

comprehensive national approach to improving the work of law enforcement agencies in general and increasing the level of training of forensic inspectors in particular, because it depends on them the quality of the collection of traces.

Problems with providing dactyloscopic information of inadequate quality concern both dactyloscopic maps and the quality of hands removed from my events. Poor quality of traces affects the time of their processing and reduces the search for search characteristics:

- incomplete rolling of the fingerprint;
- blurred prints (too strong / weak pressure on the paper surface, during the formation of insufficiently fixed paper, which leads to slipping of the sheet and indistinct display of prints on it);
- insufficient intensity (small amount of dye).

Taking into account and preventing such shortcomings when obtaining handprints will improve the quality of identification research of traces of dactyloscopic origin and strengthen the capabilities of automated identification systems.

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### **SIGNIFICANCE AND FEATURES OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INTERPOL AND EUROPOL IN THE PROCESS OF COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME OF GENERAL CRIMINAL ORIENTATION**

International cooperation in preventing and combating international crime is a specific activity of states and other participants in international relations in the field of crime prevention, combating all its manifestations and determining the procedure for dealing with persons who

have committed socially dangerous acts. Effective fight against international crime, and especially with its organized forms, can be carried out only through the cooperation of all competent structures and institutions of the states concerned with the unconditional fulfillment of international obligations.

Organized crime poses a direct threat to national and international security and stability, threatening the destruction of political and legislative power. Crime negatively affects interstate relations and gradually leads to the moral decline of society, the disappearance of spiritual values and the deterioration of the criminogenic situation. The main directions and forms of prevention and fight against organized crime are determined by national legislation on the basis of international law, the level of development of international cooperation, cultural and legal level, as well as the political situation.

It should be noted that among domestic and foreign scientists to study the problems of preventing and combating organized crime paid considerable attention: V. Butkevych, L. Tymchenko, S. Nesterenko, V. Lysenko, D. Nikiforchuk, V. Pcholkin and many other researchers. Article reveals the importance and features of international cooperation in the process of combating organized crime of general criminal orientation.

The presence of organized crime in both the eastern and western hemispheres poses a significant threat to national security, health, democratic institutions and economic stability. Members of organized crime groups seek to penetrate global material markets and provide logistical and other support to terrorists and foreign intelligence services. Therefore, each country has its own special unit, the purpose of which is to combat organized crime, in particular general crime.

Among the leading groups the leading place is occupied by the International Organization of Criminal Police – Interpol. In accordance with article 2 of the International Criminal Police Organization, the main objectives of Interpol are: to ensure and develop broad and mutual cooperation of all criminal police bodies within the framework of modern legislation and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; creation and development of institutions that can successfully contribute to the prevention and fight against general crime [1]. In the mechanism of cooperation between the member states of Interpol, a special system of international information exchange on combating organized crime occupies an important place, the purpose of which is to carry out coordinated work to locate persons involved in specific criminal communities, identify their links and stop criminal activity, eliminate financial base [2]. To combat

organized crime, Interpol develops special projects, such as: «Operation Oscar», «Eastwind», «Maccandra».

Interpol works closely with the United Nations, namely through an automated search system, an international database of stolen vehicles. Interpol also introduced a single system for identifying civilian firearms. The main task of Interpol in Ukraine is to communicate and exchange information with law enforcement agencies, namely with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Council of Ukraine.

In addition to the experience of interpol, the experience of combating organized crime in the united states of america is interesting. Countering organized crime is carried out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has implemented and developed a program to combat organized crime aimed at eliminating, detecting and terminating the activities of international and national criminal organizations, rather than simply arresting individuals [3]. The Federal Bureau of Investigation contributes to the activities of the Foreign Assets Control Department of the Ministry of Finance in the prosecution of criminal enterprises.

In the countries of the European Union the struggle is carried out by law enforcement agencies and the organization – Europol. Europol provides for three areas of work: information assistance to the investigation of crimes, coordination of the work of national investigative bodies, scientific and technical assistance [4].

In the state apparatus of each country of the European Union there is a special unit – the national department for relations between Europol and the competent services of the Member States. National departments provide Europol with the necessary information on their own initiative, respond to formulated requests for information, and provide information and information updates. Member States interact with Europol not only from their territory but also directly at the headquarters of the European Police Organization in The Hague. Europol requests information from a number of bodies: the European Commission, the Schengen Information System, Third Countries (USA), Interpol and other bodies.

Summing up, we note that today the analysis of statistical data and empirical material allows us to assert the emergence of a positive trend in the direction of cooperation of international law enforcement agencies on combating organized crime, in particular general crime. It should be emphasized that the results of such activities are becoming increasingly significant. Domestic law enforcement agencies will be advisable to intensify the work on the exchange of information of interest with the competent authorities of foreign countries.

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## **PROBLEM OF TERRORISM IN THE MODERN WORLD**

Today's world is still dangerous because the rapid socio-economic change, population explosions and interconnected security crises are challenges for all of us, they affect the quality of human life. One of the most global problems is terrorism, which poses a direct threat to the security of citizens of different countries, international stability and prosperity. It is a constant global threat that knows no borders, nationalities or religions.

At first, terrorism provokes deep fear and insecurity — more than other forms of violence. Terrorists strike innocent civilians, often randomly, and without warning. We think that we can protect ourselves against other forms of violence, but we feel defenseless against terrorists. For example, terrorism has dragged the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and conflict in Northern Ireland for decades. Real progress towards peace in this struggle came only when terrorism was abandoned.

Terrorist groups in Syria and Iraq, including Al Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), possess both the intention and the capability to direct attacks against the West. The UK is a high-priority target for Islamist extremists and they pose a significant threat to our country and to our interests and citizens abroad. Despite the current main