

4. Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency. Cybersecurity information Sharing Act. 2021. URL: <https://www.cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/cybersecurity-information-sharing-act-2015-procedures-and-guidance>.

5. Intel.gov. Hearing of the House Judiciary Committee on Oversight of the Administration's Use of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) Authorities. 2019. URL: [https://www.intelligence.gov/ic-on-the-record-database/results/714-hearing-of-the-house-judiciary-committee-on-oversight-of-the-administration's-use-of-the-foreign-intelligence-surveillance-act-fisa-authorities](https://www.intelligence.gov/ic-on-the-record-database/results/714-hearing-of-the-house-judiciary-committee-on-oversight-of-the-administration-s-use-of-the-foreign-intelligence-surveillance-act-fisa-authorities).

Кузьміна А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN ORGANIZING FORENSIC ACTIVITIES IN THE PROCESS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

The effectiveness of expert forensic activities depends on the state of its organization, as well as compliance with the urgent needs of practice of the fight against crime and modern scientific and technological advances that are designed to meet these needs to the fullest extent possible. The problem of the state of organization of forensic expert activity is particularly acute in Ukraine today. Therefore, it will not be superfluous in this case to analyze certain issues of forensic expert activity in criminal proceedings in some foreign countries. Such foreign experience may be useful in particular, for the organization of forensic activities in Ukraine, and, in general, for improving the entire procedure for obtaining evidence in criminal proceedings.

It should be noted that the system of organization of forensic expert activity in its specific expression, as well as the status of an expert, are regulated by the current legislation and departmental regulations of a particular country.

Legal regulation of forensic expert activity in most European countries, as well as in Ukraine, is based on the current criminal procedural legislation. Departmental regulations mostly define the very procedure for carrying out internal system activities. Therefore, the problem of the organizational structure of forensic units in some

European countries, as well as the problem of defining their competence and organizing their activities, deserves special attention.

Let see, for example, the Forensic Science Service (FSS), which is an executive body of the Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which is an important link in the work of the British police to detect, investigate and prevent crimes. The main tasks of the FSS (The Forensic Science Service) are to provide professional assistance in the process of detecting and investigating crimes. At the same time, the UK legislation provides for the possibility of involving specialists from private forensic laboratories, which usually provide their services in certain specific types of examinations (for example forensic examination of documents). It should be noted that employees of the UK forensic service participate in operational and investigative activities, conduct examinations and research for 43 regional police forces of England and Wales, as well as for the Crown Prosecution Service, HM Customs and Excise and a number of other law enforcement agencies.

FSS provides services to private companies both in the country and abroad; actively cooperates with law enforcement agencies of more than 35 foreign countries. In the UK, an expert is usually invited by one of the parties to a proceeding to conduct an examination or research and is considered an expert by the prosecution or defense. In the UK, forensic scientists can also be called upon by the police to carry out independent examinations and investigations in order to obtain evidence.

However, unlike in continental Europe, where the police system was based on strict centralization, in the UK the police apparatus has developed in closely interconnection with and under the direct supervision of local governments, but while retaining the tools of control over the final result of police activity by the the United Kingdom's Home Office. Today, the forensic institutions of the police of European countries form a real and effective basis for the organization of forensic examination. Therefore it is important to improve the legal regulation of expert activity, further development of its organizational forms in criminal proceedings.

Список використаних джерел

1. Forensic Science Service. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fo_rensic_Science_Service.
2. European Journal of Crime, Criminal Justice and Criminal Law. URL: <https://brill.com/view/journals/eccl/eccl-overview.xml>.