

cybercrime. Goals include a common understanding of the threat situation, mutual exchange and a cooperation that is characterised by trust – also in the event of a cyberattack. The BKA therefore cooperates with nonprofit organisations such as the "German Competence Centre against Cybercrime e.V. (G4C)" to promote regular exchange with the business community [2].

Список використаних джерел

1. Cybercrimes cross borders and evolve rapidly. URL: <https://www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Cybercrime>
2. Cybercrime. URL: <https://www.bka.de/EN/OurTasks/>

Батурінець Д.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Волік О.**

EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN GERMANY

The fight against crime is one of the key tasks of any state, and Germany demonstrates successful examples of the organization of law enforcement activities. Germany uses a comprehensive approach, covering both preventive and punitive measures. Special attention is paid to the fight against corruption, the prevention of offenses among young people, as well as the use of modern technologies for the investigation of crimes. Thanks to the implementation of anti-corruption mechanisms, confiscation of illegally acquired property and innovative methods of policing, Germany was able to significantly reduce the level of crime and strengthen law and order.

It has been established that recently the country has been recording a gradual decrease in the level of crime, which is explained by the effective implementation of the state policy in combating crime, which is reflected in the relevant strategic and program documents. It is substantiated that the country has recently been shifting the emphasis from punitive prevention (special prevention) to social and situational prevention. The specifics of crime prevention programming are determined by the country's federal system. Federal lands have greater powers in the field of combating crime [1].

The role of the German police in combating corruption is an extremely important component of the national anti-corruption policy. The German police is actively involved in the investigation of corruption crimes and their prevention, and also works in close cooperation with other state bodies and international institutions.

The fight against corruption is based on the task of destroying the material, primarily financial base of criminal groups. This is achieved by confiscating property and creating an appropriate legal framework to prevent "dirty money laundering". The main task of the German government in the field of corruption prevention is to make it impossible for

a civil servant to abuse his official position as a result of legislative, organizational, personnel and other measures [2, c. 239].

In my opinion, preventive measures to prevent crimes are an indicator of crime prevention.

In crime prevention, German state and public organizations use such forms of work as excursions to police stations, sports competitions with the participation of students, teachers and police officers, discussion methods, competitions on legal topics [3].

There are projects for the organization of leisure time for minors, which include film screenings, discos, and musical instrument lessons [4].

The use of modern technology helps in the effective investigation of crimes. Modern information systems and technologies are widely used in Germany to analyze criminal data. One of the key components is the integration of criminal intelligence and analytics into police structures to fight crime. Criminal analysis systems are used to collect, store and analyze large amounts of data such as video recordings, audio information and text messages. This makes it possible to track criminal groups, identify connections between various events and prevent crimes.

In Germany, the police use artificial intelligence to detect crimes related to financial transactions. AI analytical systems are able to automatically analyze large volumes of financial information and detect possible signs of financial crimes such as money laundering, corruption and fraud. Artificial intelligence can also be used to automate the collection and processing of evidence in criminal proceedings. For example, artificial intelligence systems are able to automatically scan and analyze large volumes of textual information, which helps to consider cases faster and more efficiently [4].

Germany's main information systems: POLIS (Polizei Informations System) is another important system that integrates criminal data at the federal level. It allows the police to track criminals, analyze criminal trends and work with information in real time. POLIS is used to coordinate law enforcement activities throughout the countries [4].

Analysis of criminal groups. For example, the INPOL and POLIS systems have helped in the investigation of major criminal cases related to organized crime and financial fraud. Collecting data from different regions and databases allows the police to better understand the structure of gangs and their financial operations.

Investigating terrorist threats. Information systems help in the prevention of terrorism, in particular through integration with databases of other European countries and international organizations. For example, terrorist suspects can be tracked down and apprehended based on information gathered through such systems.

The fight against cybercrime. Big data analysis systems are used to detect cybercrimes, including financial fraud and infrastructure attacks.

Using information systems, the German police can quickly respond to digital threats and conduct effective investigations.

These information systems thus play a key role in the fight against crime in Germany, providing the police with powerful tools for data collection and analysis.

The German police have an important role in the fight against corruption, actively working on the prevention and investigation of corruption crimes. One of the main aspects is the destruction of the financial base of criminal groups through the confiscation of property and the fight against money laundering. Strengthening the legal framework and preventing officials from abusing their position are important measures. In addition, the police use innovative information systems, such as POLIS and INPOL, which allow the analysis of criminal activity, gang structures, and help in the fight against terrorism, financial fraud and cybercrime. Modern technologies, including artificial intelligence, are used to analyze large volumes of data and speed up investigations. Thus, thanks to interdepartmental cooperation and the use of modern systems, the German police ensure effective counteraction to corruption and other crimes.

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Бессмертна М.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Донецького державного університету
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Баланаєва О.

USE OF ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine does not contain a special procedure for the use of electronic evidence. Meanwhile, the main order of proof was formed more than half a century ago and is oriented