

- increase their knowledge of skills and techniques used in complex organized crime investigations;
- disrupt organized crime and related criminal activities in and around their communities and surrounding areas.

The FNOCI operates under and is aligned with the overall objectives of the Contribution Program to Combat Serious and Organized Crime.

It also complements the First Nations Policing Program (FNPP) by providing funding for additional police members dedicated to organized crime-related cases and supports their participation in joint investigative forces [3].

So, there are a lot of cases of organized crime in Canada but law enforcement services are making all the efforts to prevent them. They are creating special forums, doing different researches, cooperating with international agencies and integrating market enforcement teams.

Список використаних джерел

1. Serious and Organized Crime. URL: <http://www.rcmp.gc.ca/soc-cgco/index-eng.htm>.
2. Action against organized crime. URL: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrg-crm/index-en.aspx>.
3. First Nations Organized Crime Initiative. URL: http://oacp.ca/Userfiles/Files/NewAndEvents/Report_Feb26_final.pdf.

Мазур А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Богущкий В.

ADVANCING FORENSIC SCIENCE ON THE WORLD STAGE: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Forensic science plays a pivotal role in modern criminal investigations, providing critical tools and techniques to uncover the truth behind crimes. In an increasingly interconnected world, the exchange of knowledge and experiences among forensic investigative bodies on an international scale has become imperative. This article delves into the significance of advancing forensic science on the global stage, highlighting the diverse international perspectives that contribute to the evolution of this vital field [1, p. 171].

One of the key aspects of advancing forensic science globally is the collaborative sharing of knowledge and expertise. Different

countries and regions bring unique experiences and methodologies to the table. By fostering international cooperation, forensic scientists can learn from one another, adapt best practices, and enhance their collective capabilities.

International perspectives in forensic science illuminate the cultural and jurisdictional variations that impact investigations. Understanding these differences is essential for forensic experts working across borders. For example, the handling of evidence, legal standards, and forensic protocols may vary significantly from one country to another. Recognizing these distinctions is crucial to ensure justice is served consistently and fairly [5].

The globalization of forensic science has spurred rapid technological advancements. International collaboration allows experts to stay at the forefront of these innovations. For instance, forensic DNA analysis techniques have revolutionized investigations worldwide, and cross-border partnerships have accelerated the adoption of these techniques [2].

Forensic science faces global challenges such as the trafficking of counterfeit drugs, human trafficking, and cybercrime. International perspectives enable forensic investigators to develop strategies and tools to combat these transnational issues effectively. By sharing insights and resources, forensic bodies can pool their efforts to tackle these complex challenges. As criminal activities become increasingly sophisticated, forensic science becomes indispensable. Cybercrime, financial fraud, and organized crime networks pose unique challenges that require advanced forensic techniques to combat effectively.

Beyond criminal investigations, international perspectives in forensic science extend to humanitarian applications. Mass disasters and armed conflicts often require the identification of victims, and international forensic teams play a crucial role in this process. The experiences gained in these challenging contexts contribute to the broader field of forensic science. Forensic science is not limited to criminal investigations. It is also instrumental in humanitarian efforts, such as identifying victims of natural disasters, armed conflicts, and mass casualties. The ability to provide closure to families and communities affected by such events is a humanitarian imperative [4].

Forensic science is inherently interdisciplinary, drawing from fields such as biology, chemistry, physics, computer science, and anthropology. This multidisciplinary approach fosters innovation and allows experts from various domains to collaborate in solving

complex cases. As new challenges emerge, such as deepfake technology and advanced encryption methods, forensic science must continuously adapt and develop new tools and techniques to stay ahead of criminals.

In conclusion, the perspective of forensic science in today's world is not only promising but also essential. Its continued relevance is driven by technological advancements, the increasing complexity of criminal activities, globalization, and its role in humanitarian efforts. Forensic science has evolved into a multidisciplinary field that not only aids in solving crimes but also contributes to preventing wrongful convictions and upholding justice.

As society faces new challenges and threats, forensic science adapts and innovates, striving to stay one step ahead of those who exploit technology and cross borders to commit crimes. Moreover, the ethical considerations surrounding its use underscore the importance of responsible and transparent practices [4].

The public's heightened awareness of forensic science, often fueled by media portrayals and real-life cases, further underscores its significance. This increased interest leads to greater support for research, funding, and reforms in the field [3, p. 292].

Looking ahead, the future of forensic science promises continued advancements in technology, greater collaboration across disciplines, and more effective international cooperation in criminal investigations. As it addresses emerging challenges and ethical dilemmas, forensic science remains a beacon of truth, justice, and hope for individuals, families, and societies around the world. Its perspective is not only bright but also vital in maintaining the rule of law and protecting the rights of individuals.

Список використаних джерел

1. Arian C. van Asten, On the added value of forensic science and grand innovation challenges for the forensic community, *Science & Justice*, Volume 54, Issue 2, 2014. P. 170–179.

2. Bhoelai B., Hartevelde J., Matai A., Sijen T. Advancing forensic RNA typing: On non-target secretions, a nasal mucosa marker, a differential co-extraction protocol and the sensitivity of DNA and RNA profiling, 2021.

3. Claude Roux, Céline Weyermann, From Research Integrity to Research Relevance to Advance Forensic Science, *Forensic Sciences Research*, Volume 6, Issue 4, December 2021, Pages 292–294. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1080/20961790.2021.1977480>.

4. Morrison G. S. Advancing a paradigm shift in evaluation of forensic evidence: The rise of forensic data science, 2022.

5. Swofford H., Champod C.: Forensic Probabilistic reporting and algorithms in forensic science: Stakeholder perspectives within the American criminal justice system, Volume 5, 2022.

Мазуренко В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTING CRIME

This work aims to provide a deep understanding of the complexities involved in fighting crime across international borders. It will explore the importance of international collaboration in addressing transnational criminal activities, analyze the challenges faced in such efforts, examine real-world case studies, and discuss the future prospects of global crime fighting. Today, the analysis of foreign experience in combating crime shows that, under modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a real threat to democratic development and national security of most countries of the world. Criminal elements, having close interregional and international ties, increasingly direct their efforts to establish control over the most profitable spheres of economic relations. The lack of a unified national concept of crime prevention, the inconsistency of national, regional, and sectoral state targeted social prevention programs in the respective directions does not contribute to the prevention of crime in the country [1].

Transnational crime represents a complex and evolving challenge in the modern world. Criminal activities that transcend national borders have far-reaching implications for global security, economies, and social well-being. Transnational crime refers to criminal activities that involve individuals, groups, or organizations operating across national boundaries to plan, execute, or facilitate illegal activities. These crimes typically exploit differences in legal systems, economic disparities, and technological advancements to evade law enforcement and maximize profits.

Transnational crimes are characterized by several key features:

a. Cross-Border Nature: Transnational crimes involve illegal activities that cross international borders. Criminals often operate in multiple countries, making it challenging for a single nation's law enforcement to address them effectively.