

rhetoric regarding crime levels remains inconsistent, oscillating between denial, partial acknowledgment, and attempts to downplay the severity of the problem, reflecting both socio-economic tensions and the state's desire to control public perception of safety. For tourists and residents alike, caution, vigilance, and adaptation to the changing criminogenic environment are essential. Cuba thus represents a unique case where a formally safe environment coexists with intensive social forms of economic and psychological pressure, shaped by historical, political, and economic factors.

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ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND HUMAN RIGHTS BY THE POLICE IN CONDITIONS OF ARMED AGGRESSION

With the beginning of the large-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the activities of the National Police have undergone significant transformations. During this period, the police have become one of the key subjects of the national security system, ensuring stability in the rear, maintaining law and order, protecting the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, and maintaining public trust in state institutions. The legal basis for police activities in martial law is the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of

Ukraine “On the National Police” and the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law”. According to these acts, the police perform tasks related to ensuring public security and order, protecting human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state, combating crime, and providing, within the limits established by law, assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergency situations, require such assistance [1].

Along with the expansion of powers, the level of responsibility of police officers for respecting human rights is also increasing. The key principle is the proportionality of using measures of influence. A police officer must act exclusively within the law, even in crisis situations when there is a need to quickly respond to security challenges. The linguistic aspect of police activities acquires particular importance in wartime. The correct use of legal terms, a clear explanation of decisions and actions, ethical communication with citizens - all these are manifestations of respect for a person and factors in the formation of trust. In situations of mass evacuations, shelling, checkpoints, movement restrictions, or detentions, it is extremely important that the police officer's speech must be clear, calm, and free of aggression and ambiguity. This has a direct impact on the perception of the police as a humane institution of state power. The issue of psychological readiness of police officers to work in conditions of armed conflict is also important. Continuous stay in a zone of increased danger, working with injured citizens, recording war crimes, finding the bodies of the dead - all this requires high moral stability, professionalism and support from the leadership. Therefore, it is advisable to create a system of psychological support for police officers, similar to the models operating in NATO countries (in particular, in Poland and Lithuania). During martial law, the National Police actively interact with military administrations, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the State Border Service, the Security Service of Ukraine and the State Emergency Service. Thus, in the conditions of introducing martial law, police officers participate in ensuring public safety and order in special conditions of service - this is activity during curfew hours, when active combat operations are taking place (as part of the process of de-occupation of territories); searching for the already mentioned sabotage groups, etc. And all this takes place in cooperation with units, for

example, the National Guard of Ukraine, volunteer formations of territorial communities, etc. [2, c.226].

The experience of the European Union states shows that even during war, ensuring human rights remains a basic criterion for the effectiveness of the law enforcement system. In most countries, the principle of “minimum restriction of rights with maximum security” is applied, which allows maintaining a balance between law and order and civil liberties. This approach is gradually being implemented in Ukrainian practice - through regulatory updates, the introduction of European standards of ethical police conduct, and the expansion of public reporting. The police currently also represent and fulfill Ukraine's obligations to Interpol and Europol and organize interaction with other law enforcement agencies and the aforementioned institutions. In addition, during martial law, the police collect biometric data of individuals, including fingerprinting, in cases provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [3].

Therefore, ensuring public security and human rights by the police in conditions of armed aggression is a complex and multidimensional process that combines legal, organizational, psychological and linguistic aspects of law enforcement activities. The success of these tasks depends on the ability of the police to respond promptly to security challenges, maintain professionalism, humanity and adherence to the rule of law even in extreme conditions.

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