

development, enhances the quality of public services, and promotes integration with the international community. This effort contributes to Ukraine's modernization and establishes a foundation for long-term growth and global engagement.

In conclusion, the Law of Ukraine "On the Use of the English Language in Ukraine" is not merely a legislative act but a strategic step that opens new opportunities for development. Its implementation supports cultural openness, economic progress, and educational transformation.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CYBERCRIME

In the modern digital era, cybercrime has become one of the most serious and rapidly growing threats worldwide. With the increasing reliance on information technologies, criminals exploit vulnerabilities in digital systems, targeting individuals, companies, and governments. Cybercrime affects national security, economic stability, and the

protection of personal and corporate data. Its transnational nature makes international cooperation essential, as cybercriminals can operate across borders with anonymity. One of the first international efforts to address cybercrime was the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, adopted by the Council of Europe in 2001. It serves as a framework for harmonizing national laws, improving investigative techniques, and enhancing cross-border cooperation in criminal investigations. The Convention criminalizes activities such as hacking, identity theft, online fraud, and child exploitation, providing a foundation for international collaboration [1].

Additionally, the United Nations has recognized the importance of cybersecurity and has promoted several initiatives to strengthen global cooperation. For instance, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) supports member states by providing technical assistance, training programs, and guidance on drafting effective cybercrime legislation. The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) provides critical threat intelligence and cybersecurity guidelines to EU member states. According to the ENISA Threat Landscape 2023, European institutions and private companies face an increasing number of cyberattacks, ranging from ransomware campaigns to phishing and data breaches. Strengthening cyber resilience and sharing threat intelligence among countries is emphasized as a priority for mitigating risks [2]. Interpol also plays a central role through its Global Cybercrime Programme, uniting law enforcement agencies from 195 countries. It provides training, operational support, and technical expertise to detect and prevent cybercrime.

Interpol coordinates multinational operations against organized cybercriminal networks, including ransomware groups, malware distributors, and online fraud rings [3]. The FBI's Internet Crime Report 2023 reported that cybercrime caused over \$12 billion in losses in the United States alone, highlighting the economic and social impact of cyber threats. The report emphasizes the importance of international intelligence sharing and technological support to enhance prevention and prosecution efforts [4].

In Ukraine, the Cyber Police Department actively collaborates with Europol and Interpol to detect and neutralize transnational cybercriminal groups. These initiatives focus on preventing phishing

attacks, ransomware campaigns, and other forms of cybercrime, demonstrating Ukraine's commitment to international cybersecurity standards [5]. Similarly, countries like India have strengthened their national cybercrime frameworks. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) dismantled transnational networks targeting minors and foreign nationals in operations supported by Interpol, reflecting the importance of cross-border collaboration [6].

Combating cybercrime requires not only legal and institutional measures but also technological innovation and public awareness. Countries invest in AI-based threat detection, advanced encryption, and secure cloud computing solutions. Public awareness campaigns and digital literacy programs help citizens and organizations recognize phishing schemes, malware, and other cyber threats. For example, the World Economic Forum emphasizes that cybersecurity is not only a technological issue but also a social and economic one. Their reports stress the need for global cooperation, information sharing, and capacity building to ensure safe and resilient digital environments [7].

International experience shows that combating cybercrime effectively requires a combination of legal harmonization, institutional collaboration, technological innovation, and public awareness. Organizations like the Council of Europe, ENISA, Interpol, and national agencies demonstrate that global cooperation and proactive measures are essential to reduce cybercrime threats. Only through continuous international collaboration and innovation can the global community ensure a safe and secure cyberspace.

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THE USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN COMBATING CRIME: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The use of modern technologies in combating crime has become a defining element of contemporary law enforcement strategy, shaping both operational practice and policy frameworks. Rapid advances in digital forensics, biometric systems, artificial intelligence (AI), predictive analytics and cyber-investigation tools have expanded investigative capabilities far beyond traditional policing methods. These technologies enable law enforcement agencies to process large volumes of digital evidence, uncover complex criminal networks, and respond more quickly to cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled threats. Recent strategic assessments emphasise that the integration of technological instruments into policing is not merely a matter of acquiring equipment, but requires coherent institutional adaptation, interoperability between agencies, and legal-ethical calibration to preserve democratic oversight and civil liberties [1].

The relevance of studying international experience in technological applications for crime control is underscored by the transnational nature of many contemporary offences. Cybercrime markets, digital fraud schemes and organised online exploitation routinely cross national borders, thereby demanding international cooperation and shared technical standards. Analyses conducted at the European level reveal persistent trends: growth in the scale and