goals and tasks through flexible adaptation. Yet, despite this prominence, AI is still a surprisingly fuzzy concept and a lot of questions surrounding it are still open.

However, only a few modern AI systems are not enough to make this planet a bit better place for creatures like people. There still will be someone who is not satisfied with it, because of their system of values, thoughts. To solve and prevent it governments must change their views on more radical activities.

Moreover, most people are addicted to mass media, which depends on the business, because of our social systems, most journalists are not interested in publishing really useful information of new scientific researches or new ideas on how to make yourself better for yourself and so on, but to feed us with superfluous information that only seems to us like useful or we really need.

Despite this, just like any business, police forces are needed only if there are problems among people. It's profitable for police service if you have a problem because if not, it's useless. Therefore, it's possible that problems are made by people to force others to accept police favors.

All in all, finally in the 21st-century humanity is capable to cardinally change the whole world's outlook on lifestyle, which could be even better than it is. The first step is to automatic everyday life by the AI, realize it and change the way of educating children and adults.

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Костюк Ж., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIMINALITY IN FRANCE

In France, as in other European countries, organized crime is a relatively recent concept, though it is now referred to with increasing regularity. Two assessments are implicitly associated with the concept of organized crime: that the existing law enforcement arrangements are inadequate to deal with this new form of criminality and that the process of globalization created opportunities for the growth of organized crime.

Most organized crime offences in France are committed by national criminal organizations operating from Lille, Paris, Lyon, Grenoble, Marseille and the island of Corsica. As they increasingly join forces in criminal enterprise, these networks are turning increasingly towards drug trafficking and its associated crimes, particularly financial crime.

Today, France is quite active in taking measures and developing methods to combat organized crime:

at national level: France's legal arsenal was strengthened with the adoption of the "Per Ben 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 Centre's (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.

As a major partner in the construction of a common space of security, freedom and justice, France has also participated actively in the development of Europol, which was created in 1999 and is based in The Hague. Europol's role is to facilitate information exchanges between Member States, as well as carrying our criminal analysis and assessing threats.

France participates in the work of various international forums, the United Nations being at the forefront. France played a very active role in negotiating a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), with Protocols against trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in firearms. Those first three instruments were signed by France upon their opening for signature on 12December2000 in Palermo. France ratified them on 29October2002.

The Palermo Convention contributes to the three following areas:

drafting of universal definitions for certain fundamental notions of criminal law in the area of combating organized crime ("organized criminal group", "serious crime", "proceeds of crime", etc.);

approximation of criminal laws, by requiring States to criminalize participation in organized criminal groups, money-laundering, obstruction of justice.

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Куманецько Д.В., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED PERSONALITY, ESPECIALLY TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Trafficking in human beings - the purpose of exploiting, transporting, transferring, concealing or obtaining persons by threatening or using force or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability or by bribery in the form of payments or benefits to obtain consent a person who controls another person.

This definition of trafficking in human beings is provided by the "Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children", which complements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

During 2019, the Ministry of Social Policy established the status of a victim of human trafficking for 185 citizens. Among the persons with this status, 53 women, 119 men and 13 children (3 boys and 10 girls).

During this period, 65 people suffered from human trafficking in Ukraine, 120 people - from human trafficking abroad..

The European Commission has said that human trafficking has risen sharply in the EU. At the same time, the first report of the commission on this issue, which covers the period from 2008 to 2010, noted that currently fewer people are convicted for these crimes.

It also states that the majority of the more than 20,000 victims are women and children, most of them have been sexually exploited.

According to Home Affairs Commissioner Cecilia Maelstrom, it is difficult to imagine how this could happen in free and democratic countries.

She stated that EU member states should not delay in resolving this issue.