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THE MODEL OF CRIMINAL POLICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: CRIME PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION

The relevance of this research topic is determined by the growth of transnational crime, cyber threats, and organized criminal groups, which require new approaches to law enforcement. The United Kingdom has developed an effective model of criminal police that combines preventive and analytical methods, the use of modern technologies, and community involvement in maintaining public order. The analysis of the British experience is highly relevant for Ukraine in the context of security sector reform and the implementation of European policing standards, as it allows the integration of proven practices of community-oriented and intelligence-led policing, while strengthening public trust in law enforcement agencies.

Modern British criminal policing dates back to the establishment of the London Metropolitan Police in 1829 by Robert Peel. His “nine principles of policing” became the foundation of modern community policing. As Reiner emphasizes, the legitimacy of the police has always been based on public trust and support [1].

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) specializes in solving serious crimes. Its work relies heavily on modern forensic methods, particularly DNA analysis and the CCTV surveillance system. As highlighted in the NCA report, the combination of forensics and digital technologies makes it possible to shorten investigation times and increase the crime detection rate [2]

A defining feature of British policing is its cooperation with the community (community policing), which ensures greater effectiveness in crime detection. As T. Newburn points out, effective policing in Britain is grounded in cooperation with the public, as without community support, the police cannot achieve long-term results in security [3].

The United Kingdom also cooperates with Interpol, Europol, and law enforcement agencies of other countries. This is particularly important in combating terrorism and transnational crime. As A. Edwards notes, the fight against organized crime is only possible through close partnership between national police forces and international institutions [4].

Therefore, the model of criminal police in the United Kingdom serves as an excellent example of balancing traditional and modern methods of crime prevention and investigation. Its distinctiveness lies in active community engagement and trust between society and the police, the use of criminal intelligence, and international cooperation. For Ukraine, studying the British experience represents a valuable opportunity to introduce new methods of crime investigation and reform its law enforcement system.

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FORENSIC AND INVESTIGATIVE BODIES IN THE UK: GENERAL OVERVIEW

The work of forensic and investigative bodies in the countries of the United Kingdom England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland — is based on the principles of common law and high evidentiary standards. All four parts of the Kingdom have developed systems of forensic laboratories that work in close cooperation with the police, analytical centers, and judicial bodies. A key element is the accuracy of evidence collection, documentation, and preservation, as well as the use of modern technologies that enhance crime -solving capabilities.

England is a leading center of forensic innovation and sets general standards for the entire United Kingdom. English forensic experts apply 3D scanning of crime scenes, allowing precise reconstruction of crime circumstances for later use in court. A nationwide DNA database plays a major role, containing hundreds of thousands of samples and enabling rapid identification matches. Digital forensics is an important area, including the analysis of smartphones, computers, network logs, communication data, and the recovery of deleted files. England actively uses automated video analytics systems