

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

the investigation of a crime in the manner prescribed by law. The detective's cognitive activity at the stage of pre-trial investigation often goes beyond the criminal process, as it extends to events and facts that do not form the basis of a criminal offense, but relate to circumstances that affect its further perception. N.A. Yakubovych noted: "In no other field of scientific knowledge is the subject of cognition (scientist, researcher) placed in such a strict framework of regulation of the research process as the detective". It is these "rigid frameworks" that ensure the objectivity of criminal procedural cognition, which is explained by the importance of the expected results.

In general, the essence of the detective's activity is the search for truth within the law, which requires a professional approach and the ability to work under high pressure and sometimes limited resources, especially in martial law, when the procedures for conducting detective actions may change.

The current state of detective activities in Ukraine is determined by both legal reforms and new challenges faced by law enforcement agencies under martial law. In particular, one of the main problems is a high shortage of experienced personnel. About half of the detectives are young professionals under 30 years of age who often lack sufficient experience, and only one in five has been working as a detective for more than 3 years. At the same time, female detectives make up almost half of the staff. The leadership of the National Police believes that the only way out of this situation is to improve the quality of the detective staff, as well as to improve legislation, as detective actions are subject to strict procedural procedures. Another reason that significantly delays the pre-trial investigation is the so-called "chain of unnecessary correspondence" between the expert, judge and detective when it is necessary to provide the expert with additional materials for the examination. Not only detectives, but also judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys share a similar opinion. Certain rules of procedural law also need to be adjusted. For example, the appointment of expert examinations is currently a significant problem. The amendments to the legislation introduced in 2017 stipulate that examinations are conducted only on the instructions of the investigating judge, and the police detective cannot appoint them independently [3].

According to Art. 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (the bodies conducting inquiries and pre-trial investigations are: detective units of the National Police, the State Bureau of Investigation, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine).

The National Police has the broadest competence to investigate general criminal offenses. The State Bureau of Investigation is responsible for investigating crimes committed by public officials. National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine - crimes related to corruption. The Security Service of Ukraine - crimes against national security.

Ultimately, detective activity is an integral part of the functioning of the rule of law. It requires a high level of professionalism, responsibility and dedication from detectives. In today's world, where crimes are becoming more and more complex, the importance of detective activities is only growing. Effective detective work is a guarantee of justice, protection of citizens' rights and maintenance of law and order. Without qualified and diligent detectives, the legal system will not be able to effectively perform its functions.

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COOPERATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE WITH OTHER FORCE STRUCTURES DURING MARTIAL LAW

During martial law, police cooperation with other law enforcement agencies is key to ensuring security, maintaining law and order, and protecting citizens. The main aspects of such cooperation include the coordination of actions, when the police interact closely with the military forces, the Security Service of Ukraine, the National Guard, the border guard and other law enforcement agencies. This allows you to quickly respond to threats and ensure effective management in crisis situations. The exchange of information between the structures covers intelligence, analytical and operational data for the prevention of crimes and the fight against terrorist threats, which contributes to the detection of subversive groups and wanted persons. In dangerous areas, joint police and military patrols prevent looting and maintain public order. Checkpoints are set up to control the territory, where transport and citizens are checked, preventing the illegal transportation of weapons and other threats. During special operations, such as anti-terrorist raids, the police work with other agencies to protect strategic sites, using their resources and expertise. Joint exercises