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EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN THE WORK OF UKRAINIAN INVESTIGATIVE BODIES

In the course of reforming the law enforcement system in Ukraine, in particular pre-trial investigation bodies, it is necessary to take into account not only our own experience, but also the achievements of foreign law enforcement systems, as well as the negative consequences of using an inflexible, excessively regulated, formal approach in the organization of pre-trial investigation. In the development of ways of introducing the foreign experience of the functioning of investigative bodies into the national administrative and legal legislation, it is necessary to be guided by the principle of efficiency in the process of fulfilling the main task set by society, in particular, identifying the person who committed the crime and sending the materials regarding him to the court in the shortest possible time for a fair decision [1, p. 233].

Following the example of European states, nowadays, investigative units are experimenting with the direct involvement of operational unit employees in the investigation of crimes by appointing them as investigator. This experiment is carried out at all levels – from the investigative departments in the regions to the central apparatus. In this connection, the National Police created a new unit – the only pre-trial investigation body of the National Police by combining a number of criminal police units and pre-trial investigation bodies (on the basis of existing investigative units, which are provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine) in order to improve the effectiveness of criminal investigation by

implementing relevant European standards, best practices and existing police models [2, p. 38].

The tasks of criminology in ensuring the fight against crimes of an international nature consist, first, in their criminological study and the formation of the appropriate criminological characteristics; secondly, in the formation of the theoretical foundations of the criminological methodology of investigating crimes of an international character; thirdly, in the development of criminological recommendations for the investigation of relevant crimes; fourthly, in comprehensive forensic coverage of a defined activity [3, p. 11].

O. Yu. Tatarov draws attention to Germany's experience in the organization and functioning of investigative bodies. In particular, the effectiveness of the investigation of crimes in the Federal Republic of Germany is facilitated by the clear organizational structure of criminal justice bodies, as well as the well-established interaction of prosecutors with investigating judges, the court and auxiliary employees of the prosecutor's office, who, in fact, are police officers [1, p. 234].

In France, historically, two separate police forces have been involved in forensic activities: the Gendarmerie Nationale and the Police Nationale. In particular, the responsibilities of the National Police include ensuring public order in cities with a population of more than 20,000 people, while the National Gendarmerie is responsible for public order in the rest of the country. Both police formations have the right to investigate crimes [4, p. 64].

The main tasks of the expert forensic service of Great Britain are to provide professional assistance in the process of uncovering and investigating crimes. In the law-making processes of Great Britain, it is possible to involve mainly specialists of private forensic laboratories that provide their services in some specific types of expertise, such as forensic examination of documents /.../ Forensic experts are involved in operational and investigative activities, carrying out examinations and investigations for the 43 regional police forces in England and Wales, as well as for the Crown Prosecution Service, the Customs and Excise Service and a number of other law enforcement agencies. FSS provides services to private companies both domestically and abroad, and also actively engages with law enforcement agencies in more than 35 countries [5].

So, it is important for any country to improve the legal regulation of organizational forms of judicial expertise. In order to increase the efficiency of expert activity in Ukraine, along with generally accepted norms and principles, it is appropriate to research,

analyze and take into account the world experience of the functioning of relevant professional structures.

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TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Human trafficking is a heinous crime that involves the exploitation of individuals, predominantly women and children, for various purposes such as forced labor, sexual exploitation and even organ harvesting. It is a grave violation of human rights and a global issue that requires urgent attention.

When addressing the issue of human trafficking, it is crucial to use precise and impactful language to convey the seriousness of the problem. Clear and concise statements can help raise awareness and engage the audience in understanding the magnitude of this crime.

States shall fulfill their obligation under international law to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons by adopting legislative and other measures necessary to establish trafficking in persons as a criminal offence for all purposes.