

safety and order in society. The Swiss justice system, with its independence and transparency, provides a solid foundation for ensuring fairness and equality before the law. Prevention programs aimed at crime prevention and rehabilitation of criminals also play an important role, which helps to reduce the risk of recidivism. In particular, Switzerland has shown extraordinary commitment in the fight against corruption and organized crime, developing international cooperation and strengthening financial controls. The public and education play an important role in supporting this struggle by engaging citizens to actively participate and raise awareness of rights and responsibilities.

Switzerland pays special attention to supporting victims of crime, which helps to restore justice and promotes the healing process. The country is also committed to continuous development and improvement, learning best practices from around the world and adapting them to its own needs. Switzerland's experience in combating crime is an important source of learning for other countries seeking to improve their level of safety and reduce crime. Swiss approaches underline the importance of a comprehensive and collaborative effort to achieve the goal of creating secure and just societies.

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**THE WORK OF THE INTERPOL INVESTIGATIVE
SERVICE: IDENTIFYING AND DISCLOSING
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANISATION**

The modern world faces a number of complex challenges in the fight against crime. Criminal organisations are becoming increasingly international and sophisticated in their methods, their schemes are becoming more complex, and their activities are becoming more coordinated, which may already cover several dozen countries. In this context, INTERPOL's investigative service acts as a key player in the detection and disclosure of international criminal

organisations, ensuring cooperation between countries and providing support in the global fight against crime.

Interpol, or the International Criminal Police Organisation, is an international organisation that searches for a particular object or person and facilitates police searches. It was founded as the International Criminal Police Commission in 1923, and since 1956 the name International Criminal Police Organisation, abbreviated as ICPO, has been used. It consists of 195 countries, which finance the organisation to the tune of \$59 million through annual contributions; the second largest international intergovernmental organisation after the United Nations. The headquarters is located in Lyon, France [1].

One of the most important components of the work of the INTERPOL Investigation Service is the exchange of information between countries and law enforcement agencies. The modern fight against crime requires global cooperation. This approach is based on the idea that global cooperation is necessary to fight international criminal organisations. According to various studies, the exchange of information between countries allows to identify and disclose criminal organisations operating in different parts of the world [2].

INTERPOL's investigative service also uses a variety of investigative techniques, including big data analysis and the use of modern technologies such as artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence, or AI, which is now widely used for crime prevention and preventive policing, is a tool based on the processing of large amounts of data. It collects and analyses information on potential terrorists to prevent possible acts of violence, and uses algorithms to detect fraud and money laundering. These tools help to identify criminal schemes and patterns, which facilitates their disclosure and detention [3].

In addition, INTERPOL's investigative service actively cooperates with other international organisations, such as the UN and UNODC, and is becoming an important aspect of the fight against international crime through joint projects and programmes. This cooperation is aimed at combining efforts to uncover and counteract complex international criminal schemes. Studies show that this cooperation has already yielded positive results in disrupting complex international criminal schemes, including smuggling, drug trafficking and human trafficking.

The work of the INTERPOL Investigative Service is therefore of great importance in the global fight against international criminal organisations. Through the effective exchange of information, the use of advanced investigative techniques and cooperation with other

international organisations INTERPOL's investigative service contributes to the strengthening of security and law and order around the world.

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«THE BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY»: HOW DEALING WITH CLUTTER REDUCES CRIME

The Broken Windows Theory of Criminology suggests that visible signs of disorder and neglect, such as broken windows or graffiti, loitering, public drinking, jaywalking, and transportation fare evasion can encourage further crime and anti-social behavior in an area, as they signal a lack of order and law enforcement [1].

The broken windows theory is a criminological theory that expresses those noticeable signs of crime, against social conduct, and civil issue establishes a metropolitan climate that supports further crime and confusion, including serious crimes [2].

The theory was presented in a 1982 article by social scientists James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling [3]. It was additionally advocated during the 1990s by New York City police magistrate William Bratton and Mayor Rudy Giuliani, whose policing strategies were impacted by the theory. Theory further posits that the prevalence of disorder creates fear in the minds of citizens who are convinced that the area is unsafe. This withdrawal from the community weakens social controls that previously kept criminals in check. Once this process begins, it feeds itself. The disorder causes crime, and crime causes further disorder and crime. Prior to the development and implementation of various incivility theories such