

References:

1. Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention. URL: <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/zh/crime-prevention-criminal-justice.html>
2. Effective crime reduction strategies. URL: <https://books.google.com.ua/books?hl=effective+crime+reduction>
3. Prison rehabilitation countries. URL: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/prison-rehabilitation-nordic-countries>

Уложенко С.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Василенко О.

ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER AND THE SAFETY OF CITIZENS IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD

Public order and the safety of citizens are fundamental elements of any democratic and stable state. They ensure not only the protection of human rights and freedoms but also the proper functioning of society and the state. Maintaining public safety involves the activities of various institutions — the police, emergency services, the judiciary, and local authorities — which cooperate to prevent and respond to threats to life, health, and property. In recent decades, both Ukraine and many other countries have faced serious challenges in ensuring public security — including terrorism, organized crime, mass protests, natural disasters, and cyber threats. Therefore, studying and comparing Ukrainian and foreign approaches to maintaining public order is vital for improving the efficiency of national security systems and strengthening public trust in state institutions.

In Ukraine, the responsibility for maintaining public order and ensuring the safety of citizens lies primarily with the National Police of Ukraine, created in 2015 as part of a major law enforcement reforms. The reforms aimed to build a new model of policing based on transparency, trust, and respect for human rights. The National Police performs a wide range of tasks: preventing and stopping offenses, protecting citizens' rights and freedoms, maintaining public order, and providing assistance during emergencies. Special police units, such as

patrol police, special purpose units, and criminal police divisions, operate across the country. The patrol police, in particular, became a symbol of reform — focusing on communication with citizens, rapid response, and visible presence in communities. Public safety in Ukraine also involves cooperation with the National Guard, the State Emergency Service, and local self-government bodies. The National Guard assists the police in maintaining order during mass events, countering riots, and ensuring security in conflict-affected areas .Since 2014, Ukraine has faced unique challenges due to

Russia’s aggression and the war in the east have significantly influenced the approach to public order and safety. The state had to strengthen the system of territorial defense, introduce martial law regulations, and adapt policing to wartime conditions. Despite the difficulties, Ukrainian law enforcement agencies have continued to ensure security in cities, protect critical infrastructure, and assist civilians. Furthermore, Ukraine is actively implementing community policing practices — involving citizens in the process of ensuring safety. Initiatives such as “Safe City” programs, cooperation with NGOs, and installation of CCTV systems have improved the ability to detect and prevent crimes. Digitalization also plays an important role: the introduction of the “Police 102” mobile application, the Unified Information System of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and video surveillance networks allow for faster response and coordination.

Different countries have developed their own models of ensuring public safety, based on historical traditions, governance structures, and levels of technological development. However, there are common trends: decentralization of police work, strong community involvement, use of modern technology, and emphasis on prevention rather than punishment.

Thus, the United Kingdom’s approach is often cited as one of the most democratic and effective in Europe. The Metropolitan Police Service (Scotland Yard) and regional police forces operate under the principle of “policing by consent,” meaning that police legitimacy is based on public trust rather than fear of authority. The UK has a strong system of community policing, where officers work closely with residents, local councils, and schools to prevent antisocial behavior and crime. Massive networks of CCTV cameras, advanced communication systems, and data-driven policing tools are widely used to monitor and

respond to incidents in real time. During public demonstrations or large-scale events, the British police apply the principle of proportionality — ensuring that any force used is minimal and lawful. This approach helps maintain a balance between security and freedom of expression.

Germany maintains public order through cooperation between federal and regional (Land) police forces. The Federal Police (Bundespolizei) are responsible for protecting borders, airports, and railways, while regional police deal with day-to-day law enforcement and local safety. A distinctive feature of the German model is preventive policing — identifying and addressing potential threats before they escalate. This includes close monitoring of extremist groups, cybersecurity units, and programs to combat youth crime and domestic violence. Germany also emphasizes human rights and the rule of law in police operations. Officers receive comprehensive training not only in tactics but also in communication, psychology, and conflict mediation. The use of excessive force is strictly regulated, and transparency in police actions is a key principle.

Japan is considered one of the safest countries in the world, largely due to its unique policing system. The foundation of Japan’s public safety model is the “kōban” system — small neighborhood police stations located throughout cities. Officers stationed there interact daily with residents, offering assistance, advice, and presence. Japanese police emphasize prevention, community trust, and moral responsibility. Society as a whole plays an active role in maintaining order, and citizens often cooperate with police voluntarily. Strict laws, strong cultural discipline, and the integration of modern technologies such as facial recognition systems and crime data analytics contribute to Japan’s extremely low crime rate.

Scandinavian states — such as Sweden, Norway, and Finland — take a humanistic and social approach to public safety. The focus is on education, equality, and social welfare as the foundations of security. Their police forces prioritize dialogue and conflict prevention rather than coercion. Public order during demonstrations or festivals is usually maintained through communication and mediation. Moreover, the high level of digitalization and social trust allows Scandinavian police to rely on minimal physical presence while maintaining very low crime and violence rates.

When comparing Ukraine’s system of ensuring public order with foreign models, several similarities and differences emerge. Like Western countries, Ukraine is moving toward community-based policing, greater transparency, and digitalization. However, the main challenge remains ensuring stability during wartime and post-conflict reconstruction. In contrast, Western European countries benefit from decades of peace and well-established democratic traditions. Their focus is mainly preventive and service-oriented, while Ukraine must balance between civil safety and national defense. Nevertheless, Ukraine’s reforms — including the establishment of a modern National Police, partnership with local communities, and technological innovations — demonstrate significant progress and alignment with European standards.

Ensuring public order and the safety of citizens is one of the most important tasks of any modern state. Both Ukraine and foreign countries have shown that success in this area depends not only on the strength of law enforcement but also on public trust, cooperation, and preventive strategies. The experience of the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and the Scandinavian countries proves that effective policing is based on respect for human rights, technological advancement, and community engagement. Ukraine, despite facing unique challenges related to war and internal transformation, is taking confident steps in this direction. By combining national experience with international best practices, Ukraine can build a modern, democratic, and resilient system of public safety that will ensure peace, stability, and the protection of citizens’ rights for years to come.

References:

1. National Police of Ukraine. *Official website of the National Police of Ukraine*. 2024. URL: <https://www.npu.gov.ua/en>
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. (2024). *Public Safety and Order in Ukraine*. URL: <https://mvs.gov.ua/en>
3. European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). *Police oversight and accountability in Europe*. 2023. URL: <https://fra.europa.eu/en>
4. Federal Criminal Police Office. *Federal Police tasks and structure in Germany*. 2024. URL: https://www.bka.de/EN/Home/home_node.html

5. UK Home Office. *Policing and law enforcement in the United Kingdom*. 2024. URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/>
6. Metropolitan Police Service (Scotland Yard). *Community policing and public safety programs*. 2024. URL: <https://www.met.police.uk>
7. National Crime Agency (NCA). *Combating organized crime and protecting the public*. 2024. URL: <https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk>
8. National Police Agency of Japan. (2023). *Public safety and community policing in Japan*. 2023. URL: <https://www.npa.go.jp/english>
9. Nordic Police Research Network. *Policing and public trust in the Nordic countries*. 2023. <https://www.nordicpolice.org>
10. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). *Global study on crime prevention and criminal justice reform*. 2023. URL: <https://www.unodc.org>

Хізанов О.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Романов І.**

THE USE OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE IN COMBATING CRIME: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

The use of criminal intelligence in combating crime represents a system of targeted collection, verification, analysis, and application of information that enhances the efficiency of criminal proceedings and ensures the validity of managerial and procedural decisions. Its main goal is not the accumulation of large data sets, but the creation of a reliable analytical foundation for law enforcement activities. In modern practice, the core methodology is *intelligence-led policing* (ILP) – a concept that integrates strategic threat assessment and tactical support of criminal proceedings based on the processing of data from multiple sources. This approach involves a clearly structured analytical cycle: setting priorities, collecting data, conducting analytical processing,