

coverage. As such, they may also attract individuals or groups who intend to disrupt such events with criminal intent purpose The threat of terrorism and disruption forces countries to devote more time and resources to being prepared to deal with any emergency. Increasingly, countries are turning to for help Interpol.

Support teams help national and foreign liaison officers to make the best use of Interpol's databases. They facilitate the real-time exchange of messages and vital police data between countries. This data includes fingerprints, photographs, wanted reports, as well as information on stolen or lost travel documents and stolen cars.

Support groups also have the capacity and resources to act as emergency response teams should they arise during large events.

Modern crimes are becoming more and more international, and it is very important to ensure international coordination of their investigation. Since Interpol is a global organization, it can provide this platform for international cooperation.

Список використаних джерел

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ACTIVITIES OF MOUNTED POLICE IN CANADA

The state of legality and law and order in our country directly depends on how effective the activities of the police will be in protecting and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, that is, the functioning of the appropriate security environment in the country as a whole and in its individual regions. That is, the activity of police bodies today has a socially-oriented (public-service) character, which is confirmed by a number of relevant regulatory and legal acts (the National Strategy in the field of human rights, the Law of Ukraine "On National Police", etc).

In the current realities, the question of ensuring such a state of national security of the state, which will create the necessary prerequisites for the protection of national interests and territorial integrity, comes to the fore. In addition, it should be noted that the existence of an effective state policy in the field of ensuring national security is of crucial importance in preventing and neutralizing threats to the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens.

The police service is essentially a public service, it is characterized by the principles enshrined in the Law of Ukraine "On Public Service". According to Article 4 of the mentioned law, public service is carried out in

compliance with the following principles: 1) the rule of law; 2) legality; 3) professionalism; 4) patriotism; 5) integrity; 6) efficiency; 7) ensuring equal access to public service; 8) political impartiality; 9) transparency; 10) stability [1].

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [2] in Chapter II defines seven fundamental principles of police activity: rule of law, observance of human rights and freedoms, legality, openness and transparency within the limits defined by the Constitution, political neutrality, interaction with the population on the basis of partnership, continuous and round-the-clock performance of legally defined tasks.

According to the Declaration of Principles in Canada, police services are provided throughout Ontario in accordance with the following principles: 1) the need to ensure the safety and security of all people and all property in Ontario; 2) the importance of ensuring the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, as well as the Human Rights Code; 3) the need for cooperation between police service providers and the communities they serve; 4) the importance of treating crime victims with respect and understanding their needs; 5) the need for a proper perception of the pluralistic, multiracial and multicultural nature of the Ontario community; 6) the need to make police forces representatives of the communities they serve [3].

The activities of the Canadian police are aimed at the multifaceted development of relations with the largest possible public circle through mass media, consultative meetings with members of the public, relations with various authorities and management bodies, public organizations, and individual citizens. The police are an important partner in the crime-fighting and human rights community [4].

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police plays an important role in the implementation of the law enforcement function of the state, namely: ensures the public policy of combating crime, public order, contributes to the prevention and cessation of offenses; carries out preventive measures in order to prevent, detect, stop and solve crimes; participates in scientific, criminological and sociological research, development of relevant state programs to fight crime and protect law and order; performs the functions of the municipal or provincial police in the respective regions on a contractual basis, responds to the needs of those people who, due to some circumstances, need urgent help. Such are the functions of most police structures in the world.

Only three provinces have their own police. The Ontario Provincial Police, the Quebec Provincial Police and the Newfoundland Provincial Police are the largest police forces. Each province may enter into contractual relations with the CCP or the following police bodies: whose jurisdiction extends to rural areas and regions adjacent to cities; are subordinate to the Prosecutor General of the respective province; operate in

accordance with a separate law on the police. The competence of the provincial police includes the following issues: traffic regulation, conducting investigations, maintaining the provincial register of weapons, ensuring the safety and protection of employees, etc. The provincial police have full jurisdiction over the territory under their jurisdiction [5].

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is both Canada's federal and national law enforcement agency. The competence of the federal police includes the following issues: national security, fight against terrorism, organized crime, economic crimes, illegal drug trade, protection of high-ranking persons, etc. Jurisdiction extends to the entire territory of the country; subordinate to the federal Ministry of Public Security; performs a law enforcement function in Canada: at the federal level; on a contract basis - in three territories, in 8 provinces of Canada, in more than 150 cities, 600 indigenous communities and three international airports [5].

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TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WHITE HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY

Transnational organized crime is unique as a national security threat in that so much of the information is gathered by law enforcement at the unclassified level. In addition, the need to protect intelligence sources and methods can make it difficult to share information collected and analyzed by the intelligence community with law enforcement officers and prosecutors. The large number of departments and agencies with a transnational organized crime mission increases the possibility that