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FORENSIC INVESTIGATION: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

The work of investigative and forensic agencies is an important component of law enforcement in any country. It includes conducting investigations to detect, solve and stop crimes. There are many countries around the world that have extensive experience in this area, and they have developed different approaches to the work of their investigative agencies.

One of the most important aspects of the work of investigative and forensic agencies is to ensure the proper quality of evidence collection and analysis. The experience of countries with a developed criminal investigation system shows that an important success factor is highly qualified professionals who have the necessary knowledge and skills to conduct investigations. Such professionals must be properly trained and educated, and have access to modern methods and technologies to perform their duties effectively.

In addition to the use of advanced technology, international cooperation and collaboration play a vital role in the work of investigative and judicial authorities. The exchange of information, intelligence and best practices between countries can increase the effectiveness of criminal investigations by providing access to more resources and expertise. This can lead to the identification and apprehension of transnational criminals and the disruption of organized crime networks [1].

International experience also emphasizes the importance of ongoing professional development and training for investigators. As criminal methods and techniques evolve, it is crucial for investigators to keep abreast of the latest investigative techniques and technologies. This can be achieved through specialized training programs, seminars and exchanges with international partners. By investing in the professional development of investigators, countries can strengthen their ability to fight crime and maintain law and order.

The success of forensic investigative agencies also depends on the effective use and exchange of information with law enforcement agencies and international partners. The creation of a unified database and joint communication channels allows for the rapid identification of criminals and the exchange of information about their activities. Criminal information and intelligence can play a

crucial role in conducting effective investigations and providing forensic intelligence.

International experience shows that the use of the latest technologies, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning and data analytics, can significantly facilitate and speed up the work of investigative agencies. Such innovations help automate data collection and processing, identify laws and crime trends, and predict possible risks. The use of robotics and drones can also help with crime scene inspections, evidence collection, and even the search for suspects [2].

For example, some countries have already successfully used facial recognition and video surveillance systems to identify criminals. Such systems allow algorithms and artificial intelligence to quickly match video and photo materials with a database of criminal records to identify potential suspects.

In addition, the establishment of an effective legal framework and regulatory mechanisms is essential for the proper functioning of investigative and forensic agencies. These frameworks should provide clear guidelines on the collection, preservation and admissibility of evidence, as well as the protection of individual rights and privacy. Establishing independent oversight bodies can also ensure accountability and transparency of investigative bodies, reducing the risk of abuse of power and corruption [3].

Any system for investigative agencies should be based on the rule of law and ensure respect for human rights and ethical standards. Countries should cooperate with each other, share technological developments and best practices to further improve their investigative agencies. International organizations, such as Interpol, Europol and the UN, have an important role to play in facilitating cooperation and sharing of experiences among countries [4].

Finally, the work of investigative and forensic agencies is essential to the maintenance of law and order and the fight against crime. International experience, including the use of the latest technologies, information exchange and cooperation between countries, can help improve the work of investigative agencies and create a safer society.

It should be noted that international experience with investigative and judicial agencies provides valuable insights and best practices that can be applied to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of such agencies in any country. By investing in qualified personnel, fostering international cooperation, using advanced technologies responsibly, and establishing a strong legal

framework, countries can improve their ability to fight crime and ensure the safety of their citizens.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF USING LEGAL LINGUISTICS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Language and law is an increasingly researched and studied interdisciplinary field. One of the first, and maybe most astonishing insights a lawyer will get, is that the translation of legal texts remains a myth, a sublime aim never to be truly achieved. This is closely connected to some of the typical problems in comparative law: linguistically equivalent legal notions will frequently have different contents in different jurisdictions. The legal significance of notions can differ vastly in their direction and extent. Also, the interconnections within each legal system as well as the legal culture in general influence the meaning and practical impact of legal concepts. As a result, the question in legal translation is not which translation is right, but, much more modestly, which one is less wrong [1].

All legal systems develop certain linguistic features that differ from those of ordinary language. Sometimes these practices differ only slightly, especially when a legal system is primarily oral or relatively young. At the other extreme, lawyers and judges may develop language that is entirely different from ordinary speech. Most modern legal regimes fall between these extremes. Typically,