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## **EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME IN NORWAY**

Norway is considered one of the most robust democracies in the world and it has a strong public stance against organised crime. However, different parties approach organized crime from different perspectives: some take the economic angle; others focus on immigration. While the government has received criticism for its ‘slow’ response to fighting organized crime, the overall apparatus appears to be effective. [1]

Government authorities respect and protect civil rights. They take their human rights obligations seriously, cooperating openly with international monitoring mechanisms.

The level of corruption in Norway is perceived to be fairly low, and the government has mechanisms in place to identify and punish officials who may commit human rights abuses or acts of corruption. The government is considered to be highly transparent – any citizen has the right to access public documents.

Norway cooperates strongly in the international fight against organised crime. It is a major global financial contributor and supports various initiatives, especially in the field of justice against human trafficking, corruption, terror and piracy. The Norwegian government also actively proposes new conventions and recommendations within the scope of criminal justice cooperation. [1]

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In the greater region, there is a high level of cooperation between the Norwegian police and other Nordic police forces. Politicians in the country proactively give attention to meeting the new demands of law enforcement in Norway. The country's criminal law stipulates two penal provisions that directly target participation in various forms of criminal organizations [1].

Norway has a strict enforcement policy regarding drug laws, but the bill aimed at decriminalising possession and use of small amounts of narcotics remains unapproved. New strategies to address intellectual property rights have been launched by the police force, and Norway is busy incorporating directives relating to the cross-border sale of tobacco and nicotine.

Norway's fight against crime is headed up by 188 police officers per 100,000 people. In 2018, there were 317,927 offences reported to the Norwegian police across the length and breadth of Norway. That was the lowest figure for ten years. But of course, one offence is not the same as another [2].

The levels of organised crime in Norway remains on the low side. Although there are still many calls made to the police to report issues such as petty theft and robberies that are often connected to small scale organised crime gangs.

Other such levels of organised crime revolve around various gangs and are usually associated with weapons and drugs offences.

During the 1980s and 1990s, motorcycle gangs were a problem. A number of different biker gangs operated across Scandinavia and were associated with weapons and drugs offences. Although, this type of organised crime been a much lesser extent in recent years.

Most organized crime in Norway is carried out by loose criminal networks, many of which are homegrown, long-standing and generational. Far right and neo-Nazi groups are growing in the country with a subsequent increase in extremist violence [1].

The influence of foreign actors on Norwegian society is limited. That said, groups from the Baltics – especially Lithuanians – often work within the drug trade, connecting local and transnational networks. West Africans, particularly Nigerians, are thought to be involved with importing drugs, and also with prostitution and illegal money transactions.

There are no outright mafia-style groups in Norway – the closest in nature are the motorcycle gangs. The Bandidos and Hells Angels are the main biker groups and they have been actively recruiting young people for gang crime.

The most notorious criminal groups in Norway are said to be based in Oslo, with affiliates across the country consisting of criminals who engage mostly in drug-related crimes, violence and threats, including protection schemes. There is limited involvement of private sector and state actors in illicit activities in Norway.

*Список використаних джерел*

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**PECULIARITIES OF CHIEF OF POLICE AND OFFICERS  
ACTIVITY IN NEWLY DEOCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" 1, one of the tasks of the national police is to ensure public safety and order. The activities of the patrol police are directly related to this preventive function. The Order of the National Police of Ukraine "On Approval of the Regulation on the Department of Patrol Police" of 06.11.2015 No. 732 confirms this by stating that the Department of Patrol Police should implement a policy that guarantees the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. In general, the concept of "public safety and order" can be understood as the overall protection of the rights and freedoms of the country's population. The police are called upon to ensure the equal exercise of citizens' rights and expression of their will. The legislator has moved away from the outdated terms "public safety" and "public order" and introduced a new concept that covers all aspects of law enforcement.

On 24 February 2022, the entire national security system went into martial law. The National Police of Ukraine was one of the first to take up defence and protection. The patrol police, which had been carrying out typical tasks (detecting and stopping illegal activities, ensuring traffic control, providing administrative services and police protection), began to perform additional tasks: intensive protection of important facilities; monitoring citizens' compliance with curfews; rescue of people affected by active hostilities; search for sabotage groups, protection from looting, etc. [1].