

Стеценко І,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Крашевська С.М.**

FEATURES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT INFLUENCE ON CRIME IN LATIN AMERICA

Crime is a relatively mass, historically changing, social and criminal phenomenon that represents the totality of all crimes committed in a particular territory over a relevant period of time. The police are a public authority (a system of public bodies) involved in the protection of public order and the fight against crime (including crime).

Latin American countries traditionally include two groups of states - Central and South America. The states of Central America include Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and El Salvador. The countries of South America are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Chile, Ecuador, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

The presented region differs from the rest of the countries of the world not only by its distinctive culture and a special structure of the peoples living in Latin America but also by the fact that the Latin American countries have a high crime rate. According to experts, more than 100 people are killed every day in Latin America from committing various crimes. Every year, about 12% of the world's population are victims of violence. Latin American governments spend more than 2% of their annual GDP on counteracting organized crime groups².

Considerable funding for law enforcement in these countries is aimed at preventing the expansion of the market for drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors, in countries such as Colombia, Peru and Bolivia are world leaders in cocaine cultivation and production.

The average annual worldwide revenue from the sale of this drug is estimated at \$ 100 billion by UN experts. USA. The protection of illicit drug production interests by drug cartels is provided by a powerful market for the circulation of firearms and explosives. In terms of combat equipment and number of armed participants, criminal groups are inferior to the government's internal troops or police units in individual countries of the region. As a result, many do not have full government control and compliance within citizens.

Factors that influence the spread of dangerous crime in Latin America include:

1. High property polarization of the population;
2. civil wars and military conflicts;
3. low economic growth;
4. high unemployment rate;
5. rapid urbanization of the population, the presence of a large number of metropolitan areas with a population of more than 10 million people;
6. weak development of urban infrastructure;
7. the presence in the large cities of areas of subsoil (favelas), where a large number of marginalized persons live;
8. unsatisfactory public education system;
9. low level of efficiency of the criminal justice system, etc.

An example is Guatemala, where convictions are handed down in only 2% of homicides.

Crime in Latin America has its own specificity. Therefore, in order to more or less successfully prevent crime, reduce victims of violent crime, reduce drug trafficking, law enforcement agencies are forced to respond rigidly to criminal manifestations and new challenges from organized and transnational crime. The suppression of armed resistance by drug cartel members, their physical destruction, the detention of criminals, and criminal prosecution are among the most effective means of preventing crime in Latin America.

Medellin's crime has been reduced by the police paying special attention to the city's most criminally affected areas. But, according to some experts, the success of reducing Medellin's killings has been achieved through the interaction of local authorities with NGOs as they use the community.

The crime in the capital of Bogota, Colombia, has also been significantly reduced through the professionalization and training of police and the creation of police services for the family, which has enhanced the police's social service function and increased public confidence in law enforcement.

The police are very helpful in solving crimes and keeping order. If it wasn't for the police profession, we wouldn't have the law without following it.

Список використаних джерел

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Ступницький В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Скринник М.В.**

PREPARATION OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE REFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE MIA

As the reform of MIA was held the special police units as «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia were reorganized to Corps of Operative-Sudden Action. With the beginning of police reform, the reform of special police units has also begun. The main special unit of the police is now the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action – a police special forces tasked with combating crime related to the threat to life and health of police officers; planning, training and conducting special police operations aimed at apprehending persons engaged in armed resistance, armed persons who threaten the use of weapons and / or other objects or use them, and other persons whose illegal activities endanger the life and health of persons and / or a police officer; release of handcuffs; detention of members of criminal organizations and armed gangs.

The formation of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action was carried out not only on the basis of the former special units «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia, volunteer battalions, which showed themselves during the anti-terrorist operation, but also professional experienced workers law enforcement agencies that meet the requirements and have successfully passed the pro-transparent procedure, based on the experience of the American SWAT.

The world-famous Corps of Operative-Sudden Action counterparts are not only the US Special Police Unit - SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics), but also the German Group GSG9 ("Border Guard Group 9"), the French GIGN Group ("French Gendarmerie Intervention Group"), the Spanish GEO Group (Grupo Especial de Operaciones: Operations Task Force, the Italian GIS sub-section (Gruppo Intervento Speciale: Special Response Unit), etc., whose work is already recognized as justified and urgent in today's world [1].

The creation and development of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action is currently underway with the support of an international technical assistance project, gradually covering all regions of Ukraine.