

The most common weapons include submachine guns, carbines, assault rifles, shotguns, and sniper rifles. Additional and supporting measures are usage of police dogs, flashbang grenades and grenades with tear gas. For quick break doors battering rams, shotguns on crack charges, explosive packages can be used.

SWAT units employ Armored Rescue Vehicle. Helicopters can be used for aerial reconnaissance and even assault combating. To avoid detection suspects during operations in urban SWAT teams can use modified buses, vans, trucks and other vehicles that look like regular cars.

Specialized police forces are created to perform the most difficult and risky tasks to provide law and order. The experience of SWAT operation shows that this unit was used to do its best.

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3. [«FHP Special Activities and Programs»](#) Alexander, Michelle. 2013
4. Steve Macko, [«SWAT: Is it being used too much?»](#) 2013

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THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF ORGANISED CRIME COMBATING

Transnational organized crime is considered one of the main threats to the security of each individual, and affects the social, economic, political and cultural development of people all over the world. This multilateral phenomenon is observed in different types of activity: drug trafficking, human trafficking, illegal weapon turnover and money laundering. Drug trafficking is one of the main activities of organized criminal groups, bringing huge profits. Transnational organized crime by nature is a global danger, posing a threat, not only to some countries, but also to the global community. Therefore

the fight against it requires international cooperation, and it is necessary to unite the efforts of all countries and international organizations. [1]

There is no doubt that organized crime poses a threat to international security and stability, it is new, still unconsolidated democracies and states with weak or corrupt governmental and administrative structures that are particularly hard hit.

The German Government is engaged in efforts to combat organized crime at the mutual level as a member of the European Union. It cooperates with multilateral bodies and finances international projects to combat crime. Germany has concluded mutual agreements on cooperation to combat organized crime with many of countries. Liaison officers from the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) work at many of our embassies.

The Vienna-based United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) does valuable work on various practical aspects of combating organized crime and receives support from the German Government for its projects.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the most important body for international cooperation against money laundering. The FATF has produced 40 Recommendations and nine Special Recommendations on Money Laundering, which list a range of appropriate countermeasures in the areas of criminal law, criminal procedure, police cooperation, finance and banking, and international cooperation. Germany is a founding member of the FATF.

The Roma-Lyon Group is a G7 group of eminent experts with a remit to review and evaluate existing international agreements and mechanisms for combating organized crime and to recommend action to close any loopholes (best practices).

The fight against organized crime is also high on the agenda at the annual meetings of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the relevant expert committee of the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC). The CCPCJ draws up recommendations not only on crime prevention and control but also on dealing with offenders. It also supervises and monitors relevant UN programmes and coordinates the activities of regional

and supra-regional institutions in this area. Germany served as chair of the CCPCJ in May 2016.

Important milestones in the fight against organized crime are the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). [2]

One more important problems is the combating corruption on international level.

At a time when criminals are constantly employing new means to squander public resources, it is vital to adapt the qualifications and skills of those who are working to combat corruption and similar offences. It is of the great importance for police and judicial services worldwide to be able to coordinate global action. The INTERPOL Anti-Corruption and Financial Crimes unit offers all INTERPOL Member States a wide range of effective projects to foster information exchange, define best practices and deliver training courses adapted to their needs.

Like any other country in the world, Congo is not exempt from corruption. A national anti-corruption and fraud commission was set up by presidential decree. This commission is composed of a college of heads of law enforcement, from all different backgrounds. This body is responsible for establishing procedures to initiate criminal proceedings.

The Congolese police are also concerned by corruption. This problem is cause for concern for the heads of our departments at all levels, that is why we are constantly searching for ways and means of reducing it, or even eliminating it altogether.

To combat corruption, the police is supported by the legislation that defines punishment for corruption, fraud and similar offences as serious crimes, and punishes them accordingly.

Therefore, the staff, regardless of its rank or position, is criminal responsibility for committed of corruption they activity and are brought before the courts.

For example, to combat corruption in public places, they have made sure that the road traffic officers wear visible identity numbers. This measure allows drivers to identify and formally report the officer responsibility. The Congolese police can ensure that since

then, cases of corruption committed by their agents on the highway have fallen considerably. This measure has inspired others to do the same, and certain public administrations have already taken up their example and use it. [3]

Thus, the purpose of international measures against corruption is to develop credible and effective tools to increase the risk, cost and uncertainty of:

- national civil servants misusing public power for private gain;
- international civil servants misusing public power for private gain;
- national and international private companies bribing national civil servants. [4, p.13]

Another radical manifestation of organized crime is terrorism. Today the issue of the fight against terrorism is widely discussed by the world community which is working to mitigate this universal threat. Terrorist attacks, with their severe consequences, are one of the most serious threats and destabilizing factors in the world today.

In conclusion, organized crime is a threat to people, business and state institutions - as well as the world economy as a whole. Criminals operate across borders, and united international efforts is the most effective way to stop them.

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