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HISTORICAL VIEW OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Women's organizations involved in law enforcement activities have a long and varied history, dating back to at least the late 19th century. At that time, women began to take on more active roles in law enforcement, including as officers and detectives, and also began to form their own organizations to advocate for women's rights and improve working conditions for female officers.

The First World War changed women's lives in profound ways as they entered occupations previously reserved for men. Mrs. Edith Smith was one such pioneer. She was the first woman to be sworn in as a police constable with official powers of arrest in Grantham, Lincolnshire, in December 1915.

Across the UK (United Kingdom) around 4000 women took on a policing function as voluntary patrols, aiming to ensure orderly behaviour in parks, railways stations and other public spaces. Others were employed by the Ministry of Munitions to supervise women workers in the munitions factories. Smith's role was important because she had the same powers as an ordinary policeman, was employed as a member of the local police force, and was answerable to the Chief Constable.

Yet Edith Smith's appointment was controversial. The Home Office advised that women could not be sworn in because they did not count as 'proper persons' in the eyes of the law. It had long been established that they could not vote in parliamentary elections or serve on juries for the same reason. In Grantham, however, the Chief Constable and Watch Committee continued to give Smith their full support because they thought her work was vital given the very particular problems that the town faced as a result of war conditions [1].

Women entered police service between the wars in much of the world as a result of agitation by the international women's movement and the League of Nations. Nearly everywhere a gendered division of police work emerged, with female police primarily responsible for social welfare tasks and their male colleagues handling investigations and arrests. Another view of the problem of the gender aspects were represented by Poland [2].

In 1925, on the initiative of the Polish Committee for the Fight against Trafficking in Women and Children, women's police force was established in Poland. It was intended to combat the trade of, as it was then referred to — 'a living commodity'. It was therefore supposed to prevent prostitution and transportation of young girls and women from Poland

for exploitation in brothels, mostly in South America. The direct supervision over policewomen was given to Stanisława Filipina Paleolog. As the head of the Women Police Department, Stanisława Paleolog conducted inspections of women's sections in various criminal investigation departments [3].

It should be noted, that now there is the National Association of Women Law Enforcement Executives (NAWLEE) is the first organization established to address the unique needs of women holding senior management positions in law enforcement. NAWLEE is a non-profit organization sponsored and administered directly by law enforcement practitioners. The NAWLEE mission is to serve and further the interests of women executives and those who aspire to be executives in law enforcement [4].

In addition, there is also a similar organization in Ukraine called the Ukrainian Association of Women in Law Enforcement (UAWLE). UAWLE is the first organization of this kind in Ukraine, which promotes the implementation of gender-sensitive policies and practices in law enforcement bodies.

Since the Association was started in 2018, it has become a platform to create opportunities for leadership and professional development for women in law enforcement. It has been positioned as a critical agent of change in the implementation of gender equality. The Association has created a network of female law enforcement officers all over Ukraine – enabling dialogue and sharing the experience and knowledge on their careers and professional and personal development. The first idea of creating this kind of platform came back in 2015, at the beginning of the law enforcement reform in Ukraine – the implementation started in March 2017 [5].

In summary, women's organizations continue to play an important role in law enforcement, advocating for the rights and interests of female officers, and promoting gender diversity and inclusion in law enforcement agencies.

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FRANCE AND THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime is a transnational issue and covers all major areas of trafficking: drugs, human beings, arms, stolen vehicles, and wild animals and plants, etc. It is closely tied to corruption and money-laundering.

With the increased mobility of persons, goods and capital, organized crime has changed considerably and draws on new technologies, not only for the purposes of money-laundering but also in order to strengthen its existing activities and create new ones (cybercrime).

Combating organized crime is a major challenge for the international community. Alongside terrorism, it now represents the largest non-military threat to internal security and international economic stability.

Although it is by definition difficult to assess, the overall proceeds of organized crime probably total around €1 trillion per year.

In a context where criminality respects no national border or sovereignty, it is vital to have a comprehensive approach to fighting crime and strengthen international cooperation, particularly between judicial bodies and law enforcement agencies. France therefore plays an active role in multilateral forums dealing with these issues, working to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of the different forums.

France's legal arsenal was strengthened with the adoption of the "Perben II" Act (Act2004-204 of 9March2004) adapting the justice system to developments in crime. This Act strengthened existing provisions for the fight against organized crime, including by providing additional investigative resources.

At European level, France proposes enhanced security cooperation through the creation of common investigative teams and Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (CCPD). There are currently 10CCPDs in France and abroad, in partnership with Belgium, Germany, Italy (2), Spain (4) and Switzerland, and one four-country Centre for France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The 2005 Prüm Convention (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain), which provides for the exchange of personal data including genetic profiles and fingerprints, and the organization of joint patrols and the European Arrest Warrant adopted in 2002, are major steps forward in combating organized crime.