

utilized advanced capabilities in cyber forensics, which enables more effective counteraction to cybercrimes such as phishing and cyber fraud [5, p. 76]. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom actively employs video surveillance technology, as well as specialized units to combat cybercrime, providing effective law enforcement especially in urban areas [6, p. 112].

International experience suggests that only through close cooperation and information exchange between countries can modern threats be effectively countered. Ukraine should continue to develop cooperation with international organizations such as Interpol and Europol, and implement modern technologies and methodologies that have proven effective in other countries. Additionally, adapting international standards to national legislation is essential to enhance the efficiency of investigations and protect citizens' rights.

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### **CANADIAN EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME**

Canada is located in North America. Its ten provinces and three territories extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, making it the world's second-largest country by total area. The longest international land border is with the United States. There is a wide range of geological and meteorologic regions in the country. With a population of over 41 million people, it has a wide range of population densities, with the majority residing in urban areas and large areas of the country being sparse. Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver are the three largest metropolitan areas in Canada.

Canada has extensive experience in fighting crime, relying on a comprehensive approach that includes both law enforcement and social programmes to prevent crime.

Public Safety Canada provides federal policy leadership, coordination and program support on many activities related to crime prevention, law enforcement, and the rehabilitation of offenders. The intent is to reduce crime by collaborating with federal, provincial and territorial partners to design and deliver national programs that are specific and appropriate to regions and communities. The programs delivered through these partnerships help provide the tools, education and support to effectively reduce, deter and prevent crime in Canada.

Canada has a widely implemented model of 'Community Policing', which involves working closely with citizens to put crime in the context of other social problems in the community and deal with it accordingly. In this case, the demand for police services is growing, proactive conflict resolution is growing, but the available means to combat crime are limited, and the idea that crime is primarily a problem for citizens and prevention is a task for the whole society is becoming more accepted. The Community Policing model has been successfully implemented in such democratic countries as the UK, Germany, Poland, the USA, and Canada, which is used to prevent crime.

Canadian legislation is regularly being improved to enhance the effectiveness of the fight against crime. The government imposes harsh penalties for serious crimes, including those related to violence, drugs and organised crime. Particular attention is paid to legislation to protect victims of crime, especially in cases of domestic violence and violence against children. It is worth noting that, as in the United States, the Witness Protection Programme is quite effective in Canada. In accordance with Canada Act C-13 of 20 June 1996, which approved the programme, it is implemented by the Drug Enforcement Unit of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police [1]. Even before the Witness Protection Programme was enshrined in law, this unit was responsible for ensuring the safety of participants in criminal proceedings. This programme operates at the national level, so participants in criminal proceedings can be contacted anywhere in Canada. It is quite effective and trusted by citizens, as evidenced by the fact that most criminal cases in which the programme was used resulted in convictions based solely on the testimony of witnesses.

The Canadian criminal justice system focuses on the rehabilitation of criminals. For example, rehabilitation programmes help offenders find employment, education and reconnect with society. This strategy aims to reduce recidivism and helps people return to normal life.

The Canadian government is investing in youth programs to prevent young people from becoming involved in criminal activity. These programs include providing opportunities for education, sports, and psychological support.

In Canada, there are special police units to fight organized crime and drug trafficking. The federal government has also developed a number of

national strategies to combat drugs, which include not only punishment but also treatment and support for addicts. In 2018, cannabis was legalized in Canada, which made it possible to significantly reduce illegal trafficking and direct resources to the fight against more serious drugs [1].

Canada is investing in research into the causes of crime and ways to prevent it. The government is working with universities and think tanks to develop new research-based strategies to better understand the social and economic drivers of crime and take effective measures to reduce it.

In general, Canada's experience in fighting crime is that a comprehensive approach that encompasses legal, social and technological aspects can be effective in keeping society safe. Canada combines tough measures, such as the pursuit of punishment for serious crimes, with approaches that include rehabilitation, social support for youth, and investment in communities. Crime prevention through educational and social initiatives plays an important role. This approach helps to reduce crime, reduce recidivism and build a society that trusts law enforcement and the judiciary. Canada's experience can be useful for other countries seeking to build an effective, sustainable and fair justice system capable of responding to modern challenges.

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## **FUNCTIONING OF DETECTIVE ACTIVITIES IN UKRAINE**

It is appropriate to note that the issue of detective activity is important for modern Ukrainian society, as it contributes to strengthening law and order, helps to fight and prevent criminal activity.

In order to effectively study detective activities, it is necessary to define the concept of "detective". Thus, a detective is an official of the National Police, a security body, a body of the State Bureau of Investigation, a body of the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine, the Main Detective Unit, a detective unit, a detective department, an internal control unit of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine authorized to conduct pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses within the limits of competence [1]. According to the current legislation, namely the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, which was approved on April 13, 2012, the detective is authorized to conduct pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses within the defined jurisdiction. The essence of his/her work is to obtain information about events or circumstances to be clarified in the course of