

an emphasis on investigations that directly impact the United States. TCOs are the driving force behind the many drug threats facing Europe, including the trafficking of multi-ton quantities of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and cannabis, the production and distribution of synthetic drugs, the diversion of precursor chemicals, and the laundering of illicit drug proceeds. Comprised of 16 offices covering 46 countries, DEA Europe works in close coordination with its European law enforcement partners and DEA offices worldwide to achieve its mission of dismantling TCOs impacting the United States and Europe. In addition to conducting bilateral investigations, DEA Europe engages with its host-nation partners to provide training on a variety of issues related to drug law enforcement. These international partnerships are critical to combating the increasingly complex and sophisticated organizations that threaten the security of the United States and Europe. DEA also has an office in Ukraine, that is located in Kyiv.

DEA's unwavering commitment to combating illicit drug trafficking and distribution extends beyond U.S. borders.

The agency's global network of offices, including a presence in Ukraine, enables it to collaborate with international law enforcement partners to disrupt transnational criminal organizations and dismantle drug trafficking networks. By sharing intelligence, conducting joint investigations, and providing training and technical assistance, DEA plays a crucial role in safeguarding global security and protecting communities from the devastating effects of drug abuse.

Список використаних джерел

1. Drug Enforcement Administration official website, <https://www.dea.gov>

Погрібна А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Василенко О.В.**

FIGHTING CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN

Crime and the fear of crime destroy human rights. Every crime means individual suffering and a loss to the whole community. Every crime takes something away from its individual victims—their freedom, their peace of mind, their property, their health or even their lives. Crime of any sort also takes something away from society as a whole. We all lose when someone smashes a public telephone, burns or defaces a building or defrauds the Revenue. However, the fear of crime also diminishes both individuals and society.

The latest estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for the year ending December 2023 showed that there were an estimated 8.4 million incidents of CSEW headline crime. Latest estimates

do not show a statistically significant change compared with the year ending December 2022 survey, although they do follow a long-term downward trend. The total number of CSEW headline crime incidents is 25% lower than the year to March 2017 survey. This is the earliest comparable year for CSEW headline crime when questions on fraud and computer misuse were first included on the survey.

Compared with the year ending December 2022 survey, there was some variation for individual crime types:

- fraud decreased by 16%, with reductions in bank and credit account fraud (13%), advance fee fraud (34%), and other fraud (50%)
- computer misuse increased by 29%, mainly because of a 32% rise in unauthorised access to personal information
- criminal damage decreased by 18%, including a 25% fall in criminal damage to a vehicle

The Home Office study on the fear of crime published in 1984 showed that 52 per cent. of inner city dwellers seriously worry about becoming victims of crime. It showed that 41 per cent. of women in the inner cities feel very unsafe walking alone at night in their neighbourhoods. It showed that 12 per cent. of all inner city residents never go out at night because of crime. The "British Crime Survey", published by the Home Office last year, showed that 40 per cent. of women under 30 were worried about becoming rape victims. Half the women questioned said that they avoided going out unaccompanied after dark. In high crime areas, 18 per cent. of the elderly said that they never went out after dark, wholly or in part because of fear of crime.

Much of the burden that hinders the police has been imposed by the Government or is the result of Government policy. Public order duties are increasingly distracting police from the priority job of fighting crime. That was made clear by the Comptroller and Auditor General in his report this year on the Metropolitan police. He said: «There were ... occasions when external demands (for example, for public order duties elsewhere) left insufficient numbers to maintain essential services.»

The globalized nature of serious and organized crime is arguably the single greatest threat to UK national security, killing more British citizens each year than terrorism and natural disasters.

The international characteristics of organized crime make the role of the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in the United Kingdom fundamental to maintaining national and regional security. The United Kingdom's INTERPOL NCB is located in Manchester. It plays a central role in protecting the country and surrounding region from the threat of international organized crime.

By providing globally sourced intelligence about regional crime trends, the NCB helps police officers across the country detect and

investigate the flow of illicit goods along trafficking routes in and around the country. The NCB plays a key national role in tackling the serious crime areas which affect the country most, including crimes against children, fugitive investigations, financial crime and trafficking in human beings.

The UK does not have a national police force. Instead, there are 44 geographic forces in England and Wales, and a single force in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland. Specialist police forces that work alongside the geographic forces include the British Transport Police, the Ministry of Defence Police and the Civil Nuclear Constabulary.

NCB Manchester is part of the National Crime Agency (NCA), a body of operational crime fighters leading the UK's fight to cut serious and organized crime. The NCA addresses national security threats, focusing principally on:

- strengthening UK borders
- fighting fraud and cybercrime
- protecting children and young people
- tackling serious and organized crime

INTERPOL Manchester and the NCA help the UK fight international crime through the coordination and provision of specialist support to investigations, using INTERPOL channels to build effective partnerships between the UK police forces and law enforcement agencies worldwide. INTERPOL Manchester helps the UK Government protect its 14 Overseas Territories from the threats of terrorism and organized crime. There are seven INTERPOL Sub Bureaus annexed to NCB Manchester, each with delegated regional authority: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos.

Список використаних джерел

1. Fight against crime in the UK. URL: <https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1986/jul/21/fight>
2. Who we are? Member-countries. URL: <https://www.interpol.int/>
3. Crime in England and Wales. URL: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/>

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Національної академії внутрішніх справ

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ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS IN EUROPE: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Reducing corruption to manageable levels in Ukraine can only be achieved by learning from international experiences in combating this detrimental social issue. Examining and adopting foreign anti-corruption programs that have demonstrated real effectiveness offers significant