

6. Asian Forensic Sciences Network (AFSN). URL: <https://www.asianforensic.net> (date accessed: 03.09.2023).
7. International Network of Environmental Forensics (INEF). URL: www.rsc-inef.net (date accessed: 03.09.2023).
8. TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network (TWFN). URL: <https://www.tracenet.org> (date accessed: 03.09.2023).
9. DNA for Africa. URL: <https://www.dnaforafrica.com> (date accessed: 03.09.2023).
10. Latin American Academy of Criminalistics and Forensic Studies (AICEF). URL: <https://www.aicef.info> (date accessed: 03.09.2023).
11. American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD). URL: <https://www.ascl.org> (date accessed: 03.09.2023).
12. National Institute of Forensic Science Australia New Zeland (NIFS ANZ). URL: <https://www.anzpa.org.au/nifs> (date accessed: 03.09.2023).
13. International Forensic Strategic Alliance (IFSA). URL: <https://www.ifsa-forensics.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03> (date accessed: 03.09.2023).

Resilience of the Expert Justice Support System to Contemporary Challenges

Serhii Tiulieniev,

PhD in Economics, NSC «Hon. Prof. M. S. Bokarius FSI», Kharkiv, Ukraine,
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9685-1536>, e-mail: tiulieniev1976@gmail.com

The paper examines the concept of resilience in the field of expert support of justice, the impact of crisis situations on expert institutions and ways of their adaptation to emergency situations. Given the academic interest in public administration in the context of resilience, there is a lack of consensus on its definition and how it works, highlighting the need for additional knowledge on the possibilities and conditions that constitute resilience in the field of expert support of justice. This paper proposes tools for restoring the stability of expert institutions in crisis situations. The author emphasizes the importance of developing the resilience of forensic research institutions, especially in times of uncertainty, to ensure the continuity of their activities in military invasion conditions.

Keywords: *resilience; military intervention; forensic research institutions; crisis situations.*

Стійкість сфери експертного забезпечення правосуддя до викликів сучасності

Сергій Тюленів

Досліджено концепцію стійкості у сфері експертного забезпечення правосуддя, вплив кризових ситуацій на експертні установи та шляхи їх адаптації до надзвичайних ситуацій. Зважаючи на академічний інтерес до публічного адміністрування в умовах стійкості, бракує консенсусу щодо її визначення та того, як вона працює, підкреслюючи потребу в додаткових знаннях щодо можливостей та умов, які складають стійкість у сфері експертного забезпечення правосуддя. Запропоновано інструменти відновлення стабільності експертних установ у кризових ситуаціях. Підкреслено важливість розвитку спроможності судово-експертних установ до стійкості, особливо в часи невизначеності, щоб гарантувати безперервність їхньої діяльності в умовах військового вторгнення.

Ключові слова: *стійкість; військова інтервенція; судово-експертні установи; кризові ситуації.*

Resilience plays a crucial role in ensuring the viability of any sphere of state activity, including the field expert support of justice. Challenges of our time: COVID-19, emergencies and terrorist attacks, and military intervention, require rapid adaptation, and development of proposals for effective crisis management. The field of expert support of justice in Ukraine has demonstrated extraordinary adaptive potential in difficult conditions. However, there are still issues that need to be resolved promptly in the conditions of martial law.

In recent years, the concept of resilience has gained relevance. The process of restoring the resilience of the Ukrainian sphere of expert support of justice is currently being implemented in military conditions. It is doubtful that the sphere of expert support of justice

will be able to return to its pre-war functioning. Therefore, there is a crucial need to develop new approaches to ensure its resilience.

Resilience is the ability of a system to withstand environmental shocks and maintain its core functions [1, p. 5—26]. Andreas Duit presented the factors of building the resilience of public administration, thanks to which its resilience is ensured, namely: the organization of the activities of public administration subjects in non-hierarchical networks that can cross jurisdictions, the acquisition of different types of knowledge, the use of different sources of information, the involvement of citizens and different types of stakeholders parties to the decision-making process, social learning and experiments containing “Politics by Trial and Error” [2, p. 5—26]. The proposed approach consists in replacing the managerial approach, which does not focus on hierarchy, and subjects of public administration create communication networks at different administrative levels with the active participation of citizens in the decision-making process.

We consider it appropriate to note that the issue of building resilience is reflected in the following documents: NATO Strategic Compass 2022 and the new NATO Strategic Concept [3]; European strategy of international cooperation in a changing world [4]; Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and the Council of February 12, 2021 on the establishment of the Recovery and Resilience Fund [5]; UN Sustainable Development Goals [6]; in the final document of the Ukraine Recovery Conference (URC2022) “Lugano Declaration” [7].

Resilience is a priority of the EU and NATO, as mentioned in the Strategic Compass 2022 and the new NATO Strategic Concept. According to the provisions of Strategic Compass 2022, ensuring security requires a significant step forward increasing capacity and readiness for action, strengthening resilience, and ensuring solidarity and mutual assistance. In this context, strengthening individual mutually beneficial partnerships, where there is a shared commitment to an integrated approach to conflict and crisis response, contributes to capacity building, resilience and is in the EU’s interests.

The final document of the Ukraine Recovery Conference (URC 2022), the Lugano Declaration, emphasized that the recovery process should contribute to the acceleration, deepening, expansion and achievement of Ukraine’s reform and resilience efforts in line with Ukraine’s European path.

The relevance of building resilience in the field of expert support of justice is obvious because it is the court experts who are the guarantors of ensuring the fairness of justice during the formation of the evidence base regarding the war crimes of the Russian Federation. We would like to note that expert institutions have to overcome various challenges and maintain a high level of quality in the provision of their services. We propose to formulate several recommendations for building resilience, which contribute to the conduct of forensic expert activities in crisis conditions.

1. The ability to quickly adapt to changes. The effectiveness of management in the field of expert support of justice during crisis situations depends on dynamic and prompt decision-making. One of the ways to ensure the stability of the functioning of a forensic expert institution can be the development of an action plan for employees of expert institutions in case of crisis situations, in which to determine the order, procedures, and a set of emergency measures in response to various challenges. At the same time, we consider it necessary to provide measures to ensure the security of data and confidential information, which are important for the stability of the institution.
2. Ensuring the continuity of forensic expert activity and regularity in improving the qualifications of employees. The availability of highly qualified specialists is an important component of sustainability. Regular training, and conducting training on issues of stability and actions during crisis situations will contribute to the preservation of professional skills and continuity of forensic activity.
3. Promoting innovation and collaboration. Establishing cooperation with other organizations and industry leaders at the national and international levels will facilitate the exchange of

ideas, resources and best practices, the search for the most effective approaches, which will contribute to innovative development and commercialization of research results.

In the conditions of war and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, ensuring resilience in the field of expert support of justice should be perceived as a trigger for seeking new forms of organization and management under crisis conditions. The process of ensuring resilience of forensic activities allows to optimally attract and combine resources, and external assistance, define priorities and sequence of processes, and have stable value orientations towards integration into the European Forensic Area, regardless of existing barriers.

References

1. The NATO 2022 Strategic Concept. Adopted at the Madrid Summit. 29—30 June 2022. URL: https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/2022/6/pdf/290622-strategic-concept.pdf (date accessed: 05.09.2023).
2. Duit A. Resilience Thinking: Lessons For Public Administration. Public Admin. 2016. Vol. 94. Pp. 364—380. DOI: 10.1111/padm.12182 (date accessed: 05.09.2023).
3. A Strategic Compass for Security and Defence — For a European Union that protects its citizens, values and interests and contributes to international peace and security. Council of the European Union. Adopted in Brussels. 21 March 2022. № 7371/22. URL: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7371-2022-INIT/en/pdf> (date accessed: 05.09.2023).
4. Europe's strategy for international cooperation in a changing world (2021). European Commission, Brussels, COM(2021) 252 final/2. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=COM:2021:252:REV1&rid=2> (date accessed: 05.09.2023).
5. Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (2021). Official Journal of the European Union. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32021R0241&qid=1667997764795> (date accessed: 05.09.2023).
6. The Sustainable Development Goals (2023). Official UNDP Web-page. URL: <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals> (date accessed: 05.09.2023).
7. Outcome Document of the Ukraine Recovery Conference URC2022 «Lugano Declaration» (2022). URL: https://uploads-ssl.webflow.com/621f88db25fbf24758792dd8/62c68e41bd53305e8d214994_URC2022%20Lugano%20Declaration.pdf (date accessed: 05.09.2023).

Skin Horn Formations from the Perspective of Toxicological Studies

Assoc. Prof. Elżbieta Żywucka-Kozłowska,

Department of Criminal Procedure and Executive Penal Law, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Goleniów, Poland, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6039-5580>, e-mail: malerude@poczta.onet.pl

Dr. Rossana Broniecka,

Department of Criminal Procedure and Executive Penal Law, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Goleniów, Poland, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7967-0143>

Toxicological studies have become a permanent part of the medical practice. The most common test material is blood, followed by urine (excretion) and sometimes vomit or stomach contents. Studies of skin horns are relatively rare (hair and nails). The results of the latter tests often show the presence of various substances of toxic nature.

Keywords: *hair, nails, toxicology, examination of myological material.*

Шкірні рогові утворення з точки зору токсикологічних досліджень

Ельжбета Живуцька-Козловська, Россана Бронієцька

Токсикологічні дослідження стали невід'ємною складовою медичної практики. Найпоширеніший тестовий матеріал — це кров, менш поширені — сеча (виділення) та іноді блювота або вміст шлунка. Дослідження шкірних рогов є доволі рідкісними (волосся та нігті). Результати останніх тестів часто свідчать про наявність різних речовин токсичного походження.

Ключові слова: *волосся; нігті; токсикологія; дослідження біологічного матеріалу.*