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- *Das Zentrum für nachrichtendienstliche Aus- und Fortbildung (ZNAF)* verantwortet die Durchführung der fachtheoretischen Teile der gemeinsamen Laufbahnausbildung des Bundesnachrichtendienstes und des Bundesamtes für Verfassungsschutz [4].

Список використаних джерел:

1. <https://www.Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz> - Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz
2. <https://www.Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz> - Standorte - Die Standorte.
3. <https://www.Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz> - Amtsleitung – Die Amtsleitung.
4. <https://www.Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz> - Organisation - Die Organisation.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Combating crime is an important and difficult problem not only for the Ukrainian police, but also for the police in foreign countries. Even the highly developed countries and the G7 countries (such as Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States) are forced to allocate significant funds to improve the crime prevention system.

Currently, the Scandinavian model of public order and public safety is very common in the world. This model is being introduced to more and more European countries every year. Ukraine is no exception. As part of the Support to Police Reform in Ukraine project, led by the EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine, which conducts special dialogue trainings for the National Police of Ukraine, the Ukrainian police also cooperated with the Swedish Police. The Swedish police shared their experience with the newly formed Ukrainian police and demonstrated in practice the advantages of the Scandinavian model during a study trip of senior officers of the National Police of Ukraine to Sweden. Comments received after this trip indicate that

participants understood the benefits of this model. But is such model suitable for all European countries?

Thus, crime is a socially dangerous act that covers the whole set of encroachments on public relations, which are protected by criminal law in a certain space and time. The following question follows from this definition. What is a socially dangerous act? A socially dangerous act is a legally significant act that is controlled by the human consciousness (volitional act) and which is prohibited by law.

Therefore, to call a person's actions unlawful, they must first be prohibited by applicable law. But each state has its own laws, and hence its own rules on the concept of crime. It is also necessary to take into account not only the legislation of each state separately, but also the mentality of the people, culture, economy, customs, development, geographical location and so on. For greater clarity, consider the activities of the police in the Netherlands. Located in North-West Europe with a long coastline on the North Sea, the Netherlands is a targeted source and transit country for crime groups smuggling illicit merchandise into or from European markets. The country's main transnational crime challenges include drug trafficking (particularly synthetic drugs), cybercrime, and the threat of international terrorism. Thus, the main problem of the Netherlands police is smuggling and illegal drugs. In the 1990s, the country began implementing a new precautionary model that complemented the capabilities of law enforcement agencies. In the Netherlands, a law was passed in 2003 to encourage fair evaluation by the government. This law facilitates the verification of applicants' criminal records for licenses, subsidies, or tenders, thus protecting the government from inadvertently providing new opportunities to commit crimes. Article 3 of the above law contains additional grounds for revoking permits if the local government (mayor's office) has reasonable grounds to believe that there is a serious risk that: the permit will be used for the financial benefits of crimes already committed (money laundering), the permit will facilitate the commission of crimes, crimes will be committed to obtain the permit itself (bribes to officials).

It should be noted that the revocation of the license does not require a mandatory conviction of the owner for a crime, just a reasonable suspicion of his criminal actions. In addition, the scope of the legality assurance system is limited by law to certain industries that are most vulnerable to the intrusion of organized crime. This is the hotel and restaurant business, the sex industry, industrial and residential construction, garbage recycling, transport.

Thus, the fight against organized crime in the Netherlands is preventive in nature: this function is entrusted to local executive authorities. Of course, the fight against organized crime in the subsequent stages of prevention is carried out by law enforcement agencies of various kinds. There are two approaches to institutional support for the prevention and fight against organized crime: in the first case, the prevention of organized crime is carried out by law enforcement agencies in general, without the creation of special bodies designed to prevent organized crime. In the second case, specialized bodies are created.

As for the mentality, the Netherlands are quite straightforward. They believe that "everyone has the right to say what he or she thinks. And if you don't like it, that's your problem." This is already at odds with the mentality of the same Ukrainians or British, because even for loud conversations that interfere with others in Ukraine may be administratively liable.

The concept of cooperation exists in society at a deep level, starting with the family. As they say: "We have an equal culture. And this means that we do not create a hierarchical relationship between the leader and the subordinate." In Ukraine, almost all public administration is built on the imperial system. Also, the Netherlands is a fairly developed country with a low unemployment rate (6.9% of the population), with a Ginny index of 26%, and only 9% of the population outside the poverty line. The high standard of economic life of the population is also a preventive measure against crime. So, in conclusion, I can say that the problem for Ukraine is too much borrowing of systems and models to combat crime. In the future, the Ukrainian police should create its own model of public order protection, which would correspond to the economic and cultural development of the country, the mentality of the people and their customs, to reduce crime and increase public confidence in the police.

Список використаних джерел:

1. How INTERPOL supports the Netherlands to tackle international crime. Retrieved from <https://www.interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/Membercountries/Europe/NETHERLANDS>.