

without parallel investments in education, economic opportunity, and social services. Finally, the balance between punitive measures and rehabilitation is crucial. The UK's emphasis on offender rehabilitation and Japan's focus on social cohesion both point to the value of reintegrating former offenders into society, reducing the likelihood of repeat offenses.

Conclusion. The fight against crime requires a multifaceted approach that combines effective law enforcement, social services, and community engagement. While no single country has a perfect solution, the experiences of various nations offer valuable insights into what works and what doesn't. By learning from these diverse approaches, countries can develop more comprehensive, tailored strategies that address the specific challenges they face in preventing crime. Through international collaboration and the sharing of best practices, the global community can make strides toward safer, more secure societies for all.

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FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Fighting crime is one of the most pressing issues in modern society today. In a rapidly evolving world, crime is taking on new forms and scales, posing new challenges. Each of us is aware of the importance of ensuring security at both the national and international levels. That is why it is our shared responsibility to find effective solutions, improve countermeasures and strengthen cooperation to make the world safer for everyone.

Today, I would like to focus on one of the most disturbing types of crime in the modern world, and that is human trafficking. Unfortunately, human trafficking is a crime that affects every country in the world. This is a crime that violates fundamental human rights and freedoms, causing irreparable harm to victims, who often find themselves in difficult conditions of exploitation, violence and disempowerment. According to statistics, millions of people fall victim to this heinous crime every year,

many of them women and children who are particularly vulnerable to such threats.

Human trafficking is the illegal sale of persons for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labour [1]. It is a global problem that is prevalent in many countries around the world, especially in regions with high levels of poverty, conflict or weak institutions. The main supplier countries are Thailand, China, Nigeria, Albania, Bulgaria, and Cambodia [1]. Human trafficking includes various types of exploitation, the most common of which are sexual exploitation, forced labour, illegal adoption, forced marriage and the use of people for begging. At the same time, there are other, lesser-known forms, such as the removal of organs or the use of people for armed conflict. Victims often face physical and psychological abuse, isolation and interference with their rights and freedoms.

The tasks in the field of combating human trafficking include:

- identifying the causes and preconditions that facilitate human trafficking and taking measures to eliminate them;
- Ensuring the safety of persons recognised as victims of human trafficking, witnesses and other persons involved in criminal proceedings in cases of human trafficking;
 - detection and investigation of crimes related to trafficking in human beings
 - detection and investigation of crimes related to human trafficking;
 - bringing to justice, including criminal liability, persons involved in human trafficking;
 - ensuring the restoration of the rights of victims of human trafficking;
 - informing the actors involved in combating human trafficking and the public about the results of anti-trafficking activities [2].

One of the key problems in the fight against human trafficking is the low efficiency of law enforcement agencies and corruption. Often, criminal groups have extensive networks and contacts that allow them to avoid punishment. In addition, victims are often afraid to seek help because of threats from their exploiters or fear of law enforcement.

In my opinion, it is first and foremost important to strengthen the legislation on punishment for this crime, ensure protection of victims and create rehabilitation programmes for survivors. It is also worth investing in education and economic opportunities so that people have an alternative and do not seek risky ways to improve their lives.

International organisations, such as the UN, UNICEF and the International Organisation for Migration, are actively working to address the problem of human trafficking, but without the cooperation of national governments and NGOs, the fight will remain ineffective.

Thus, it can be concluded that human trafficking is a profound social and moral problem that threatens the safety and dignity of millions of

people around the world. It not only violates human rights, but also undermines the foundations of society, leaving victims in physical and emotional isolation. To overcome this crisis, it is necessary to strengthen international cooperation, fight corruption, maintain an effective legal system and create conditions for social and economic stability. The main task of modern society is to ensure that everyone has the right to a decent life and never becomes a victim of exploitation.

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**THE WORK OF INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC BODIES:
INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

The law enforcement department of any state is a separate mechanism, each element of which performs a clearly defined function and role, ensuring the protection, security of the population and the territorial integrity of the state. These factors explain the importance of state activity in the field of law enforcement or human rights. Therefore, it can be said that law enforcement agencies are state institutions whose activities are aimed at protecting national security, ensuring law and order, protecting the rights, freedoms and interests of citizens, society and the state, and implementing other legislative functions of the state.

When carrying out law enforcement activities, authorized entities are not always able to solve complex issues that require specific professional knowledge, skills and abilities. To make their solution progressive, law enforcement agencies interact with special entities whose powers include conducting forensic examinations (in particular, we are talking about forensic institutions). In this context, it is worth emphasizing that ensuring effective interaction between forensic institutions and law enforcement agencies is virtually impossible without the creation of appropriate administrative and legal principles for the implementation of provocations in this direction. In modern conditions, forensic support for the investigation of criminal offenses in the activities of forensic units is becoming increasingly important, which requires comprehensive research. Of particular importance are scientific progress, updating legislation and law enforcement practice. Taking into account the experience of foreign countries, which, thanks to innovations in the fight against crime, are