

Psychophysiological Selection of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the State Border Service of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs, etc. [2].

The main tasks of psychologists: 1) submission of proposals to draft laws and acts on psychological support to the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; 2) development or participation in the preparation of draft laws and other normative legal acts on issues of psychological support; 3) provision of a complex of psychological assistance, support and rehabilitation measures for employees and their family members who were injured while performing official service-combat tasks or for whom reintegration and post-isolation measures are carried out after returning from captivity [3].

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## **THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN FRANCE**

France is a destination country for human trafficking, with victims especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced begging

and slavery. Organized crime is a transnational issue and covers all major areas of trafficking: drugs, human beings, arms, stolen vehicles, and wild animals and plants, etc. It is closely tied to corruption and money-laundering. Combating organized crime is a major challenge for the international community. Alongside terrorism, it now represents the largest threat to internal security and international economic stability.

France is actively fighting crime through a variety of measures and programs aimed at ensuring public safety and order.

Victims primarily are women and girls from Eastern Europe, East and West Africa and some Asian countries trafficked into sexual exploitation, as well as men, women and children forced into domestic servitude and other forms of forced labour. Human trafficking in France is generally also associated with both physical and psychological violence, as well as unlawful confinement. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been cases of trafficked individuals taking on dangerous and degrading work to obtain cash during the lockdowns.

There is a steady flow of illicit weapons into and within France, primarily originating from Eastern Europe and the US. Targeted weapon theft contributes to the bulk of illicit weapons in the market, which are mainly bought by actors involved in organized crime, especially drug trafficking. Firearms are also sometimes exchanged for drugs. In 2018, France experienced the largest number of weapon thefts across the EU, in the form of both opportunistic and targeted theft. Intelligence services highlight that weapons used during the two world wars, as well as weapons originating from the Balkan region, are often utilized to fuel criminal networks.

The illegal drug trade in France is dominated by cannabis, as it is the number one drug consumed in France. The market has grown exponentially in recent years and is controlled by a few kingpins. It is difficult to uncover as it is fragmented and transnational. Cannabis from Morocco is transited through Spain to France and then transported to the rest of Europe by car, bus or truck. The cocaine market is the second-largest drug market in France, with it being a destination country for cocaine from South and Central America.

The illegal timber trade has some influence in France, with the country being a destination for illegally sourced timber from Southeast Asia, Central Africa, and Latin America. Illegal logging for timber and mining is also prevalent in French Guiana, with several organized crime groups involved in these activities. The country is also a major transit and destination point for the illegal wildlife trade, with connections between France, Africa and Asia. Bushmeat, especially meat derived from monkeys, reptiles, and antelopes, is trafficked into Paris suburbs for the African diaspora, while live monkeys and reptiles are smuggled from Morocco to France via Spain.

France has been the victim of numerous cyber-attacks perpetrated mostly by groups based in foreign countries, such as China and Russia. These cybercriminals are becoming increasingly organized and professional, and they are usually motivated by financial gain, espionage, and sabotage. One type of cyber-attack that has increased in frequency is ransomware, with legal entities from various sectors being the primary targets. In fact, French companies were the second most targeted by cybercrime in Europe, with around half of companies established and operating in France becoming victims of cyber-attacks. France has observed cyber-attacks emanating from Russian actors, especially in the context of recent events in Ukraine, which have opened the door for an online aspect of the conflict.

The causes of crime in France:

- the first one is socio-economic factors: High unemployment, low income, and inequality in the distribution of wealth can contribute to crime. People with low incomes are more likely to commit crimes, especially in areas with insufficient social support.

- the second one is deficiencies in the justice system: Sometimes shortcomings in the justice system, such as slow judicial processes, ineffective police and law enforcement, can push people to commit crimes.

- the third one is drug addiction and alcoholism: Drug and alcohol problems can lead to crime, as people who are addicted to drugs or alcohol may commit crimes to secure money to buy drugs or alcohol.

- the fourth one is cultural and media influences: Certain cultural and media influences can stimulate crime, for example, the popularization of violence in movies, music, or games can influence people's behavior.

Public safety is the most important component of order in the country. By implementing a combination of security measures, France can work to reduce crime and create safer communities for its citizens.

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## **ОСОБЛИВОСТІ МІЖНАРОДНОГО СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА ОРГАНІВ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІЦІЇ В УМОВАХ ПРАВОВОГО РЕЖИМУ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ**

Реформаційні процеси, зокрема реформування правоохоронної системи, відбуваються з урахуванням міжнародного досвіду та загально визнаних міжнародних стандартів. Ця вимога набуває особливого значення, зважаючи на те, що одним із ключових напрямів діяльності Національної поліції України (далі – НПУ) є міжнародне співробітництво як із відповідними правоохоронними органами зарубіжних країн, так із спеціалізованими міжнародними організаціями.