

*Чернієнко Є.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Сторожук О.*

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

Let's start with the history of the creation of Interpol. It began in Europe, it was quite easy for lawbreakers to commit crimes in one state and hide in another. For example, commit a crime in Belgium, and an hour later be in Germany. As early as 1889, the founding meeting of the International Union of Criminal Law was held, the participants of which noted the emergence of international crime and called on the police services of various countries to take coordinated actions to suppress it. In 1905, a meeting of another International Union of Criminal Police was held in Hamburg. An appeal to the states to establish special structures in law enforcement agencies to combat international crime was approved. In 1910, a proposal to found an international union of the criminal police came from Buenos Aires.

By 1938, Interpol was literally thriving. However, when the Nazis came to power in Austria, all documents were transported to Berlin. With the beginning of World War II, the activity of Interpol was paralyzed. After the end of the war, France offered to transfer the headquarters, secretariat and main headquarters of the international police to Paris. Already in 1955, the Interpol network covered 55 countries. The modern Interpol system was approved in 1956, when it was renamed the International Criminal Police Organization. In 1989, the headquarters of Interpol (General Secretariat) moved from the suburbs of Paris to Lyon, where it is located to this day [1].

Interpol is an organization engaged in the search for a specific object, person, and assists in the search of the police. It consists of 194 countries of the world, which finance the organization in the amount of \$59 million through annual contributions. It is the second largest international intergovernmental organization after the UN. Interpol employees themselves cannot directly perform police functions (the right to arrest or carry and use their own or service weapons) on any territory of the organization's member countries. They are only engaged in coordinating forces so that law enforcement officers from other countries can much more easily cope with such things as peculiarities of national justice, legislation, language barrier.

Ukraine, as an independent state, officially submitted an application and joined Interpol in 1992, but Ukrainian law enforcement officers have been working with the International Criminal Police Organization since the time of the USSR. The status of the National Central Bureau was determined by the Government in Resolution No. 220 of March 25, 1993. The Ministry of Internal Affairs acted as a representative (today – the National Police of Ukraine). In connection with this, the maximum number of employees of the central office of the department was increased by 35 units for the formation of a working apparatus.

This working apparatus is tasked with coordinating our law enforcement agencies, as well as interacting with the General Secretariat of Interpol and relevant bodies of member states. To ensure this, the Interpol National Central Bureau:

- sends requests to partners about crimes and criminals, wanted persons, objects, documents, surveillance of persons suspected of committing crimes, etc.;
- accepts and monitors the implementation of similar requests from abroad;
- conducts operative and search activities in Ukraine for foreign law enforcement officers;
- informs the center and partners about detained foreigners and crimes committed by them;
- forms data banks based on the results of its work, submits reports to the General Secretariat of Interpol [2].

Today, Interpol is a leading international organization that, thanks to its unique structure, legal base and technical equipment, is able to efficiently and rationally coordinate international police cooperation. The International Criminal Police Organization is a mechanism and mediator in the practical cooperation of the criminal police services of different states in their daily work on solving specific crimes, as well as the coordination and cooperation of their efforts. In this mechanism of cooperation, Interpol acts as a single global center for the development of a common police strategy and tactics for combating international criminality. Interpol is a unique international organization that is directly involved in the prevention and suppression of international crime. He can coordinate the practical operations of the police of several countries, promote the coordination and simultaneity of their implementation, agree with the countries interested and engaged in them the beginning and terms of such operations, announce an international search for missing criminals [3, p. 4].

Список використаних джерел

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Чибір Ю.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти магістра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О.**

PRINCIPLES OF THE ISRAEL DEFENCE ARMY AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

The purpose of this article is to study the principles of the Israel Defense Forces and to substantiate the vectors of their adaptation to the national realities of the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Introduction: The war launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine has raised the issue of modernizing the national defense system and accelerating the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, taking into account both national interests and the best international strategies for developing armies.

The aggressor's army is superior to the Armed Forces of Ukraine in terms of numbers and mobilization resources, quantity and quality of equipment, which requires a balanced approach to reforming national defense based on the available economic, political, and economic capacities, taking into account the experience of successful armies of the world, including the Israel Defense Forces.

The history of the development of Ukraine and Israel and their armed forces has one very important thing in common: these countries have not yet been conquered, despite the large number of military conflicts in which they have participated. Of course, Ukraine has a longer history, and its territory has been occupied by three empires, but each time Ukrainians have found the strength and ability to restore their statehood.

Today, when the enemy is once again encroaching on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our state, the implementation of the principles of the Israel Defense Forces to domestic realities