

Корольок Т.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Донецького державного

університету внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Черньонков Я.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC UNITS OF THE UKRAINIAN POLICE IN DOCUMENTING AND INVESTIGATING WAR CRIMES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Since February 24, 2022, Russia has been conducting a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine. Essential conditions for preserving the sovereignty of the state and restoring its territorial integrity are an adequate armed response to the occupier's encroachments and ensuring the socio-economic foundations and political stability of the country [1]. As a structural unit of the National Police of Ukraine, employees of criminal investigation units, since the start of the full-scale invasion, have been conducting inspections of crime scenes related to war crimes in de-occupied and frontline territories; identifying, recording, and collecting evidence; conducting relevant investigations so that their results can serve as evidence in International courts.

Criminal Court to bring to justice those guilty of war crimes – servicemen of the Russian army, Russian military and political leadership, and the aggressor state as a whole [2].

Investigating war crimes involves a number of challenges: security (de-occupied territory remains dangerous, investigative teams have to operate in conditions of increased risk of rapid changes in the situation, the presence of explosive objects, threats of shelling, collapses, destruction of buildings and structures, damage to networks, etc.); logistical (the need to ensure the supply and distribution of significant and diverse resources, planning and organization of work, including the involvement of foreign experts, the creation of international specialized teams of experts, etc.); tactical (a significant number of episodes; a substantial number of witnesses, victims, traces at the scene of the incident, material evidence; a substantial number of witnesses and victims evacuated, abducted, etc.; threat of re-traumatization of interviewees); communication (in conditions of

significant public resonance and attention of the international community to violations of international humanitarian law, it is essential to establish both internal departmental and external communication); geopolitical (the aggressor state refuses to comply with international law, opposes the investigation by destroying evidence and documents, spreading false information, etc [3].

Promising areas for the use of electronic information systems in the investigation of war crimes include remote communication between pre-trial investigation bodies, international institutions, and courts; the creation of a common platform for the exchange of information, experience, and knowledge; the use of electronic information systems for indexing evidence; the use of technologies for cloud storage of data on criminal proceedings; recognition of individuals by various physiological characteristics using special applications; compilation of a description of each piece of evidence for quick searching; use of digital tools to collect information from open sources and conduct analysis for evidential value.

Thus, the use of electronic information systems by a joint investigation team will facilitate the performance of criminal proceedings during the investigation of criminal offences, in particular war crimes [4].

We would also like to emphasize the importance of creating the Eurojust database – the Core International Crimes Evidence Database (CICED), which was developed to store and analyze evidence of international crimes. This database is designed to support national and international investigations of criminal offences. It facilitates the provision of tactical and strategic recommendations on 133 criminal prosecutions, as well as the exchange of information and evidence regarding international crimes [5].

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Коршак Л.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.**

PECULIARITIES OF PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT IN UKRAINE AND COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Establishing paternity constitutes a fundamental legal procedure that defines the formal relationship between a father and his child. This relationship carries significant legal and social consequences,