

trial release or bail determined. Bail hearings are sometimes referred to as "show-case (should say show-cause)" hearings because the prosecutor usually must show why the accused should remain in custody. However, in certain situations the burden is on the accused to show why he or she should be released. If a judge decides on release, the accused may be released with or without conditions. Release on bail will only be refused if there are very strong reasons for doing so [2].

### *Список використаних джерел*

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*Погорелов А.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти  
бакалавра Національної академії  
внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: Волік О.*

## **WORK OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE UNITS: EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE**

One of the pillars of modern criminal justice is forensic science. As an example of work of forensic investigative units. Their members are trained to work diligently around the clock responding to major incidents where their expertise and equipment is needed. This special team is critical in helping law enforcement solve crimes.

The purpose of the Forensics Bureau is to help establish what occurred and to identify the culprit. The ability to recognize and properly collect physical evidence is critical to solve different crimes.

The Forensics Bureau responds to homicides and other serious crimes. The Forensics Bureau staff is responsible for examining the scene of a crime, documenting the conditions present, and providing investigators, attorneys and ultimately the jury, with an accurate depiction of the locations and relationships of items located within the scene. They determine the relevance of items within the scene and the evidentiary potential of the items deemed potential evidence, as well as

process the items of evidence that are not removable from the scene. The evidence is delivered to the lab for forensic examination, and a report is prepared detailing the actions taken at the crime scene.

Some of the Forensics Bureau typical services include photography, videotaping, crime scene sketch preparation, evidence collection, latent print development, bloodstain pattern analysis, crime scene reconstruction and expert testimony.

After theorizing the relevance of forensic science in crime prevention and criminology, we can begin to take a closer look at the situation of forensic science in Europe. An effective crime prevention role by forensic science laboratories requires concerted cooperation among the forensic science laboratories. Looking at the background and basis of forensic science cooperation inside the EU and Council of Europe (CoE) legal instruments provides a better understanding of such a need for a better cooperation among European forensic science laboratories.

At present, ENFSI (European Network of Forensic Science Institutes), an organization in which there is at least one member institute from every EU member state except Malta and Luxembourg and also from every EU candidate country, with a total of 53 institutes from 31 countries, is the only organized EU-related network in Europe that tries to take measures against crime from a forensic science point of view [1]. ENFSI has several years of experience in the diverse areas of harmonization of techniques, exchange of information, DNA databases, quality assurance and accreditation.

Forensic investigative units in Europe play a critical role in criminal investigations by employing scientific methods to gather, analyze, and interpret evidence. These units operate within the framework of each country's legal system and law enforcement agencies. While practices and organizational structures may vary among European countries, certain commonalities can be identified. Here's a general overview:

- 1) National Forensic Laboratories, many European countries have national forensic laboratories equipped with advanced technologies for analyzing various types of evidence. These labs may be under the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies, health departments, or other relevant government bodies.

- 2) Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) units are responsible for responding to crime scenes, collecting evidence, and preserving the integrity of the scene. These units may be part of police departments or operate as specialized forensic teams.

3) DNA Analysis Units focus on DNA analysis, using sophisticated techniques to identify individuals or establish familial relationships. DNA databases are often maintained to facilitate cross-border cooperation.

4) Digital Forensics Teams specialize in retrieving and analyzing electronic evidence, such as data from computers, mobile devices, and online platforms. They play a crucial role in investigating cybercrimes.

5) Toxicology Departments within forensic laboratories analyze biological samples for the presence of drugs, poisons, and other toxic substances. This is vital in cases involving substance abuse, poisoning, or suspicious deaths.

6) Ballistics and Firearms Analysis Units examine ballistic evidence to link firearms to specific crimes. They analyze bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms to provide insights into the use of weapons in criminal activities.

7) Forensic Anthropology Services have forensic anthropology services that assist in the identification of human remains, particularly in cases of mass disasters or crimes involving unidentified bodies.

8) Document Examination Services may work within forensic units to analyze handwriting, signatures, and documents to establish authenticity or identify forgeries.

9) Training and Research Institutes dedicated to forensic training and research contribute to the development of expertise in the field. They may provide ongoing education for forensic professionals and conduct research to advance forensic science.

European countries often engage in international collaboration to address transnational crimes. This may involve sharing expertise, coordinating investigations, and participating in joint forensic efforts.

Many forensic units in Europe adhere to international standards for quality assurance and accreditation. This ensures the reliability and credibility of forensic evidence presented in court.

Forensic units frequently collaborate with other disciplines such as law enforcement, legal professionals, and medical experts to comprehensively investigate and solve crimes.

It is important to recognize that the structure and organization of forensic investigative units can vary significantly from one European country to another. The coordination and cooperation among these units are crucial for addressing cross-border criminal activities and ensuring the effectiveness of forensic evidence in legal proceedings.

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*Попович Є.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти  
бакалавра Донецького державного  
університету внутрішніх справ

*Консультат з мови: Баланаєва О.*

### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF COUNTERACTING COMPUTER FRAUD**

Considering computer fraud from the point of view of international cooperation, it is necessary to pay attention to the following features:

1) transborder character - this feature is expressed in the fact that the offender has the ability to penetrate any system through the Internet, despite the state borders;

2) the mentioned criminal offense has a high level of latency because of the complexity in detecting this offense and the unwillingness of the victims to inform the offense against them;

3) lack of established mechanisms in investigation and interstate assistance.

One of the important events of Ukraine on the path of interstate cooperation was the ratification of the Convention on Cybercrime on September 7, 2005. It provides for the granting of powers sufficient to effectively combat crimes in the field of information and telecommunications technologies both at domestic and international levels and cooperation. In accordance with the Convention, the parties cooperate by applying relevant international documents on international cooperation in criminal issues, agreements concluded on the basis of a single or mutual legislation, as well as domestic law for the purpose of investigating or prosecuting criminal offenses related to computer systems and data, collecting evidence in electronic form [1, p. 131].

In order to solve the problems of international cooperation on combating computer fraud, it is necessary to agree on a strategy that will take into account the proposals and objections of all the parties attached to it.