

establishing the first electronic fingerprint matching system in the 1980s. Their **Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS)**, eventually enabled law enforcement officials around the world to cross-check a print with millions of fingerprint records almost instantaneously.

AFIS collects digital fingerprints with sensors. Computer software then looks for patterns and minutiae points (based on Sir Edward Henry's system) to find the best match in its database.

Список використаних джерел

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fingerprint>
2. <https://science.howstuffworks.com/fingerprinting>
3. <http://www.crimescene-forensics.com/>

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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COOPERATION

At the present stage of development, the crimes of society pose an extremely serious risk to its further development. Going beyond the borders of a country, crime has become dangerously transnational. Today it is very difficult for the government of any state to take effective measures of combating transnational organized crime without resorting to one or another form of international cooperation. Therefore, all countries around the world should be aware of the fact that none of them is protected from the transnational crime collision. Hence, the priority of modern international law is to combat crime in global cooperation which is possible only if countries are ready to interact for solving this important matter. Given that Ukraine has become an object of rising interest in international criminal groups, it is practically impossible for Ukraine to solve important socio-economic, political and other problems without its participation in international cooperation in the fight against crime and in the activities of international law enforcement organizations. Accounting that, our country's participation in international cooperation in combating crime, based on the rules and principles of international law, is quite important. It is clear that such cooperation of Ukraine with the countries of the world, and international organizations is a precondition for successful solution of many problems not only of foreign, foreign economic, but also internal ones.

It should be noted that an important foreign policy task for our country is the formation of a secure international environment, the development of cooperation in countering transnational crime in the global and regional dimensions, which are the most important guarantees of

Ukraine's sovereign development. The state seeks to secure for itself a worthy geopolitical status as a full-fledged and equal actor in the system of international relations, a reliable partner in resolving any issues related to cooperation in combating crime. The legal and support of Ukraine's international cooperation in the fight against crime requires various legislative acts and international agreements that collectively determine the principles of the state's foreign policy in the sphere of combating crime.

The danger of international crime is that, as explicitly stated in the 2011 Concept of State Policy in the Field of Organized Crime [4], closely linked to the activities of organized crime groups characterized by high levels of organization, persistent corruption and international criminal relations. Ukraine is becoming the subject of increased interest of international criminal groups, in particular in the areas of legalization of the proceeds of crime, human trafficking beings, illegal movement of weapons, dangerous materials and drugs. The number of illegal migrants is increasing and organized crime is becoming increasingly widespread. In such circumstances, international cooperation in the field of law enforcement, involvement in the service of the best examples of domestic and foreign experience is one of the urgent tasks of governmental authorities and other law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. International cooperation aims to solve one of the main contradictions: crime has become international, and the means of combating it remain largely national [5, p. 3]

International cooperation in the field of crime prevention is carried out in different directions, in certain forms and types. If we consider the directions of international cooperation in the fight against crime as ways of development, as certain trends in this development, we can distinguish the following: - encouraging states and facilitating the conclusion of agreements in the field of combating international crime, including its prevention and treatment of human legal entity who violated the rules of these agreements; - the development of international standards in the field of crime prevention, prosecution and punishment for committing international crimes and crimes of an international nature; - the development of recommendations for the fight against crime by national law enforcement agencies, information and consultation assistance to States (taking into account that each State conducts this fight within the limits of its sovereignty, within its territory and in accordance with its own social and economic conditions) [6].

International cooperation is based on a number of principles. The concept of "principle", its content and meaning is one of the basic and complex issues of any field of scientific knowledge, any kind of human activity. The principles of international cooperation are discussed in detail

in the scientific literature. For example, O.I. Grapes classifies them into general and special. The general principles include: the principle of international cooperation; the principle of the peaceful settlement of international disputes; the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; the principle of sovereign equality of states; the principle of good faith fulfillment of international obligations; the principle of inviolability of borders and territorial integrity of States; the principle of respect for human rights; the principle of non-use of force or threat of force; the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples. The special principles are: the principle of reciprocity and voluntariness; the principle of assignment of part of the sovereignty (application of foreign law); the principle of compliance of the requesting party with the law of the requesting State and the implementation of the terms of the contract via the application of national law; principle of equality of powers of judicial investigative bodies that carry out interaction [5, p. 33–74].

A.G. Katkova, P.M. Sivulak distinguishes the following forms of international cooperation: 1) prevention and cessation of crimes, for which special agreements between states are concluded; 2) transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for serving their state of citizenship or permanent residence in the state; 3) transfer to the authorities of another state supervision of suspended or suspended prisoners; 4) extradition of criminals to another state or transfer to an international body for criminal prosecution; 5) for 2013, № 4 (13) 109 the lack of rights and freedoms of citizens of the state in the administration of justice in another country; 6) joint study of the causes and other problems of crime, as well as the exchange of experience of police and other bodies; 7) training of personnel, rendering of expert services, delivery of special technical means and provision of logistical assistance to other states; 8) exchange of operative, legal and other information, etc. [7, p. 106]

It should be noted that Ukraine's international cooperation is not just about taking practical steps to solve a crime, search and extradite criminals to an interested state. An important factor in effectively combating any manifestation of crime is the establishment of cooperation between States on the exchange of experience; conducting scientific research; providing technical and technical assistance; exchange and training of specialists in international and national centers, etc.

Therefore, as we explore the issues of international cooperation in the fight against crime, we want to emphasize the importance of regulating these issues in Ukraine's international treaties. The provisions of these international treaties, first, determine the international wrongfulness of the actions and obligations of States in the fight against them. Secondly, the

basics of the harmonized qualification of criminal acts should be outlined, the basics of the elements of the crime composition are determined, which are further adapted to the laws of the states. Third, the provisions of international treaties provide for direct commitments by States to combat crime. It is important that such international treaties determine the basis for the practical implementation of the tasks set, the application of international cooperation measures.

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THE PLACE AND ROLE OF ROMAN LAW IN THE MODERN WORLD

The relevance of the topic is that Roman law has long been used in European countries. At present it has not lost its necessity. It has become the basis for modern law in many countries. Roman law is important for the overall development of future lawyers. After all, a lawyer must know the history of law in order to work in the future in this area.

The purpose is to characterize the system of Roman law, to identify its peculiarities and to determine its necessity in the modern world.

The history of Roman law in antiquity spans a period of more than a thousand years. Initially, the law of a small rural community, then that of a powerful city state, Roman law became in the course of time the law of a