

experts say. Those familiar with blocking are looking for ways to get around the ban. In addition, they move to other accessible networks - Instagram and Viber. According to experts, offenders do not choose random children. They monitor their lives on social networks and only then choose a victim.

So the task of juvenile police is to prevent a child from falling victim to such "childish games".

How it should be done? First of all, carry out preventive conversations with school teachers and parents of children.

They should monitor the psychological state of their children.

The police should cooperate with children, their parents and teachers, manage the situation and trends. And the most important thing is to follow the pages of teenagers on social networks. We live in an age of technology. Now people show their whole life on their social pages. And that's a huge plus for juvenile police officers. By checking the page of the child they can see in which groups she or he is involved, with whom they communicate, what are their interests. With such information, the police can prevent many cases of teenagers' suicide.

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COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN GERMANY

Combating international organized crime remains one of the major new challenges facing the international community. Organized crime encompasses various lucrative operations in addition to its "traditional" activities in the field of drug trafficking. These include money laundering, the smuggling of illegal migrants, human trafficking and the arms trade. There is no doubt that organized crime poses a threat to international security and stability, since 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 bilateral level and as a member of the European Union. It

cooperates with multilateral bodies and finances international projects to fight crime. Germany has concluded bilateral agreements on cooperation to combat organized crime with a range of countries. Liaison officers from the Federal Criminal Police Office work at many embassies.

The Vienna-based United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) does valuable work on various practical aspects of the fight against organized crime and receives support from the German Government for its projects. A number of global organized crime groups operate in Germany, engaging in a wide range of crimes such as drug trafficking, property crime, people smuggling and crime associated with the business world, tax and customs offences. Associated crime includes extortion and money laundering. Since a large volume of Germany's organized crime threats are orchestrated from other countries and regions, a connected, informed and collaborative response is essential to disrupting them. An international approach is also a key point to effectively tackling the threat of cybercrime and terrorism in Germany. The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in Germany provides national law enforcement with a platform to work with police across the globe in tackling transnational crime.

The Federal Police (Bundespolizei or BPOL) is a (primarily) uniformed federal police force in Germany. It is subordinate to the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI). The Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) - which acts as the EUROPOL National Unit (ENU) for Germany - is Germany's central agency for police information and communication. It provides support to all Federal police forces and coordinates national crime suppression activities.

As an agency subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, the BKA is tasked by German Police forces including Landespolizei when criminal investigations take on an international dimension. Through its operations and coordination center, a 24-hour service center the BKA is able to take immediate action when investigations, searches and international communications require it. The Federal Police carry out a wide variety of law enforcement tasks, in particular border protection, railway policing, maritime and aviation security. They are also involved in fighting organized crime and terrorism and may serve abroad, for example at German embassies or in international police peacekeeping missions. With its approximately 40,000 staff, including more than 35,000 highly trained law enforcement officers, the Federal Police is an extremely effective police service which plays an important role in maintaining internal security in the Federal Republic of Germany and Europe. The number of organized-crime cases prosecuted went up slightly from 563 to 572, and some types of

organized crime are on the rise. In particular the drug trade remains a major problem, representing more than 36 percent of organized crime in Germany.

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THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN POLICING

Objective: to explore the role of a police psychologist in the United States

The task of psychological support in the police is to create favorable conditions for the operational and official activities of the police, which would neutralize the effects of negative professional factors, comprehensive provision of mental health of employees, development of the ability to successfully counteract stresses, conflicts, emotional burnout and other factors of professional risk. The National Police of Ukraine is a new law enforcement agency in which the experience of psychological support is currently practically absent. [2]

Most police work is concerned with human behaviour such as the interrogation of witnesses, and the handling of hostage situations where psychology is of particular relevance. Over recent years, psychologists (Bonifacio, 1991; Chandler, 1990; Horncastle, 1985) have become involved in studying police work, and Volckens (1992) is aware of an emerging field of "police psychology". It has appeared that psychological theories, methods, and research findings should be relevant and useful to policing. Despite this, most psychological studies are nevertheless subjected to harsh criticisms for their inconclusiveness while its theories are impractical. In view of the controversy, this article attempts to examine various aspects of psychology which bear upon the core policing tasks. Before answering the question of whether psychology is useful to the police, it is worth defining what is meant by "usefulness".[3]

What Does a Police Psychologist Do?