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## **HISTORICAL STAGES AND MODERN PROSPECTS OF COUNTERACTION TO CRIME BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF UKRAINE**

The main task of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine is to protect the rights and interests of citizens, social groups, society and the state, ensure law and order, suppression of offenses, apply state coercion or measures of public influence against persons who violate the law and public order [6]. But the main question for law enforcement officers is how to successfully prevent and counter crimes? To answer this question, you need to analyze the action and understand what it takes to eliminate it. One type of crime analysis is criminal analysis – a mental-analytical activity of law enforcement officers, which is to verify and evaluate information, interpret it, establish links between data obtained in the investigation process and are relevant to criminal proceedings, with the aim of their use by law enforcement agencies and the court, further conducting operational and strategic analysis [1].

The general beginning of militia formation is considered to be April 1917. After the February Revolution, voluntary militia units began to form. At the same time, they created the Disciplinary Statute of the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Militia in 1919. The main aspects of criminal implementation began to emerge, and they acted as an analysis of the functions of the authorities. After the Second World War, the legal base of law–enforcement agencies was finally formed. At the same time, the structure of crime analysis has already been formed. In the early 70's of the XX century the Soviet Union was gaining popularity with the analysis of Soviet scientists who have covered the subject of the importance of discipline in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The issue was rather acute as sufficiently prepared and morally organized criminal groups began to commit more aggressive crimes.

In 1997, Article 49 of the Constitution of the USSR stated that every citizen has the right to submit to the state bodies their proposals to improve their activities [5].

In 2006, due to the dynamic growth of offenses, an innovative system of criminal analysis was introduced and a decree of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine of January 15, 2008 № 28, was introduced. The Instruction on the Organization and Introduction of Criminal Analysis by the Operational Investigation Units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine was put into effect. This resulted in an increase of 63% of the investigative cases [2].

In the world of crime today, law enforcement agencies need to use not only analysis but also the tools and methods that would enable such work to be done quickly and efficiently. In accordance with Article 31 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" it is fixed the use of technical instruments and equipment that have the functions of photo and film, video, photo and film, video. Currently, it makes it easier for police officers to deal with crime with a 4G personal chest video recorder, it allows them to record and instantly transmit information to the general system,

and police. Moreover, police officers have tablets that receive call signals and event circumstances [4]. They have an alarm sensor that detects an explosion, shot or cry for help. These tablets are equipped with a special program that provides police officers with information from a unified MIF database about cars and drivers.

But from a legal point of view, this program has drawbacks. According to the Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Personal Data" in paragraph 4 of Article 2 it is stipulated that for processing of personal data it is necessary to have a permission from the subject of personal data in accordance with the formulated purpose of their processing, expressed in writing form or in a form that allows to make a conclusion on consent [3].

Therefore, unfortunately, technical innovations cannot function properly, because such legal differences lead to suspension, and their full work depends only on changes in legislation.

Patrol officers do not even have the opportunity to immediately check the data of a person. So they are legally and logistically unsecured.

Thus, at each historical stage there were certain changes in the fight against crime, which required the conditions of the time at which they occurred. At present, the main problem is the differences at the legislative level regarding technical innovations, so it is necessary to pay attention to the regulatory framework, which still does not allow to reveal the full potential of criminal analysis as one of the effective methods of combating crime.

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