

leaders, and points of management, communications systems and sources of funding, sponsorships and supporters.

In general, the creation of a system of counter-terrorism measures in recent years has occurred a significant factor influencing the determination of US domestic and foreign policy priorities. Using the current experience of other countries, in particular the United States of America in the organization of counter-terrorism, it should help to strengthen the anti-terrorist component national security of our country.

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MODERN FOREIGN CRIMINOLOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR CRIME PREVENTION

At the present stage, the development of the information society, new technologies, the intensification of globalization processes creates new forms of threats. Crime is one of the major threats to the national security of the state. The European Community is responding promptly to these challenges by developing new crime-fighting techniques, introducing new principles of criminal justice. Combating crime is an important function of

the State, which means the activities of the competent authorities to respond to crime as a social phenomenon and a social phenomenon consequences for society. Today, an integrated (integration) approach is being introduced in European countries, combining preventive and repressive measures, labeled "counteraction". This term is a generic term that encompasses activities aimed at minimizing controversy, the factors and factors that give rise to or contribute to crime, to reduce certain types of crime by preventing them from being committed at different stages of criminal behavior (crime prevention measures), as well as adequate measures to respond to crimes already committed (repressive approach).

At present, crime is an extremely serious danger for its further development. Going beyond the borders of a country, crime has become dangerously transnational. Today, the government of any state (regardless of the means and resources it possesses) is extremely difficult to take measures that are effective in combating transnational organized crime without resorting to one form or another of international cooperation. All countries in the world should be aware that none of them is protected from the collision with transnational crime. A new stage in the development of the organizational foundations of EU crime-fighting activities began after the signing of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, which formed the basis of the three European Communities organizations – the European Union.

It has become part of its competence. The primary name of the third pillar is the Justice and Home Affairs Cooperation (JHA). The EU bodies responsible for maintaining and enforcing law and order in the European Union are: European Police Office (Europol), European Justice Organization (Eurojust), European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the EU (FRONTEX). Alongside these, there are a number of specialized subsidiary bodies, including the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security, the Group of Experts on Trafficking in Human beings, the Crime Prevention Network, the European Asylum Support Office, and the European Anti-Fraud Office. All these bodies have been set up at different times, based on the level of integration processes and achievements within the EU, as well as the urgent needs of its member states.

Particular attention should be paid to Europol - the European Intergovernmental Organization for the Police Direction on Organized Crime. Noteworthy is the fact that, given the lack of funding, Europol deliberately abandons a rigid and regulated organizational structure and operates on the following principles: delegation of responsibility for specific activities (taking into account the reliability of each employee),

teamwork and thus maximum avoidance of the hierarchy (members of the Europol Directorate simultaneously head its separate divisions, whose activities are coordinated without the use of classical guidance principles). The tasks of individual staff members are not so much within their direct competences, but rather on the basis of their practical knowledge and skills (deliberate avoidance of formalities). They are obliged to inform each other of their participation in joint investigative teams. Within the structure of Europol, there are unique, in essence, operational services in the following areas: support for law enforcement operations, creation of a unified information network, analysis of practice. Each EU Member State has a national Europol office, which is the liaison between Europol and the competent authorities of the Member States.

The activities of EU governing bodies in the area of the protection of EU law and the administration of justice have traditionally been considered from a legal point of view rather than a managerial one, although the cooperation of these bodies results in the development of common standards and principles of action, as well as the protection and dissemination of common values. In addition, the issues of how these authorities cooperate with each other are not well understood; whether they are interdependent and how they affect each other's activities. Among the European institutions, the European Committee on Crime (CDPC), which drafts conventions (criminal policy recommendations), plays an important role. Within the framework of this Committee, on March 2, 2016, the Transnational Organized Crime Action Plan for 2016-2020 was adopted.

Thus, the formation of a common EU policy in the criminal sphere was accompanied by the establishment of an appropriate organizational mechanism, which today includes both general competence institutes and special competence institutions.

So, we agree with the opinion of the scientists who researched this issue. Crime is transforming at this stage of development, becoming more progressive. This entails, on the part of the European Union, taking all the necessary measures to put an end to criminal offenses. The competence and efficiency of the work of the authorities, as well as the coordinated work of States, can significantly reduce the crime rate.

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INTERPOL AGAINST INTERNATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is one of the pressing problems worldwide. This is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. This may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage, or the extraction of organs or tissues, including for surrogacy and organ removal. Human trafficking can occur within a country or trans-nationally.

Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation. Human trafficking is the trade in people, especially women and children, and does not necessarily involve the movement of the person from one place to another.

Interpol working to ensure police is trained and equipped to identify and investigate cases of human trafficking in all its forms, including:

1. Trafficking for forced labour.
2. Trafficking for forced criminal activities.
3. Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation.
4. Trafficking for the removal of organs.
5. People smuggling.

Interpol supports national police in tactical deployments in the field, aimed at dismantling the criminal networks behind trafficking in human beings and people smuggling. In 2018, Interpol operations rescued 600 victims of human trafficking, including nearly 100 children.

Interpol-coordinated operations are built to empower national police forces with the skills and international network required to take on human trafficking.

Actions in the field are preceded by training workshops to ensure that officers on the ground are trained in a range of skills, including interview techniques and the use of Interpol's tools and databases. Deployments effectively combine police action with input from a number of different actors such as customs and environmental officers,