

practitioners and workers and scientists; results of scientific research, etc. The exchange of experience is facilitated by: joint preparation of collections of scientific works, scientific and educational literature; joint preparation of information, proposals, drafts of legislative acts; expansion of international specialization and cooperation in the development of measures aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to crimes; joint conduct of scientific research and their implementation in practice; coordination of current and future plans to combat crime.

Due to the fact that the fight against crime in developed countries is given great importance, there is a need to implement their positive experience in Ukraine. Thus, the United States is characterized by positive developments in the fight against crime in national planning, and for Japan – at the local level. In particular, in 1970 the US Congress adopted The Organized Crime Control Act, which provides for a number of legislative and preventive measures to prevent crimes that are subject to federal jurisdiction. The United States is also expanding the involvement of citizens in preventive work, where there is an institution of voluntary assistants of the police.

The methods of crime control and prevention may be different, but the goal is always the same – offenders must be held accountable for their actions.

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Рубленко А.,

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

ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY IN FRANCE

Ensuring the national security of each state is one of the main problems of our time. In foreign countries, great value is attached to the selection of personnel for ensuring national security and defense [1].

I will focus on a country like France and a division like Groupe d'intervention de la Gendarmerie nationale. This is an elite anti-terrorist unit of the French national gendarmerie. The unit's tasks include neutralizing armed criminals, especially those related to the release of hostages, counterterrorism activities, resolving situations related to hijacking and riots in prisons [2].

Its motto is «commit for life». This is an elite unit of the French national gendarmerie, which specializes in crisis management and

dangerous missions that require special knowledge, in particular in the following three areas:

- intervention: fight terrorism, release hostages, release madmen and risky arrests in the fight against organized crime;
- surveillance-research: monitoring, collecting information and evidence about dangerous individuals in the fight against terrorism and organized crime;
- security-protection: protect people (such as certain ambassadors) and/or sites that are particularly threatened.

The division also conducts numerous training courses in these areas in France and abroad.

GIGN consists of a central formation established in the Satori District of Versailles and fourteen local branches called GIGN branches (AGIGN), which are located on the French mainland and abroad.

The division reports directly to the director general of the National Gendarmerie, who deals directly with state bodies in the event of a major crisis. In its most common missions, it is involved in supporting the departmental gendarmerie on national territory, but it also intervenes abroad in coordination with the French armed forces and, in particular, the Special Operations Command (COS).

The selection of applicants is carried out strictly and carefully. Twice a year – in spring and autumn – ads are posted in all mobile gendarmerie barracks, which contain information about the organization of selection for the group. Applicants can be men and women with officer ranks. There are certain requirements for joining Special Forces:

- the age must not be older than 30;
- having French citizenship;
- to work in the gendarmerie;
- have at least 5 years of continuous service experience in the National Gendarmerie.

A lot of attention is paid to psychological stability, because a special agent must control his emotions and actions even in the most difficult situations. In addition to absolute physical readiness, the candidate must be strong in spirit and have a developed intelligence and survival instinct.

As a result of the analysis of foreign experience, namely in France, in countering terrorist activities and conducting anti-terrorist operations, the priority areas are [3]:

- creation of a single, independent specialized structural division
- introduction of anti-terrorist training,
- establishing a constant exchange of experience with the relevant bodies of foreign states and international organizations engaged in the fight against terrorism.

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Савельєва А.,

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

CYBERCRIME POLICY IN SPAIN

Cybercrime is criminal activity that either targets or uses a computer, a computer network or a networked device. Most cybercrime is committed by cybercriminals or hackers who want to make money. However, occasionally cybercrime aims to damage computers or networks for reasons other than profit. These could be political or personal [1].

Nowadays, the use of information technology has no limits. The virtual space takes over everything from the real one in a row, including crime in its new forms and manifestations. Cybercrime includes various types of crimes committed using a computer and the Internet. The object of cybercrimes is personal data, bank accounts, passwords and other personal information.

The guiding principle of the National Cybersecurity Strategy in Spain is ensuring the appropriate coordination and cooperation among all the public authorities and also involving the private sector and citizens when necessary. The investment in prevention is growing in order to reduce the possibility of the citizens to become a victim of any kind of crime [2].

Today cyberattacks harm not only individuals and legal entities, but also states. Every year, hundreds of events of various levels are held around the world to discuss current cyber security issues. Cybercrimes can include all crimes against computer systems and data (for example, intentional access to a computer system or its part; intentional damage, destruction, deterioration, changing or hiding computer information). Also, cybercrimes can include intentional actions related to the violation of copyright and related rights, the implementation of intentional illegal actions related to the production, offering or providing access, distribution of child pornography, intentional actions that lead to the loss of property of another person through any input, changes, destruction or concealment of computer data.

The Spanish authorities listed the following main trends with regard to current cybercrime:

- sexual exploitation of children on the Internet;
- online fraud (Payment fraud);
- cyber-attacks;
- online criminal markets;