

communication, because a native English speaker can more quickly and more effectively tell and explain what interests the cadet.

That is why the government and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are currently developing new methods and forms of learning a foreign language both among current law enforcement officers and future staff at the stage of higher education. The very knowledge of a foreign language can not only significantly increase the status of police officers, but also will increasingly inspire confidence in foreign tourists, which will increase the authority of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine [2, p. 203].

So, should Ukrainian police learn a foreign language? I believe that the answer to this question is self-evident. Of course, yes! But we want this new trend to continue to develop in our country, and find support from the leadership of the law enforcement agencies. After all, the ability to communicate in a foreign language, including for a police officer, is in the modern world a kind of window into the world, the achievement of goals through new abilities.

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## **CANADIAN SHERIFFS AND THEIR JOB TO PROTECT LAW AND ORDER**

Most provinces and territories in Canada have sheriffs. Sheriffs are primarily engaged in services such as courtroom security, transfer of prisoners after arrest, security of court proceedings and enforcement of court orders.

Sheriffs also protect the lieutenant governor (the authorized representative of the Queen of Great Britain in the province), government buildings and courts, and are responsible for transporting prisoners. In law enforcement, the duties of sheriffs are regulated at the provincial level.

In 2005, Alberta underwent a major law enforcement and enforcement reform. With the police unable to cope with a significant workload, the decision was made to reform the Alberta Ministry of Justice's court security and prisoner transport division into the Alberta Sheriff's Department, which was designed to fill gaps in law enforcement and relieve the police, allowing officers to focus on criminal investigations [1].

Sheriffs are divided into several units, namely:

– The Neighborhood Safety and Community Safety Unit is governed by the Community Safety and Neighborhood Act of Alberta. The duties of sheriffs include the detection, suppression and investigation of offenses occurring on private property. Such offenses as production and sale of narcotic substances, prostitution, exploitation of children, illegal circulation of firearms fall under the scope of this law. The Neighborhood Safety and Community Safety Unit is governed by the Community Safety and Neighborhood Act of Alberta. The duties of sheriffs include the detection, suppression and investigation of offenses occurring on private property. Such offenses as production and sale of narcotic substances, prostitution, exploitation of children, illegal circulation of firearms fall under the scope of this law.

– The Traffic Management Unit works in collaboration with the Royal Mounted Police as an integrated traffic authority.

– The Investigations Unit is part of the Law Enforcement Response Team. This team includes, in addition to the sheriffs, 4 municipal police departments and the Royal Mounted Police. Created to combat domestic violence, organized crime, drug trafficking and child exploitation [2].

(Good Neighbor Unit) After establishing the facts of illegal activity, sheriff has the right to apply to the court to obtain a warrant for the protection of public order under the procedure of civil proceedings. In the warrant, the court may indicate a ban on the use of the premises for a period of up to 90 days and must specify the requirements that must be met by the owner in order to eliminate the violations. After that, sheriffs monitor the execution of such a warrant, enforcement measures are taken.

(The Traffic Management Unit) As part of its activities, the unit supervises road safety, detects, stops and documents violations, as well as conducts educational activities and raises citizens' awareness of typical dangerous situations on the roads. Sheriffs are tasked with reducing risky driving, improving highway traffic control, reducing fatal and injury-related traffic accidents, and combating drug trafficking.

(The Investigations Unit) Currently, this integrated team forms the main areas of work in the field of law enforcement work for a high-quality response to serious crimes and the activities of criminal groups. The unit includes specialists specializing in specific types of crime, a risk and threat management group that develops plans to combat domestic violence, and a criminology service that conducts strategic analysis of criminal activity [3].

Considering that, unlike in the USA, Canadian sheriffs have powers that complement the activities of the police, increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies, but do not duplicate their functions, this experience can be useful for territorial communities in Ukraine.

#### ***Список використаних джерел***

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## **CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

In the 21st century, humanity has made significant progress in various spheres of social life, but social progress is also manifested in destructive, criminal and hazardous forms for the further sustainable growth of humanity. They are terrorism, separatism, seizure of the territories of sovereign states, as well as an increase in economic crime, legalization (laundering) of proceeds obtained through crime, fraud with financial resources, cybercrime is spreading, etc.

The relevance of this research topic consists in the fact that, under modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a real threat to democratic development and national security in most countries of the world. Criminal elements, having close interregional and international ties, are increasingly directing their efforts to establish control over the most profitable areas of economic relations.

Some aspects of foreign experience in the prevention of terrorism are devoted to the work of such domestic and foreign researchers, such as: V. F. Antipenko, Yu. M. Antonyan, N. S. Behlova, V. O. Glushkov, V. M. Dryomin, V. P. Yemelyanov, M. N. Imanti, I. I. Karpets, V. V. Krutova, V. A. Lipkan, V. Ya. Nastyuk, V. V. Luneev, and others.

The lack of a unified national concept of combating crimes, the inconsistency of state-wide, regional, sectoral state targeted social prevention programs in the relevant areas does not contribute to the prevention of crime in the country. Such a situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on a social, democratic and legal state, since the existing situation does not take into account the realities of modern times, because the fight against crime has long since turned into a global world problem that has acquired not only a national, but also an international, transnational character [1].

In general, forcible crime is increasing by 9 % every year in the world. according to official statistics, in the first half of the 1990s, in a significant part of the European countries, as well as in Japan, there was an increase in the main indicators of crime. The highest indicators for most unsafe crimes at the turn of the 1990s were noted in the USA, Canada and Australia. In 1988, 28.8 % of US citizens, 28.1 % of Canadians became casualties 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