

examples of Germany and Poland show different approaches to democratic development, but both countries confirm the importance of independent institutions and constitutional guarantees in protecting human rights.

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION AS A COMPONENT OF LEGAL ENGLISH TRAINING

The modern stage of development of the legal system is characterized by a global transition to digital formats. Digitalization processes, which have encompassed all spheres of social life, have led to fundamental changes in the functioning of the legal system. The transformation of the modern legal profession under the influence of digital technologies is not merely a technical update of tools but a profound rethinking of the methodology of providing legal assistance and conducting

law enforcement activities. According to researchers, this process determines the future of legal education and practice in the 21st century [1].

One of the key aspects of this transformation is the implementation of LegalTech technologies. Automation of routine operations, such as contract review, analysis of large arrays of court decisions, and preparation of standard procedural documents, allows a lawyer to focus on the creative and analytical aspects of a case. In the context of law enforcement, digital forensics and the "Internet of Things" (IoT) are of particular importance. The emergence of new categories of digital traces requires law enforcement officers to possess specialized knowledge in the field of data analysis and information security [2].

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data into the legal profession creates both new opportunities and significant ethical challenges. On the one hand, digital transformation allows for more efficient processing of evidence and predictive modeling of potential criminal activities. Algorithms can assist in detecting patterns that are invisible to the human eye, thereby increasing the level of prevention of offenses. On the other hand, the question of the legal status of such data arises, especially when it comes to the digitalization of law enforcement procedures and the protection of human rights in the digital space [3].

Special attention should be paid to the transformation of forensic science. In the conditions of martial law and increased cyber threats, the role of electronic evidence becomes decisive. The use of specialized software for decrypting communications, analyzing crypto-assets, and identifying persons through biometric data is becoming a routine part of investigative actions. This shift requires a conceptual update of the material and technical base of law enforcement agencies and the improvement of the legislative framework regarding the admissibility of digital evidence [4].

Furthermore, digitalization is fundamentally changing the nature of communication between participants in legal relations. The "Electronic Court" system, remote investigative actions via video conferencing, and the use of cloud services for storing and processing evidence are becoming the standard of work in Ukraine. This is supported by the relevant legislative framework, in particular, the legal regulation of cloud services, which ensures the stability of information infrastructure [5].

The digital transformation also affects the human factor. The modern legal professional must possess "T-shaped" skills—combining deep expertise in law with a broad understanding of related technological fields. This includes data privacy management, cybersecurity basics, and the

ability to work with automated legal research systems. For master's students in the specialty "Law Enforcement," these competencies are no longer optional but a mandatory requirement for professional competitiveness [6].

Institutional changes are also noteworthy. The digital transformation of the justice system involves not only the transfer of documents into electronic form but also the creation of a unified ecosystem for the interaction of the police, the prosecutor's office, and the court. The implementation of a unified information and telecommunication system (UITS) remains a strategic priority for Ukraine, aimed at ensuring the transparency and efficiency of legal proceedings [7].

In conclusion, the transformation of the legal profession under the influence of digital technologies is an irreversible process. It requires the adaptation of educational programs, the constant professional development of practitioners, and a proactive approach to legislative changes. A future specialist must combine the role of a classical legal scholar with the skills of a digital analyst and a manager of technological systems. This synergy will ensure the effective functioning of a rule-of-law state and the reliable protection of citizens' rights in the conditions of global digitalization [8].

The research we conducted allows us to draw several key conclusions about the digital transformation of the legal profession. Firstly, digitalisation is a fundamental shift in the legal paradigm, requiring a transition to integrated digital ecosystems. Secondly, the implementation of LegalTech shifts legal professionals' focus toward high-level analytical and strategic activities. Thirdly, in modern law enforcement, working with electronic evidence and digital forensics data becomes a critical competency. Finally, the synergy between classical legal science and digital innovations is essential to ensure the protection of citizens' rights; rights in the 21st century.

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THE IMPACT OF EUROPEAN UNION LAW ON NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS AS A RESOURCE FOR TEACHING LEGAL ENGLISH

The Impact of European Union Law on national legal systems is not only a significant topic of contemporary legal studies but also a valuable resource for teaching Legal English in higher education institutions. EU law plays a key role in shaping legal frameworks across member states and candidate countries, influencing constitutional, administrative, and judicial systems. The development of a common European legal order has introduced unified legal standards, strengthened democratic institutions, and enhanced the protection of fundamental rights. From an educational perspective, EU legal terminology and case law provide authentic material for developing students' professional communicative competence in English within law and law enforcement training programmes.