

personal protection, today, this is extremely important, since police officers work under enemy fire.

Focusing on the means of personal protection and the means of providing pre-medical care, I propose to analyze what elements they consist of:

Personal protective equipment consists of helmets, bulletproof vests, and other special equipment. Body armor is an item of personal protective equipment that provides protection against specific ballistic threats within its coverage area. In this standard, the term body armor refers to that which provides coverage primarily for the torso. Personal body armor covered by this standard is classified into five types (IIA, II, IIIA, III, IV) by level of ballistic performance. In addition, a special test class is defined to allow armor to be validated against threats that may not be covered by the five standard classes [3].

Provision of pre-medical assistance is carried out through means for temporary stopping of bleeding and medicines that reduce pain sensations in case of injury.

To summarize the information I already mentioned, I want to say that one of the most important factors that affect the performance of any police officer is the quality of his uniform and equipment. That is why ensuring our law enforcement with the best equipment is one of the most important conditions for safe and quality policing.

The faster it will be true the higher level of trust the population will become. Also, that fact will give our police officers more confidence and motivation to perform their duties

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Ротт А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Козубенко І.**

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE USA

Today our country is going through hard times. Many crimes have been committed. The police is involved in fighting for justice and providing legal assistance to citizens. Our country has no similar experience in fighting against crime during martial law. Therefore, it is necessary to use the foreign experience of colleagues and adapt it to our country.

Each country has developed its own system of crime control and crime prevention. Some countries have common or similar methods of fighting and preventing crimes.

Fighting crimes is an important function of the state, which means the activities of competent state bodies to respond to crime as a social phenomenon, eliminate and prevent negative consequences for society.

Today in European countries are implementing a comprehensive (integration) approach that combines preventive and repressive measures, denoted by the term «counteraction».

Analysis of international experience in combating crime shows that in modern conditions criminal manifestations pose a real threat to democratic development and national security of most countries of the world. Criminal elements, having close interregional and international ties, increasingly direct their efforts to establish control over the most profitable areas of economic relations.

The lack of a unified national concept of combating crime, inconsistency of national, regional, sectoral state targeted programs of social prevention in the relevant areas does not contribute to the prevention of crime in the country.

This situation does not comply with the proclaimed constitutional provisions on a social, democratic and legal state, as the current situation does not take into account the realities of our time, because the fight against crime has long become a global world problem, which has become not only national but also international, transnational in nature.

Researches in this area are due to the fact that over the past decade, there has been a tendency to increase the crime rate around the world, and, at the same time, a lack of social and legal control measures against the growing criminalization of social relations.

In general, violent crime in the world is growing by 9 % annually. According to official statistics, in the first half of the 1990s in a large part of European countries, as well as Japan, there was an increase in the main indicators of crime. The highest rates of the most dangerous crimes at the turn of the 1990s were recorded in the USA, Canada and Australia. In 1988, 28.8 % of US citizens and 28.1 % of Canadian citizens were victims of at least one crime. In Europe the highest rate of this category was registered in the Netherlands – 26.8 %, Spain – 21.9 %, Germany – 21.9 %. The beginning of the 1990s did not bring positive changes in the dynamics and trends of crime in almost all countries of the world. The activities of organized criminal groups became more sophisticated and the proportion of violent crimes increased. In most Western European countries, there was a sharp increase in crime in the period from 1987 to 1994, with an average annual increase of 4.4 %.

Generalization of the experience of cooperation criminologists and employees of the above law enforcement agencies, allows to determine its most effective forms, namely: planning of joint programs to combat the most dangerous types of crimes; mutual consultations on the development of crime prevention strategies; development of current crime prevention strategy; development of current and long-term crime prevention programs crime prevention; exchange of experience in the organization of prevention.

The analysis shows that the most achievable forms of exchange of such experience are: exchange of information on ways of committing, concealing and detection of crimes; special literature; delegations of

practitioners and workers and scientists; results of scientific research, etc. The exchange of experience is facilitated by: joint preparation of collections of scientific works, scientific and educational literature; joint preparation of information, proposals, drafts of legislative acts; expansion of international specialization and cooperation in the development of measures aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to crimes; joint conduct of scientific research and their implementation in practice; coordination of current and future plans to combat crime.

Due to the fact that the fight against crime in developed countries is given great importance, there is a need to implement their positive experience in Ukraine. Thus, the United States is characterized by positive developments in the fight against crime in national planning, and for Japan – at the local level. In particular, in 1970 the US Congress adopted The Organized Crime Control Act, which provides for a number of legislative and preventive measures to prevent crimes that are subject to federal jurisdiction. The United States is also expanding the involvement of citizens in preventive work, where there is an institution of voluntary assistants of the police.

The methods of crime control and prevention may be different, but the goal is always the same – offenders must be held accountable for their actions.

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Рубленко А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Драмарецька Л.**

ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY IN FRANCE

Ensuring the national security of each state is one of the main problems of our time. In foreign countries, great value is attached to the selection of personnel for ensuring national security and defense [1].

I will focus on a country like France and a division like Groupe d'intervention de la Gendarmerie nationale. This is an elite anti-terrorist unit of the French national gendarmerie. The unit's tasks include neutralizing armed criminals, especially those related to the release of hostages, counterterrorism activities, resolving situations related to hijacking and riots in prisons [2].

Its motto is «commit for life». This is an elite unit of the French national gendarmerie, which specializes in crisis management and