

*Луцюк М.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.*

NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS OF CANADA, FRANCE AND JAPAN

Provision of national security is a complex of political, military, security, legal, health, economic and social measures aimed at ensuring the peaceful life of the nation, prevention of possible threats. The system of ensuring national security of all countries plays an important role in the creation and building of the state itself, which is why scientific study and research of this topic is important.

Canada's national security policy is divided into two areas: ensuring internal stability and consolidating borders; maintaining and establishing peace and security in the world. Canada's security is also supported by two levels of agencies: the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service, the Canadian Secret Service, and work in international and regional peace and security organizations.

Canada places a strong emphasis on the principle of «safety first» as it relates to nuclear policy, promoting and ensuring the highest standards in nuclear safety, and the safe management and disposal of radioactive waste.

However, nuclear security of the country is not the only one. Canada has a strong hold on economic indicators on the international stage. After all, the stable development of the economy, and then the social sphere, is the same way to ensure the internal stability of the state, as, for example, the military factor.

Canada's national security is supported by a multi-purpose, combat-ready military that provides a wide range of tasks: surveillance missions, peacekeeping missions; combat operations.

Along with the task of countering terrorist threats at home and abroad, the Canadian Armed Forces assist civilian agencies of federal departments, agencies and various government organizations in monitoring the environmental situation, combating terrorism, illegal immigration and drug trafficking [3].

A distinctive feature of the management of the French national security system is the special role of the President of the Republic, defined by the 1958 Constitution, according to which the President is the guarantor of national independence, territorial integrity, compliance with Community agreements and treaties, as well as the head of the Armed Forces. In connection with the special status of the president in the sphere of national security, his function as the main ideologist of its provision has gained great importance. When developing policy documents in the field of national security, the president relies on advisers from the office of the president at the Elysee Palace.

The role of political parties and representative authorities in determining the country's national security policy is limited by the constitution. In addition, the dominance of the executive power over the legislative power in France effectively nullifies the factor of inter-party struggle in determining the nature of the concept of national security. However, most French parties develop their foreign and defense policy programs and publish documents on various aspects of security.

Among the main priorities of France's national security policy at the beginning of the new millennium, it should be noted: confirmation of its own independent status through the possession of nuclear potential and significant military potential; further strengthening of the European Union through the monetary union (euro) and Franco-German cooperation, as well as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; reliance on an adapted NATO and the formation of a «four-way leadership» model in Europe [1].

As for Japan, the state security and defense system of modern Japan is special in view of the fact that the state does not officially have national armed forces. However, the Ministry of Defense functions in the state apparatus, which administers the activities of the Self-Defense Forces of the state (actually, the Self-Defense Forces perform the functions of the Armed Forces, although they are not officially called the army). It is indicative that the employees of the Self-Defense Forces do not have the status of military personnel and are formally considered civil servants. In terms of management, the operational management bodies of the defense forces are the district commanders, of which there are 5 in Japan.

District commanders are subordinate to the prime minister of the state, who is responsible for solving issues in the field of national security and defense [2]. The Self-Defense Forces are formed from the unity of the main elements – land, sea and air forces [4].

According to the calculations of specialists, Japan's defense administration system is aimed at promptly averting sea, land and air threats of invasion and violation of the state border. Considering the fact that Japan is an island nation, the available defense potential is sufficient to fulfill the relevant tasks [2]. Given the close integrative links between the defense system and national security, the Japanese security services system is more complex and extensive than the defense system. This is due to the fact that Japan is one of the world leaders in the innovative technology market and has a significant volume of foreign economic ties. Because of this, the social, industrial and security infrastructure of Japan is the object of attention of foreign special services [3].

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Мазур М.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Козубенко І.**

COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN THE WORLD

In countries of Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus, most cases of trafficking are related to sexual exploitation. Forced labor trade is also booming in Central Asia. The countries of the region are mostly suppliers of «live goods», however, in recent years, Russia and Kazakhstan have become destination countries. Hundreds of thousands of people around the world are becoming victims of smugglers. They are sold for the purpose of sexual or labor exploitation, for recruitment into the armed forces, for participation in criminal activities, or for the purpose of extracting vital organs for sale [1].

According to the UN, trafficking in human beings brings \$ 600 million in profits annually worldwide. This was reported by Prensa Latina, citing the United Nations Regional Office for Drugs and Crime. The United Nations Development Program recognizes this form of human trafficking along with another 23 illicit products most common in Central America and the Caribbean.

In the past few years, the number of identified victims of human trafficking has increased significantly, especially in the countries of America and Asia, but this, according to experts, indicates not only an increase in crime, but also that countries are able to solve more and more such crimes and find victims. Criminals exploit the most defenseless: 30 percent of the identified victims are children, almost 70 percent are women and minor girls.

Globally, sexual exploitation remains the primary target of trafficking, with 59 percent of all cases identified. 34 percent of the victims were sold for labor exploitation. In addition, for example, in some states of South Asia they trade brides. In Central and South America, cases of trafficking in children for illegal adoption have become more frequent. In southern and central Europe, people are being trafficked for coercion and begging. In North Africa, Central, Southeastern Europe and Eastern Europe, cases of trafficking in “live goods” for the removal of organs have been reported.