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PRINCIPLES OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME

Crime is an acute problem of the present. International organized crime is a challenge for the world community. The fight against global crime changed into a world-wide international problem that had become international in nature, creating a real threat to the national security of most countries of the world. Recently, an unprecedented increase in the level of international organized crime, a risk of which is compounded by the penetration through national borders enhancing their transparency.

Today it is easier for criminals to overcome state borders, including the transference of crimes or their results on the territory of other countries. More and more organized criminal communities are establishing international relations.

Criminal organizations use gaps in legislative systems for preparing crimes, implementing their criminal schemes and concealing traces of their organized criminal activity.

Transnational organized crime groups crossed the boundaries of national illicit markets for the sale of goods and services, began to take advantage of all political and economic relations, while applying the latest means of information and communication technologies.

Modern globalization processes have a significant impact on the socio-economic development of Ukraine, faced with new external and internal challenges.

The EU Neighborhood Policy identifies as one of the main priorities the development of cross-border cooperation, facilitating the social and economic convergence of the frontier borders and creating new opportunities for their development, including the development of economic, social, scientific and technical, environmental, cultural and other relations and the exchange of experience.

The European Neighborhood Policy is part of the EU's foreign policy, which seeks to strengthen relations and bring Europe closer to its neighbors in order to meet their common interests.

This policy governs the EU's relations with its 16th closest eastern neighbors, including Ukraine.

Ukraine actively demonstrates its desire to unite with the European community, which is characterized by a high level of democracy, primacy of human rights, rule of law and high standards of security, real effect of the principle of inevitability of punishment.

Strategically important thing for Ukraine is joining a collaboration with European and international community in the fight against organized crime in order to use the experience of leading countries, strengthening cooperation between law enforcement

authorities of foreign countries for improving the fight against organized crime.

In order to approve the common procedures for combating organized crime and other dangerous crimes, to ensure regional cooperation between Ukraine and neighboring countries, to improve the interaction between the border authorities of the EU member states and NATO in counteraction to illicit drug trafficking, weapons, trafficking in human beings and other most widespread organized forms crime requires the standardization of forms and methods of combating cross-border organized crime in accordance with the EU and the Council of Europe.

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USING CASE-STUDY METHOD IN TEACHING

Modern teaching demands the using of techniques resulting in high level of wide information learned. Such techniques are called interactive ones as teaching is based on mutual activity and discussion when students develop skills in analytical thinking and reflective judgment by reading and discussing complex, real-life scenarios and concerning alternative points of view. Role playing, brain storms, parliamentary debates, interviews are the examples of these techniques.

Case-study becomes actual method in professional education due to the following tendencies [1]: a) modern education aims rather special competency forming, intellectual activity developing, than getting some knowledge; b) one of the requirements for specialist's competency is ability to behave in optimal way in different situations.