

Kampfmissionen werden entwickelt. Laut dem GSG 9-Befehl trägt die funktionale Austauschbarkeit zu einer hohen Kampfeffektivität und Koordination der Aktionen von Kämpfern bei. Daher sollte jeder von ihnen so viele Spezialitäten wie möglich besitzen: einen Scharfschützen, einen Abbruchmann, einen Suchhundeführer, einen Signalmann, einen Sanitäter, einen Fahrer. Soldaten lernen auch Fremdsprachen, da sie sehr oft mit Terroristen in ihrer Muttersprache verhandeln müssen. Es versteht sich von selbst, dass das Sprachtraining von seiner besten Seite sein muss, um Unklarheiten in einem so gefährlichen Geschäft zu vermeiden. In GSG-9 werden Mitarbeiter der Bundespolizei und des Bundesgrenzschutzdienstes sowie pensionierte Militäranghörige der Bundeswehr ausgewählt. Für die Zulassung zur Bildungseinheit machen die Kandidaten einen Fitnesstest: 5000 Meter in 23 Minuten laufen; 100 Meter in 13,4 Sekunden laufen; 7 Klimmzüge an der horizontalen Stange; 80 Körper hebt sich aus einer liegenden Position; Weitsprung - mindestens 475 Zentimeter [2].

Список використаних джерел

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WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT AMERICAN YOUTH GANGS?

Aside from the high rate of criminal activity among gang members, what is known about this adolescent phenomenon? What risk factors are associated with the emergence of gangs, and who joins these gangs once they have formed? Are gang members stable or transient? Are they delinquent prior to their gang associations? Are there identifiably different social processes (reasons for joining the gang or expected benefits from gang life) involved for girls and boys who join gangs? These are some of the questions that should help to shape gang prevention efforts.

In spite of years of research and years of suppression, intervention, and prevention efforts, considerable disagreement exists regarding the nature and extent of youth gangs. Debate still centers on how to define gangs. For instance, how many youth constitute a gang? Must the gang members commit crimes as a gang to be considered a gang? Must gangs have an organizational structure? Should skinhead groups, white

supremacist groups, and motorcycle gangs be considered part of the youth gang problem? These definitional questions reveal both a lack of consensus about the magnitude of the gang problem and confusion about what policies might best address it [1].

Generally, for a group to be classified a youth gang, the following elements should exist:

- The group must have more than two members. Given what is known about youth offending patterns (most offenses are committed in groups of two or more) and what has been learned from studying gangs, a gang seldom consists of only two members.

- Group members must fall within a limited age range, generally acknowledged as ages 12 to 24.

- Members must share some sense of identity. This is generally accomplished by naming the gang (often referring to a specific geographic location in the name) and/or using symbols or colors to claim gang affiliation. Hand signs, graffiti, specific clothing styles, bandannas, and hats are among the common symbols of gang loyalty.

- Youth gangs require some permanence. Gangs are different from transient youth groups in that they show stability over time, generally lasting a year or more. Historically, youth gangs have also been associated with a particular geographical area or turf.

- Involvement in criminal activity is a central element of youth gangs. While some disagreement surrounds this criterion, it is important to differentiate gangs from noncriminal youth groups such as school and church clubs, which also meet all of the preceding criteria [2].

To prevent gangs from forming and to keep juveniles from joining existing gangs, it is necessary to understand the causes of gang formation and the underlying attraction of gangs. A considerable number of theoretical statements address these issues.

They believed that delinquency in gen rat and youth gangs in particular were products of the social environment and that these societal factors may also contribute to juveniles' joining gangs. However, because most youth who reside in areas where gangs exist choose not to join these gangs, additional factors are required to explain why youth join gangs.

What conclusions can be made about gang prevention strategies? In regard to primary prevention, three facts are particularly salient. First, gang formation is not restricted to urban, underclass areas. Second, gang members come from a variety of backgrounds; they are not exclusively male, urban, poor, minority, or from single-parent households. Third, once juveniles join a gang, they engage in high levels of criminal activity. Therefore, it is appropriate to formulate primary gang prevention efforts that target the entire adolescent population.

Список використаних джерел

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CANADA: CYBER THREATS AND WAYS TO PREVENT THEM

Cyber-espionage, cyber-sabotage, cyber-foreign-influence, and cyber-terrorism pose significant threats to Canada's national security, its interests, as well as its economic stability. Cyber threat actors conduct malicious activities in order to advance their geopolitical and ideological interests. They seek to compromise both government and private sector computer systems by using new technologies such as Artificial Intelligence and Cloud technologies or by exploiting security vulnerabilities or users of computer systems. Such activities are collectively referred to as "Computer Network Operations", or CNOs. State-sponsored entities and terrorists alike are using CNOs directed against Canadians and Canadian interests, both domestically and abroad. Canada remains both a target for malicious cyber activities, and a platform from which hostile actors conduct CNOs against entities in other countries.

State-sponsored cyber threat-actors use CNOs for a wide variety of purposes. These include theft of intellectual property or trade secrets, disruption of critical infrastructure and vital services, interference with elections, or conducting disinformation campaigns. In addition, non-state actors such as terrorist groups also conduct CNOs in order to further their ideological objectives such as recruitment and distribution of propaganda.

Canada's National Cyber Security Strategy views cyber security as an essential element of Canadian innovation and prosperity. CSIS, along with partners, particularly the Communications Security Establishment's Canadian Centre for Cyber Security, plays an active role in shaping and sustaining our nation's cyber resilience through collaborative action in responding to evolving threats of malicious cyber activity.

According to reports from the Canadian Security Service, the most popular cybercrimes in Canada are:

1. Violent Extremists and Terrorists

Religiously Motivated Violent Extremism (RMVE)

Ideologies that underpin RMVE often cast an individual as part of a spiritual struggle with an uncompromising structure of immorality. RMVE ideologies assure their adherents that success or salvation – either in a physical or spiritual realm can only be achieved through violence.