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Спроби такого вектору працюватимуть над пошуком мирного шляху розв'язання кризи, перешкоджатимуть спробам перепису Конституції на поталу швидкоплинним політичним домовленостям, в поєднанні із врахуванням особливостей національної та світової політичної системи у сукупності з стратегічними прогнозами розвитку світу. Робота такого органу повинна відбуватися за наявності широкого громадського обговорення та конкуренції інтелектуальних підходів, анонімності соціологічного опитування, публічності розробки тексту та змісту актуальних конституційно-правових, із забезпеченням прямої трансляції засідань такого органу в змi.

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Smart technologies for war crimes documentation and investigation

As of April 1, 2025, the Office of the Prosecutor General has registered more than 170,000 war crimes and crimes of aggression committed by Russians during the war in Ukraine. In reality, there are many more [1]. It is currently challenging to bring the occupiers to justice. When evidence of Russian crimes in Ukraine

becomes sufficient, judges issue verdicts, but currently, there is effectively no way to enforce them.

The investigation of war crimes is a complex and responsible process that requires careful collection and analysis of large volumes of diverse data [2]. The application of innovative “smart” technologies can significantly increase the efficiency and accuracy of this process. However, the key principle of the judiciary remains that the final decision in a case can be made exclusively by courts. Smart tools, such as AI-based systems or analytical platforms, can assist in data analysis and case material preparation, but they cannot replace a judge in the decision-making process.

The implementation of smart technologies must proceed with strict adherence to the principles of the rule of law, ensuring the right to a fair trial and protection of personal data. Digital tools should enhance the efficiency of judicial proceedings, but not compromise citizens' fundamental rights to access justice and fair consideration of their cases. Justice is administered exclusively by courts. They are independent from any illegal influence, including “smart” technologies. Smart solutions should only become auxiliary tools. They cannot replace or limit the judge's authority to make decisions [3].

On August 1, 2024, the European Parliament Law of March 13, 2024, on AI regulation came into force. This is the world's first regulatory act on AI. It is designed to protect people from risks posed by this innovative technology. This Law restricts the use of biometric facial recognition systems by law enforcement agencies, except for clearly defined cases [4]. For Ukraine, it would be appropriate to consider similar legislation, expanding the list of exceptions for conditions of martial law. In particular, to include in this list the identification and search for war criminals by image in photos and on social networks.

Processing and analysis of textual data is another key area for applying natural language processing systems based on AI for identifying war criminals. Such systems can analyze various textual sources, including reports, protocols, correspondence, and data from social networks. They can distinguish people's names and geographical names, identify events and their relationships, and detect fake information. This capability significantly accelerates the search for relevant information in large arrays of unstructured textual data.

The use of predictive analytics and machine learning methods can accelerate and simplify the process of investigating and documenting war crimes. By analyzing historical data and patterns, these technologies can identify trends, predict possible scenarios for how events might unfold, and identify potential threats. This, in turn, helps to more effectively prioritize and optimize the use of resources. Implementing blockchain technology can ensure information protection in combat conditions.

The application of smart technologies, particularly multimodal data analytics, opens wide prospects for effectively investigating and documenting war crimes committed by Russian military personnel in Ukraine. This is a comprehensive approach that combines various methods of processing unstructured information, involving the integration of computer vision technologies, natural language processing, and analysis of video and audio materials into a unified analytical system. Such integration can contribute to more effective detection and establishment of relationships between diverse evidence, which will significantly improve the quality and speed of investigations. This approach is particularly

relevant due to Ukraine's lack of judicial mechanisms that would ensure the competent and fair prosecution of hundreds of thousands of alleged war criminals.

At the international level, punishing Russians guilty of crimes in Ukraine is extremely difficult, and with time this will become even more problematic. There is a need to develop an interstate mechanism for implementing sentences, which currently doesn't exist. Ukraine is not maintaining diplomatic relations with Russia regarding the execution of verdicts and court decisions, so the only possible way is to place Russian military personnel on international wanted lists so they can be detained in other countries. Only after this is their extradition possible for serving sentences in Ukraine.

As of early 2025, the special tribunal for prosecuting Russian leaders over Ukraine has received support from European institutions. A group of international organizations, including the European Union and the Council of Europe, has been announced to work together with Ukraine. The creation of the tribunal would be a solution because although the Hague Court can prosecute Russians for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, it cannot prosecute Russians for organizing the invasion itself. If there is political will, legal mechanisms for detaining and transferring convicts to serve sentences in Ukraine, and the International Tribunal becomes operational, the guilty will be punished [1]. Russia's acknowledgment of defeat in the war would catalyze the acceleration of the processes of creating and operating the Special Tribunal and initiating compensation measures for victims of Russian aggression crimes.

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