УДК 34
З-12

Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою Вищого навчального приватного закладу «Дніпровський гуманітарний університет» (протокол від 27.07.2026 № 13).

З-12 Забезпечення правопорядку та протидії злочинності в Україні та у світі: проблеми та шляхи їх вирішення : матер. VI Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф. (Дніпро, 05 черв. 2026 р.). Дніпро : ВНПЗ «Дніпровський гуманітарний університет», 2026. 242 с.

Збірник конференції містить матеріали VI Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції «Забезпечення правопорядку та протидії злочинності в Україні та у світі: проблеми та шляхи їх вирішення» (05.06.2026), у роботі якої взяли участь представники закладів вищої освіти, наукових установ, правоохоронних органів, недержавних установ України та іноземних держав.

Матеріали науково-практичної конференції надруковані в авторській редакції.

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ISBN 978-617-8981-32-7

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF STATES IN STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SECURITY

Today, the world pays special attention to the formation and provision of national security, taking into account modern security challenges and globalization trends. The relevance of researching this topic lies in the fact that national security is an important condition for the functioning and development of an individual, society, and the state. Today, problems in the sphere of national security are characterized by a large number of threats of various levels; many such threats are global, including military conflicts and wars. An adequate understanding of the invasion of the Russian Federation to Ukraine that occurred on February 24, 2022, demands the identification of the main actors and factors, texts, and contexts that have converged dialectically in the realization of the dramatic events that represent a war of defense with characteristics of hybrid war on the part of Russia, for the Ukrainian society as a whole in the general framework of the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity by the invading troops, as evidenced by the ruthless killings (massacres) of thousands of civilians in the cities of Bucha, Borodyanka, Gostomel, Irpin, Buzova, and others.

Therefore, one of the problems of ensuring national security consists of changing the concept of the education system, updating approaches to the formation of education standards, and forming the digital space of the education system. So, in the United States of America, the state policy regarding the impact of education on the national security is as follows [1].

First, science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM), and modern foreign languages have been identified as priority areas of knowledge and training for ensuring national security in the United States of America in recent years. The main fields of application of knowledge in the field of STEM education are artificial intelligence, cyber security, quantum informatics, advanced technologies, and manufacturing;

Second, the main risks to the United States of America's national security are a decrease in the level of mastery of STEM - skills, and knowledge among American schoolchildren and graduates of higher education institutions; raising the level of education in the field of natural sciences, mathematics, technical, computer sciences in other countries, first of all, geopolitical adversary countries; reduction in the number and share of American students and graduates of higher education

institutions studying STEM disciplines; decrease in the number of American higher education graduates specializing in STEM; decrease in the quality of teaching STEM education; the presence of a persisting gap in academic achievement between different demographic groups [2].

Third, the main consequences of these risks are a shortage of qualified personnel in the branches of the national economy related to the sphere of national security and advanced technologies, which is filled by migrants, including those from geopolitical adversary countries; inability of the US STEM education system to meet domestic demand for a STEM-qualified workforce; digital illiteracy of American citizens.

Fourth, reduction of national security risks in the sphere of education is ensured by: improving STEM teaching and providing support to working teachers; increasing the number and share of students of STEM disciplines at all levels of education; increasing the number of graduates of higher education institutions specializing in the field of STEM sciences; availability of STEM education; forming basic and applied research knowledge in the field of STEM in graduates of educational organizations provided that this knowledge is necessary for career development in a wide list of STEM professions and priority areas, such as computer engineering and cyber security, artificial intelligence, quantum physics and robotics [3].

The problems that have arisen in the system of ensuring national security in wartime conditions are connected, first of all, with military aggression and the occupation of some regions of Ukraine. Therefore, important elements of the national security system include the formation of effective means of the country's defense capability, redistribution of funding taking into account the level of development of the defense-industrial complex, formation of scientific research laboratories with their activities aimed at the development of new methods of protecting the population and military personnel, development and testing of innovative weapons, etc.

In addition, the legislative branch of the state has developed and adopted several regulatory and legislative acts taking into account the real threats to the independence of Ukraine, its sovereignty, and democracy, but the insufficient efficiency of particularly state bodies made it difficult to develop and implement an effective policy [4]. At the same time, the public management of the national security system (in addition to other main aspects) focused on the presence of a growing shortage of financial resources, which made it difficult to allocate funds to ensure production and purchase of modern weapons and military equipment in the necessary volumes.

Another important problem of national security consists in the provision of information security, ensuring the protection of society from fakes and distortions of information leading to panic among the population, a negative perception of public management decisions by state authorities, loss of trust in state authorities, which can to irreparable consequences in conditions of war. Today, the processes of social transformation are taking place rapidly; these processes are based on

information-communication, and technical-technological changes, naturally leading to the emergence of risks concerning dysfunctional and disorganized states of the social system, its institutions, and subsystems. Currently, the sovereignty of a national state is significantly limited in the information and intellectual spheres; that is why in modern conditions significant growth is typical for threats and risks associated with the information sphere, which is an integral part of the entire national security. National security includes several main directions, one of which is ensuring security in the information sphere. Sustainable development of the country can be ensured by a complex of measures, a systematic interaction of directions in various fields, aimed at protecting interests both at the micro level of an individual and at the macro level of the entire state.

One of the main negative factors affecting the condition of information security consists of increased possibilities for information and technical influence on the information infrastructure for military purposes. At the same time, intensified activities of organizations carrying out intelligence on the work of scientific organizations and state enterprises, in particular on organizations of the defense-industrial complex [5].

At the current stage of ensuring national security and the evolution of global trends, mental security is the key to the survival of society and the state. Military operations, information challenges, and globalization processes causing specific side effects pose a significant danger to the mentality. It should be taken into account that information technologies and globalization are objective processes that cannot be stopped or reversed. In addition to negative factors, globalization, and information technologies also have positive aspects, therefore, of course, the impact of globalization processes must be taken into account to compensate for its mental costs in the mechanism of ensuring national security. However, globalization is not the main threat to mental security. The most serious destructive effect on the mentality is caused by informational distortions and fakes. In this case, the matter is about the tools of “soft power”, which is less expensive and more effective compared to military or economic methods. This problem is becoming one of the most important problems in ensuring national security in the world. Metal safety includes the following aspects: education, cultural and tourist sphere, spiritual, social, and labor sphere, etc.

Financing is one of the important problems in the system of ensuring national security. The financial security of a state as a component of its national security is the basis of the economic development of the country, which ensures the sovereignty and integrity of the country, as well as a decent standard of living for its citizens. In the conditions of martial law, the issues of financial security of the state become of great importance, since the defense of the country, the army, functioning of the defense and security agencies rely on sufficient and stable financial support, both domestically and with the involvement of international aid [6]. Therefore, the search for sources of financing and determination of directions for the use of financial resources is the basis of ensuring the protection and development of production in the country in peacetime and, are extremely important in wartime. Elements of the

state's financial security include available financial resources, the possibility of their accumulation and stable use to ensure victory over the enemy, eliminate threats to the state integrity of Ukraine and its national interests, and security of the country's citizens; these elements require legal regulation [7].

There is a separate problem of ensuring patriotic education of children and youth to form their national self-awareness and understanding of the importance of language and national culture in the system of national security. It is patriotic education that will fulfill the role of developing national identity and national unity of our society.

Preventing and combating corruption is an important problem in ensuring national security both in peacetime and in wartime. Corruption affects not only the legal, social, and economic spheres but also the military sphere where it brings great changes. First of all, corruption destroys the development of the military-industrial complex, prevents the introduction of innovative means of protection for military personnel, it disturbs the development and testing of new weapons, and new technologies, and hampers the provision of military personnel with the necessary equipment, protection and weapons. All this is necessary for the defense and protection of our country as well as for the liberation of territories from occupation.

Unfortunately, systemic measures for preventing and combating corruption do not bring effective results. Sometimes this is due to the lack of political will, sometimes the reason consists of the ineffectiveness of corruption combating mechanisms, often this is due to the unprofessionalism of personnel representatives who form and implement the anti-corruption policy of Ukraine. The problem of corruption in wartime conditions harms not only the situation in the regions where hostilities are taking place but also undermines the reputational capital (pull of goodwill) of our country in the international arena. Damage to the country's reputation may lead to the fact that Ukraine's allies will not trust our state and will not provide such vital assistance in financing the defense-industrial complex, innovative weapons, and technologies, and this may lead to irreparable consequences on the battlefield. Therefore, overcoming corruption becomes a priority for ensuring the national security of Ukraine.

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