service continuity, particularly in areas prone to potential attacks from neighboring adversaries. Ukraine has adapted similar strategies by establishing redundancy systems for electricity and emergency shelters, which not only enhance resilience but also underscore the importance of preparedness in maintaining public morale during sustained attacks.

Another core aspect of Ukraine's public safety efforts involves counteracting disinformation and cyber threats. The information warfare that accompanies physical aggression can exacerbate public fear and disorganization. Ukrainian authorities have prioritized cybersecurity and information security by implementing strict regulations on digital communications, cooperating with private tech companies, and educating the public on identifying disinformation. By contrast, NATO member states have developed collective defense protocols that prioritize cybersecurity and intelligence sharing to mitigate similar threats. For example, Estonia's experience in resisting Russian cyber aggression in 2007 has informed NATO's strategies, which emphasize both preventive and responsive measures to cyberattacks. Inspired by these models, Ukraine has created information-sharing networks and rapid response teams that work with international partners to counteract misinformation and protect critical digital infrastructure [2, p. 14–18].

International experience has also demonstrated the value of a coordinated response between government entities and civil society in managing public safety during wartime. In Ukraine, civil society organizations have mobilized to assist with evacuations, provide medical supplies, and support internally displaced persons. This aligns with the example set by the United Kingdom during WWII, where extensive volunteer networks were established to support public safety and coordinate with the government on initiatives such as shelter provision and resource distribution. Similarly, Ukraine's coordination with non-governmental organizations and international humanitarian groups has allowed it to address shortages in public safety resources and efficiently distribute aid to vulnerable populations. This collaboration not only strengthens public

resilience but also underscores the critical role of civilian efforts in enhancing national safety during times of crisis.

Legislative adaptations have been another essential factor in reinforcing Ukraine's public safety measures. In response to the invasion, Ukraine has enacted temporary laws to streamline public safety procedures and grant emergency powers to authorities, allowing for rapid decision-making in security and public welfare. Many countries facing prolonged conflict have also expanded governmental powers for safety purposes, although these expansions often include strict oversight mechanisms to protect democratic values. For instance, the United States' approach to national security during wartime has evolved to balance public safety and individual freedoms, as seen in the implementation of measures like the Patriot Act. Ukraine's legal adjustments, such as restrictions on curfews and limits on information sharing, are similar in scope but tailored to the current context, ensuring that safety measures do not overly compromise civil liberties [1, p. 664–667].

Finally, the psychological aspects of public safety measures during wartime play a crucial role in maintaining public morale and social cohesion. Ukraine has invested in mental health resources for civilians and soldiers alike, acknowledging that the strain of war impacts not only physical safety but also mental well-being. Comparative studies with conflict-experienced nations like South Sudan highlight the importance of providing psychological support to counter trauma and bolster resilience within affected populations. Ukraine has incorporated such insights by establishing hotlines, mobile psychological support units, and community-based mental health initiatives that address both individual and collective trauma.

In conclusion, Ukraine's public safety measures reflect an integrated approach to wartime challenges, combining national defense with a multi-layered strategy that includes citizen engagement, infrastructure protection, cyber resilience, civil society coordination, legislative flexibility, and mental health support. By drawing on international examples, Ukraine has tailored global public safety practices to its unique circumstances, creating a robust framework that not only strengthens national defense but also preserves the stability and well-being of its citizens amid ongoing conflict.

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