

security of the state. The SBU was created in 1991 after the declaration of independence of Ukraine and is the legal successor of the State Security Committee (KGB) of the Ukrainian SSR. The service reports directly to the President of Ukraine and is coordinated with other law enforcement and military structures. The SBU performs a wide range of functions, in particular Counterintelligence, Fight against terrorism, Cyber security, Fight against organized crime and corruption, Protection of state security [4]. Having considered the main tasks, we can say that this body is on a par with Western structures, but the difference is with the beginning of the war, when the SBU will carry out both in the middle and directly at the front

In the modern world, the law enforcement system of Western countries demonstrates a complex and structured approach to countering crime. The basis of the fight against crime in these states are specialized intelligence services and special agencies. They ensure effective coordination and efficiency in detection, investigation and prevention of offenses. The experience of Western countries can serve as an example for developing countries in the context of improving the legal system and implementing innovative approaches to ensuring law and order. Effective governance, accountability and respect for human rights remain priorities for Western law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime.

#### ***Список використаних джерел***

1. We protect the American people and uphold the US Constitution. *Official website of Federal Bureau of Investigation.* URL: <https://www.fbi.gov/>
2. We fight with drug and suppress it in society. *Official website of Drug Enforcement Administration.* URL : <https://www.dea.gov/>
3. We serve the Crown and the British people. *Official website of MI5.* URL : <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/>
4. We guarantee the security of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. *Official website of Security Service of Ukraine.* URL : <https://ssu.gov.ua/>

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## **CHALLENGES IN MODERN POLICING: ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY WHILE UPHOLDING CIVIL LIBERTIES**

Modern law enforcement faces significant challenges as it attempts to strike a delicate balance between maintaining public safety and respecting civil liberties. This balance is critical in a democratic society, where the protection of individual rights is paramount. However, evolving societal expectations, technological advancements, and increasing demands for transparency have complicated this task. This paper explores the key

issues faced by contemporary policing, highlighting the ethical, legal, and operational challenges in ensuring both security and the protection of human rights [1].

Law enforcement agencies are tasked with maintaining public order, preventing crime, and responding to threats. However, the means by which they achieve these objectives can sometimes infringe upon civil liberties. For instance, the use of stop-and-search practices, mass surveillance, and crowd control tactics can lead to violations of privacy rights, racial profiling, and excessive force. A key challenge lies in developing policies that enable effective policing while protecting citizens' freedoms, as enshrined in the constitution and international human rights law [2].

1. The use of aggressive policing tactics during protests can escalate tensions and result in civil rights violations.

2. Controversial surveillance programs, such as those using facial recognition, have sparked debates about privacy infringement and discrimination against minorities.

The adoption of new technologies by law enforcement agencies, such as predictive policing, drones, and body-worn cameras, has revolutionized the field. While these tools can enhance crime prevention and accountability, they also raise significant privacy concerns. For example, predictive policing relies on algorithms that may reflect existing biases, potentially leading to discriminatory practices. Additionally, the widespread use of surveillance technologies can erode public trust if implemented without adequate oversight and transparency.

1. Balancing the use of surveillance technology with the right to privacy as protected by the Fourth Amendment.

2. Ensuring the fairness and accuracy of data-driven tools, avoiding biases that can lead to racial profiling.

One of the most persistent issues in modern policing is the strained relationship between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, particularly marginalized groups. Incidents of police brutality, excessive use of force, and racial bias have damaged public trust. Rebuilding this trust is essential for effective policing, as community cooperation is critical for crime prevention and investigation.

Proposed Solutions:

1. Community policing initiatives that involve collaboration between officers and local residents can help improve relations.

2. Enhanced training in cultural competency and de-escalation techniques can reduce incidents of excessive force and racial bias.

Accountability is a fundamental aspect of policing in a democratic society. Mechanisms such as independent oversight bodies, internal affairs divisions, and the use of body cameras are intended to enhance transparency and reduce incidents of police misconduct. However, the effectiveness of

these measures depends on the willingness of police departments to implement reforms and the clarity of policies governing their use.

Implementing clear guidelines for body camera usage and access to footage for both legal proceedings and public scrutiny.

Establishing independent review boards with the authority to investigate cases of alleged police misconduct [3].

The challenges facing modern policing are complex and multifaceted. As society evolves, law enforcement must adapt by embracing new technologies, fostering community trust, and implementing transparent policies.

Balancing public safety and civil liberties is not an easy task, but it is a necessary one if we are to uphold the values of justice, fairness, and equality. By addressing these challenges through comprehensive reforms and a commitment to human rights, law enforcement agencies can better serve and protect all members of the community [4].

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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2. White, M. D., & Malm, A. (2020). *Cops, Cameras, and Crisis: The Potential and the Perils of Police Body-Worn Cameras*. NYU Press.

3. Lum, C., & Koper, C. S. (2017). *Evidence-Based Policing: Translating Research into Practice*. Oxford University Press.

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## **PERSPECTIVES ON DEVELOPMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE IN UKRAINE CONSIDERING INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Forensic science is an essential component in ensuring law and order and combating crime. In the context of globalization and rapid technological development, national crime investigation systems must adapt to new conditions and challenges. Ukraine, as a state striving to integrate into the international community, needs to consider the best practices of other countries to enhance the effectiveness of its forensic system. Given the current situation in Ukraine, there are issues that require attention and improvement in the field of forensic science.

An analysis of international experience shows that the most effective forensic systems are those that employ innovative approaches and technologies. Countries with high levels of law and order, such as the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Japan, are actively