

The guiding philosophy of Belgian policing is “Community-Oriented Policing”, which emphasizes integration of the police into the community and joint problem-solving with citizens.

Both the British and Belgian experiences demonstrate that public trust and participation are key elements of modern policing. These models show that transparency, volunteer involvement, and local cooperation strengthen legitimacy and efficiency.[3]

Conclusions: To conclude, language is not only a tool of communication — it is a tool of justice, trust, and safety. The way police officers speak, listen, and respond reflects the values of the entire legal system. Foreign experience proves that effective linguistic practices lead to stronger communities, safer environments, and higher public confidence in the law. Integrating linguistics into law enforcement is therefore not a luxury — it is a necessity for modern democratic societies.

References:

1. About the National Police: Law of Ukraine dated 07/02/2015 No. 580-VIII. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19/conv#n51>
2. Giles H. (1973). Communication Accommodation Theory. URL: <https://files.core.ac.uk/download/pdf/147103741.pdf>
3. Foreign Experience of Police–Community Interaction: The Cases of the United Kingdom and Belgium URL: <https://dspace.onua.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/content>

Опанасенко О.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Донецького державного
університету внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Снісаренко І.

MODERN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION METHODS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME

Organised crime remains one of the most complex threats to public order and national security: its actors operate as established

hierarchical or networked structures, using a high degree of specialisation, cross-border connections, and concealment of illegal activities through legal business instruments and modern information technologies. These characteristics make it impossible to combat organised crime effectively using traditional forensic methods alone and highlight the need to introduce advanced forensic approaches that ensure the rapid, comprehensive and evidence-based recording, analysis and investigation of criminal acts.

It seems that today there are already several modern fields that are sufficiently developed to supplement the structure of the section on forensic technology. These fields demonstrate remarkable results in the technical and forensic support of crime prevention and have a high level of theoretical justification and practical effectiveness. Criminalistic examination of materials and products is a modern branch of criminalistics, which has been developing within the structure of this science from the very beginning. The same can be said about forensic weaponry, because, in fact, this section was developed to its current level by expanding the field of forensic ballistics due to its enrichment with achievements in the study of various types of weapons. As of today, there is evidence of a sufficient level of development of several modern branches that should complement the structure of the section 'Forensic Technology' [1, p.17]. These fields demonstrate remarkable results in providing technical and forensic support for combating crime and have a high level of theoretical justification and practical effectiveness. An addition to the previous sections is forensic DNA analysis, which in recent years has demonstrated high effectiveness in solving and investigating serious crimes related to organised crime. Its main technology is recognised as the 'gold standard' of forensic identification. Thus, forensic DNA analysis is a new branch of forensic science that studies the individual genetic characteristics of living organisms [2, p. 20].

Another new area of forensic science is the forensic examination of digital traces (evidence). This is a branch of forensic science that studies the patterns and mechanisms of digital (electronic) trace formation and develops methods for their examination.

These sections are not exhaustive or exclusive. As of today, there is an ongoing discussion regarding the classification of forensic

polygraphy as a criminalistic tactic or technique, the expediency of forming such sections as criminalistic investigation of the scene of the crime, criminalistic investigation of vehicles and traffic accidents, nuclear criminalistics, military criminalistics, etc. [3, p. 18].

Organised crime is one of the most dangerous threats to modern society, as it is constantly improving its methods, using modern technologies and has extensive international connections. In such conditions, modern forensic methods play a key role in countering crime, allowing not only identifying criminals, but also to effectively document their activities, collect evidence and ensure its admissibility in court. The combination of traditional and modern methods — from fingerprinting and trace evidence to digital forensics, big data analysis and social networks — provides a comprehensive approach to investigation. Digital technologies are particularly important in helping to uncover financial flows, communication networks and the hidden structures of criminal groups.

References:

1. Степанюк Р. Л. Розвідка у криміналістиці й оперативно-розшуковій діяльності. *Вісник Луганського навчально-наукового інституту імені Е.О. Дідоренка*. № 1(2). 2024. С. 191-203. URL: <https://luhbulletin.dnuvs.ukr.education/index.php/main/article/211>

2. Степанюк Р.Л., Гусева В.О., Кікінчук В.В. та ін. Криміналістика: криміналістична техніка. Навч. посіб. МВС України. Харків. нац. ун-т внутр. справ. Харків. 2023. 388 с.

3. Степанюк Р. Л. Сучасні криміналістичні засоби та методи протидії злочинності : навч. посіб. МВС України, Харків. нац. ун-т внутр. справ. Харків : ХНУВС. 2024. 232 с. URL: <https://dspace.univd.edu.ua/handle/123456789/20393>