

different countries of the world [4]. Interpol's forensic (international) records are the most effective tool in the fight against international crime. These records relate to convention crimes, that is, crimes whose public danger is established by the relevant international conventions, namely: drug trafficking, counterfeiting, theft of cultural property, etc. Interpol does not keep records related to crimes of a political, military, religious, or racial nature.

Ukraine is active participant in international cooperation in the field of justice, law enforcement, justice and forensic science. The foreign experience of collaboration between forensic science institutions and law enforcement agencies highlights the importance of such collaboration in criminal investigations. One of the priority areas of such cooperation is the exchange of experience, joint solution of problematic issues in these areas and identification of prospects for their further development.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN EFFECTIVE POLICE COMMUNICATION

The relevance of effective communication is not limited to the National Police of Ukraine; it also applies to police systems in other countries around the world. International experience emphasizes the significant importance of developing professional skills, professional knowledge, and social skills among police officers. Specifically,

important skills include the ability to communicate effectively and resolve conflict situations. Numerous civilized countries have successful regulatory and psychological mechanisms for developing these skills in police personnel, which can be implemented in the National Police of Ukraine as well.

Considering Ukraine's orientation towards European standards and the democratic path of societal development, active engagement of the public in cooperation with the National Police becomes one of the essential aspects of their professional activities. Communication between police officers and citizens plays a crucial role in regulating interactions. This process is outlined in various regulatory documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the National Police.

In particular, in Section 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1], Article 11 outlines one of the fundamental principles of police activity: "Interaction with the population on the basis of partnership". According to this principle:

- Police work is carried out in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities, and public associations on the basis of partnership and aimed at satisfying their needs.

- Planning the official activities of police agencies and units takes into account the specific characteristics of the region and the problems of territorial communities in order to determine the causes and/or conditions of offenses.

- The level of trust of the population in the police is the main criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of police agencies and units.

The competence of a police officer in the field of communication includes personal qualities that allow them to successfully perform communicative tasks, such as establishing and maintaining psychological contact with different categories of citizens, the ability to listen attentively, explain clearly and comprehensibly, structure and objectively evaluate the information received, as well as the ability to gain the sympathy of citizens [2, p. 25].

It is also important to have an understanding of social norms that help police officers navigate situations of communicative interaction and determine acceptable behavior when performing communicative tasks. According to point 23 of the Recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on September 19, 2001, regarding European Code of Police Ethics, police personnel should have the ability to

demonstrate clarity of thought, openness, maturity, fairness, communicativeness, and, when necessary, leadership and management skills. Furthermore, they should be well-versed in social, cultural, and societal issues [3].

Therefore, it is important to utilize accumulated global and domestic experience in legal regulation and psychological support of police communicative interactions. This allows for the optimization of methods for developing communicative competence among employees of the National Police of Ukraine and their alignment with modern European standards for citizen interaction.

The relevance of effective communication is not unique to the National Police of Ukraine but is also characteristic of police structures in various countries worldwide. For example, the experience of working with police officers in Germany includes the concept of community policing, which emphasizes police interaction with citizens. In the "Description of Duties for Community Policing in Germany," it is noted that the successful execution of police tasks is based on understanding and support from citizens. Interaction with the community is a crucial component of effective police work. Special attention is given to visible police presence and communication with citizens, as this can positively influence citizens' attitudes towards the police, their activities, and their sense of personal security [4].

The skill of effective communication, seen as a crucial component of professionalism, is considered a key aspect of policing in the United Kingdom, especially among officers in the patrol and beat service. Experts in the United Kingdom believe that public trust in the police is gradually eroding, and regaining this trust becomes a vital task. Patrol officers are considered the primary participants in this process [5, p. 172].

The principles of police interaction with the public are also reflected in the legislation of Spain. According to Article 5 of the Organic Law of the Kingdom of Spain No. 2 of March 13, 1986, "On Security Forces and Corps," police officers must establish proper relations with the community, avoid any abuses, arbitrary or discriminatory actions, and always provide assistance and protection to citizens when necessary. In cases of intervention related to the prevention of serious and immediate harm, police officers are obliged to act decisively and promptly, adhering to the principles of legality, capability, and proportionality [6, p. 212].

In accordance with the general principles of international standards, specifically the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement

Officials adopted by United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 34/169 of December 17, 1979, law enforcement personnel must endeavor to use peaceful means before resorting to the use of physical force or firearms. They may use force and firearms only when other methods prove ineffective or cannot achieve the desired result [7].

Using nonviolent communication techniques by National Police of Ukraine specialists will enable police officers to master the technique of empathic communication, which includes invaluable observation, emotional recognition, understanding of needs, and formulation of requests. This will contribute to improving communication effectiveness, successful negotiation processes, prevention of conflict situations, and avoidance of misunderstandings. The use of these methods will also contribute to preventing violence, resolving conflicts, and promoting a new style of communication and behavior. Such approaches can serve as a basis for social change in Ukraine.

It is important to emphasize that the most powerful weapon in combating crime is the support and cooperation of the community. Modern developed democratic countries view the police as an open system aimed at serving the public. They analyze the state of society and the causes of crime, respond flexibly and promptly to changes in society and politics. Thus, law enforcement agencies should be active, continuously engage in social tension prevention, and crime prevention by solving citizens' problems and implementing self-service programs in the field of security.

This requires law enforcement personnel to have high professional and personal qualities. This principle is also of great importance for the National Police of Ukraine, as it becomes increasingly open and accessible to the population and capable of providing quality services to citizens and responding promptly to changes in the surrounding environment.

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EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

The European Union has been actively working to combat organized crime through a combination of legal frameworks, law enforcement cooperation, and various initiatives. Some key aspects of the European experience in combating organized crime include:

1. Legal Frameworks: The EU has established comprehensive legal frameworks to address organized crime. The European Arrest Warrant allows for the swift extradition of criminals between EU member states. The Framework Decision on Combating Organized Crime defines offenses and penalties related to organized crime activities.

2. Europol: Europol, the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, plays a crucial role in coordinating efforts against organized crime. It facilitates information sharing and intelligence analysis among member states, assisting in the investigation and dismantling of criminal networks.

3. Eurojust: Eurojust is the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation. It supports the coordination of investigations and prosecutions across borders, particularly in cases involving organized crime. Eurojust helps ensure that criminals are brought to justice, even when their activities span multiple countries.