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LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATIVE-FORENSIC ACTIVITY: GLOBAL EXPERIENCE FOR UKRAINE

Law enforcement and investigative-forensic activity constitute a crucial component of the modern criminal justice system. In the context of globalization, the exchange of best practices among countries has become an essential factor in enhancing the effectiveness of crime prevention, detection, and investigation. For Ukraine, which is currently undergoing significant legal and institutional reforms, the study and implementation of foreign experience in this field is of particular relevance.

Modern law enforcement systems in developed countries are characterized by high levels of technological integration, interagency cooperation, and adherence to international human rights standards. Countries such as the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom have established advanced forensic infrastructures that combine traditional investigative methods with cutting-edge technologies, including DNA analysis, digital forensics, and artificial intelligence [1, p. 45].

One of the key elements of effective investigative-forensic activity is the use of forensic science. In the United States, for example, forensic laboratories operate under strict accreditation standards and employ standardized methodologies to ensure the reliability and admissibility of evidence in court. The implementation of databases such as CODIS (Combined DNA Index System) allows for the rapid identification of suspects and the solving of cold cases [2, p. 112].

European countries also demonstrate significant achievements in this area. Germany's кримінальна поліція (Kriminalpolizei) emphasizes a systematic approach to criminal investigations, combining forensic expertise with analytical intelligence. The integration of forensic data into centralized systems enhances coordination between different law enforcement agencies [3, p. 78].

In the United Kingdom, the development of digital forensics has become a priority due to the increasing prevalence of cybercrime. Specialized units are equipped to handle complex digital evidence, ensuring proper collection, preservation, and analysis in accordance with legal standards [4, p.

64]. This approach is particularly relevant for Ukraine, where cyber threats have grown significantly in recent years.

Another important aspect of foreign experience is the emphasis on training and professional development. Law enforcement officers in many countries undergo continuous education, including specialized forensic training. International cooperation programs, such as those organized by INTERPOL and Europol, facilitate knowledge exchange and capacity building [5, p. 29].

For Ukraine, adapting these practices requires not only legislative changes but also institutional reform and investment in technical infrastructure. The adoption of international standards in forensic science, such as ISO/IEC 17025 for laboratory competence, would significantly improve the quality and credibility of forensic examinations [6, p. 51].

Furthermore, the principle of the rule of law and respect for human rights must remain central to all reforms. Foreign experience demonstrates that effective law enforcement is not solely about efficiency but also about maintaining public trust and accountability. Transparent procedures, judicial oversight, and mechanisms for protecting individual rights are essential components of a modern investigative system.

In conclusion, the global experience of law enforcement and investigative-forensic activity provides valuable insights for Ukraine. By integrating advanced technologies, enhancing professional training, and aligning with international standards, Ukraine can significantly improve its criminal justice system. However, these reforms must be implemented in a комплексний та системний спосіб, ensuring sustainability and compliance with democratic principles.

References

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