

10) verification of compliance with restrictions established by law regarding persons under administrative supervision and other categories of persons;

11) police custody [2].

Preventive policing in Western countries plays a key role in ensuring public safety, preventing crime and maintaining law and order. They include a variety of strategies aimed at preventing crime and reducing criminal activity. Basic methods such as patrolling, installing video surveillance systems, engaging with communities, and prevention programs help create a safe environment for citizens. It would be appropriate here to mention Ukraine, a country that adopts the experience of integrating its law enforcement agencies and uses world models of combating crime.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC LAW ENFORCEMENT IN UKRAINE AND GREAT BRITAIN

Starting from February 2022, the activity and functioning of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine has changed significantly. Also, the education system for future law specialists has undergone changes, it has become more focused on training under martial law. However, it is worth remembering that police activities are more aimed at ensuring public law and order and helping citizens. For greater depth in the study of this issue, as well as for the improvement of the Ukrainian system, we suggest taking the system of law enforcement agencies of Great Britain for comparison.

As we have already noted above, ensuring public safety and order is a priority for the state bodies of the executive power of Ukraine [1, p. 580]. The police system of Ukraine includes units of criminal, patrol police, pre-trial investigation bodies, security police and special police, as well as special purpose police.

In general sense, public order is the observance of certain established social norms, such as norms of law, morality, customs, traditions, rituals, rules of activity, etc. The tasks and functions of the National Police of Ukraine are regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the adoption of which was influenced by a number of political, economic and social factors, namely: the European choice for the development of Ukraine, the further democratization of public life, the growing priority of universal values, the establishment of the rule of law, etc. These tasks put on the agenda the need to define new tasks for the implementation of state policy in the sphere of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, the interests of society and the state against criminal and other illegal encroachments, comprehensive strengthening of public order and legality [2, p. 114].

The National Police continue the operation for the benefit of the people of Ukraine, patrol cities and towns, protect and help citizens and comprehensively contribute to the approaching victory of Ukraine.

The British police force is decentralized. Decentralized nature of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Great Britain, on the one hand, allows to quickly solve issues "on the ground", on the other hand, it does not contribute to the effective solution of global, large-scale tasks, due to difficulties in organizing interaction.

British Police Department includes: Police Inspectorate; police research service group; department of scientific development of the police; police management and development group; national police computing center; communications directorate, supply and transport department; police college [3, p. 71–72].

The main unit of the British police is constables. They have the right to carry out many procedural actions, for example, to make an arrest. A significant number of them are in the territorial police, as well as in special units of the British Transport Police, the military police and police of peaceful atom. A number of regulations allow the hiring of constables for specific tasks. This is how the police appear to protect ports and docks, tunnels and forests. If ordinary constables deal with minor administrative offenses, then detectives deal with counteracting and stopping medium and serious offenses. Detectives must analyze the received evidence, build versions based on it and take all necessary measures. In addition to combating and stopping crimes and a number of other functions, the powers of detectives also include witness protection [4, p. 96].

We also want to emphasize a few more differences between the police of Ukraine and Great Britain. Police officers in Britain are sometimes called "bobbies" and do not carry firearms. Also, during mass riots, when policemen chain themselves to stop such riots, Ukrainian policemen use shields that are made of iron, while in foreign countries they use transparent shields, in order to show that the police are close to the people. However, one should take into account the mentality and diversity of peoples, as well

as the fact that the people of Ukraine have been under martial law for more than 2 years.

In conclusion, there is a number of differences between the police of Ukraine and Great Britain. However, even under martial law, the National Police fully fulfills the tasks and functions, and also study and adopt the experience of foreign countries to improve their own law enforcement system.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTING AND COMBATING THE ILLEGAL SOWING AND CULTIVATION OF NARCOTIC PLANTS

The most valuable experience in preventing drug-related crime is that of America, the European Union member states, some Asian countries and other countries of the world. Despite their different histories, traditions and customs, these countries are similar in the use of successful tools designed to ensure maximum efficiency and comprehensiveness of measures to combat drug crime, including the illegal sowing and cultivation of drug crops.

The most stringent measures to prevent and combat drug crime are applied in Malaysia, Iran, Singapore, Pakistan, China, etc. In these states, the strategy is pursued through strict control, including the death penalty, and the legislation, especially that concerning drug dealers, is as strict as possible. For example, in Singapore, in 2023, a male was executed for aiding and abetting the trafficking of more than 1 kg of cannabis, which is twice the threshold for execution.