Therefore, digital technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, are becoming an integral element of modern forensic expert activity under martial law, ensuring increased efficiency, accuracy, and safety of expert research. Their use makes it possible to effectively overcome limitations associated with risks to experts' lives, restricted access to crime scenes, and the potential loss of evidentiary information. At the same time, the active digitalization of forensic science necessitates the improvement of legal regulation, standardization of methodologies for the use of digital tools, and proper training of specialists. In the post-war period, the importance of digital technologies will only grow, as they will contribute to the effective documentation and investigation of war crimes, restoration of justice, and strengthening of the criminal justice system of Ukraine.

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EXPERIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

There are two types of police services in the United States: the first is a general-purpose service, whose officers perform duties similar to those of local police departments; the second is a limited-purpose service, whose officers are primarily engaged in patrol and investigative activities. In the U.S., police services consist of three main branches: local police, state police, and federal police. U.S. police use specific codes when communicating with each other, which helps them respond quickly in various situations; for example, "code 10-24" can be interpreted as "attack on the precinct; all units must arrive at the scene immediately" [3].

In addition, an effective system of law enforcement agencies has been established in the United States today, which also carry out activities aimed at conducting pre-trial investigations. Among federal agencies, pretrial investigations are most often conducted by the FBI, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Investigation and Security, the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and Secret Service, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and many others. State police agencies handle investigations (theft, robbery, and other crimes for which liability is established by state laws), as do sheriffs. Many police organizations include investigative divisions, detective divisions, and forensic laboratories [1].

The United States' experience in criminal investigation is characterized by a high level of technological sophistication (CSI), the integration of operational and procedural functions, and the key role played by the Attorney General's Office (the prosecutor's office) in directing investigations. The priority is the collection of digital and physical evidence, the safety of those involved in the process, and strict adherence to human rights. For example, the FBI and other agencies combine investigative and prosecutorial functions, ensuring a rapid response to transnational and organized crime.

Regarding crime scene investigation (CSI), the American model (Crime Scene Investigation) emphasizes professional technical examination, where forensic specialists ensure the documentation and collection of evidence — often differing from Ukrainian practice — and investigators work closely with expert institutions to obtain internationally recognized conclusions. In addition, forensic techniques are actively used to prevent crimes, not just to solve them [2].

In addition, there are general characteristics of pre-trial investigations in the United States:

1) the existence of an effective system of separation of powers between federal and local agencies authorized to conduct pretrial investigations. Thus, the U.S. has a two-tiered law enforcement system: federal and local agencies. Federal agencies are responsible for investigating crimes that are transnational in nature or pose a threat to U.S. national security. In turn, local law enforcement agencies are responsible for investigating crimes committed within the territory of a specific state or county.

2) Joint investigative teams are often formed to investigate particularly complex or high-profile crimes, comprising representatives of federal and local agencies.

3) Investigators in the U.S. have broad powers, including the right to search, detain, and interrogate suspects.

4) Pre-trial investigations in the U.S. are conducted in accordance with the U.S. Code of Criminal Procedure. This code establishes the legal framework for pretrial investigations, including the procedures for conducting them, the powers of investigators, and the rights of suspects [4].

In summary, to effectively combat transnational organized crime, the International Center for Intelligence and Operations to Combat Organized Crime (ICO-2) was established in 2009 at the initiative of U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder (International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2). The IOC-2 comprises the following agencies: the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); United States Secret Service (USSS); U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS); U.S. Department of State (USDS), Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS); U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Inspector General (DOL–OIG); U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Division (Transnational Organized Crime). In addition to the entities listed above, the IOC-2 also includes various consultants, financial experts, and other specialists with expertise in combating organized crime (Attorney General Announces Center to Fight International Organized Crime, 2009). Such structures in the U.S. are established to investigate the activities of specific organized crime groups [3].

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