

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ**



**ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД
БОРОТЬБИ ПОЛІЦІЇ
ЗІ ЗЛОЧИННІСТЮ**

*Збірник наукових праць за матеріалами
IV Науково-практичної конференції курсантів і студентів
(Київ, 6 грудня 2018 року)*



**Київ
2018**

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
Кафедра іноземних мов

ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД БОРОТЬБИ ПОЛІЦІЇ ЗІ ЗЛОЧИННІСТЮ

*Збірник наукових праць за матеріалами
IV Науково-практичної конференції курсантів і студентів
(Київ, 6 грудня 2018 року)*

Київ
2018

УДК 343.9:351.74:341.4
3-356

Редакційна колегія:

Черней В. В., ректор, доктор юридичних наук, професор;

Гусарєв С. Д., перший проректор, доктор юридичних наук, професор;

Чернявський С. С., проректор, доктор юридичних наук, професор;

Галдецька І. Г., завідувач кафедри іноземних мов, кандидат юридичних наук;

Корольчук В. В., провідний науковий співробітник відділення організації наукової діяльності перемінного складу відділу наукової діяльності та захисту прав інтелектуальної власності, кандидат юридичних наук, старший науковий співробітник.

Рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою Національної академії внутрішніх справ від 14 листопада 2018 року (протокол № 3)

Матеріали подано в авторській редакції. Редакційна колегія не завжди поділяє висловлені позиції та не несе відповідальності за їх зміст

3-356 **Зарубіжний** досвід боротьби поліції зі злочинністю
[Текст] : зб. наук. праць за матеріалами IV Наук.-практ. конф. курсантів і студ. (Київ, 6 груд. 2018 р.) / [ред. кол.: В. В. Черней, С. С. Чернявський, І. Г. Галдецька та ін.]. – Київ : Нац. акад. внутр. справ, 2018. – 150 с.

УДК 343.9:351.74:341.4

© Національна академія внутрішніх справ, 2018

ЗМІСТ

Антонюк І., THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN CANADA.....	7
Барінова І., ATTITUDE OF THE AUTHORITIES TO PROSTITUTION IN BELGIUM	8
Богомаз А., SIGNS OF GAMBLING ADDICTION	10
Бойко А., FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF COLLECTING EVIDENCE AT THE CRIME SCENE. THE USA	12
Бондарчук А., COMBATING CRIME IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	15
Борецька І., THE STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE IN ITALY	18
Борових Д., CRIME PREVENTION IN CANADA	20
Ваколюк А., THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN	23
Васюта Ю., CHAOTIC CRIMES COMMITTED ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY	24
Воронін І., HISTORY OF AMERICAN ORGANIZED CRIME AND METHODS TO COMBAT IT	27
Гасяк А.С., THE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES IN THE USA	30
Дишкант О., AN ANALYSIS IF THE NEW AND THE PREVIOUS CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL CODE ON PRE TRIAL INVESTIGATION ISSUES	32
Доброскок П., SOCIAL-SECURITY AND MATERIAL SUPPLEMENT OF THE POLICE	36
Дудко А., Миронченко Р., PECULIARITIES OF POLICE SERVICE IN CHINA.....	38
Задорожна К., ACTUAL ISSUES OF PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION IN THE SOCIAL NETWORKS.....	42

NEW STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF THE US STRUGGLE AGAINST NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.....	45
Ковтун О., EXPERIMENTS ON A HUMAN BEING – A CRIME OF THE XXI CENTURY	47
Король М.Г., TRENDS OF TRADE LIVES AS A COMPLETE PROBLEM OF THE MODERN WORLD	52
Котенко С., ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF NECESSARY DEFENSE IN UKRAINE .	54
Крупій А., THE PROBLEMS OF BURGLARY IN USA	58
Кузнєцов І., THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF POLICE FORCES IN THE CHERNOBYL ZONE	60
Лопатяк О., FIGHTING DRUG CRIMES IN INDIA	63
Любич М., MONEY LAUNDERING AS A KEY PRIORITY OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.....	65
Марценюк Ю., FIGHTING CAR CRIME: INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND	67
Маценко Г.В., FIGHTING TERRORISM IN SYRIA.....	70
Медлярський С.В., FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE U.S.: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE.....	72
Мельниченко І., CAUSES AND FORMS OF THE POLICE BRUTALITY IN THE USA	75
Мошнянко Н., FEMALE MUSLIM POLICE OFFICERS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.....	77
Мошанська Р., FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE PREVENTION OF ILL- TREATMENT OF ANIMALS	81
Нагорнюк Л., THE VARIOUS ILLICIT USES OF CYBERSPACE AMOUNTING TO A SYSTEM-LEVEL CHALLENGE TO SOCIETY	83
Нежевело Я., FBI IN MONEY LAUNDERING FIGHTING	85

Нирко І.В., CYBERCRIME IN UKRAINE	88
Ополонська І., KIDNAPPING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM	90
Ортинський Д., THE SECRET OF JAPAN’S MYSTERIOUSLY LOW CRIME RATE	91
Острянко О., THE ACTUALITY OF THE RENEWAL OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN UKRAINE	93
Плиска Д., COMBATE BIKES’ THEFTS IN SWEDEN	97
Посудевський І., INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS OF COMBATING CYBERCRIME AND WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTION	100
Пугінєць Р., WITNESS PROTECTION PROGRAMMES (WPPs): THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT	104
Рак Д., FIGHTING AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN BRAZIL	107
Романюк А., HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES	108
Рудківський В., DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE	110
Савчук Л.В., TRAINING OF FBI STAFF (NEW AGENTS)	112
Сидорко М., DRUG TRAFFICKING IN MEXICO	115
Смірнов К., POLICE AND CRIME RATES IN CANADA	117
Ступницький В. П., FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN THE USA	119
Тищенко Я., OVERVIEW OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF MINORS ACROSS EUROPE	121
Толочко О., Чабан К., FIGHTING CYBER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN THE USA	123
Торбич О., FRENCH POLICY ON CYBERSECURITY	126
Удовицька Я., FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: UNITED KINGDOM EXPERIENCE	128

Устимчук В.,	
THE VATICAN POLICE.....	130
Франчук Ю.,	
FIGHTING ECONOMIC CRIME: THE US EXPERIENCE.....	133
Хмелюк Ю.,	
SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN UKRAINE	136
Ходирева М.,	
THE DUBAI (UAE) POLICE	138
Чабан К.,	
PROBLEM OF CYBER SECURITY PROTECTION IN UKRAINE .	141
Шахрай Д.,	
FACE RECOGNITION IS THE NEW WAY TO PREVENT CRIME	144
Шимончук В.П.,	
THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE	146
Шумейко І.,	
CIRCUMSTANCES CONTAINING PENALTIES BY THE UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES LEGISLATION	148

Антонюк І.,
курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Півкач І.О.**

THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN CANADA

To date, the problem of crime is global and serious. One common occurrence is the disappearance of people, especially children. And I would like to draw attention to a well-developed country, namely Canada. It was in this country that a program was developed to help and assist children in search of children.

In 1985, the Canadian Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada announced a multi-faceted program to help police investigate missing children cases in Canada. One component of the program was the establishment of the Missing Children's Registry which was officially opened by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in August of 1986. At the same time that the RCMP established the Missing Children's Registry, now known as National Missing Children Operations (NMCO), Canada Customs (now known as Canada Border Services Agency) was developing a missing children program. A training course on techniques to identify and intercept missing children was then developed and implemented.

Collectively, the partnership that forms "Our Missing Children" provides a unique and powerful force in locating and recovering missing children.

Together, the departments identify, intercept and recover missing children. To accomplish this objective they:

- Issue border alerts, not only with CBSA but to customs or immigration offices around the world;
- Develop profiles and indicators to identify and intercept abductors, abducted children and runaways, as well as techniques for interviewing children.
- The officers work closely with local social services in the event that a child's safety is at risk.

The Government of Canada is committed to supporting victims of crime and their families. The Federal Income Support for Parents of Murdered or Missing Children (PMMC) grant is available to help parents while they are dealing with their tragedy. This grant provides \$350 a week of income support for up to 35 weeks to parents of murdered or missing children (less than 18 years of age) whose death or disappearance is the result of a probable *Criminal Code* offence which took place in Canada on

or after January 1, 2013. The National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains (NCMPUR) works in cooperation with resource organizations that provide services related to missing children, missing persons, and unidentified remains. Organizations which have successfully submitted to a review process are identified through a link on the "Canada's Missing" website.

The AMBER Alert program is a voluntary cooperative plan between provincial law enforcement agencies and various partners who work together to increase collaboration in an effort to safely recover missing children. AMBER Alert programs are in effect in all 10 provinces in Canada; however, the three territories have not yet implemented AMBER Alert programs in their jurisdictions. Each province has agreements with various departments, agencies, and other entities for their AMBER Alert programs. For example, all provinces have agreements with broadcasting associations.

Guidelines:

- AMBER Alert may be activated only by the police.
- AMBER Alert is intended only for the most serious, time critical abduction cases. Consequently, this program really helps in the work of law enforcement agencies. We have learned all the pros and cons of the gaps. And I hope that our country will pay attention to this project and will accept this experience.

Список використаних джерел

1. URL: <http://www.canadasmissing.ca/part/index-eng.htm>
2. URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org>
3. URL: <https://www.cbc.ca>

Барінова І.,

курсант ННІ № 2 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Ковальова Т.О.**

ATTITUDE OF THE AUTHORITIES TO PROSTITUTION IN BELGIUM

Prostitution is a type of criminal activity which is "made to order" for syndicate organization and operation. Sometimes it is called "the oldest profession," which can take many forms. Prostitution is a multi-faceted phenomenon: victims of exploitation and networks, housewives in precarious situations, female students, children, men, who prostitute themselves in the streets, on the Web, in bars, in massage parlors, along the

roads. The situations are diverse. However, whatever the political, economic, or cultural contexts are, all of these situations relate to the same phenomenon: sexual exploitation.

Prostitution is tolerated in Belgium, but it remains strictly regulated. Certain related activities such as soliciting and pimping are illegal. The legislation, strengthened since 2005, includes fines of €500 to €50,000 for every person practicing procuring or soliciting activities, and sentences ranging from one to five years of imprisonment. Sentences can reach up to 30 years in cases where minors are implicated. Prostitution can only be practiced at certain times and in certain places determined by local authorities [1].

The persons prostituting themselves in brothels are not required to respect any time restriction. However, they must be citizens of the European Union and provide a copy of their ID documents to the police.

From a more general point of view, prostitution is governed by strict regulations. According to the first paragraph of Article 380, simple procuring, will be punished with an imprisonment of one to five years and with a fine of five hundred francs to twenty five thousand francs [1].

The efforts by the Belgium authorities to eradicate trafficking was cited by UN Special Rapporteur Urmila Bhoola as "an example of good practice" in 2015. In 2016, 184 people were prosecuted for sex trafficking and 144 victims of trafficking were assisted. The victims are given help in specialised NGO-run shelters and when they leave the shelters, they are given protection, residence and employment permits and access to legal services. In 2017 there were 176 sex traffickers prosecuted and 59 victims assisted. The United States Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ranks Belgium as a 'Tier 1' country [1].

Police activity is limited to acute street disturbances rather than generally tackling procuring structures. The situation was different in the 1990s, when Aarschotstraat was controlled by Albanian pimps. A number of Albanian women reported to the police that they had been abused and exploited by their pimps. There were also open outbursts of violence between the pimps. The police could not ignore these obvious abuses and disturbances, and arrested the pimps and destroyed their networks. Since Aarschotstraat has been dominated primarily by Bulgarians and Romanians, and these groups have operated fewer obviously coercive structures, the local police has rarely intervened compared to other red-light districts in Europe. The federal police occasionally inspect the rooms and attempt to obtain information on the networks in which the women work [2].

To avoid breaching regulations, many window buildings in Brussels are officially declared as bars. The local authorities tolerate window

prostitution as long as exploitative structures and violence do not escalate openly. For the women, the consequence is that they often work in poor hygiene conditions and are subject to the strict control of their madam.

Список використаних джерел

1. Prostitution in Belgium [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostitution_in_Belgium

2. Red-light districts in Belgium [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red-light_districts_in_Belgium

Богомаз А.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

SIGNS OF GAMBLING ADDICTION

Like many addictive behaviors, the problem with gambling addiction isn't the gambling itself — it's how an individual responds to that activity. In fact, someone with a gambling addiction experiences the same effects in the brain as someone who is an alcoholic. The gambling alters the person's mood and the gambler keeps repeating the behavior attempting to achieve that same effect. But just as tolerance develops to drugs or alcohol, the gambler finds that it takes more and more of the gambling experience to achieve the same emotional effect as before.

While someone might not think a gambling problem is much to worry about, the American Psychiatric Association lists pathological (or compulsive) gambling as an addictive disorder in its Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, one of the key sources health professionals rely on for mental diagnoses. In addition to the toll it can take on relationships, a gambling addiction can also greatly impact budget and financial picture. According to the National Council on Problem Gambling, someone who becomes addicted to gambling will go through three main stages: the winning phase (when they discover gambling is exciting); the losing phase (when their losses begin to catch up with them); and the desperation phase (when the gambler finds themselves in dire financial straits in order to keep funding their compulsion to gamble). As those stages progress, the gambler's perception of money mutates.

Money is no longer a means for achieving goals, having financial freedom, or for establishing security. Instead, money to the gambler has only one value: to enable the gambler to keep gambling, to stay 'in action. This corrupted view of the value of money is why problem gamblers may

do anything to obtain money to keep gambling — lying, borrowing, even stealing. This statement, of course, assumes that most compulsive gamblers have already begun maxing out their budgets and their credit cards, along with draining their bank balances, to support their addiction — behaviors that are the norm for people ensnared in an addictive cycle.

Of course, most people won't take a trip to Vegas and come home ready to offer their homes as collateral to support their new gambling habit. But for some, the pastime can become an obsession that consumes their thoughts and their income.

According to the National Council on Problem Gambling's FAQ page, about two million Americans would qualify as pathological gamblers each year. Another four to six million people are considered "problem gamblers," which means they're not fully addicted but display one or more of the symptoms and are at risk for becoming compulsive gamblers. The council provides several warning signs of compulsive gambling. If you or a loved one displays these signs, it might be time to seek guidance from a health professional.

You're constantly thinking about gambling.

You find yourself needing to bet more money, and bet more often, to get the same thrill you did when you started gambling.

You experience restlessness or irritability when you try to stop gambling.

You have begun "chasing" losses in attempts to recoup your money.

Despite mounting financial woes and even perhaps struggles with loved ones, you can't stop the urge to continue gambling.

You get a thrill from taking big gambling risks.

You relive past gambling experiences.

You conceal or lie about gambling.

You feel guilt or remorse after gambling.

You borrow money or steal it in order to keep funding your gambling habit.

Список використаних джерел

1. <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2015/N2015-109/>
2. <https://www.police.uk/>

Бойко А.,

курсант ННІ № 3 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Ченківська Н.В.**

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF COLLECTING EVIDENCE AT THE CRIME SCENE. THE USA

Crime scene investigation is the meeting point of science, logic and law. "Processing a crime scene" is a long, tedious process that involves purposeful documentation of the conditions at the scene and the collection of any physical evidence that could possibly illuminate what happened and point to who did it. There is no typical crime scene, there is no typical body of evidence and there is no typical investigative approach. The physical evidence itself is only part of the equation. The ultimate goal is the conviction of the perpetrator of the crime. So while the CSI scrapes off the dried blood without smearing any prints, lifts several hairs without disturbing any trace evidence and smashes through a wall in the living room, he's considering all of the necessary steps to preserve the evidence in its current form, what the lab can do with this evidence in order to reconstruct the crime or identify the criminal, and the legal issues involved in making sure this evidence is admissible in court.

In collecting evidence from a crime scene, the CSI has several main goals in mind: reconstruct the crime, identify the person who did it, preserve the evidence for analysis and collect it in a way that will make it stand up in court.

Body fluids found at a crime scene might include blood, semen, saliva, and vomit. To identify and collect these pieces of evidence, a CSI might use smear slides, a scalpel, tweezers, scissors, sterile cloth squares, a UV light, protective eyewear and luminol. He'll also use a blood collection kit to get samples from any suspects or from a living victim to use for comparison.

If the victim is dead and there is blood on the body, the CSI collects a blood sample either by submitting a piece of clothing or by using a sterile cloth square and a small amount of distilled water to remove some blood from the body. Blood or saliva collected from the body may belong to someone else, and the lab will perform DNA analysis so the sample can be used later to compare to blood or saliva taken from a suspect. The CSI will also scrape the victim's nails for skin -- if there was a struggle, the suspect's skin (and therefore DNA) may be under the victim's nails. If there is dried blood on any furniture at the scene, the CSI will try to send the entire piece

of furniture to the lab. A couch is not an uncommon piece of evidence to collect. If the blood is on something that can't reasonably go to the lab, like a wall or a bathtub, the CSI can collect it by scraping it into a sterile container using a scalpel. The CSI may also use luminol and a portable UV light to reveal blood that has been washed off a surface.

If there is blood at the scene, there may also be blood spatter patterns. These patterns can reveal the type of weapon that was used - for instance, a "cast-off pattern" is left when something like a baseball bat contacts a blood source and then swings back. The droplets are large and often tear-drop shaped. This type of pattern can indicate multiple blows from a blunt object, because the first blow typically does not contact any blood. A "high-energy pattern," on the other hand, is made up of many tiny droplets and may indicate a gun shot. Blood spatter analysis can indicate which direction the blood came from and how many separate incidents created the pattern. Analyzing a blood pattern involves studying the size and shape of the stain, the shape and size of the blood droplets and the concentration of the droplets within the pattern. The CSI takes pictures of the pattern and may call in a blood-spatter specialist to analyze it.

A CSI may use combs, tweezers, containers and a filtered vacuum device to collect any hair or fibers at the scene. In a rape case with a live victim, the CSI accompanies the victim to the hospital to obtain any hairs or fibers found on the victim's body during the medical examination. The CSI seals any hair or fiber evidence in separate containers for transport to the lab.

A CSI might recover carpet fibers from a suspect's shoes. The lab can compare these fibers to carpet fibers from the victim's home. Analysts can use hair DNA to identify or eliminate suspects by comparison. The presence of hair on a tool or weapon can identify it as the weapon used in the crime. The crime lab can determine what type of animal the hair came from (human? dog? cow?); and, if it's human, analysts can determine the person's race, what part of the body the hair came from, whether it fell out or was pulled and whether it was dyed.

Tools for recovering fingerprints include brushes, powders, tape, chemicals, lift cards, a magnifying glass and Super Glue. A crime lab can use fingerprints to identify the victim or identify or rule out a suspect. There are several types of prints a CSI might find at a crime scene: 1) visible- left by the transfer of blood, paint or another fluid or powder onto a surface that is smooth enough to hold the print; evident to the naked eye. 2) molded- left in a soft medium like soap, putty or candle wax, forming an impression. 3) latent- left by the transfer of sweat and natural oils from the fingers onto a surface that is smooth enough to hold the print; not visible to the naked eye

A perpetrator might leave prints on porous or nonporous surfaces. Paper, unfinished wood and cardboard are porous surfaces that will hold a print, and glass, plastic and metal are nonporous surfaces. A CSI will typically look for latent prints on surfaces the perpetrator is likely to have touched. For instance, if there are signs of forced entry on the front door, the outside door knob and door surface are logical places to look for prints. Breathing on a surface or shining a very strong light on it might make a latent print temporarily visible. When you see a TV detective turn a doorknob using a handkerchief, she's probably destroying a latent print. The only way not to corrupt a latent print on a nonporous surface is to not touch it. Proper methods for recovering latent prints include powders and brushes at the CBI latent-fingerprint lab.

Powder (for nonporous surfaces): Metallic silver powder or velvet black powder A CSI uses whichever powder contrasts most with the color of material holding the print. He gently brushes powder onto the surface in a circular motion until a print is visible; then he starts brushing in the direction of the print ridges. He takes a photo of the print before using tape to lift it (this makes it stand up better in court). He adheres clear tape to the powdered print, draws it back in a smooth motion and then adheres it to a fingerprint card of a contrasting color to the powder.

Chemicals (for porous surfaces) The CSI sprays the chemical onto the surface of the material or dips the material into a chemical solution to reveal the latent print.

Cyanoacrylate (Super Glue) fuming (for porous or nonporous surfaces) The CSI pours Super Glue into a metal plate and heats it to about 120 F. He then places the plate, the heat source and the object containing the latent print in an airtight container. The fumes from the Super Glue make the latent print visible without disturbing the material it's on.

If a CSI finds any firearms, bullets or casings at the scene, she puts gloves on, picks up the gun by the barrel (not the grip) and bags everything separately for the lab. Forensic scientists can recover serial numbers and match both bullets and casings not only to the weapon they were fired from, but also to bullets and casings found at other crime scenes throughout the state (most ballistics databases are statewide). When there are bullet holes in the victim or in other objects at the scene, specialists can determine where and from what height the bullet was fired from, as well as the position of the victim when it was fired, using a laser trajectory kit. If there are bullets embedded in a wall or door frame, the CSI cuts out the portion of the wall or frame containing the bullet -- digging the bullet out can damage it and make it unsuitable for comparison.

A CSI collects and preserves any diaries, planners, phone books or suicide notes found at a crime scene. He also delivers to the lab any signed contracts, receipts, a torn up letter in the trash or any other written, typed or photocopied evidence that might be related to the crime. A documents lab can often reconstruct a destroyed document, even one that has been burned, as well as determine if a document has been altered. Technicians analyze documents for forgery, determine handwriting matches to the victim and suspects, and identify what type of machine was used to produce the document. They can rule out a printer or photocopier found at the scene or determine compatibility or incompatibility with a machine found in a suspect's possession.

Whenever a CSI discovers a piece of evidence at the scene, she photographs it, logs it, recovers it and tags it. An evidence tag may include identification information such as time, date and exact location of recovery and who recovered the item, or it may simply reflect a serial number that corresponds to an entry in the evidence log that contains this information. The crime scene report documents the complete body of evidence recovered from the scene, including the photo log, evidence recovery log and a written report describing the crime scene investigation.

To my mind the USA experience of collecting evidence at the crime scene is one of the most effective in the world and allows police to apprehend a suspect quickly.

It would be a good idea to pay attention to such way of collecting evidence and try to improve our skills using recommendations of Western instructors in order to effectively reducing the level of crime in our country.

Список використаних джерел

1. <https://science.howstuffworks.com/csi4.htm>
2. <https://science.howstuffworks.com/csi.htm>

Бондарчук А.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

COMBATING CRIME IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The UAE is one of the world's most stable and secure countries. This prestigious stature requires all of individuals and institutions, to pursue their unrelenting and dedicated efforts to maintain the blessing of security and stability and to protect the highly acclaimed gains achieved by the country in various fields and areas. The UAE will remain a model of modernity and development, and will unceasingly lend its support to drive forward the

march of excellence and innovation, which is nothing short of essential in today's contemporary world in order to reach a more secure, stable, and prosperous life. The challenges of dealing with criminal behaviours are increasing globally; however, the UAE has registered the lowest rates, whereas assaults with swords, knives and other bladed weapons in the UAE accounted for only 0.9 per cent of the total number of violent crimes.

The Ministry of Interior has taken a set of measures to achieve this objective, notably organising awareness drives for school students, as well as awareness programs via the different mass media and social networking sites about the dangers of carrying and using knives; all of which are intended to educate community members, especially the youth, about the penalties and legal accountability regarding the possession of offensive bladed weapons. The ministry has also endeavored to raise awareness amongst parents on the need to supervise their children and to know who their friends are; urging them to prevent their children from carrying these weapons, which may compromise their safety and safety of other community members.[1]

A robotic policeman which can help identify wanted criminals and collect evidence has joined Dubai's police force and will patrol busy areas in the city, as part of a government program aimed at replacing some human crime-fighters with machines. If the "Robocop" experiment is successful, Dubai Police says it wants the unarmed robots to make up 25 percent of its patrolling force by 2030. Clad in the colours of the Dubai Police uniform, the life-size robot, which can shake hands and perform a military salute, is the lighter side of a government plan to use technology to improve services and security ahead of Dubai hosting Expo 2020.

It can compare faces with a police database and flag matches to headquarters. It can read vehicle license plates and its video feed can help police watch for risks such as unattended bags in popular areas of Dubai, a financial and tourism hub. Members of the public can also talk to the robot to report a crime or communicate with it using a touch screen computer embedded in its chest

In 2017, 12,633 crimes were recorded compared to 13,638 crimes recorded in 2016. There had also been an improvement in people's perception, with 97 per cent of people reporting feeling safe last year, compared to 92 per cent in 2016. The police have drawn up a plan for early crime prevention, including an intense awareness campaign to spread the culture of respecting the law. Also, patrolling has been intensified on roads and in crime-prone areas. The police deployed 22 security, 12 police and 10 CID patrols in unmarked vehicles to ensure safety and security of residents, in addition to bicycle and marine patrols.

The police installed 10,486 high-tech CCTV cameras in the entire city, becoming the third police force in the world to implement this advanced surveillance system. Also, a security culture programme for schools has been adopted to tackle bad behaviour such as absenteeism, smoking, bullying and violence.

The drop in the crime rate was also brought about by activating constructive initiatives that aimed to settle disputes, boosting cooperation between community members and the police. The police seized 9.5 million tablets of narcotics and 400kg of narcotic substances with a street value of more than Dh515 million. “The department spares no effort in raising awareness about the dangers of narcotics, especially among youth as they are the most vulnerable.”[3]

A campaign organised by Police has taught almost 25,000 people how to protect themselves from crime.

The social police department launched 26 initiatives and organised 105 lectures during the first half of the year to teach 24,585 members of the community how to protect themselves and prevent crime.

Police said they hoped the events would engage the community in the process of enhancing security in the city.

They are keen on taking part in many events with other departments such as the sports in combating crime conference, cleaning the city campaign launched by the municipality, and other events related to spreading tolerance and positivity. Police also held several meetings with expatriates to hear their concerns and suggestions for higher levels of security. The meetings encouraged a tighter bond between the police and members of the community of different backgrounds.

The events also included 110 educational lectures for 16,868 pupils from public and private schools where topics such as the dangers of electronic crimes and importance of tolerance and positivity were discussed [4].

Schools in Abu Dhabi should hire “social officers” as part of government efforts to cut juvenile crime. These officers, posted in schools, could play a liaison role with the authorities and resolve issues between young people. Under the UAE law, a juvenile is defined as someone who is between seven and 18 years old. According to official data, the number of cases of juvenile theft jumped almost 15 per cent between 2016 and 2017, up from 199 to 229. But statistics also showed a 27 per cent fall in physical assaults by minors – down from 166 to 120.

Список використаних джерел

1. UAE to have lowest violent crime rate in the world –
[Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу:

<https://www.khaleejtimes.com/nation/government/uae-has-lowest-recorded-violent-crimes-rate-in-the-world>

2. Robocop joins Dubai police to fight real life crime - [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-emirates-robocop/robocop-joins-dubai-police-to-fight-real-life-crime-idUSKBN18S4K8>

3. Serious crimes decline by 45% in Sharjah - [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://gulfnews.com/news/uae/crime/serious-crimes-decline-by-45-in-sharjah-1.2167793>

4. Tens of thousands of Ajman residents taught how to protect themselves from crime - [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://www.thenational.ae/uae/tens-of-thousands-of-ajman-residents-taught-how-to-protect-themselves-from-crime-1.530597>

5. 'Social officers' could help fight juvenile crime in Abu Dhabi - [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://www.thenational.ae/uae/social-officers-could-help-fight-juvenile-crime-in-abu-dhabi-1.774409>

Борецька І.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

THE STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE IN ITALY

The State Police is the civil power structure of Italy, which has been leading the history since 1852. The police have their own division into agents, assistants, superintendents, inspectors, officers and managers. It is subordinated to the Department of Public Security, which in turn is part of the Ministry of the Interior. The range of police duties is very wide: from preventing crimes to patrolling streets, from controlling the safety of citizens during all sorts of manifestations (sports, music, political, etc.) to guarding prisons. In this regard, various types of police were organized with specific tasks and special vocational training.

The officer's college is located in Rome, and the training of future officers is also conducted in Florence and in Velletri (Lazio). The officers study for two years at the military academy in Modena and then three years at the officer college. The student ends his studies as a lieutenant. Officers who will subsequently perform logistic and technical tasks also need special education. They receive diplomas in medicine, engineering, communications, psychology, economics and veterinary medicine.

Law and order in Italy is the responsibility of five national police forces, and two local police forces. Together, these organizations employ over 300,000 officers, the highest number employed by any of the countries in the European Union.

The two local forces are:

- ProvincialPolice. This force is responsible for enforcing national and local hunting and fishing laws as well as some traffic regulations.

- MunicipalPolice. Each comune has a Municipal Police force, responsible for enforcing local regulations, traffic control and investigating petty crimes. In some regions the Provincial Police and the Municipal Police are grouped together as Local Police.

The five national forces are: State Police; Finance Police; Military Police; Prison Police; Forestry Police.

There is an additional organization, called Anti-Mafia Investigation Department (DIA) which is a cooperative venture between all five of the police forces which is charged with tackling organized crime.

The State Police is a civilian police force primarily responsible for the maintenance of public order and security, under the control of the Department of Public Security. It currently employs around 110,000 personnel.

There are several divisions operating within the State Police force including 'Polizia Stradale' (highway patrols); 'Polizia Ferroviaria' (the railwayspatrols); 'Polizia Postale' (postal and internet communications); 'Polizia di Frontiera'(border controls, alongside the state); 'Carabinieri' and 'Guardia di Finanza'.

A police station in Italy is called a 'Questura', and there is one located in each of the 103 provincial capitals of Italy. In true Italian style, two 'Lamborghini Gallardo' supercars were donated to the Highway Patrol in 2004.

The *guardia di finanza* (numbering around 68,000) is responsible for regulating national and international financial dealings and combating fraud, counterfeiting, tax evasion and smuggling. They're particularly active at border crossings, airports and ports, where they operate fast powerboats to apprehend smugglers.

The Carabinieri is the national military police force of Italy. Controlled by the Ministry of Defense, they have both military and civil responsibilities. It deals with national and serious crime, including organized crime, and is Italy's most efficient and professional police force (and the best-funded). The name *Carabinieri* comes from the *carabina*, the rifle they traditionally carried. In 2000 they became the fourth element of the Italian Armed Forces and have since taken part in peace-keeping

missions in Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq. They drive navy blue cars and also employ helicopters, aircraft and speed boats.

The Prison Police is under the control of the Italian Ministry of Justice and is responsible for the operation of the Italian prison system. Its responsibilities include maintaining order inside prisons; protection of prisoners inside the system; preventing escapes; transporting prisoners to and from court and medical facilities; managing work and education programs for inmates.

The Forestry Police is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, and is responsible for protecting Italy's natural resources, the environment, countryside and ecosystems, especially the 24 national parks and national forests. It is also responsible for safeguarding protected animals and enforcing laws to protect endangered species. In addition, it is responsible for policing criminal activities such as poaching, violations of environmental legislation and the production of counterfeit or unlicensed foods.

Список використаних джерел

1. [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу
<https://www.justlanded.com/english/Italy/Articles/Culture/The-Italian-Police>
2. [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу
<https://www.understandingitaly.com/profile-content/italian-police.html>
3. [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу
<https://italy4.me/interesnoe-ob-italii/kakaya-raznica-mezhdu-policiej-i-karabinerami.html>

Борових Д.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

CRIME PREVENTION IN CANADA

Crime prevention is the key to a safe society in the modern world. This is a qualitative indicator of the development of the state: if the crime rate is small, then living in it is safer. According to research by World Economic Forum experts at 2017, the safest countries are Finland, the United Arab Emirates and Canada. The rating of countries consists of several criteria: the situation with crime and terrorism, military conflicts, the level of security during tourist stays in the country. Ukraine occupies 127th place in this ranking.

What is Crime Prevention?

Crime Prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk, and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it. Crime Prevention is an active approach using public awareness and preventive measures to reduce crime. Crime Prevention reflects a philosophy of self-defense where the police and the community take action before crimes are committed. Crime Prevention programs will reduce crime, stimulate public awareness concerning crime prevention and enhance our communities. Crime prevention works. It is cheaper, safer, and healthier for communities to prevent crime than to have to treat its victims, deal with its criminals, and lose civic health and productivity.[1]

Crime prevention will exist only with the active interaction of the police and social life. This is based on trust, understanding and helping each other. For this purpose, voluntary squads of local communities are created, who patrol the streets of their border. This practice is common in the UK, USA and other developed countries.

Canadian society security is based on The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS). It is an integral part of the Government of Canada's continued efforts to tackle crime in order to build stronger, healthier communities.

The NCPS is the policy framework for the implementation of crime prevention interventions in Canada, by providing funding to strategically selected projects that contribute to preventing and reducing crime in Canada and to increasing knowledge about what works in crime prevention.[2]

The NCPC works closely with partners and stakeholders in the provinces and territories to develop and implement results-driven programs that target persons who are at higher risk of offending because they present multiple known risk factors. These programs are responsive to the needs of regions and communities across Canada. The NCPC provides communities with tools, knowledge and support to undertake crime prevention initiatives in communities large and small across Canada.[3]

The Crime Prevention Inventory (CPI), developed in collaboration with provinces and territories, is a searchable database of crime prevention programs in Canada. The CPI supports the National Action Plan on Crime Prevention, a commitment made by Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers responsible for Justice and Public Safety to develop the knowledge base of effective crime prevention approaches in Canada.[2]

The CPI allows users to search for programs based on keywords or a combination of several filters such as:

The topic addressed by the program (e.g., aggressive/violent behaviours, alcohol and/or drug abuse, bullying/ cyberbullying);

The characteristics of the participants or populations served by the program;

Program setting; and

Program evaluation results, where available.

According to the latest data, the Canadian government decided to improve the crime prevention methodology.

The Government of Canada is committed to preventing and reducing crime, especially gun and gang violence. A new federal initiative of \$327.6 million over five years to tackle the increase of gun related violence and gang activities in Canada, along with the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), are critical to this work.[4]

This initiative will support enforcement measures and community-led projects involving prevention. It will build on federal expertise and resources related to the illegal trafficking of firearms, and invest in border security to enhance prohibition of illicit goods, including drugs and guns. [4]

In addition, a new call for applications was recently launched under the NCPS to support projects aiming to prevent or reduce the impact of gangs, violence, bullying and cyberbullying on youth. [4]

As a result, in a complex all measure of influence on crime affect the public. The main actions should be:

Collaboration with the public;

Youth leisure development;

Listen to the opinion of the population;

Rigidity of the legal framework;

Stability and security of the population.

Список використаних джерел

1. New York State Police:What is crime prevention? – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: https://www.troopers.ny.gov/Crime_Prevention/

2. Public safety Canada: National crime prevention strategy. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/crm-prvntn/strtg-en.aspx>

3. Government of Canada: Public safety Canada – National crime prevention centre. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/substance-use/canadian-drugs-substances-strategy/funding/national-crime-prevention-centre.html>

4. Government of Canada taking steps to prevent and reduce gun and gang violence. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/06/government-of-canada-taking-steps-to-prevent-and-reduce-gun-and-gang-violence.html>

Ваколюк А.,
курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Півкач І.О.**

THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN

The history of terrorism is a history of well-known and historically significant individuals, entities, and incidents associated, whether rightly or wrongly, with terrorism. Scholars agree that terrorism is a disputed term, and very few of those labeled terrorists describe themselves as such. It is common for opponents in a violent conflict to describe the other side as terrorists or as practicing terrorism.[1] Terrorism in Pakistan has become a major and highly destructive phenomenon in recent years. The annual death toll from terrorist attacks has risen from 164 in 2003 to 3318 in 2009, with a total of 35,000 Pakistanis killed between 11 September 2001 and May 2011.[2] According to the government of Pakistan, the direct and indirect economic costs of terrorism from 2000–2010 total \$68 billion.[3] Terrorism in Pakistan originated with supporting the Soviet–Afghan War, and the subsequent civil war that continued for at least a decade. The conflict brought numerous fighters from all over the world to South Asia in the name of jihad. The mujahideen fighters were trained by Pakistan's military, American CIA and other western intelligence agencies who carried out insurgent activities inside Afghanistan well after the war officially ended. The situation is equally tense and complicated in Pakistan. Although President Pervez Musharraf seized power in a coup and has extended his tenure through undemocratically dubious measures, the U.S. government has offered muted criticism at best because it considers him a key ally in the fight against terrorism. After President Pervez Musharraf declared the state of emergency in Pakistan, the attention of the whole world has been swept around in this country. George W. Bush took a rather tolerant position on the actions of Musharraf, saying that he did more for democracy in this country than anyone else to him. However, the international community is generally worried about the state of affairs in Pakistan, which owns nuclear weapons and is considered one of the largest. Western allies in the fight against terrorism.

"Geographically, Pakistan is located directly at the entrance to the Persian Gulf with all its oil resources. He has nuclear weapons. All this will make him an extremely influential player if Islamic fundamentalists seize power here. " Political analyst Farhan Ali of Rand Corporation agrees. She believes that the cooperation between Washington and Islamabad should be viewed through the prism of the fight against terrorism:

"The United States is now seeing Alcaida threatening not only the United States but the world community as well. It is vital for the United States to cooperate with this country and jointly fight terrorism in its territory."

Pakistan announces a "high level" commitment to work with international authorities to strengthen the rules and compliance with the action plan to combat terrorist financing and money laundering. Finance Minister Shamshad Akhtar told members of the FATF target group on June 30 that Pakistan plans to apply the "nationwide" approach to strengthening the fight against terrorist financing.

On June 29, the global body for monitoring money laundering said it would return Pakistan to its "gray list" to push Islamabad and stop the alleged support of the militant groups. Pakistani officials said they had warned of such actions during the FATF meeting in Paris, which lasted for a week.

The FATF, which consists of 35 member states and two regional organizations, prevents banks and global investors from allocating money to a country included in the gray list. Placing in a gray list may also precede the possible addition of Pakistan to the "black" FATF list, which will mean further sanctions.

The FATF provided Pakistan with an action plan on the necessary steps to be taken from the gray list. The Ministry of Finance reported that Akhtar created a "mechanism for institutional coordination and monitoring" to ensure implementation of the plan of action.

Список використаних джерел

1. Fortna, Virginia Page (20 May 2015). "Do Terrorists Win? Rebels' Use of Terrorism and Civil War Outcomes". International Organization. 69 (3): 519–556.

2. Pakistan: A failed state or a clever gambler?

3. Why they get Pakistan wrong| Mohsin Hamid| NYRoB 29 September 2011

Васюта Ю.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

CHAOTIC CRIMES COMMITTED ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Between Christmas, Halloween, Thanksgiving, and a medley of other occasions, it seems as though a holiday is being celebrated at just about any given moment. Every year on March 17th, smack between Valentine's Day and Easter, St. Patrick's Day celebrations erupt in towns and cities across the country. But what sets St. Patrick's Day apart from many of its festive counterparts is a notorious association with drinking. Every March 17th, green beer overflows in pubs throughout New York City, and herds of people ranging from lightly buzzed to blackout drunk

careen and stagger from bar to bar, street to street, morning to night. For the most part, the celebrating is harmless if a little noisy; but where alcohol, crowds, and a mob mentality intersect, holiday partying can lead to rampant chaos, assault, and drunk driving [1].

St. Patrick's Day has been officially recognized as a holiday since the early 17th century. For hundreds of years, revelers have been using March 17th to honor St. Patrick, famed patron saint and legendary snake-expeller of Ireland. Over the centuries, what began as an Irish religious feast has exploded into a marathon day of wild, booze-fueled celebration in countries thousands of miles away from "the Emerald Isle." As the adage goes, "Everyone is Irish on St. Patrick's Day. If police reports mean anything, the adage should be expanded to say, "Everyone is under arrest on St. Patrick's Day." [1].

St. Patrick's Day has been associated with alcohol consumption from its early years, as it was one of the few days where the Lenten season restrictions on drinking were lifted. In modern times the holiday has become chiefly characterized by excessive drinking. In fact, it has become one of the most difficult and dangerous days of the year for law enforcement and communities nationwide [3]. According to the Colorado Department of Transportation, St. Patrick's Day is one of the two days of the year with the highest rate of DUI arrests. An estimated 10% increase in DUI violations is common during the week surrounding St. Patrick's Day. This percentage spikes when the holiday falls on a weekend, reaching a staggering 25%. Research compiled by The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in 2009 demonstrates that on St. Patrick's Day of that year 37% of drivers involved in a fatal crash had a blood alcohol level of .08 or above. The report also states that 47 out of 103 people were killed in a crash that involved drunk driving [5].

In 2011, Hoboken, NJ's annual St. Patrick's Day parade escalated to all out mayhem in a matter of hours: 34 people were arrested, another 136 were hauled off in ambulances, someone set their backyard on fire, a teenage lunatic with a knife scared people, and a man in green boxers peed in a stairwell [2].

On St. Patrick's Day 1990, two men clad in police uniforms and fake mustaches posed as if they were investigating a disturbance at the Isabella Gardner Museum in Boston, MA before handcuffing the security guards and snatching over a dozen pieces art, valued at around \$300 million, in 90 minutes flat. Authorities suspected that everyone from a South American drug cartel, the Japanese underworld, and local mobsters were involved in the heist. To this day, it's still the biggest unsolved heist in this great

country's storied history. Also, it's one of the few St. Patty's Day crimes that doesn't involve an Olympic-sized swimming pool full of booze [4].

In 2010, just three days after successfully robbing a Tennessee bank while wearing a Santa costume, David Christopher Cotton staged a St. Patrick's Day bank job for which he disguised himself as a leprechaun. Cotton's festive felony went awry, however, and he and his getaway driver were subsequently killed in shootout with local police [2].

A 2012 celebration ended in gunfire when five teenagers were shot near the Downtown Canal in Indianapolis. The gunshot - which came from a vehicle - scattered the crowd before police eventually stopped it. According to authorities, one person was left in critical condition and the rest in serious condition at various hospitals in the area. Though none of their injuries were life-threatening. The police said that the oldest of the victims was just 18 years old [2].

In 2012, police in Stockton, CA were busy on Saint Patrick's Day, after they were forced to deal with a shooting that left one man dead. An alleged gang member killed a 22 year old and wounded two others during an incident that took place outside of a bar. A 20-year-old was arrested for shooting a 22-year-old several times. Another 22 year old was shot, and a 21 year old was pistol whipped. It turned out that none of the individuals had gang affiliations [2]. In 2013, 79 dumb dumbs were arrested in Savannah, GA over the Saint Patrick's Day weekend, most of them for disorderly conduct and public urination [2].

In 2012, an NYPD officer kicked his kin to the curb after the teen and a friend issued a brutal beating to a grown man. The two teens got into a staring competition (which is so 19th century) with a 23-year-old. Then things got real when the teen decided to smash a man in the head with a glass bottle. He later received stitches to close his wounds, and the teens were arrested [2].

When most of us think of Saint Patrick's Day, a few things probably come to mind: green beer, shamrocks, parades, Boston - but you probably don't think of murder, riots, arson, or museum heists. So, whatever you do, do not try any of these things in your hometown or in any city, because it can lead to arrest, deadness or your figure may appear on this list!

Список використаних джерел

1. St. Patrick's Day & Crime: [електронний ресурс]. – <https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/other-crime-topics/saint-patrick/>.

2. Chaotic Crimes Committed on St. Patrick's Day: [електронний ресурс]. – <https://www.ranker.com/list/st-patricks-day-crimes/jacob-shelton>.

3. UD Police: St. Patrick's Day yielded fewer citations this year: [електронний ресурс]. – <https://www.daytondailynews.com/news/police-patrick-day-yielded-fewer-citations-this-year/SkJYBNsknUsMJKFj2nrGfN/>.

4. The brazen art heist that was carried out during a city's St. Patrick's Day celebrations: [електронний ресурс]. – www.oddee.com/item_99267.aspx

5. Crime Statistics: [електронний ресурс]. – <https://netwatchsystem.com/blog/march-2017-crime-statistics/>.

Воронін І.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

HISTORY OF AMERICAN ORGANIZED CRIME AND METHODS TO COMBAT IT

Organized crime may be defined as systematically unlawful activity for profit on a city-wide, interstate, and even international scale. The corporate criminal organization is a far cry from the small-scale predations of a Bonnie and Clyde. Criminal organizations keep their illegal operations secret, and members confer by word of mouth. Gangs sometimes become sufficiently systematic to be called organized. The act of engaging in criminal activity as a structured group is referred to in the United States as racketeering. [4]

A criminal organization depends in part on support from the society in which it exists. Therefore, it is frequently expedient for it to compromise some of society's upright members — especially people in the judiciary, police forces, and legislature — through bribery, blackmail, and the cultivation of mutually dependent relationships with legitimate businesses. Thus a racket is integrated into lawful society, shielded by corrupted law officers and politicians — and legal counsel. Its revenue comes from narcotics trafficking, extortion, gambling and prostitution, among others.

Labor Racketeering Labor racketeering is a general term for the misuse of organized labor for criminal purposes. This can consist of exploitation of employers, union members, or both. It comes in various forms. Employers can be bullied into paying for "employees" who don't work, to pay money to corrupt officials to guarantee labor peace, or to avoid publicity that could be damaging. Union members pay into pension funds that are sometimes managed more for the interests of mobsters than for their retirement incomes. [4]

The Teamsters Union, under leaders Dave Beck and James R. "Jimmy" Hoffa, was widely believed to have allowed organized crime to exercise a great deal of control over its operations. The FBI investigation that followed Hoffa's disappearance in 1975 concluded, without final evidence, that Hoffa's murder had been ordered by top leaders of organized crime, who feared that his attempted return to power in the Teamsters would jeopardize their control of the Teamsters pension fund.

The Mafia Criminal organizations sometimes arise in closely knit immigrant groups that do not trust the local police and other authorities.

The Mafia, also known as La Cosa Nostra (Our Thing), or the Mob, is the umbrella name of several clandestine organizations in Sicily and the United States. "Mafia" was originally the name of a loose association of Sicilians in the middle ages who collaborated for protection and vigilante law enforcement during the Spanish occupation of the island. Local citizens believed they could not trust Spanish law enforcement officials, and so organized their own protection societies that eventually evolved into the Mafia. The confederation later engaged in organized crime. A member of the Mafia is a "mafioso," or "man of honor." [4]

The protector role reached the United States in the early 20th century, where newly arrived Italian immigrants frequently knew no English and clustered in the same neighborhoods. Numerous established Americans were suspicious of new immigrants, particularly those with little grasp of the English language. Some Italians feared that they could not depend on the frequently crooked and intolerant local police for protection, and resorted to the mafiosi instead. Midway through the 20th century, Mafia influence crested in the United States. A flurry of FBI investigations in the 1970s and 1980s somewhat blunted the Mafia's power. Despite this, the Mafia and its ilk have become woven into the fabric of the American popular imagination, especially in movies. The term "mafia" has been generalized to label any sizable group involved in racketeering, such as the Russian Mafia or the Japanese Yakuza. When formally applied, however, "Mafia" refers to the traditional Sicilian/American crime families.

The rise of gangsterism The Prohibition era of the 1920s gave rise to the organized crime syndicate in the United States. Federal efforts to enforce prohibition, including raids on speakeasies, were countered by well-organized bootlegging operations with national and international connections. A particularly notorious gang of the times was Al Capone's mob in Chicago. There were also gangs in Detroit, New York and other cities. Wars among gangs, producing grisly killings, frequently made headlines. Eventually, the public's repugnance, given voice by the 1930 Wickersham Commission inquiry, as well as numerous revelations of

compromised municipal officials, produced a temporary suppression of political corruption. When the 1933 repeal of prohibition made buying liquor legal once again, gangs that were still intact resorted to different sources of illegal gain, among them gambling, narcotics trafficking and labor racketeering. Crime kingpins of the 1930s knew from experience in the previous decade that solid political connections were an advantage, and inter-gang fighting held severe drawbacks. The Syndicate, a close-knit national organization comprising numerous crime leaders from around the country, was forged by Lucky Luciano and Louis Kepke Buchalter. Its underground polity set geographical boundaries, distributed crime profits, and enforced its edicts with the help of Murder, Inc., its hoodlum cohort. Luciano was arrested, tried, convicted, and later deported to Italy. Buchalter was executed and Murder, Inc. was broken up. With those head blows against organized crime, it was thought by some to be terminated in the United States.

U.S. Senator Estes Kefauver and his investigative committee disclosed in 1950 and 1951 that the organized crime hydra was still alive — with new heads. A new wrinkle revealed by the committee indicated that the latest crime lords had sealed themselves off from prosecution by hiding behind legitimate business enterprises and avoiding direct involvement with criminal behavior. Attempts to deport top racketeers were among the tactics used by law enforcement following the Kefauver committee revelations.

Police in Apalachin, New York, happened upon a major convocation of crime lords in November 1957. They were from all over the U.S. and overseas. The discovery prompted investigations that laid bare the tenacious power and reach of organized crime in the middle of the 20th century.

Organized crime is lucrative. The 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice reckoned that organized crime's income was twice that of the combined take of all other kinds of criminal behavior. In 1970, Congress passed the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). Congress's aim was to neutralize the deleterious effects of organized crime (basically, the Mafia) on the national economy. According to its criteria, the target of the RICO Act (defendant) is the kingpin. The racketeering activity is the unlawful activity in which the Mafia is involved. Thanks to the Mafia family's long-term involvement in that activity, it constitutes a pattern of racketeering. The government can therefore prosecute the kingpin under RICO and send him to prison — even if he has never directly participated in criminal behavior. The kingpin can be incarcerated because he operated a criminal enterprise.

In 1972, the Knapp Commission revealed connections between organized crime and New York City police, which emphasized the

difficulty local police organizations have with steering clear of its intimidating influence. In 1988, a report on La Cosa Nostra indicated that bribing union and public officials was still going on and conferences to resolve disagreements were held from time to time by the 25 member families.

The structure of recent organized crime evidently resembles that of multinational corporations; indications are that it has diversified and even cultivated a multinational commodities market. Chinese, Latino and other ethnic groups have broken into organized crime in U.S. cities through the distribution and sale of illicit drugs. Such white-collar crimes as sales of phony phone cards, stock swindles and health insurance fraud have been added to the Mob's traditional loan shark and gambling activities. Meanwhile, such blue-collar crimes as rackets and extortion apparently are on the wane. The latest crimes of choice for racketeering are identity theft and online extortion.

Список використаних джерел

1. Chubb, Judith (1989). The Mafia and Politics, Cornell Studies in International Affairs, Occasional Papers No. 23.

2. Labor Racketeering: The Mafia and the Unions. James B. Jacobs and Ellen Peters. Crime and Justice. Vol. 30 (2003), pp. 229-282

3. ORGANISED CRIME IN THE USA DURING PROHIBITION: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE RISE OF AN ILLEGAL INDUSTRY. Conor Doyle. Student Economic Review, Vol. 19, 2005

4. United States History: Organized Crime – [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1596.html>

Гасяк А.С.,

курсант ННІ № 2 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Василенко О.В.**

THE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES IN THE USA

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (the COPS Office) is the component of the U.S. Department of Justice responsible for advancing the practice of community policing by the nation's state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies through information and grant resources.

The police have an enormous number of communication tools available to them. They range from the one-on-one conversations

employees have with people every day to the sophisticated high-tech methods of reaching a large number of people in a matter of minutes.

The traditional tools are following.

- The news media have been the primary method that police have used for many years in their efforts to inform the community about incidents and overall departmental activities.

- The news conference is a good way to release information on high profile incidents so that all interested journalists are receiving the information at the same time.

- Radio and television talk shows which provide an excellent opportunity to reach the audience that these shows target.

- Most police departments produce a series of reports that address a variety of issues—some are annual and others are more frequent.

- Newsletters are an old standby for informing both internal and external audiences. They are used primarily to provide regular updates on the organization—new programs, project progress, an employee's or citizen's contributions, and news about employees.

- Brochures are a tool that can be effectively used to focus a single well-crafted message to the targeted audience. The police have used them for many years to provide information on everything from employment opportunities to crime prevention.

- The "FAQ" is a tool that has been around for many years because it can be a very effective method of communicating with the public. The most useful FAQ covers subjects that draw the greatest inquiry and presents information in a highly readable, succinct format. Every department should prepare a list of FAQs and regularly update them.[1]

The "new" communications tools are about technology and the increasingly social nature of news and information sharing.

- The agency's web page is now an important part of that 24/7 presence and can also leave visitors with either a positive or negative impression. These sites continue to increase the amount and type of information for visitors.

- Blogs are very much a part of the news and communications tools in today's world, the police have not been as quick to adopt them.

- The new tools include social media, and in many ways these present the most interesting and productive communications opportunities.

- E-mail has become one of the most frequently used methods of communicating with both internal and external audiences. It can reach large numbers of people in short order and provides the opportunity to connect with people before or immediately following a news story that may not include your perspective.

- Police agencies have invested in a variety of programs that are designed to notify members of community emergencies and current events, and in some cases individuals will sign up to receive information disseminated by the department. Programs like Reverse 911, tip411, Citizen Observer, and Nixle have created a range of new or improved opportunities to reach the public and should be given some consideration as a part of the overall communications plan.

The avenues for communication have grown exponentially in recent years. The news media have traditionally been the primary method police have used to communicate important messages to the public. But now “new media” like social networks or blogs are really important to communication with public, because police must be able to communicate in different languages through methods that are most likely to connect with the audience they need to reach – all in a timely way.

Список використаних джерел

1. Traitional tools [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://ric-zai-inc.com/Publications/cops-p222-pub.pdf>

Дишкант О.,

студент ННІ № 3 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

AN ANALYSIS IF THE NEW AND THE PREVIOUS CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL CODE ON PRE TRIAL INVESTIGATION ISSUES

Actuality: The success of the disclosure, investigation and trial of any criminal offense largely depends on the proper professional processualization of its initial stage, as well as the fulfillment of the criminal proceedings that are peculiar to this stage.

It should be noted that the current Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the CPC of Ukraine) [1], in comparison with the CPC of 1960 [2], significantly changed the initial stage of the investigation of criminal offenses, with the aim of preventing a conflict between the state and citizens over their appeals to law enforcement agencies with a statement of the intellectual interests of the participants in the criminal proceedings.

Authors: Some of them were the subject of the study of domestic lawyers by Y.P. Alenina, O.V. Baganets, V.D. Bernasa, V.V Vapnyarchuk, V.I Galagan, O.Y. Tatarova, V.I Farinnik, I.V Churikova and others, however, continue to be debatable. Other issues

require scientific research and making substantiated proposals for their solution.

Object: The object of this work it is the new and old Criminal Procedural Code and legislative base.

Subject: The subject of this work is problem of usage Criminal Procedural Code.

Purpose: The purpose of this work to study the comparative analysis new and old Criminal Procedural Code and proposition for change to new CPC norm.

Aims: Indefity the comporative analysis new and old Criminal Procedural Code. To analyze proposition for change to new CPC norm

Main body: According to the current legislation, criminal procedure begins from the moment of receipt of the application or notification of the crime, or from the moment of the direct discovery of the signs of the crime. Thus, the first stage of the criminal process at the same time plays the role of a "filter" in the receipt of "false" messages.

Therefore, special attention should be paid to the regulation of the stage of acceptance, registration and verification of applications and reports of a crime. This is a prerequisite for ensuring the legality of the activities of investigating units at subsequent stages. Pre-trial investigation commences as of the date of entry of information into the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations (URDR), ie immediately (but not later than one day) upon filing an application, notification of a criminal offense (Article 214 of the CPC) [1].

From this moment, you can carry out a whole range of measures for the disclosure of a crime. In view of the foregoing, one can conclude that the new CPC should initiate proceedings in the act of committing an act (according to the old CPC, a criminal case could be instituted both in connection with the commission of a crime and in relation to a person who has already been established at the time of the case) but not in relation to a person, since from the very beginning, having not figured out whether there are any signs of a crime at all, it can not be argued that a crime was committed by a particular person, since it could compromise that person.

Such a provision will enable the protection of human rights and protect it against unwarranted criminal prosecution by law enforcement agencies.

The results of the comparative analysis of the initial stage of pre-trial investigation for the CPC of Ukraine in 1960 and the current CPC of Ukraine give grounds for the conclusion that they share the same that, as well as the CPC of Ukraine in 1960, and the current CPC of Ukraine to begin pre-trial proceedings provide for appropriate reasons and grounds.

Although in the current CPC of Ukraine, unlike the CPC of 1960, they are not explicitly indicated, but such a conclusion can be drawn from the analysis of the content of Part 1 of Art. 214 CPC of Ukraine in 2012. It should be noted that, unlike Art. 94 CPC Ukraine 1960, which was called "Reasons and grounds for initiating criminal proceedings", where Part 1 of Art. 94 CPC Ukraine 1960 established an exhaustive list of such cases, and Part 2 indicated the grounds, Art. 214 of the current CPC of Ukraine is called "The beginning of pre-trial investigation" [6, art. 11].

According to Pogoretsky MA, in Part 1 of Art. 214 of the current CPC of Ukraine provides for the following preconditions for the commencement of a pre-trial investigation of a criminal offense: a) a statement about circumstances that may indicate a criminal offense; b) notification of circumstances which may indicate the commission of a criminal offense; c) independent detection by the investigator or prosecutor from any source of circumstances that may indicate a criminal offense.

According to Allen Yu.P., the positive legal norm of the new edition of the CPC of Ukraine is the creation of investigative bodies of the State Bureau of Investigations, which carry out pre-trial investigation of crimes committed by officials who occupy a particularly responsible position in accordance with Part 1 of Art. 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service", persons, positions, which are assigned to 1-3 categories of positions, as well as judges and employees of law-enforcement bodies, who according to Art. 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service" are equated with officials who occupy a responsible position [7, art. 41].

In the final provisions of the adopted CPC it is stated that Part 4 of Art. 216 CCP is put into effect from the date of commencement of the activities of the State Investigation Bureau of Ukraine, but not later than five years from the date of entry into force of this Code. In the transitional provisions of the CPC it is noted that until the day of the entry into force of the provisions of Part 1 and Part 3 of Art. 216 of the CPC are authorized by the investigating authorities of the procuracy who use the powers of investigators determined by the CPC to investigate criminal offenses established by them.

Conclusions: The question of introducing new norms in the current CPC is an issue of concern to date. Some scientists believe that the CPC must determine the terms for obtaining a deal with the Office of the Prosecutor General, which will not allow the appeal process to be delayed. We propose that this provision be set forth in the wording of the Investigator of the State Bureau of Investigations, receiving materials which confirm the commission of crimes by a judge, shall write to the Prosecutor General or his deputy in writing to obtain the consent to open proceedings

against a judge. The submission must be motivated. The Prosecutor General or his deputy shall, within a term not later than within 10 days, give a decision on the filing, his consent or objection, the decision must be motivated.

Список використаних джерел

1. Constitution of Ukraine: Law dated June 28, 1996 No. 254к / 96-BP.
2. The Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated April 13, 2012 №. 4651-VI // Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (BPD). - 2013. - № 9-10, № 11-12, №. 13. - Art. 88
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine: Law dated December 28, 1960 № 1001-05 // Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada (BP). - 1961. - №. 2. - Art. 15
4. Regulation on the procedure for conducting the Uniform Register of Pre-trial Investigations: Order of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine of August 17, 2012, №. 69:[Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/pd.html?_m=publications&_t=rec&id=110522.
5. Instruction on the procedure for keeping a single record in the organs and departments of internal affairs of Ukraine of applications and reports of criminal offenses committed and other events: Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated November 19, 2012 №. 1050: [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z2095-12/paran26#n26>
6. Pogoretsky M.A. Criminal-procedural legal relations: structure and system: monograph / M.A. Pogoretsky - Kh.: Arsis LTD., 2002. - 160 p.
7. Alenin Yu.P. The beginning of pre-trial investigation for the CPC of Ukraine in 2012 / Yu.P. Adenin // Legal Journal of the National Academy of Internal Affairs. - 2013. - № 1. - P. 198-203.
8. Bahanets O. On the necessity of making amendments and additions to the CPC of Ukraine in 2012 as part of the order of beginning of pre-trial investigation / O. Bahanets: [Electronic resource]. - Mode of access: <http://baganets.com/public/shodo-neobh-dnost-vnesennja-zm-n-dopovnen-v-kpk-ukrai-2012-roku-vchastin-porjadku-pochatku-dosudovogo-rozsl-uvannja.html>
9. Bernas V. Regulation of the beginning of pre-trial investigation as the basis of criminal proceedings / V. Bernas, N. Neledva // Bulletin of the Prosecutor's Office. - 2013. - No. 1 (139). - P. 62-67.

Доброскок П.,
магістр ННІ № 3 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: *Лопутько О.А.*

SOCIAL-SECURITY AND MATERIAL SUPPLEMENT OF THE POLICE

The State Service of Ukraine, which ensures the legality of political decisions, the integrity of the state as an institution, a high level of implementation of constitutional guarantees of citizens through the stable and continuous provision of public services, plays a special role in the construction of a modern legal state of European type, the establishment of a democratic model of public administration. Therefore, the problem of creating an effective system of civil service is gaining special attention today [1].

The material and social security of civil servants in the broad sense should be understood as the system of state support and servicing of civil servants. The social and material support extends to all civil servants who hold civil service positions and which are covered by the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service". In particular, the Law provides that employees are entitled to social and legal protection in accordance with their status, as well as to protect their legal rights and interests in higher state bodies and in court.

From the scientific point of view, some aspects of the current state and prospects of the civil service development are investigated by V. I. Lugovy, V. M. Knyazev, V.B. Averyanov, S.D. Dubenko, A.Y. Obolensky, V.M. Oluiko, L. A. Pashko, scientists of the Institute of Problems of Public Administration and Local Self-Government of the National Academy of Public Administration under the President of Ukraine, and other scientists involved in the problems of public administration.

Substantial influence on the quality and efficiency of the civil service is material and social and domestic provision of persons working in state bodies and their apparatus, bodies of local self-government. The prestige of the civil service is not only that the civil servant represents the state or its body, local self-government bodies, it is also empowered, performs important functions of the state or local community. The stability of the civil service, its formation from persons capable of posing and solving state-legal, managerial problems, depends on the guarantees of social security that the state provides to them under the proper fulfillment of official authority, and the creation of opportunities for normal life after the termination of service. The necessary component of the process of building the civil service on the principles of stability, professionalism, political

neutrality, dedicated service to the interests of society and the letter of law is the identification of problems of the civil service in order to analyze their causes, to reveal the main essence and to develop recommendations on possible ways of their solution, which is obligatory a condition for the development of scientific programs for the reform of this important social institution [2].

The effectiveness of the civil service and the activities of civil servants depends to a large extent on the social security of civil servants. The need for considerable attention to this component of the civil service is as follows:

- the desire to raise the prestige of the civil service;
- measures to equalize the rights and material welfare of civil servants (who are prohibited from doing business) with other citizens;
- compensation in case of loss of health, disability, retirement, etc.

Social security for civil servants consists of the following components:

- Pay;
- Health for good work;
- Annual and additional leave;
- Social-household security;
- Pensions and cash assistance.

The salary of civil servants should provide sufficient material conditions for independent performance of official duties, facilitate the staffing of state bodies by competent and experienced staff, and stimulate their coherent and initiative work.

For conscientious continuous work in state bodies, exemplary fulfillment of labor duties may be issued to civil servants by monetary compensation. For special labor merits, civil servants are presented to state awards and the awarding of honorary titles.

Civil servants are given an annual leave of 30 calendar days, if the law does not provide for a longer vacation, with the payment of assistance for the improvement in the amount of official salary. Civil servants with a civil service experience of more than 10 years are provided with additional paid leave of 5 calendar days, and starting from the 11th year this leave is increased by 2 calendar days for each subsequent year.

Pension to civil servants is paid at the expense of state aid. Persons who have reached the pensionable age established by law are entitled to receive a pension for civil servants if they have a total seniority for men - at least 25 years, for women - not less than 20 years, including a civil service - not less than 10 years, who, at the time of reaching the retirement age, worked on positions of civil servants, as well as persons who have at least

20 years of service experience in positions classified in the categories of civil servants, regardless of the place of work at the time of retirement age. Pension to civil servants is assigned at a rate of 80 percent of the amount of their salary, which is subject to a charge for compulsory state pension insurance. Pension to a civil servant is paid in full regardless of his earnings (profits) received after retirement [3].

Complete coverage of the issues of social and material support is expediently showing the prospects for improving the specified area of activity. In particular, the concept of administrative reform in Ukraine provides for a series of measures aimed at improving the social and material security of civil servants. The point is that it is necessary to improve the definition and application of norms and guarantees of the status of civil servants. It is necessary to reform the system of remuneration of civil servants in order to ensure the competitiveness of the civil service in the labor market, to reduce the departmental and local influence, to prevent corruption, to radically increase the integrity of personnel in productive and qualitative, initiative and effective, conscientious and responsible work, stay in the civil service and further career advancement.

Список використаних джерел

1. Report on the results of the activities of the Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine in 2009 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.guds.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/>

2. Obolensky O. The State Service of Ukraine - Conceptual Aspects of Development / O. Obolensky // Sb. sciences UADU / for co. Ed. V. I. Lugovoi, V. M. Knyazev. - K.: View of the UADU, 1999. - Vip. 2. - In 2 hours - Part 2. - P. 14.

3. The Law on Civil Service in its latest version dated October 11, 2017.

Дудко А., Миронченко Р.,

курсанти ННІ № 1 Національна академія
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

PECULIARITIES OF POLICE SERVICE IN CHINA

Combating crime is a major social issue confronting every country in the modern world. Reforming criminals into law abiding citizens is important for the survival of a civilization and the advancement of a society.

Police duties are carried out 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. According to the Police Duty Act, police duties can be classified into six types, including household visit, patrol, stop-and-check, guard, call

responding at a duty counter and stand-by duty. The patrol is the heart of police duties. Based on the situations, it varies in types such as foot patrol, car patrol and motorcycle patrol on police beat to maintain public and traffic order, to exchange opinions with the community, to offer advice or respond to reports. In addition, in order to meet the general public's expectation of more police officers participating in community activities, officers at each station extend their patrols to all corners of their communities, take part in community security meetings and strengthen cooperation with the general public to establish a comprehensive safety network.

There is about 2 million police staff in China. Many of them operate out of small offices that serve communities of around 10,000 people. Typically police show up for work at 8:30 am and slide marker into a slot to show they are on duty and wait for local people to come by with complaints.

Chinese Police duties are carried out in three tiers; namely the basic unit, the executing organization, and the planning and supervisory organization. A police beat which in principle, covers the area of a village or neighborhood and is managed by a police officer, constitutes the basic unit. The executing unit refers to a police station that is established across Taiwan depending on the crime rate, population and administrative district boundaries, etc. Police officers assigned to police stations are the major force for order maintenance and account for approximately 30% of the nation's entire police force. The planning and supervisory organization refers to police precincts and departments, which are responsible for planning, commanding and supervising duties carried out by officers from different sections, brigades, centers and stations.

Police education can be divided into three types; namely cadet education, continuing education and advanced education. The cadet education is divided into entry-level officer training and police staff training. The former entails a two-year training course at the Taiwan Police College, while the latter involves a four-year training course at the Central Police University. Cadets who have successfully completed either of the above-mentioned training courses are required to pass the national examination before being assigned to police agencies. The continuing education includes the sergeant class, the lieutenant class and the specialized class. The sergeant class is designed for professional retraining program for sergeants and seniors policemen. The lieutenant class is designed for the training of officers who have passed the promotion test. The specialized class is designed for training officers to perform different missions or tasks. The advanced education includes graduate programs established in accordance with relevant education laws at the Central Police

University and class for the recommended ranks administered by the National Police Agency to cultivate talents for key police positions.

Police officers are required to receive in-service training administered by the respective police agencies. In-service training is divided into two major categories: academic and skill training. Academic training includes lectures and courses on laws and regulations, criminal investigation, traffic accident management, case studies, duty guidelines, policies, etc., while skill training is designed to enhance officers' professionalism by implementing training of firearms (rifles and handguns), arrest and capture, martial arts (Judo, Taekwondo), physical training, group force exertion, etc. Through training, police officers are equipped with the essential expertise and skills to carry out their duties in a safe and professional manner.

But in practice police in China are generally poorly paid and ill trained. They are regarded with suspicion by ordinary Chinese, particularly in rural areas. Police have traditionally been more involved in maintaining government control than solving crimes. Family members of crime victims often become infuriated with police for their incompetence and unwillingness to make an effort to solve crimes that affect them. Police have traditionally been tough and conspicuous. One Chinese school teacher told the New York Times, that in China the police was the most frightening thing. Their impact is felt even when they are not around. A National Geographic photographer said that there was no need for lots of security and police authority was an implied in the air that made people behaves. Chinese police have a reputation for being corrupt. Chinese people often assess their police as linked to crime.

Most police stations lack cars, even cameras, let alone advanced equipment such as computers, lie detectors and fingerprint sensors. In some places finger-cuffs are still used instead of handcuffs. Western-style, scientific investigations are rare. Most police forces lack the resources to carry out such inquiries. Farmers complain they must pay the police to get them to investigate murder cases. Junior military police offices sometimes have their knees bound with tape to improve their posture. As part of their training, cadets in special anti-terrorist squads have motorcycles driven over their chest. The secret to performing such feats is using 3,000-year-old martial arts breathing methods.

Chinese police are notorious for flouting the rules and arresting people planning to give testimonies the authorities don't want to hear. They routinely use torture to extract confessions although, under Chinese law, confessions obtained through torture are supposed to be inadmissible in court. In the mid-2000s, the Chinese government said that it would start

taping police interrogations to prevent forced confessions and the use of torture to extract confessions. The move was made after a highly publicized case involving a man that was imprisoned for murdering his wife for 11 years and was released after his wife turned up alive. The man had been tortured to extract the confession. After he was released a declaration of innocence from his arresting officer was found written in blood on a tombstone. The officer hung himself.

Local police departments, depending on the status of public security and other circumstances, may devise their own crime prevention strategies by taking proactive duties and conducting patrol, road checks, stops and checks, inspections, raids, joint spot checks and so forth to prevent crime. The video surveillance system reduces the blind spot of public space while alleviating residents' fear of being victimized. Video images captured by the surveillance system in a criminal incident can facilitate investigation and serve as cogent evidence in a court of law. Therefore, the NPA has implemented the «The action plan of promoting electronic joint-protection mechanism for community safety – a video surveillance system integration project» in 2008. This initiative instructed all city (county) police departments to construct and integrate video surveillance cameras at crime hot spots and to enact regulations on the management and utilization of equipment in order to accommodate both the needs for public security and protection of public and information privacy. In an effort to lower the robbery of financial institutions, local police departments carry out duties such as patrol, guarding or stakeout. Furthermore, financial institutions are suggested by police to strengthen their security by installing video surveillance equipment and conducting anti-robbery drills and employee self-defense exercises. To ensure personal safety while withdrawing/depositing cash, local police departments offer escort services for citizens with large amounts of cash at their request or through the notification of financial institutions.

The fight against crime in China is quite tough, one might even say cruel. The laws of the Middle Kingdom are harsh. For many of the faults here are simply shot. And they do it publicly with the showing of the penalty procedure on television. It works! According to opinion polls, such stories are approved by the majority of respondents. In the past, kidnapping for ransom was commonplace. Now, in this direction there has been a serious breakthrough. Over the past year alone, thanks to the efforts of the police, more than a thousand abducted women and children were freed and returned to their homes.

The police endeavor to forge a partnership with the communities by encouraging residents to join neighborhood watch programs to jointly

ensure community security. While conducting crime prevention awareness campaigns in communities, police also seek the assistance from community security guards to notify and encourage residents to participate in relevant activities. By providing anti-theft advice from police, serve as a bridge between communities and police agencies. The police departments, according to the results of satisfaction survey, will analyze what the key factors are contributing to crime, and conduct awareness campaigns accordingly to raise citizens' crime prevention awareness.

In China, there is a serious struggle for the moral character of society. Pornography is outlawed here. Control over print and video production is also entrusted to police units. Terrorism and drug business, as we know, are twins. The fight against drug trafficking is conducted not only by operational means, but also by propaganda, and not only through the media. The policemen are obliged to meet with schoolchildren, students, and talk with them about the harmfulness of drug addiction. Those who "hooked" on the needle or addicted to other "stupid" habits risk getting against their will for compulsory treatment. Moreover, the responsibility for addicted to the "dope" is not only relatives, but even his neighbors and local police inspector.

Список використаних джерел

1. Criminal Reform in China [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <http://www.chinaembassy.lt/eng/zt/zfbps/t125237.htm>
2. Police in China [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <http://factsanddetails.com/china/cat8/sub50/item301.html>
3. People's Armed Police [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <https://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/china/pap.htm>

Задорожна К.,

магістр ННІ № 3 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О.А.**

ACTUAL ISSUES OF PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION IN THE SOCIAL NETWORKS

In recent years social networking sites are widely used not only for personal communication but also for solving business problems. For example, recruiters often use these resources to find candidates for the respective positions. The user must specify your personal data. How to protect yourself from fraudsters and other criminals in social net.

Any social network involves some information about the registered user. The list of the data can be quite wide - from the name, age, place of residence to favorite actor, colors, etc.

Management of social networks together with users have a need to protect personal data. One of the most pressing security challenges in this context is to ensure the confidentiality, in other words - the provision of one's personal data only to a predetermined group of people within a social network (such as friends only). In addition to privacy it is also important to ensure the integrity of personal data as well as mechanisms to ensure the authenticity of the user's page.

Methods of protection. How can we protect one's personal data? This will require the implementation of the following recommendations:

- Use the security mechanisms provided by the social networks;
- Use common security mechanisms that are not tied to social networks;
- Staying in a social network, perform actions which do not threaten your personal data.

Let's explain what is meant by each of these points.

Almost all social networks have rules of restricting access of different users to the information contained on the user page. For example, you can give access to one of your albums to all users, while to the other - only to friends. Also you can provide the ability to view the posts' comments on your wall only to some of your friends. So, you can attentively configure access to your page in the social networks.

We should also mention the search in the social networks which allows any user to view a specific list of information about a particular profile (even if it is protected from viewing by all other users of the social network). Its essence lies in the search of the (already known) profile using search filters. For example, all information we know about the profile is only the name and the country of residence. Entering this information in the search we get a number of profiles with the same parameters. Then we can add an additional filter such as the age. If the interested profile appears again in the search results, we can continue clarifying other information in a similar way, using other filters. If no, you need to use other filters. Of course the algorithm can be optimized [1].

Common security mechanisms which are not tied to social networks include the use of a secure protocol interaction with Web servers. In other words, when you enter and stay in the social network, you must use https. This ensures secure transmission of information over the network (but reduces the data transfer rate), including a bunch of login and password. But this protection technology must be supported by an information system

(almost all the social networks support it). The data of the user profile which is left by the browser in the form of files or records on the computer should be cleaned regularly. In some cases, such data may be used by malicious software to obtain from it some important information (e.g., the same bunch of login and password). It is also important to install such pc programmes as antivirus. But do not forget about mobile devices with which recently many people enter the social network. These devices locally store personal data from social networks and also exposed to malware. Thus protect mobile devices too.

Finally, social networks users should be mindful. For example, do not add strangers to friends or join suspicious groups, set incomprehensible applications within social networks. Also do not click on links received from strangers. In general, you need to follow some basic safety rules.

It is important to regard such thing as social engineering which is one of the most effective tools to obtain your personal information. Its essence lies in the creation of certain situations in which people by their own hands give their personal data to malefactor. Typically, these situations involve either introduction of a person in the uncomfortable psychological state in which it is necessary to take quick and usually wrong decision, or, on the contrary, the creation of the atmosphere of trust in which people are ready to talk about their personal information (but it will take much time).

In the context of social networks an example of creating an uncomfortable psychological state can be on the phone call with the following phrase: "Good day! You are called from a social network "network name". My name is Andrey Ivanov, the operator № 4357. The fact is that at the present time somebody is connected to your profile from Canada and Indonesia. Please give me your login and password to protect your account." After such phrase some of the users will certainly give this information [2].

So, here are some tips, how you can protect your account in the social network. I hope, they will be useful enough for you.

Список використаних джерел

1. How to protect yourself and your data when using social networking sites [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://securityinabox.org/chapter-9>.

2. Усманов Ю. Социальные сети: защита персональных данных или охрана граждан спецслужбами? [Електронний ресурс] / Юрий Усманов. – Режим доступу: <http://www.pravoconsult.com.ua/vyzov-sotsialnym-setyam-narushayut-konfidentsialnost-ili-spasayut>.

Ковальчук А.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

NEW STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF THE US STRUGGLE AGAINST NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

In the United States a common definition of terrorism is the systematic or threatened use of violence to create a general climate of fear to intimidate a population or government and thereby effect political, religious, or ideological change. Also “terrorism”, as defined by American lawyers, is “the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, civilian population or any of its segments in order to achieve political or social goals”.

One of the main priorities in the USA is to fight against terrorism. In the modern world, the global threat of terrorism is constantly changing, unpredictable and ever increasing. For USA it is vitally important to prevent and suppress any terrorist activities on its territory, as some of the states may rely on such activities for their own military and political intentions. American strategy against terrorism must solve two basic tasks: to protect the U.S. and its allies from terrorist attacks and create unfavorable environment for international terrorism. Today, Washington's counter-terrorism strategy includes 4 basic elements:

- 1) to use of American armed forces, but not in the format of the ground war;
- 2) training and supplying Syrian and Iraqi fighters with military equipment to combat with terrorism;
- 3) strengthening international counter-terrorism cooperation;
- 4) the transition from a military to a political settlement of the Syrian crisis.

Currently, terrorism has taken on new forms, and the Internet has become a key factor in the spread of extremist propaganda all around the world. The Asia-Pacific region has both significant terrorist and counter-terrorist potential. From the point of view of national and global terrorist threats today the greatest interest for US represent the 3 types of countries:

- 1) countries that were declared the “sponsors” of terrorism by the U.S. now or a few years ago (e.g. North Korea);
- 2) countries with significant or dominant proportion of the Muslim population, predisposed to the propaganda of the “Islamic state” (Indonesia, Malaysia, partly China);
- 3) countries being traditional partners the US counter-terrorism activity (Australia, Japan, South Korea).

The United States and the West should focus on the socio-economic causes of the terrorism, then they will be able to restrain it and avoid catastrophic defeat in the fight against this evil. In the complex of modern measures to combat the United States against international terrorism, there is a clear continuity with what has been done in this direction before. However, there is no doubt that new "threats and challenges" on the part of terrorism in the 21st century forced the US to reconsider its anti-terrorism programs, as well as to develop additional measures to combat terrorism. US structures to combat terrorism have formulated a strategy and tactics to combat this phenomenon such as:

Diplomacy. Diplomacy is important in the fight against modern international terrorism, which does not recognize borders between states. Effective diplomacy directed against terrorism plays the role of a cementing compound that connects the efforts of different countries.

Criminal law: the prosecution of terrorists. Bringing terrorists to court is the most important principle of US policy in the fight against terrorism. The prospect of capture and punishment can deter other terrorists from acting. However, even if this does not have the desired effect, the remaining terrorists on the wanted list will be more limited in their behavior. This measure is not effective against suicide bombers, fanatics, and lower-level perpetrators driven by ideological attitudes and despair. Terrorist leaders of high level, who are far from the place of the committed crime, as a rule, do not worry about the measure of bringing to criminal responsibility.

The use of military force. For the past 30 years, the United States has used military force to free hostages.

Intelligence service. Intelligence collection and analysis is the most important tool in the fight against terrorism. Specific data with the help of which it would be possible to destroy the conspiracies of terrorists are rarely obtained.

Financial control levers. In the United States, two types of financial control are used to combat terrorism: the freezing of assets belonging to terrorists and terrorist groups; imposing a ban on the provision of material support to terrorists.

Accounting for various counter-terrorism measures. In order to effectively combat terrorism, all the above measures must complement each other. Together, they can give more than just an effective result.

The new strategy and tactics of the US struggle against international terrorism is based on a number of principles.

- not to make any concessions to terrorists and not to conclude any deals with them;

- bring terrorists to justice for their crimes;
- isolate states that support terrorism and put pressure on them to force them to change their behavior;
- strengthen the means to fight terrorism in those countries that cooperate with the United States and need assistance.

The US struggle against terrorism is long-term, and if it is combined with the spread of democracy in the world, it can be a strategy for a century. At the same time, it is not known how intensely the struggle against the hotbeds of terrorism will be conducted, what will be the balance of forces at the global and regional levels, what rules of conduct will be established between the participants of the struggle, as well as those states that want to stand aside, etc. Even the leadership of the United States in the international antiterrorist campaign gives no reason to believe that the rest of the world will unconditionally accept everything that the United States does. Thus, modern international terrorism is not only a dangerous phenomenon, but also a fairly viable one. It is constantly transforming and adapting to changing conditions. Accordingly, the success of the fight against him will be associated with: a) a large number of participating countries involved by the United States; b) comprehensiveness of measures.

Список використаних джерел

1. US counter-terrorism strategy: experience, new challenges, a projection to the Asia-Pacific region – [https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=27184261].
2. How to fight terrorism in the Donald Trump era – [https://www.brookings.edu/research/how-to-fight-terrorism-in-the-donald-trump-era/].
3. Terrorism in the United States – [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism_in_the_United_States].

Ковтун О.,

студент ННІ № 3 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О.А.**

EXPERIMENTS ON A HUMAN BEING – A CRIME OF THE XXI CENTURY

The relevance of this topic is fueled by the pace of development of modern medicine. Finding a solution to a particular social problem, medicine is increasingly interfering in the field of human health, life and security, guaranteed by the state. We are always happy with the new discovery, the new technologies of treatment and the medicine itself, but we

are less how this was created and how many different experiments and tests were conducted by researchers, including humans, in order to get the long-awaited result. Thus, uncontrolled interference with the human genome can forever change the genetic component of humanity and lead to problems of global scale. In view of the hidden danger involved in the study of people, the state must exercise strong control over such activities in order to ensure the rights and freedoms of the subjects and the interests of society as a whole, as well as the prevention or cessation of possible abuses in this area.

Recognizing a person, her life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security with the highest social value, the Constitution of Ukraine established the principle of priority of human interests over the interests of science and society. In addition, in Part 2 of Art. 28 of the Constitution proclaims that no man without his free consent can be subjected to medical, scientific or other experiments. Today, the implementation of this constitutional provision is ensured by criminal and legal measures of influence, since the entry into force of the Criminal Code of Ukraine in 2001 (hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Code of Ukraine) introduced a norm on liability for the illegal conduct of experiments on a person (Article 142 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). The emergence of such an innovation in criminal law meets the needs of not only Ukrainian society, but also the international community. Investigation of the grounds for criminal responsibility for the illegal conduct of experiments on a person has not only scientific but also practical value, since in the conditions of application of experimental methods of treatment, diagnostics, prevention and rehabilitation the protection and protection of the interests of the subjects becomes of special importance.

The purpose of the study is to determine the social precondition for the criminalization of the illegal conduct of experiments on a person, ascertaining his objective and subjective features.

The object of the study is the criminal legal counteraction to the illegal conduct of experiments on man.

The subject of the study is the criminalization of the illegal conduct of experiments on man and his criminal-legal characteristics.

The object of the crime, stipulated in Art. 142 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, there are public relations regarding the protection of human life and health in the area of medical care of the population.

Direct object of the crime, stipulated by Art. 142 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, there are social relations that ensure the conduct of experiments on man. In this case, the subject is the safety of experiments on a person.

Acts as a sign of the objective side of the crime consists in the illegal conduct of medical-biological, psychological and other experiments on man.

According to Article 45 of the Fundamentals of Ukrainian Health Law, the use of human experiments in humans is permitted with a socially beneficial purpose, provided that it is scientifically substantiated, the benefits of possible success in the risk of causing grave consequences, full awareness and voluntary (as a rule, written) consent of the person subject to experiment

In view of this, the significance of the purpose of the act in conducting research to distinguish the clinical trial from the trial becomes evident. The purpose of the act in this case becomes important because the direction of the actions of the subject conducting the study characterizes the acts as criminal or not criminal. In the case of committing acts aimed at the investigation of medicinal products in order to achieve a greater socially useful purpose than is caused by the study itself, there is no criminal act as such, and hence there is no objective aspect of the crime.

A comment to the Criminal Code of Ukraine explains to law enforcers that doctors should refrain from conducting experiments on a person or stop a study if it becomes known that the danger is extremely high compared to the results that can be obtained as a result of the experiment.

In the event of a violation of the Procedure for carrying out clinical trials, such acts also become of a criminal significance and become an objective part of the crime envisaged by Article 142 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The trial is an experiment, an attempt to recreate something new, something that did not exist before, in order to test it.

In particular, in accordance with the Constitution and other laws of Ukraine, there are:

1) medical, scientific and other experiments on patients, prisoners, prisoners of war, and therapeutic experiments - on people whose diseases do not have direct connection with the purpose of the trial;

2) any experiments carried out without the free consent of the person and complete and objective awareness of the able-bodied patient about his health, the purpose of the proposed experiments, the prognosis of possible development of the disease, the risk to life and health. If the patient has not reached the age of 15, recognized by a court incapable or physically unable to report his decision, the trial is possible only with the consent of his legal representatives, and in the case of a person aged 15 to 18 years or recognized as having a limited capacity, as well as for her consent;

3) medical and biological experiments on a person who do not meet the aggregate of the following conditions:

- a) the existence of a socially useful purpose;
- b) scientific substantiation;
- c) the benefits of their possible success in the risk of causing grave health or life consequences;
- r) publicity;
- e) conducting them only in accredited health care institutions.

The subject of the crime in question is a person who is physically convicted, who has attained the age of criminal responsibility and is a specialist who carries out his professional duties in securing his experiments and protects the life and health of the subjects.

The subjective aspect: the crime under consideration can be characterized as a mixed or reckless form of guilt. The mental attitude of the subject to a socially dangerous act can be expressed in the form of direct intent or criminal negligence, and to socially dangerous consequences - in the form of criminal self-confidence or criminal negligence.

On the basis of the study of health care legislation, it is concluded that there are legally established conditions for the legitimate conduct of medical and biological experiments on humans. These conditions are taken as the basis for the development of the author's project conditions, under which the medical-biological test is considered legitimate. These are the following:

- 1) a public benefit purpose;
- 2) scientific substantiation;
- 3) the advantage of possible success in the risk of causing serious health or human health consequences;
- 4) voluntary informed consent of the subject and (or) her legal representatives;
- 5) conduct an experiment in accredited health care institutions.

The specified conditions, taking into account the specific features, can be applied both to therapeutic and scientific researches, and also serve as a benchmark for the development and consolidation at the legislative level of the conditions for carrying out psychological experiments on a person and for improving existing legal norms.

Consequently, we arrive at the conclusion that the facts of carrying out experiments (including illegal ones) over a person exist: they are not isolated acts and at the same time are not of a mass character. The scope of their application is rather narrow and specific, and they can be carried out only by a person with special knowledge.

Absolutely no judicial practice under Art. 142 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine for the entire period of the new Criminal Code of Ukraine clearly indicates serious problems with the procedural feasibility of prosecution for this crime. In general, the investigation of medical crimes has serious difficulties that some researchers associate not only with the above circumstances but also with the use of a specific conceptual apparatus of medical or pharmaceutical nature, as well as the lack of special medical knowledge from investigators and court.

Список використаних джерел

1. The Criminal Code of Ukraine of 05.04.2001 № 2341-III // BBP - 2001, Art. 142
2. Statute of Ukraine "On the basis of the legislation of Ukraine on health care" of 19.11.1992 // VVR. -1993. - №. 4. - Art. 19, art. 44-45.
3. Andrushko P.P., Arsenyuk T.M., Bantyshev O.F. etc. Scientific and practical commentary on the Criminal Code of Ukraine. - K.: Alerta, CST, Center for Educational Literature, 2009.- 1: 2009. - 964 p.
4. Gizimchuk Y. V. Questions of the qualification of illegal conduct of experiments on a person (Article 142 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) // Visnyk Lugansk State University of Internal Affairs. - 2008 - №3 - P. 42-50.
5. Yegorova V.O. The object of illegal conducting experiments on a person (Article 142 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) / / Problems of jurisprudence and law enforcement. - 2008. - № 1. - P. 190-197.
6. Kuts B. M. Theoretical and applied aspects of the problem of the subject of the crime // Bulletin of the University of Internal Affairs. - 1996 - № 1 - P. 17-23.
7. Melnyk M.I., Khavronyuk M.I. Scientific and Practical Commentary of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - 7th form., Processing. and supplement - K.: Legal Opinion, 2010 -1288 p.
8. Tychasha V.P. Problems in crimes against public safety / Herald of the Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine. - № 5. - P. 153-160.

Король М.Г.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Півкач І.О.

TRENDS OF TRADE LIVES AS A COMPLETE PROBLEM OF THE MODERN WORLD

Freedom, first and foremost, as a biological and social being, is one of the main values of a modern civilized society, and ensuring the inviolability of individual freedom is one of the main functions of the state.

Trafficking in human beings in the modern world is one of the most brutal mass violations of human rights and freedoms. The social threat to trafficking in human beings as an extremely dangerous crime is to encroach on the inalienable human rights of the right to respect, liberty and personal integrity, freedom of movement and free choice of place of residence, and sometimes the right to life.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the annual worldwide trade of 1.2 million children is estimated at one billion US dollars.

Today, the problem of trafficking in children in Ukraine is considered as a component of trafficking in human beings as a whole or as part of a system for protecting children from ill-treatment. Children are a special category of victims of trafficking or other illicit human rights as the most vulnerable and vulnerable social stratum of society.

Thus, in the territory of Ukraine, according to the National Police, since the beginning of 2017, 12 cases of trafficking in minors have been recorded. In particular, 12 facts of the illicit agreement on minors have been documented, of which 4 are the facts of the sale of newborn babies, others are crimes committed against juveniles under the age of 14 years [1].

During the six months of the current year, 186 human trafficking cases were detected by national police officers, including 9 minors and 7 young children. In the course of six months, five facts of child trafficking have been identified. In four cases, newborns sold their relatives - "mummy", in one more case - a woman decided to hand over her 4-year-old son to "rent" for begging. In addition, this year the police sent criminal charges against parents who raped their little daughter [2].

However, it should be noted that the sale of children - one of the most latent crimes of the present. Often, the grounds for opening a criminal proceeding are the reports published in the press, in particular when buying a child, and operating the child for the purpose of organ transplantation, when the relevant announcements are published in printed and electronic media. Also, the basis for criminal proceedings may be the materials of

separate journalistic investigations, which contain reliable and objective information on child trafficking. Among applications and notices of citizens in the proceedings on the sale of children should be distinguished the messages of the parents of the victims or the statements of the victims themselves aged 16 to 18 years, applications and reports of citizens or officials, in particular employees of the authorities of care and care, medical staff of maternity hospitals, etc. At the same time, parents' declarations at first may not concern human trafficking, but, as a rule, the disappearance of the child.

So, the sale of children is a complex problem. Having fallen into the situation of trafficking in children, the child faces the threat of physical, psychological and sexual violence, beatings, rape, forced prostitution, forced labor, including in harmful conditions, illegal organ transplants, forced begging, etc. [3, p. 16].

Ways of getting to the tents of merchants are different children. The analysis of the stories of children affected by trafficking in human beings shows that the situation in which they fell was largely unknown and unexpected. In most cases of foreign trade, children decide to go abroad in an attempt to improve their financial position and position of their parents, gain confidence and independence, see the world and experience the "good life". Family members often do not deny children because they expect remittances immediately before the child starts working. Sometimes children are exported abroad after they were involved in domestic trade [3 p. 18].

Wants children, often offering them such types of work as outdoor trade, homework, work in agriculture, work as a waitress, dance. However, at the place of destination, they are forced to provide sex services, dance, begging, and distributing drugs. Upon arrival, the children were told that they would have to reimburse and work out the cost of travel, food, clothing and housing, thus involving them in debt bondage.

In addition, these children do not receive either remuneration for work or even a small portion of the profits they brought. Children are paid for tobacco, drugs and alcoholic beverages. They work 12 hours a day, often at night. They are isolated from contacts with families and acquaintances. The main way to engage children in trafficking is to offer attractive conditions.

Children who have suffered from foreign trade are treated more brutally than those who have suffered from trafficking within the country. To provide humility, they demonstrate penitentiary tools and images of children who have already become objects of physical violence. Those who were forced into prostitution were often drugged. A significant proportion

of children fall into the trafficking network with the help of casual acquaintances, in other words, through a network of intermediaries and suppliers who are not registered in legal firms. According to research results, the characteristic feature of domestic child trafficking is that often family members, mother, father, guardians and close relatives act as "traders" or intermediaries in trade. [3, p. 19].

One more problem is the online use of children's play, which is often silenced. But silence is exactly what criminals need. This allows them to bring thousands of children around the world to their dirty business. According to the Italian Center for Social Research, only over 12 million samples of child porn have been created in Ukraine.

Despite the efforts of state authorities, non-governmental and international NGOs, trafficking in children and their sexual exploitation, labor exploitation remains an acute social and legal problem for Ukraine.

Список використаних джерел

1. Trade in children in Ukraine: political opinion has observed statistics - [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://znaj.ua/society/torgivlya-ditmy-v-ukrayini-policiya-oprylyudnyla-ganebnu-statystyku>

2. Jahlis statistics: for pivroku in Ukraine naravali ponad 100 vipadkiv sex-ekspluatatsii - [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://www.5.ua/suspilstvo>

3. Social and pedagogical foundations for the rights of the people, the protests of the people and the experience of children: navch.-method. posib / Zag. ed. Kb Levchenko, L.G. Kovalchuk. - 2nd view., Add. i pererobl - TOV "Agency" Ukraine". - K.: 2016. - 368 p.

Котенко С.,

студент ННІ № 3 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О.А.**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF NECESSARY DEFENSE IN UKRAINE

Actuality: This topic is relevant for a long time since the adoption of the Criminal Code of 2001, when amendments were made to the articles concerning the necessary defense, the definition of the necessary defense was given, in connection with the recent developments in the foreign policy of Ukraine, namely Eurointegration, this issue is particularly acute, since it directly concerns the issue of the lawful protection of the legitimate rights of a person from an unlawful encroachment on the part of another person.

Authors: The attention to the problems of the necessary defense and its excess in science and practice has always been given. In particular, this issue was investigated by M.I. Bazhanov, Y.V. Baulin, O.M. Kostenko, M. I. Korzhansky, A.A. Piontkovsky, M.I. Yakubovich, A.F. Koni. The name of Great Britain professor K.S.Kenny is worth of noting too.

Object: The object of this work is the analysation and systematization of knowledge about legislative regulation of such circumstances that exclude the crime of the necessary defense's act, as well as study of the problems of its application

Subject: The subject of this work is the problem of necessary defense and her application

Purpose: To study the problem of the use of necessary defense, as well as the analysis of international legal experience in defining the concepts and features of the necessary defense from the point of view of legislation.

Aims: To analyze international legal experience in defining the concepts of required defense

To identify the differences in the use of the necessary defense in different countries of the world

To identify the problems of regulating the necessary defense

Main body: According to Article 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine: "Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social and lawful state" [1, 5], hence the state must provide all the necessary conditions for the normal development of society, to protect the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, Article 3 The Constitution of Ukraine establish that "Man, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value" [1, 5], therefore the question of their protection is a priority area of the Ukrainian state, including in criminal law so the issue of the necessary defense is acutely facing everybody in nowadays.

The right to defense is enshrined in Article 27 of the Constitution of Ukraine: "Everyone has the inalienable right to life. [1, 10], nobody can be arbitrarily deprived of life. The duty of the state is to protect human life.

Everyone has the right to protect his life and health, life and health of other people from unlawful encroachments. "[1, 8], Implementation of the constitutional provisions on the right of a person to protect his life and health, as well as life and health other people from unlawful encroachments are the institution of necessary defense, provided by the current Criminal Code of Ukraine in article 36 "Necessary defense as a circumstance excluding criminal offense" [2,14].

Some authors consider causing damage with the necessary defense without exceeding its limits as a socially neutral behavior. As a general rule, injury within self-defense excludes criminality.

However, the law on criminal liability in two articles provides for cases in which, in case of causing serious harm to a person in excess of the limits of necessary defense, criminal liability should occur: article 118 "Intentional murder in excess of the limits of necessary defense, or in case of exceeding the measures necessary for the apprehension of the offender" and article 124 "Intentional infliction of grave bodily harm in case of exceeding the limits of the necessary defense or in case of exceeding the measures necessary for the apprehension of the offender". [2, 14]

Since criminal liability for serious harm is provided for by Articles 118 and 124 of the Criminal Code, official statistics on such crimes should be rather low, but the dynamics of the registration of crimes provided by the articles analyzed by me points to a slight, but an annual increase in their rates. In general, in Ukraine, for decades, the situation with the number of cases involving the prosecution of individuals for causing serious harm exceeding the limits of the necessary defense remains extremely difficult. Problems of necessary defense and its excess in science and practice have always been given close attention. In particular, Y.V. Baulin notes that not only private but also specially authorized persons (in this case, law enforcement officers) may also participate in the protection of law-protecting interests in the form of necessary defense. In such cases, such actions by private individuals should be assessed in accordance with the rules of the necessary defense, and special subjects - in accordance with the requirements for the performance of official duties [3, 241].

There is no definition of the "limit of necessary defense" in the theory of criminal law. The definition of this concept was tried to give a lot of scientists, in particular Y.V. Baulin, who stated that "the boundary of necessary defense is recognized as causing harmful damage that corresponds to the danger of an encroachment or the protection of the environment" [3, 248].

English criminal law does not know the term "necessary defense". In major study on Criminal Law in England, Professor KS Kenny at the number of circumstances that exclude the crime of the act, defense is not necessary is called, but in the analysis of killing and bodily injuries it is precisely about the fact of "self-defense". Not using the term "excess protection" the author nevertheless considers the lawful self-defense only when used measures "... appropriate for the purpose of displaying the danger". Judging by the text of the work,

Kenny excludes the legitimacy of defense if there is a sharp discrepancy means of protection and means of attack, if the protected benefit is protected ways that in this situation were excessive, etc.

Analyzing the experience of foreign countries regarding the application of the institute of necessary defense, one can conclude that the necessary defense is defined as the lawful behavior necessary to protect citizens, society and the state from socially dangerous encroachments.

The criminal codes of most countries recognize the possibility of exceeding the limits of the necessary defense and causing significant harm to the offender. In the states of distant foreign countries, the death of an offender in excess of the limits of the necessary defense is not punishable.

In the CIS countries, responsibility for exceeding the limits of the necessary defense is maintained.

Conclusions: The issue of the necessary defense is still relevant and at the legislative level it is not sufficiently regulated.

There are certain differences regarding the necessary defense of different scholars, there is no clear definition of the concept of "boundaries of necessary defense".

In order to address the problem of the usage of necessary defense, it is necessary to clearly define the limits of defense, it is also necessary to take into account the fact that each person is unique and will act differently in a situation that is dangerous for her or another person, more action should be allowed to protect the person to whom an offense is committed because the perpetrators understand that if they will oppose and harm them, their rights will also be protected, but if they have more responsibility and less rights then there will be a certain fear of the criminals and it is he who will give rise to doubts from the attackers, thus, on my subjective opinion, the number of offenses, as well as offenses related to exceeding the limits of the necessary defense.

Список використаних джерел

1. The Constitution of Ukraine, adopted at the fifth session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on June 28, 1996 // Information from the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. - 1996

The Constitution of Ukraine: the current legislation with amendments and additions as of January 17, 2018: (OFFICIAL TEXT.). - K .: PALIVODA AV, 2018. - 73 p.

2. The Criminal Code of Ukraine of April 5, 2001 No. 2341-III // Information from the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. - 2001. - No. 25-26. - Art. 131 Criminal Code of Ukraine: current legislation with amendments and additions as of 07.03.2018, basis 2292-19.: (OFFICIAL TEXT.). - K .: PALIVODA AV, 2018. - 192 p.

3. Baulin Y.V. Circumstances that exclude the crime of an act / Y.V. Baulin - Kharkiv, 1991. - 360 p

4. Scientific commentary of the Criminal Code of Ukraine / Prof. Korzhansky M.Y. - K.: Atika, Academy, Elga-N, 2001. - 656 p.

5. Single report on criminal offenses for January-December 2015 [Electronic resource]. - .Access mode: http://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?dir_id=106781&libid=100820#.

6. The only register of court decisions [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/47468876>.

Круній А.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Півкач І.О.**

THE PROBLEMS OF BURGLARY IN USA

When most people think of burglary, they think of a thief in a black outfit sneaking into someone's home or a museum in the middle of the night. While such activity definitely counts as burglary, the legal definition applies to a much broader range of activities. Though state laws differ slightly in how they categorize burglaries, it is a crime in every state and one that often comes with significant penalties.

What Constitutes burglary? A person commits burglary when he enters a building with the intent to commit a crime within. To show that a burglary occurred, a prosecutor must produce evidence on the following points, and convince a jury beyond a reasonable doubt on each of them. A building or structure: It used to be that burglary laws applied only when someone house or dwelling. Today, the law prohibits anyone from entering into any structure, and not just a home. Many state laws identify the types of structures that count as a building for burglary crimes. They include stores, school buildings, houseboats, trailer homes, and even tents or campsites. Some states also differentiate between burglary of a commercial space and residential burglary, punishing residential burglary more harshly. For residential burglary, the building must be a home, apartment, or some type of building in which a person lives.

The prosecutor must also prove that the accused entered the building illegally or without permission. This means that the building must be either a private one or a public one that was not open or otherwise publicly accessible. Illegal entry also applies to a person who enters a structure that's open to the public, but with the intent to commit a crime inside—like a person who walks into a store with the intent to steal merchandise. The

reasoning is that the owner's permission has been extended only to those who enter for legitimate purposes; when the thief entered for illegal purposes, that permission did not apply, and the entry became one without permission.

Burglary in some states also involves "breaking" into the building. Any type of forced entry, no matter how minimal, is enough to satisfy this requirement. For example, it's enough for an accused person to open a door knob or lift an unlocked window to satisfy the use of force requirement. Many states, however, have dispensed with the requirement that the defendant break in; thus, walking freely through a store entrance, intending to steal goods, can be a burglary (see "Illegal entry," above).

Intent to commit a felony: To convict someone of burglary, a prosecutor must prove that the person entered the building with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Typically, a person convicted of burglary intends to enter the building in order to steal something, though any felony (and, in some states, misdemeanor thefts) will suffice. This means, for example, that it's still a burglary when a person enters with an intent to steal but later changes his mind. Conversely, entering without the intent to commit a crime, and making that decision after you've entered, does not constitute burglary.

Prosecutors typically show criminal intent from the circumstances of the case, and do not have to show exactly what was in the accused person's mind at the time. For example, if the partygoer described above came to the party with a suitcase and an elaborate story of why he happened to have that with him ("Oh, I just came from the airport!"), he would have a tough time defeating a burglary charge if he was caught leaving the home with the stolen artwork in an otherwise empty suitcase.

Penalties

Burglary is a serious crime and one that is typically charged as a felony offense, though some states allow for misdemeanor burglary charges in certain situations. A burglary conviction comes with several possible penalties, though the possible sentences for burglary convictions differ widely among states.

Burglary convictions can bring a wide range of prison or jail sentences. A conviction for a felony burglary offense has a potential sentence that exceeds one year in a state prison. Depending on the state and circumstances of the case, a felony burglary conviction can result in 20 years or more in prison. A misdemeanor burglary charge can result in a sentence of up to a year in jail.

Fines. Burglary fines can be significant. Depending on the state, a fine for burglary can be \$100,000 or more for a felony conviction. Misdemeanor fines are usually less than \$1,000 [3].

Though you can commit a burglary without taking or damaging any property, a burglary that does result in property loss can also come with a restitution sentence. When a court orders you to pay restitution, you have to pay victims to compensate them for their losses, allowing them to repair or replace the damaged property. Restitution is in addition to any fines the court imposes.

Probation. Probation sentences are sometimes imposed in burglary cases. A judge can sentence a person to probation either independently of a prison or jail sentence or in addition to such a sentence. When you're on probation, you must comply with all the court's conditions or you risk having to serve the original jail or prison sentence. For example, courts usually require a person on probation to regularly report to a probation officer, as well as submit to drug testing, home searches, or other conditions.

Список використаних джерел

1. Burglary prevention
[/https://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/document.php?id=cqresrre1968011700](https://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/document.php?id=cqresrre1968011700)
2. <https://www.express.co.uk/life-style/life/1046358/worst-regions-for-burglaries-crime-london-uk>
3. <https://www.criminaldefenselawyer.com/resources/burglary-crimes-penalties.html>

Кузнецов І.,
курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Гончаренко Н.І.**

THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF POLICE FORCES IN THE CHERNOBYL ZONE

The National Police are divided into a number of different services. This leaves the police service with a large number of specialised branches which can more specifically target certain types of crime and apply more expert knowledge in the investigation of cases relating to their area of policing.

Special police are tasked with keeping order in areas with special status or affected by natural or ecological disasters. After the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, employees of the internal Affairs bodies

were among the first assistants and rescuers who arrived in the 30-kilometer zone. The efforts of the combined troops of the police were aimed primarily at helping people, giving assistance to local executive authorities in organizing the evacuation of civilians, the removal of the property from the area of contamination. They were also set the task to stop panic, looting and unauthorized entry to the restricted area.

About 57 thousand people were engaged in the liquidation of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the 30-kilometer zone around the station. These were specialists of anti-nuclear and anti-chemical protection, some technical units related to security - they were also sent to Chernobyl. The police and militants were to eliminate the consequences of the explosion, but this task was extremely hard to complete, because nobody knew how to act in similar situation.

Police officers were witnesses of the heroic deeds of helicopter pilots, soldiers, firemen, technical workers. The roof was photographed from a helicopter at a very close distance, and the pictures indicated everything that lay there: each stone, each piece of iron, all the garbage that had to be thrown away. People who had performed this mortal operation received lethal dose of radiation and soon died.

Militia tried to tackle the numerous cases of looting. Their task was to detain offenders and take them to the police station. But besides they had to deal with people who tried to come back to their houses, not knowing how dangerous it was. Their main duty was not only to drive them out from their homes, but explain the danger. Nowadays, the task of police is not less important and responsible and we can say that it is even more difficult.

The main Directorate of the National Police of Ukraine in Kyiv has opened a criminal proceeding under the article "Destruction or damage to forest areas" in connection with the dry grass fire and forest in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant exclusion zone. "Criminal proceedings have been opened pursuant to Part 1 of Article 245 (Destruction or damage of forest areas) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine ... Law enforcers are carrying out all necessary measures to establish the causes of the fire, find out all the circumstances of smoke and fire," the press service of the National Police of Ukraine in Kyiv region said on June 6 morning.

The regional police chief department said that units of the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations are working on the site now and police provide protection of public order and access regime.

As earlier reported, as of 7:00 a.m. on June 6 morning, the burning of dry grass continues with the subsequent spread to the forest area of about 5 hectares in the exclusion zone and the unconditional (mandatory) resettlement of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (Kyiv region). Some 35

units of equipment and 150 people are involved in the extinguishing, of which 22 units of equipment and 128 people from the State Emergency Situations Service. Twenty-nine operations to discharge water (130 tonnes) have been carried out by aircraft since the start. Last year, in spring, the police have detained three groups of stalkers, including two Russian citizens, in the exclusion zone surrounding the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, according to Kyiv region's Preventive Activity Office.

The law enforcers have drawn up administrative protocols with regard to detainees, the report said. "The first group of four young boys was discovered in the area of Terekhi guard post, while the second one of three guys was spotted in the ghost town of Pripyat. They entered the town avoiding checkpoints. The law enforcers detained the third group of five young men, including two Russian citizens (a 24-year-old resident of Moscow and a 28-year-old resident of St.Petersburg) near the abandoned village of Zalissya", the report reads.

The law enforcers took the perpetrators to the local police station, where they draw up administrative protocols under Article 46-1 (violation of the requirements of the radiation safety regime in the areas exposed to radioactive contamination) of the Code of Administrative Offences. The disregard of law entails a fine from 20 to 30 tax-free minimum individual incomes.

Nevertheless, experts are divided on whether it's yet safe to live in radiation-hit areas. Nuclear energy experts at the National Ecological Centre of Ukraine, said the radioactive contamination was spearing in sports – heavy radioactive elements seep into groundwater and accumulate in some areas.

The territory is getting cleaner with time, but these changes are happening very slowly. Some radionuclides are not there anymore, but the long-lasting radionuclides will remain for thousands of years, so police will had to continue their activities constantly.

Список використаних джерел

1. Interfax-Ukraine. Police start probe into wildfire in Chernobyl exclusion zone – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://www.kyivpost.com>

2. UNIAN. Police Detain 3 Stalker Groups in Chernobyl Exclusion Zone – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу <https://www.unian.info/>

Лопатяк О.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

FIGHTING DRUG CRIMES IN INDIA

Decades ago, a bomb went off in India. The explosion of this deadly bomb has spread and seeped into nearly every people group and state of our land since. A bomb of illegal drugs. The explosion hit the ground quietly, and many of us didn't realize its dangers its devastating effects and the toll it would take on India. In fact, even today the explosion continues to spread further and deeper into our country.

In India, three drugs seem to have outdone the rest:

- Cannabis/ Marijuana
- Heroin/ Brown Sugar
- Tobacco

Often thought of as an ideal transit point for countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan or Nepal, most of the drugs in southern Asia don't make it out of our country.

According to the Times of India, of the 40 tonnes of heroin produced in south Asia, nearly 17 tonnes are consumed in India. And with a trade value estimated to be \$1.4 billion, heroin has become much more than a bad habit.

Many heroin users take brown sugar rather than the more purified form of heroin. The substance averages about 20% pure heroin content. Although Brown sugar comes with a cheaper cheaper price tag, it is known to be more dangerous than heroin. What needs to be done about Heroin in India?

"Everybody knows about it, but nobody does anything to stop it" a Punjab shopkeeper said referring to drug abuse to the NY times. This is drug addiction in our country encapsulated in a sentence.

Politicians use drugs to gain votes. People share needles to attain risky highs. Drugs are available everywhere. Illegal addiction centres abuse the integrity of recovery. But very little is done about the problem. The problem of heroin was started years ago... but no one's putting an end to it.

The Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act is a drug control law passed in 1966 to phamacognosy app & other relevant by the Parliament of India. It was established to enable the full implementation and enforcement of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985.

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the chief law enforcement and intelligence agency of India responsible for fighting drug trafficking and the abuse of illegal substances. It was created on 17 March 1986 to enable the full implementation of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (1985) and fight its violation through the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (1988).

Anyone who contravenes the NDPS Act will face punishment based on the quantity of the banned substance, where the contravention involves small quantity (<1 kg), with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to 10,000 rupees (1 dollars = 73,14 rupees) or with both; where the contravention involves quantity lesser than commercial quantity but greater than small quantity, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years and with fine which may extend to rupees 1 lakh. (indian ' lac' = 100,000) where the contravention involves commercial quantity, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 10 years but which may extend to 20 years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than rupees 1 lakh but which may extend to rupees 2 lakh. (indian ' lac' = 100,000)

It is very astonishing to find how widespread the problem is. The situation is grave not only in Punjab and Delhi but also in many parts of India. The Delhi government is now planning to start dedicated juvenile drug de-addiction centers in six hospitals. In the Punjab survey, it was revealed that more than 80% have tried to give up drugs but only about 30% of them have actually received help or treatment. Experts are of opinion that health and welfare programs do not reach the millions of people affected by drugs.

Список використаних джерел

1. Most Popular Drugs in India: Heroin/ Brown Sugar – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://deaddictioncentres.in/news/popular-drugs-india-heroin-brown-sugar-part-two/>

2. India biggest consumer of heroin in South Asia, reveals UN drug report – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/12076608.cms?referral=PM&utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

3. Fighting Drug Abuse in India: Greater Focus on 'Demand' side is Required – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://www.vifindia.org/2018/september/07/fighting-drug-abuse-in-india>

4. DURGS OF ABUSE – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://narcoticsindia.nic.in/drugs-abuse.php>

Любич М.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Марченко І.В.

MONEY LAUNDERING AS A KEY PRIORITY OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

INTERPOL's definition of money laundering is: "any act or attempted act to conceal or disguise the identity of illegally obtained proceeds so that they appear to have originated from legitimate sources".

Illegally obtained funds are laundered and moved around the globe using and abusing shell companies, intermediaries and money transmitters. In this way, the illegal funds remain hidden and are integrated into legal business and into the legal economy.

At Interpol, they work to combat money laundering through the global exchange of data, supporting operations in the field, and bringing together experts from the variety of sectors concerned. They work closely with other international organizations to foster international awareness of the importance of using financial investigative techniques against organized criminal activities and to avoid duplication of effort.

Recognizing that any assessment of the progress achieved in combating the laundering of funds derived from crime must be based on statistical data, also recognizing that the relevant statistics are not currently available, Interpol recommends that such data include, at least:

- the number of reports on suspicious transactions received from financial institutions and the number of such reports referred for further investigation,
- the number of convictions for money laundering and related charges,
- the number of cases where assets were seized and/or confiscated and the value of the assets forfeited [1].

Money laundering offences have similar characteristics globally. There are two key elements to a money laundering offence:

1. The necessary act of laundering itself i.e. the provision of financial services; and
2. A requisite degree of knowledge or suspicion (either subjective or objective) relating to the source of the funds or the conduct of a client.

The act of laundering is committed in circumstances where a person is engaged in an arrangement (i.e. by providing a service or product) and that arrangement involves the proceeds of crime. These arrangements include a wide variety of business relationships e.g. banking, fiduciary and investment management.

The requisite degree of knowledge or suspicion will depend upon the specific offence but will usually be present where the person providing the arrangement, service or product knows, suspects or has reasonable grounds to suspect that the property involved in the arrangement represents the proceeds of crime. In some cases the offence may also be committed where a person knows or suspects that the person with whom he or she is dealing is engaged in or has benefited from criminal conduct [2].

The legal expert said you can highlight examples of money laundering by asking the following six questions:

1. Has someone been vague or reluctant to talk about the exact sums of money involved in a deal, or who the investors are? You need to flag it up.

2. Have some unusual instructions or conditions been introduced into a deal? Find out why.

3. Has somebody contacted you out of the blue to express an interest in investing money into your company? Do your research. Do they have an ulterior motive?

4. Have there been sudden changes to your working relationship with partners or other businesses? Do some digging.

5. Has money been moved without a proper announcement of where it's gone and why, or has there been a request to use a different account? These are clear warning signs that you should act on.

6. Have assets appeared suddenly or has somebody floated the idea of making a loss? Also, if someone has asked to make payments in cash, you should immediately be on your guard.

As well as asking the six questions above, we offered a six-point action plan to ensure money laundering cannot happen on your watch.

- Devise a clear anti-money laundering policy and appoint an anti-money laundering officer who is aware of the company's legal obligations to report anything suspicious to the authorities.

- Make thorough checks on the identity of a client, trading partner or anyone else involved in moving money into, out of or around your company.

- Take the time to identify the real beneficiaries of a deal or the exact nature of a business relationship between two parties.

- Introduce accounting and cash handling procedures into the workplace that make it as hard as possible for money laundering to happen within your company.

- Enforce a no-cash policy on transactions of a certain size.

- Appoint senior staff to scrutinise the source of funding for deals or investment – or devise a procedure for third parties to disclose their funding sources [3].

FBI think there is great intelligence to be gathered from this project, and this will help us identify additional groups who are involved in the facilitation of money laundering. The FBI's enhanced efforts to combat money laundering also includes partnering with private industries and international law enforcement, who are experiencing similar criminal threats [4].

Список використаних джерел

1. Interpol connecting police for a safer world - [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Financial-crime/Money-laundering>.

2. International compliance association - [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.int-comp.org/careers/a-career-in-aml/what-is-money-laundering/>.

3. Business Matters - [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.bmmagazine.co.uk/in-business/advice/6-ways-prevent-money-laundering/>.

4. The FBI (Federal Bureau of investigation) - [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/testimony/internet-fraud-crime-problems>.

Марценюк Ю.,

курсант ВСФП Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Грабовська Н.А.**

FIGHTING CAR CRIME: INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND

Car thefts increase as criminals learn how to fight security devices. The development of engine immobilisers and keyless technology had seen car theft fall to a record low four years ago. But since then thieves have fortunately developed techniques and technology that permit them to bypass modern anti-theft measures. Three years ago car theft reached fell to its minimal point in almost half a century, as industrialists improved technology that boasted of making many vehicles virtually theft proof.

Data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) suggested that less than 70,000 cars were reported in 2014. But the latest figures, released under the Freedom of Information Act, showed that since then, there has been a rapid increase in car theft, peaking at 85,688 in 2016 - a rise of almost 30 per cent.

Experts believe the rise is largely down to criminals catching up with the technology. Police forces are working with the Home Office, the National Crime Agency, the National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service, Europol and car manufacturers to design-out crime and disrupt these networks [1].

Police in Europe said that they have smashed an international organised crime gang that stole and trafficked luxury cars across Europe and North Africa. Forces from Italy, Spain and Belgium made 28 arrests and searched 29 locations in Italy and Spain. The gang's key players were identified as Italian and Moroccan. They collaborated with a vast network of associates across the EU in a sophisticated operation, police say. Investigations into the gang began in Italy in 2015 after multiple reports from victims whose cars had been stolen. Italian authorities identified patterns in the crimes and links to incidents in other countries. Separate investigations were carried out in Belgium and Spain.

The operation was coordinated by EU law enforcement agency Europol and Eurojust, the EU body that coordinates investigations. Eurojust spokesperson, Ms Teresa Angela Camelio, said: "The action clearly demonstrates that the most sophisticated international criminal schemes can be dismantled thanks to excellent judicial and police cooperation at EU level" [2].

In recent years, law enforcement agencies have seen a rapid evolution in the global vehicle crime landscape, as well as an increased convergence with other areas of organized crime. Stolen vehicles are frequently trafficked in order to finance and carry out activities, ranging from drug trafficking, arms dealing, people smuggling and international terrorism.

With this in mind, some 130 international experts from 30 countries around the world have gathered in Mexico to discuss the latest vehicle crime investigation patterns, new technologies available to law enforcement, cooperation challenges in vehicle supply chain security and how to enhance cooperation between INTERPOL member countries. The three-day (29-31 May) INTERPOL Global Conference on Vehicle Crime, organized in close collaboration with Mexico's Procuraduría General de la República (PGR), aimed to boost the global exchange of information and develop best practices [3].

Participants included senior law enforcement officials from INTERPOL member countries, public prosecutors and vehicle registration authorities. The private sector also played a key role in the event with insurance and financing companies, security technology developers, and manufacturers such as General Motors and BMW AG all in attendance. The event was also supported by key sponsor OnStar, the technological division of General Motors. There was highlighted the need for increased cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the private sector in order to share information and technologies, modus operandi and case studies. During the meeting, particular focus was given to the technologically-enabled threat of criminals exploiting the key fob to steal a vehicle by intercepting its signal. This modus operandi has been very prevalent in areas of Europe and North America and poses a new challenge for law enforcement [4].

Police cooperation to fight crime is needed even beyond Europe's borders. The International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol, with headquarters in Lyon, France, ensures that its 190 member countries around the world can share general law enforcement and case-related information on all areas of crime rapidly and securely. Interpol provides a secure global information and communications network and keeps criminal records and databases. It also provides additional support by: producing situation reports as well as strategic and operational crime analyses; publishing notices of missing and wanted persons and stolen goods; making available expertise on specific types of crime; and offering basic and advanced training [5].

So, the officials who work at Interpol's General Secretariat have no authority to conduct law enforcement measures. Which law enforcement measures officers in the member countries may conduct is determined by their national law.

Список використаних джерел

1. International Association of Auto Theft Investigators [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: https://www.narodnaosvita.kiev.ua/?page_id=109. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/09/27/car-theft-soars-criminals-learn-beat-security-devices/>
2. Luxury car theft gang smashed in Europe-wide police operation [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-37371026>
3. Vehicle crime increasingly linked to other criminal activities [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2018/N2018-052>
4. Vehicle crime increasingly linked to other criminal activities [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://eb->

iaati.org/news/entry/vehicle-crime-increasingly-linked-to-other-criminal-activities

5. Cross-border police cooperation [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу:
<https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/security/international-cooperation/police-cooperation/police-cooperation-node.html>

Маценко Г.В.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

FIGHTING TERRORISM IN SYRIA

The situation in Syria is part of the Arab Spring - a wave of social upheavals in the Arab world, demanding greater political freedom and overthrow of authority. Inspired by the successful revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt, the Syrian protesters used tools such as marches, hunger strikes, riots and vandalism to get rid of Baath's nearly fifty-year rule. Some political observers described the uprising as "unprecedented".

As protests stopped, the Syrian government began to use tanks and snipers to crush them. In particularly turbulent areas, water and electricity were blocked, and security forces resorted to the confiscation of flour and food. The Syrian army sieges some towns. According to witnesses, the soldiers who refused to open fire on the demonstrators were executed by the Syrian army. The Syrian government denied the message of desertion and accused "armed gangs" of resolving the conflict. Opposition-minded militants and militants have formed combat troops under the name of Free Syrian Army, which launched an insurgency campaign against the Syrian regular army. As a result, armed clashes spread throughout the country, increasing every year closer to the end of the year and becoming more organized.

Since the beginning of the uprising, the Syrian government has made several concessions: the state of emergency, which lasted 48 years, was abolished and gave the government broad powers to suspend constitutional rights and a bill was introduced for parliamentary consideration, which allowed for the creation of new political parties, provided that they would be based not on religious, tribal or ethnic ideas and would not discriminate against gender or race.

The Arab League, the European Union, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, other organizations condemned the use of weapons against protesters. The Iranian government, the main regional ally of Assad, first

declared that the uprising was organized by external forces, but the president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called for reforms and seeking mutual understanding by both sides, stating that none of them has the right to kill each other. Despite Iran's statement, external interference was ruled out. The Arab League suspended Syria's membership until the government began a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and sent observers to the country as part of its proposal for a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

The terrorist group "Islamic State" in Syria is fighting for the establishment of a theocratic regime in the country, the so-called "caliphate". Under the leadership of Abu Bakr al-Baghdad, Islamists founded a state-like entity there; in these territories they levy taxes and set up their own legal system there. Opposition group Fatah al-Sham is considered the largest and most capable group of rebels, which includes about 15 thousand fighters. Their ideology is similar to that of the "Islamic State", although these two groups are hostile to one another. At the end of July, Fatah al-Sham was also called the Front of Nusra and was the only official outpost of Al Qaeda's terrorist group in Syria. The Jihadist group broke ties with Al Qaeda terrorists and thus created an opportunity for itself to establish contacts with other Islamists. For a long time, Fatah al-Sham has been working with some groups of moderate insurgents. Under the roof of the Jays Al Fatah bloc, in particular, Fatah al-Sham, Islamabad militants from Ahrar al-Sham, small battalions of the Muslim Brotherhood, as well as brigades who call themselves part of the Free Syrian Army ". In the cities of Aleppo and Idlib, they jointly fought against the Syrian army - partly with the support of the United States. Nevertheless, the United States and Russia regard Fatah al-Sham as a terrorist organization. Therefore, the current truce does not apply to them. Instead, Saudi Arabia and Qatar are reportedly backing Islamic insurgents. In the Syrian war, the Gulf countries primarily pursue one goal: to get rid of Assad. For this, they are ready to support radical Islamists. The military operation against "Islamic states" is the interference of a number of states in the conflicts occurring in the territory of Iraq, Syria and Libya, in order to prevent the spread of the terrorist organization "Islamic State". In response to the successes achieved by the Islamic State group (abbreviated IS), some states began to intervene in the ongoing civil war in Syria and Iraq, and then in Libya. The rapid territorial gains in Iraq and Syria combined with the brutality and human rights violations condemned by the international community, as well as the fear of the further unexpected consequences of the Syrian civil war forced many countries to launch military operations against ISIL.

Iran and its allies initially took part in ground operations with the support of fighter aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles. In the middle of

the summer of 2014, the United States sent instructors to Iraq who were not directly involved in the hostilities, and starting in August they began a large-scale air campaign. On February 1, 2015, the Iraqi Prime Minister declared that the war with the “Islamic State” is in fact the “Third World War”, because the IG declares its plans to extend the war beyond the Levant and create a “World Caliphate”. On March 18, 2015, the leader of the Islamic State terrorist group, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, was injured as a result of the strike of the anti-terrorist coalition forces on a convoy of three vehicles on the border of Iraq and Syria. On September 30, 2015, at the request of the Syrian government, the Russian Federation entered into a civil war in Syria, launching a military operation in that country.

Список використаних джерел

1. Kiselev V., Pismensky G., Popov V. Trends and Opportunities. Some forms and methods of conducting military operations in Syria (Russian.) // Army collection: magazine. - 2016 - February (t. 260, No. 02). - P. 3-7. - ISSN 1560-036X.
2. Bryan Lee The Impact of Cyber Capabilities in the Syrian Civil War // Small Wars Journal: Journal. - 2016 - 26 April.
3. Kiselev V. Some results of military operations in Syria // Army collection: Scientific-methodical journal of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation. - Moscow: Editorial and Publishing Center of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, 2016. - No. 07. - P. 8-17. - ISSN 1560-036X.

Медлярський С.В.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE U.S.: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

America is at war. They have been fighting drug abuse for almost a century. Four Presidents have personally waged war on drugs. Unfortunately, it is a war that they are losing. Drug abusers continue to fill their courts, hospitals, and prisons. The drug trade causes violent crime that ravages their neighborhoods. Children of drug abusers are neglected, abused, and even abandoned. The only beneficiaries of this war are organized crime members and drug dealers.[2]

The United States has focused its efforts on the criminalization of drug use. The government has, to no avail, spent countless billions of dollars in efforts to eradicate the supply of drugs. Efforts of interdiction and

law enforcement have not been met with decreases in the availability of drugs in America. Apart from being highly costly, drug law enforcement has been counterproductive. Current drug laws need to be relaxed. The United States needs to shift spending from law enforcement and penalization to education, treatment, and prevention.

One of the main reasons preventing an effective drug war is well-organized criminal gangs, the so-called Mexican drug cartels. The most famous are Sinaloa, Los Zetas, Golfo and Tichuan. For example, the cartel Sinaloa is one of the strongest in the region, as it maintains relationships with law enforcement agencies and politicians. Cartel members even grow their primary raw material. Fighting criminal gangs is hampered by high levels of corruption.

A serious counteraction to illicit drug trafficking began during Richard Nixon's presidency, when US troops were withdrawn from Vietnam. He is credited with the expression "war on drugs". After that, each administration allocated funding to protect the border with Mexico.

During the presidency of R. Nixon in the United States began to take effective programs aimed at rehabilitating drug addicts. R. Nixon suggested that Dr Jerome Jaffe should head the newly created special drug control agency - the Office of Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP), whose task was to reduce the number of drug addicts. Programs were developed for education, treatment, rehabilitation, training and research programs.

The proponents of drug policy can't be classified as Liberal, Conservative, Left, Right, Democratic, or Republican. Many Liberals and Democrats, such as the 103rd Congress favor drug criminalization and supply sided efforts, while some Conservatives, such as Milton Friedman and William Buckley favor drug legalization. There are, however, three prevailing views on addiction in America, which have derived from America's views of alcoholism.

The Colonial or Moralism view considers the drug user to be sinful and morally defective. The drug itself is not the problem. The moralist's drug policy entails punitive measures for users. Drug use is a crime. Reagan's "zero tolerance" policy on drug use is an excellent example of a moralist drug policy.

Second, the Temperance view considers the drug itself, as an addictive substance and the cause of addiction. The supply of drugs is a public hazard. According to the temperance view, drug policy should focus on drug smugglers and drug dealers as the root of drug addiction. US drug policy has largely been influenced by the temperance view of addiction.

Third, the disease concept views addiction as being a treatable disease. Neither the drug user, nor the drug supplier is responsible for drug

addiction. The disease concept calls for a drug policy that focuses on drug treatment and rehabilitation. Clinton for example embraced the disease concept and increased funding for treatment programs.

There has been continuous and widespread debate about drug policy since Nixon waged America's first war on drugs. Remarkably, the issues have changed very little. In fact, US drug policy hasn't had many significant changes over the last 30 years. The US has long endorsed a supply sided drug policy. Most of the funding has gone to interdiction and eradication efforts. These measures have failed and continue to fail. The United States needs to significantly shift its funding towards education, prevention, and treatment. Thus, America needs to decriminalize drug use.

Data on drug seizures at the US border indicate an alarming volume of trafficking taking place in recent years. Since 2009, heroin seizures at the southwestern border have almost tripled, while meth seizures quintupled through 2014. Worse yet, cocaine and marijuana remain two of the most commonly seized drugs along our southern borders, equating to millions of pounds seized by US Border Patrol.

These figures help paint the broader landscape of drug overdose and abuse reaching record levels in the United States. In 2010, the FBI released a statement detailing the southwestern border and Mexico's involvement in the illicit drug trade within the United States. At the time, Mexico was the No. 1 foreign supplier of marijuana. While Mexico produces no cocaine, the cartels do move Colombian cocaine through South and Central America into the US through Mexico.

Mexico is also the largest supplier of methamphetamine. The country has labs established on both sides of the border that are controlled by Mexican drug cartels. Although Asia and the Middle East were the largest producers of heroin, 39% of heroin identified by DEA signature programs originated from Mexico, making the southwest border the source for many heroin overdoses west of the Mississippi River.

Today, the data show the majority of marijuana drug trafficking still takes place along the southwest border. The coastal borders (Miami, New Orleans, Ramey) see a great deal of traffic but the emphasis is largely on marijuana and cocaine, suggesting the coastal borders are secondary channels largely for Colombian cartels that push these primary drugs from South America.

The government works tirelessly to counter the influx of illicit drugs, with drug trafficking falling under federal law and carrying a felony sentence ranging anywhere from five years to life in prison. Any individual can be charged with trafficking if authorities believe there is intent to sell.

Charges can also be escalated to distribution depending on the quantity of drugs found.

The modern drug war began in the 1960s, and for thirty five years it has failed to produce a real success. Which is better for America during the next 35 years, prohibition with the continuing costs and ineffectiveness, or reform policies that approach the problem from a different angle. Instead of spending so much money on imprisoning drug offenders and preaching why drugs are bad, why not spend the money on schools, and school programs? The idea is to keep kids from using drugs, and this will in turn reduce the numbers of adults that use drugs.

Список використаних джерел

1. Drug Trafficking Across Borders - [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу:

<https://drugabuse.com/featured/drug-trafficking-across-borders/>

2. The United States War on Drugs-Stanford University – [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: https://web.stanford.edu/class/e297c/poverty_prejudice/paradox/htele.html

Мельниченко І.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

CAUSES AND FORMS OF THE POLICE BRUTALITY IN THE USA

Police brutality is the abuse of authority by the unwarranted infliction of excessive force by personnel involved in law enforcement while performing their official duties. The term is also applied to abuses by corrections personnel in municipal, state and federal penal facilities including military prisons.

Causes

Police brutality can be associated with racial profiling. Differences in race, religion, politics, or socioeconomic status sometimes exist between police and the citizenry. Some police officers may view the population (or a particular subset thereof) as generally deserving punishment. Portions of the population may perceive the police to be oppressors. In addition, there is a perception that victims of police brutality often belong to relatively powerless groups, such as racial or cultural minorities, the disabled, and the poor.

Officers too often fire their weapons in a manner and in circumstances that place innocent bystanders in danger; and accidentally

fire them, sometimes fortuitously hitting nothing and other times shooting people and seriously injuring them. Officers too often use dangerous and poor tactics to try to gain control of suspects, which results in the application of additional force or places others in danger. Critically, officers do not make effective use of de-escalation techniques, too often instead escalating encounters and employing force when it may not be needed and could be avoided.

A review of a sample of arrest records for persons charged with resisting arrest suggests that some uses of force are not being reported. There were 111 resisting arrest incidents, and for seven of these – over six percent – CDP acknowledges that no use of force report can be located. The inability to produce Taser firing histories compounds the concerns about the reliability of the data and undermines the assertion that Taser uses have declined.

Black Americans are more than twice likely to be unarmed when killed during police encounters than whites. An analysis published by The Guardian in May found 32 percent of black people killed by police this year were unarmed, compared to 15 percent of white people and 25 percent of Hispanic and Latino people. Excessive force is one of the most common forms of police misconduct. For every 1000 people killed by police, only one officer is convicted of a crime.

Police departments must ensure appropriate training in how and when to use force, and provide the supervision necessary for sufficient oversight of officers' use of force. Departments must also provide their officers clear, consistent policies on when and how to use and report force. Departments must implement systems to ensure that force is consistently reported and investigated thoroughly and fairly, using consistent standards.

Police brutality in the United States, the unwarranted or excessive and often illegal use of force against civilians by U.S. police officers is widely spread. Forms of police brutality have ranged from assault and battery (e.g., beatings) to mayhem, torture, and murder. Some broader definitions of police brutality also encompass harassment (including false arrest), intimidation, and verbal abuse, among other forms of mistreatment. Americans of all races, ethnicities, ages, classes, and genders have been subjected to police brutality. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, for example, poor and working-class whites expressed frustration over discriminatory policing in northern cities. At about the same time, Jewish and other immigrants from southern and eastern Europe also complained of police brutality against their communities. In the 1920s many urban police departments, especially in large cities such as New York and Chicago, used extralegal tactics against members of Italian-immigrant communities in

efforts to crack down on organized crime. Regular harassment of homosexuals and transgender persons by police in New York City culminated in 1969 in the Stonewall riots, which were triggered by a police raid on a gay bar. And in the aftermath of the 2001 September 11 attacks, Muslim Americans began to voice complaints about police brutality, including harassment and racial profiling. Many local law-enforcement agencies launched covert operations of questionable legality designed to surveil and infiltrate mosques and other Muslim American organizations in an effort to uncover presumed terrorists, a practice that went unchecked for at least a decade.

The forms of police brutality to which this situation gave rise were variable and generally not limited to physical assault (e.g., beatings) and excessive use of force. They also included unlawful arrests, verbal abuse (e.g., racial slurs) and threats, sexual assaults against African American women, and police homicides (murders of civilians by police). Police were also sometimes complicit in drug dealing, prostitution, burglaries, protection schemes, and gun-smuggling within African American neighbourhoods.

Список використаних джерел

1. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Police-Brutality-in-the-United-States-2064580>
2. <https://www.essence.com/news/13-organizations-leading-fight-against-police-brutality/#92862>
3. <https://www.alternet.org/civil-liberties/15-reasons-americas-police-are-so-brutal>

Мошнянко Н.,
курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Гончаренко Н.І.**

FEMALE MUSLIM POLICE OFFICERS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Many girls who wear the hijab aspire to have a career in the police force, but there are only a few who really accomplish this dream. While several countries around the world accept hijab as a part of official police uniform, some countries forbid it and for example claim it's contrary to the values and practices of a secular state. Nevertheless, Muslim women who wear a hijab always have to fight all kinds of stereotypes to have a career. But some women in the pictures below prove to the world that they can be who they are and still rock their police uniform. Among them are:

policewomen in Dubai; Maha Sukkar, who made history in November 2004, when she became the first Australian police officer to wear a hijab; Donna Eljammal (became Sweden's first police officer in a hijab); Mona Tabesh is the first woman to wear a hijab in a Toronto Police Service uniform, which represents a token of accurance and a step to encourage other Muslim women to work in the police departments; Kadra Mohammed is Minnesota's first hijab-wearing police woman and the first female officer of Somali origin; Indonesian female police officers are allowed to wear their hijab while on duty since March, 2015; since August 2016, female officers in Turkey are allowed to wear a hijab under their caps or berets – the force said they hope the move will “encourage women from Muslim communities, who may previously not have seen policing as a career option to reconsider.”

Police force reveals uniforms for Muslim women in UK first. A new police uniform has been developed specifically for Muslim women in an attempt to recruit more black and minority ethnic officers. West Yorkshire Police is the first force in the country to launch the new loose fitting uniform ‘designed not to show the female form’, bosses said. It is hoped the uniforms will improve race equality among applicants after police chiefs were told to do more to appeal to BAME recruits. The force – like many across the country – already allowed female officers to wear the hijab. Assistant Chief Constable Angela Williams said: ‘For the last month we have been trialling a new uniform for women which is designed not to show the female form. ‘This was suggested by a Muslim female officer and was designed by our Clothing Manager in conjunction with the officer. ‘The tunic is a looser and longer fit, and has full sleeves. ‘This has been well-received from officers in the force and we have now made further supplies of this uniform for other officers to trial it if they wish.’ Bradford-based PC Firzana Ahmed became the first to wear the new uniform which, she said, had attracted ‘positive feedback from the local community’. Ms Williams added: ‘I hope this uniform will encourage people from underrepresented groups to consider a career in policing if they had previously been put off joining the force due to the uniform. ‘We are open to suggestions from all communities on how our uniform can be styled to better suit their needs.’ West Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel had quizzed police chiefs on Friday about what they were doing to boost the number of BAME recruits. Panel member Roger Grasby said the force had seen some success in boosting the number of staff who were female, disabled or lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) but ‘less so with BAME’. The proportion of its workforce from a BAME background increased marginally from 5% in 2015 to 5.6% this year.

All-female units of Dubai Police are being trained in long-distance shooting and raiding targets. The move is part of a proposal to set up all-female sniper and raid task forces which is currently under study by Dubai Police, according to a statement that the force released yesterday. "The plan has been put on the table as the Emirati woman has proved her competence in the work of security despite the high level of danger accompanying this profession," said Captain Massoud Ibrahim, head of the female police unit at Dubai Police, which comes under the General Department of Organizations Protective Security and Emergency. There are currently 34 officers in Dubai Police's female police unit. Last year it carried out 71 missions, the majority of which were to "receive and safeguard personalities", according to the statement. Although it is unclear when the new security units will be set up, female officers have already started receiving training in distance shooting on both fixed and mobile targets, and are being taught how to raid places such as prisons. They are also receiving training in areas that were previously confined to men, such as negotiating water barriers, fences, trenches and swamps, according to Captain Ibrahim. However, for some female police officers, the main challenge is not the nature of the tasks they are given but people's attitudes towards them. "One of the main challenges that we face during our work is unwillingness of members of the public, especially men, to follow our orders," said Naima Shukri, a female officer. "We need to learn how to deal with such situations, but we are given a lot of support." The female officers have learned how to go through their daily tasks while wearing the abaya. "This development is important because now they can safeguard high profile personalities without attracting attention to them as they would be in abaya and thus be able to enhance security," said Captain Ibrahim.

Decision to install 'pretty' traffic wardens in Christian town Brummana sparks debate over sexism. Quiet, leafy Brummana is the centre of an unlikely row in Lebanon this summer, after the town's mayor insisted that female police officers wear shorts as part of their seasonal uniform. A team of around five young women has now joined the police force of the Christian town about 17km (11 miles) in the hills above Beirut as traffic wardens for the summer, wearing red berets, black T-shirts and black shorts. While the initiative has certainly attracted attention, not all of it has been positive. Mr Achkar's decision to install "pretty" traffic wardens has sparked a debate in the national press and social media over what diverse, modern Lebanon should look like. Many people have pointed out the shorts policy is discriminatory because men are not also expected to get their legs out at work. Other critics have said the idea is offensive to more

conservative elements of Lebanon's mixed Christian and Muslim population.

"In trying to lure tourists, to ape the West, you are becoming the ape yourself", one Twitter user wrote. "Even women police officers in the West are smartly dressed, what's the need to expose your women," said another. "Women's bodies tend to be oversexualised and objectified everywhere, not just in Lebanon," Saja Michael, gender and diversity technical advisor at gender equality charity Abaad, told *The Independent*. "What a woman wears is of course her own choice. The issue here is it's not necessarily her choice – it's being made for female employees by powerful men." While women in Lebanon enjoy greater freedoms than in many Middle Eastern countries, they are still underrepresented in the workforce and in the public sector in particular. This year's election only managed to bring the total of female MPs to six, up from four in 2009, despite the fact a record 89 women stood for the 126 seats available. "In one sense, good women are more visible in these public positions," Ms Michael said. "As an organisation that combats gender-based violence we would worry, however, the way this has been done could increase their exposure to street harassment and contribute to an unsafe work environment." The women – all in their early twenties and halfway through university degrees – do not seem too bothered by their uniform. Residents have voiced concerns, however, over noise levels and road congestion – already a major problem across Lebanon, which lacks adequate public transport.

Список використаних джерел

1. L. Khalkhali. 9 Pictures That Show the World It's Perfectly Possible to be a Police Officer and Wear a Hijab – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://mvslim.com/>
2. Z. Drewett. Police Force Reveals Uniforms for Muslim Women in UK First – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://metro.co.uk/>
1. Wafa. Female Officers Learn Nitty-Gritty of Policing – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://www.thenational.ae/>
3. B. McKernan. Lebanese Mayor Orders Female Police Officers to Wear Shorts – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://www.independent.co.uk/>

Мощанська Р.,

курсант ННІ № 3 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Ковальова Т.О.**

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE PREVENTION OF ILL-TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

Improving the effectiveness of prevention of various types of crime helps to study progressive experience, borrowing the best world practices. Therefore, in order to optimize and improve the activities of the entities for the prevention of ill-treatment of animals in Ukraine, it is necessary to analyze the relevant strategies used in the states, such as the EU and the USA.

Divergent approaches to laws concerning animal cruelty occur in different jurisdictions throughout the world. For example, some laws govern methods of killing animals for food, clothing, or other products, and other laws concern the keeping of animals for entertainment, education, research, or pets. There are a number of conceptual approaches to the issue of cruelty to animals. The first European law on the torment of animals was adopted in the United Kingdom in 1822. The next penalty for the harsh treatment of animals at the legislative level was introduced by Poland. The World Federation of Animal Protection coincided in the next century - in 1953, and the International Society for the Protection of Animals - in 1959. A year after the merger of the two of these organizations into one, in 1982 the historic document was signed – the World Charter of Nature –which, at the global level, established the norm that all living beings should be given opportunities for safe existence. In 2002, Germany became the first European country to secure animal protection at the constitutional level [3].

Given the subject of our study, the European Convention for the Protection of Animals adopted in 1987 is in the forefront. Ukraine has become the twenty-third country that has signed and ratified this Convention. In accordance with the basic principle of the Convention on the keeping of domestic animals, no one has the right to cause pain to an animal suffering or harm, and nobody can throw out an animal. The Parties to the Convention undertake to consider the possibility of constant identification of dogs and cats by means of special methods, in which the animals caused minor pains or suffering, or not caused at all, for example by means of tattoos, as well as the introduction of a register of animal numbers along with the names and addresses of their owners. The rules of keeping animals depend on anyone who constantly or temporarily cares for the animal, is

obliged to provide it with water, nutrition, physical activity, and take measures to prevent its escape [3].

The provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of Animals from August 1, 2014 came into force in Ukraine. However, national legislation, in particular, the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Animals from Cruel Treatment" and some other normative acts, do not yet contain significant changes in standards for the purchase and proper maintenance of domestic animals. This state of affairs shows the conscious reluctance of the relevant authorities to join the international movement regarding the impossibility of ill-treatment of animals [1; c. 734].

The Police Force in the USA attaches great importance to animal welfare and strives to combat all acts of cruelty to animals. At present, all Police districts with crime investigation units have designated teams to professionally investigate animal cruelty cases. Animal Protection Police Officers (APPOs) assist with a wide array of encounters between animals and humans, from reports of stray dogs, to raccoons in living rooms, to potential neglect or cruelty situations. APPOs are trained law enforcement officers responsible for enforcing county ordinances and state laws that pertain to animals and their treatment. The primary function of the Police Department Animal Services Division is to help protect county residents while humanely assisting with pets. The maximum penalty upon conviction is a fine of \$200,000 and imprisonment for 3 years [4].

Unfortunately, there are no such police units in our country. The Ukrainian "Criminal Code" has a law that would protect "animals from people". However, there has been no serious punishment for 4 years since its existence. These are only small fines up to 3000 hryvnias or arrest for a term up to six months. One law for our society is not enough to regulate these crimes against animals. It is necessary to continue to analyze the current experience of the EU and the US with the full involvement of the public [2]. This will be the key to developing Ukraine's own effective strategy for the humane treatment of animals, the organization and management of communal shelters for animals, and the prevention of ill-treatment of animals.

Список використаних джерел

1. On ratification of the European Convention on the Protection of Animals: the Law of Ukraine dated September 18, 2013 // Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. - 2014 - №. 20-21. – P. 734.

2. Animal cruelty complaints soar: RSPCA investigates nearly 160,000 cases in 2014 with one in eight involving violence [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article->

3049527/Animal-cruelty-complaints-soar-RSPCA- investigates-nearly-160-000-cases-2014-one-eight-involving-violence.html

3. Cruelty to animals [Electronic resource] - Mode of access: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruelty_to_animals#Europe

4. Animal Protection Police [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/police/specializedunits/animalprotectionpolice>

Нагорнюк Л.,

курсант ННІ № 3 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови:

Богуцький В.М.

THE VARIOUS ILLICIT USES OF CYBERSPACE AMOUNTING TO A SYSTEM-LEVEL CHALLENGE TO SOCIETY

Any analysis of cyberspace and the security threats it entails should first acknowledge that this is not the concern exclusively of governments and public authorities, commercial enterprises, or individuals. Cyber security is a problem which concerns everyone, particularly as society becomes ever more dependent on the global ICT (Information and Communications Technology) infrastructure, and therefore vulnerable to interference by adversaries able to act within or against ICT systems. In cyberspace, different interests and constituencies are challenged by a variety of interconnected actors and actions. And if society – for all its diversity – cannot respond in a similarly interconnected way, then the sum of security diminishes overall.

The challenge of cyber security can be described in terms of a spectrum of cyber threat domains: state- sponsored cyber attacks; ideological and political extremism; serious and organized crime; and lower-level / individual crime. Lower-level and individual crime such as computer hacking can appear trivial and to lack organization, but it can have high-level consequences and can feature prominently elsewhere on the spectrum. Serious and organized criminal misuse of the global ICT infrastructure is increasing, in both quantitative and qualitative terms, and at considerable cost to the global economy.

The Internet seems to fit the requirements of ideological and political extremists particularly well, and governments can expect access to and use of the global technological commons to remain closely contested. Finally, for some states and governments it is clear that the Internet is seen as a strategic asset to be used for the purposes of national security, and perhaps

more simply still as a battlefield where strategic conflict can be won or lost. The key observation here is not simply that society's increasing dependence on ICT infrastructure creates vulnerabilities and opportunities to be exploited by adversaries, but also that ICT has an increasingly important enabling function for serious and organized crime, ideological and political extremism, and state-sponsored aggression. In other words, society's adversaries are also ever more dependent upon ICT systems, creating a counterbalancing set of vulnerabilities.

Society faces considerable risk from and within cyberspace, and it must respond appropriately. Whether it does so in the form of a national cybersecurity regime or by some other means, the response must be as effective, as efficient and above all as agile as possible. Yet dealing with the problem of cybersecurity is as much a matter of the quality and comprehensiveness of the response as it is one of identifying and countering cyber threats. In important respects, the quality of the response will be determined by process and procedure, by effective coordination and by timely decision-making. But cybersecurity also poses complex structural challenges which society must address in all sectors and at all levels. How (and on what authority) should responsibility for cybersecurity be distributed between the private (individual), commercial and governmental domains? As far as public policy is concerned, which government department should be charged with developing and articulating policy, and which departments should take ownership of the various aspects of the cyber security challenge?

Addressing such questions effectively requires a close and mutually supportive engagement by a triumvirate of key actors: policy-makers at various levels of government, technical experts – the so-called "technorati" – and not least all lawful users of the global ICT infrastructure. Society must have the knowledge, the agility and the resilience to meet and preferably to anticipate the constantly evolving challenge of cybersecurity.

Список використаних джерел

1. The Law Dictionary [Електронний ресурс] Режим доступу: <http://thelawdictionary.org/article/countries-with-the-lowest-crime-rate-in-the-world> (дата звернення 24.11.2018 р.).

2. Crime and Punishment in Singapore [Електронний ресурс] Режим доступу: <https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/International%20Security/r0309cyberspace.pdf> (дата звернення 24.11.2018 р.).

Нежжєвєло Я.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

FBI IN MONEY LAUNDERING FIGHTING

Money laundering is the act of concealing the transformation of profits from illegal activities and corruption into ostensibly "legitimate" assets. One problem of criminal activities is accounting for the proceeds without raising the suspicion of law enforcement agencies. Considerable time and effort may put into strategies which enable the safe use of those proceeds without raising unwanted suspicion. Implementing such strategies is generally called money laundering. After money has been suitably laundered or "cleaned", it can be used in the mainstream economy for accumulation of wealth, such as by acquisitions of properties or legitimate businesses, or simply spent. Law enforcement agencies of many jurisdictions have set up sophisticated systems in an effort to detect suspicious transactions or activities, and many have set up international cooperative arrangements to assist each other in these endeavors. In a number of legal and regulatory systems, the term "money laundering" has become conflated with other forms of financial and business crime, and is sometimes used more generally to include misuse of the financial system (involving things such as securities, digital currencies, credit cards, and traditional currency), including terrorism financing and evasion of international sanctions. Most anti-money laundering laws openly conflate money laundering (which is concerned with source of funds) with terrorism financing (which is concerned with destination of funds) when regulating the financial system.

While many definitions for money laundering exist, it can be defined very simply as turning "dirty" money into "clean" money. And it's a significant crime—money laundering can undermine the integrity and stability of financial institutions and systems, discourage foreign investment, and distort international capital flows.

The FBI focuses its efforts on money laundering facilitation, targeting professional money launderers, key facilitators, gatekeepers, and complicit financial institutions, among others. Money laundering is usually associated with crimes that provide a financial gain, and criminals who engage in money laundering derive their proceeds in many ways. Some of their crimes include:

- Complex financial crimes
- Health care fraud
- Human trafficking

- International and domestic public corruption
- Narcotics trafficking
- Terrorism

The number and variety of methods used by criminals to launder money makes it difficult to provide a complete listing, but here are a few of the ways through which criminals launder their illicit proceeds:

- Financial institutions
- International trade
- Precious metals
- Real estate
- Third party service providers
- Virtual currency

Money laundering is a massive and evolving challenge that requires collaboration on every level. The FBI regularly coordinates with:

- other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to detect and deter the money laundering threat in the U.S.;
- international partners to help address the increasingly complex global financial system, the cross-border nature of many financial transactions, and the increased sophistication of many money laundering operations;
- all aspects of industry touched by the money laundering efforts of criminals.

The following are the most prevalent types of securities and commodities fraud schemes:

- **Investment fraud:** These schemes—sometimes referred to as “high-yield investment fraud”—involve the illegal sale or purported sale of financial instruments.

- **Ponzi schemes:** These schemes involve the payment of purported returns to existing investors from funds contributed by new investors. Ponzi schemes often share common characteristics, such as offering overly consistent returns, unregistered investments, high returns with little or no risk, or secretive or complex strategies.

- **Prime bank investment fraud/trading program fraud:** In these schemes, perpetrators claim to have access to a secret trading program endorsed by large financial institutions such as the Federal Reserve Bank, Treasury Department, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, etc. Victims are often drawn into prime bank investment frauds because the criminals use sophisticated terms and legal-looking documents, and also claim that the investments are insured against loss.

- **Advance fee fraud:** Advance fee schemes require victims to pay upfront fees in the hope of realizing much larger gains. Typically, victims

are told that in order to participate in a lucrative investment program or receive the prize from a lottery/sweepstakes, they must first send funds to cover a cost, often disguised as a tax or participation fee. After the first payment, the perpetrator will request additional funds for other “unanticipated” costs.

- **Promissory note fraud:** These are generally short-term debt instruments issued by little-known or nonexistent companies. The notes typically promise a high rate of return with little or no risk. Fraudsters may use promissory notes in an effort to avoid regulatory scrutiny; however, most promissory notes are securities and need to be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the states in which they are being sold.

The FBI anticipates that the variety of securities and commodities fraud schemes will continue to grow as investors remain susceptible to the uncertainty of the global economy. To investigate and help prevent fraudulent activity in the financial markets, the Bureau continues to work closely with various governmental and private entities. For example:

- FBI field offices operate task forces and working groups with other law enforcement and regulatory agencies, including, the Securities and Exchange Commission, U.S. Attorney’s Offices, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and the Internal Revenue Service;

- the FBI participates in several working groups and task forces such as the Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, which coordinates the efforts of the Department of Justice at all levels of government to disrupt and dismantle significant large-scale criminal enterprises.

Список використаних джерел

1. FBI- [Електроний ресурс].- Код доступу:
<https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/.../foreign-influence>

2. [Електроний ресурс].- Код доступу:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Money_laundering.

3. Emeraldinsight - [Електроний ресурс].- Код доступу:
<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/.../>

4. U.S. Department of the Treasury - [Електроний ресурс].- Код доступу:
<https://search.treasury.gov/search?utf8=%E2%9C%93&sc=0&query=Money-Laundering&m=&affiliate=treas&commit=Search>

Нирко І.В.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Півкач І.О.**

CYBERCRIME IN UKRAINE

Cybercrime is an action; illegal access; illegal interception; interference with data or system; abuse of devices; fraud; offenses related to child pornography; violation of copyright and related rights; violations of the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer systems, networks, and computer data, as well as the abuse of such systems, networks, which leads to criminal liability. [1]

This is a fast-growing area of crime. Today the cybercrime is one of the most dynamic groups of socially dangerous attacks. The rapid spread of those crimes and its social danger (which does not have any physical or virtual limits) cause the real threat to people around the world. More and more criminals are exploiting the speed, convenience and anonymity of the Internet to commit a diverse range of criminal activities. However, the Ukrainian legislator pays considerable attention to this problem: new Criminal Code of Ukraine anticipated an independent chapter of these crimes – section XVI “Crimes in usage computers, systems and networks and telecommunication network”: twice this section has been changed and supplemented – this indicates the relevance of this problem in society. [2]

Cybercrime became more serious than 5 years ago. Despite the effort of law enforcement agencies to fight the cybercrime, the rate of these crimes are not decreasing, but growing.

There are two types of cybercrimes:

- Traditional crimes, which caused by computer technologies and network;
 - Violation of copyright and related crimes (art. 176);
 - Fraud (art. 190);
 - Illegal actions with documents of transfer, payment cards and other means of access to bank accounts, equipment for its manufacture (art. 200);
 - Evasion of taxes, duties (mandatory payments) (art. 212);
 - Import, production, sale and distribution of pornographic items (art. 301);
 - Illegal collection or usage of information constituting commercial or banking secrets (art. 231) [3].
- New crimes, which are committed by latest computer technologies (crimes that provided by section XVI of Criminal Code of Ukraine).

- New trends in cybercrime are emerging all the time, with estimated costs to the global economy running to billions of dollars.
- New cybercrimes have divided into other types:
 - Fraud with credit cards;
 - Fake online auctions;
 - Fraud with bank loans;
 - Search and usage of bugs in applications;
 - Spam;
 - Online gambling;
 - Ransom and registration of domain names;
 - Theft of services (telemarketing);
 - Virus creations;
 - Theft of information and personal data;
 - Theft of false news in electronic mass media, etc.

Security Service of Ukraine and National Police, as an agent of cybercrime control, are fighting against hackers. However, it is not enough. If before Ukrainian programmers were writing viruses to hack and steal data from rich Western countries, so nowadays due to increased security protection level from US and EU, their crimes turned to Ukraine.

The laws should respond to current development of technologies. The priority area is to organise the interaction and coordination between legal body, special services, judiciary, and to provide the necessary material and technical base. None of the countries can resist cybercrime on its own. The campaign against these crimes require social efforts from country, citizens and the international community. [4].

Список використаних джерел

1. Поняття та сутність кібернетичної злочинності [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу:

http://legalactivity.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1425%3A091216-07&catid=170%3A5-1216&Itemid=211&lang=en

2. ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ЗМІСТ КІБЕРЗЛОЧИННОСТІ [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://goal-int.org/ponyattya-ta-zmist-kiberzlochinnosti/>

3. Кіберзлочинність в Україні [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.science-community.org/uk/node/16132>

4. Кіберзлочинність у всіх її проявах: види, наслідки та способи боротьби [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.gurt.org.ua/articles/34602/>

Ополонська І.,

курсант ННІ № 3 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Ковальова Т.О.

KIDNAPPING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In criminal law, *kidnapping* is the unlawful carrying away and confinement of a person against their will. Thus, it is a composite crime. It can also be defined as false imprisonment by means of abduction, both of which are separate crimes that when committed simultaneously upon the same person merges as the single crime of kidnapping. The abduction element is typically but not necessarily conducted by means of force or fear. That is, the perpetrator may use a weapon to force the victim into a vehicle, but it is still kidnapping if the victim is enticed to enter the vehicle willingly, e.g., in the belief it is a taxicab [1].

Kidnapping may be done to demand for ransom in exchange for releasing the victim, or for other illegal purposes. Kidnapping can be accompanied by bodily injury which elevates the crime to aggravated kidnapping [2].

While kidnapping is one of the biggest modern fears that plagues parents, at the center of the debate against free-range parenting and receiving constant buzz on social media, as a society, we have a really inaccurate idea of what kidnapping actually looks like [3].

Kidnapping is an offence under the common law of England and Wales. In all cases of kidnapping of children, where it is alleged that a child has been kidnapped, it is the absence of the consent of that child, which is material. This is the case regardless of the age of the child. A very small child will not have the understanding or intelligence to consent. This means that absence of consent will be a necessary inference from the age of the child. It is a question of fact for the jury whether an older child has sufficient understanding and intelligence to consent. If the child (being capable of doing so) did consent to being taken or carried away, the fact that the person having custody or care and control of that child did not consent to that child being taken or carried away is immaterial. If, on the other hand, the child did not consent, the consent of the person having custody or care and control of the child may support a defense of lawful excuse. It is known as Gillick competence [1].

Regarding Restriction on prosecution, no prosecution may be instituted, except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions, for an offence of kidnapping if it was committed against a child under the age of sixteen and by a person connected with the child, within the meaning of section 1 of the Child Abduction Act 1984.

Kidnapping is an indictable-only offence. Kidnapping is punishable with imprisonment or fine at the discretion of the court. There is no limit on the fine or the term of imprisonment that may be imposed provided the sentence is not inordinate [1].

A parent should only be prosecuted for kidnapping their own child "in exceptional cases, where the conduct of the parent concerned is so bad that an ordinary right-thinking person would immediately and without hesitation regard it as criminal in nature" [4].

Список використаних джерел

1. Kidnapping [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kidnapping>

2. Child abduction [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_abduction

3. 6 Things I Learned When My Child Was Kidnapped [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://www.thechaosandtheclutter.com/archives/6-things-i-learned-when-my-child-was-kidnapped>

4. Child Abduction Facts [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://www.parents.com/kids/safety/stranger-safety/child-abduction-facts/>

*Ортинський Д.,
курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.*

THE SECRET OF JAPAN'S MYSTERIOUSLY LOW CRIME RATE

The recent knife attack in Japan that killed 19 people was the largest mass killing in the country's history. The tragedy stunned the country, which has one of the lowest homicide rates in the world. In fact, Japan's crime rate has declined steadily for the last 60 years.

Studies suggest that several factors are involved in Japan's low crime rate. Underpinning everything is a strong cultural affinity for passivity and non-violence. Anger and aggression are considered shameful in Japanese society, which puts a premium on personal honor and intricate social protocols. Some experts contend these traditions were further strengthened in the aftermath of World War II, when Japan turned away from violence after suffering the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Japan has also managed to rid its society of guns to a significant degree. According to reports by the United Nations and the University of Chicago, just one in 175 households in Japan have firearms (in the USA such rate is one in three). The types of firearms that are allowed are heavily

regulated, and most are flatly illegal. Buying a gun in Japan requires rigorous background checks and safety classes every three years.

Crime rates are also kept low by an astonishingly efficient legal system. In fact, some might call the statistics suspiciously efficient: according to Japanese criminal justice officials, police solve 98 percent of homicide cases and convict more than 99 percent of all suspects brought to court.

Other factors come into play, as well. Compared to the rest of the world, Japan has extremely low rates of poverty, unemployment and drug use. All of these societal factors combine to make Japan one of the safest countries in the world.

Japan is often considered slightly odd compared to other countries. Its economic success, distinct culture and disciplined population has made Japan rather unique, and produced one of the lowest crime rates in the world. The country has 127 million people yet street crime is almost unheard of; the murder rate is only lower in tiny Monaco and Palau, and the use of drugs is minimal compared to other industrialized countries. The Japanese intolerance to illicit drugs – seen as evidence of bad personal character – were demonstrated with the national outrage the followed when two well-known sumo wrestlers tested positive for marijuana in 2008.

Going to prison would be an unimaginable social stigma for most people, leading to a widespread public perception that crimes are mostly committed by foreigners. The belief that almost all Japanese are law-abiding also creates a system that routinely treats suspects as guilty until proven otherwise. In such a hierarchical and deferential society, suspects face enormous pressure to cooperate with the investigators and admitting guilt, leading to a conviction rate in the courts of more than 99%. The criminal justice system is founded on a strong belief that the criminal must repent for his crime – not simply being punished – and Japanese prisons are well-known (or notorious) for their strict discipline and order.

Japan's low crime rates are some very troubling criminal justice practices. Some suspects will falsely admit guilt just to end a stressful interrogation, and interrogations in Japan can be very stressful. Police and prosecutors may hold ordinary criminal suspects for up to 23 days without charge—longer than most other rich countries allow even terrorist suspects to be detained. Access to defense lawyers during this period is limited. In theory, suspects have the right to remain silent; but in practice prosecutors portray silence as evidence of guilt. Prosecutors put pressure on the police to extract confessions, and 23 days is plenty of time to extract one. Interrogators sometimes ram tables into a suspect, stamp on his feet or shout in his ears. Interviews can last for eight hours or more. Suspects are deprived of sleep and forced into physically awkward positions. Few people can withstand such

treatment. "Not being able to sleep was the hardest for me," says Kazuo Ishikawa, who held out for 30 days before signing a confession he couldn't read (he was illiterate at the time) to a murder he says he didn't commit. He spent 32 years in prison and is still fighting to be exonerated. It is impossible to know the true figure, but when 99.8% of prosecutions end in a guilty verdict, it is clear that the scales of justice are out of balance.

It is a undisputed fact that Japan has achieved a remarkable safe compared to other industrialized countries, and they incarcerate far fewer than for instance society the UK (with a prisoner rate 3 times higher) or the US (13 times higher). Yet it is also a carefully maintained image that ignores many darker aspect of the Japanese society. Its modern surface often doesn't extend to social attitudes towards women in this male-dominated culture. Unlike the rare violent crimes, sexual assaults are said to be widespread and severely underreported. The existence of *chikan* ("perverts", meaning men groping women in public) is a massive problem and has led to the creation of "women-only" carriages in most major cities. Japanese police are also criticized for failing to take victims of sexual crimes seriously time and again as a result of either chauvinist bias or an inability to investigate such crimes.

So Japan's criminal justice system may boast some very impressive statistics, but those figures seem to come with a dark side.

Список використаних джерел

1. [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.vox.com/world/2015/12/13/9989250/japan-crime-conviction-rate>
2. [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://www.nationmaster.com/blog/?p=74>
- 3[Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.seeker.com/why-japans-crime-rate-is-so-low-1968210079.html>

Остряк О.,

студент Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Лопутко О.А.

THE ACTUALITY OF THE RENEWAL OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN UKRAINE

Target setting. The death penalty has always been a very difficult, controversial and pressing issue, regardless of the social conditions that existed in our society. Today we live in the XXI century - this is the century of "humanism", where the first place got person, her life, health,

inviolability, individuality and identity, but unfortunately, we live in the state where crime and impunity are in the first place. It was with the denial of death penalty in Ukraine that disputes and discussions began between the majority of the population and the legislators of our state. The question of the renewal of the capital punishment in Ukraine today is very relevant.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. In domestic legal science, there are practically non-existent studies devoted to such a type of punishment as the death penalty. Interesting material for the analysis of this problem was found in the works of M. Korzhansky, O. Shevchenko, T.Svid, P.Vorobey, A.Savchenko, V.Kostitsky, O. Lavrin, A.Michlin and others.

The research objective is to justify the expediency of restoring the death penalty in Ukraine as an exceptional measure of punishment through the prism of social requirements and social values.

The statement of basic materials. Since November 9, 1995 Ukraine is a member of the Council of Europe. By joining this international organization, she there by confirmed her course on joining the European community. One of the demands of the Council of Europe is the abolition of the death penalty as a punishment in our state [1, p.5]

Death penalty is the deprivation of human life as a punishment provided by the law of the state and carried out in accordance with the verdict of the court. When assessing the death penalty, as well as any other type of punishment, it is necessary to take into account how much the death penalty will achieve the purposes pursued by the state in its punitive policy.

The death penalty is also used by foreign countries. Thus, in 59 countries of the world, the death penalty is the highest penalty:

- The US ranked 5th in the world in terms of the number of executions - "the most democratic country in the world."
- The Criminal Code of the People's Republic of China has 55 types of unlawful acts punishable by the capital punishment
- Singapore is one of the first places in the world in the number of executions per capita.
- The death penalty remains in many eastern countries. Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran often use this type of punishment. And in Saudi Arabia, they are still executed by cutting off their heads. The death penalty is also used in a number of African and Central Asian states.

Over the past 20 years, the crime rate has increased by one and a half times. Today the most popular thesis among political and public circles - Ukraine is returning to the bad 90s, but it is worth noting that today's crime situation is worse than in the 1990s, as the number of convicts is decreasing every year. For example, in 2015 the number of committed crimes reached

565 thousand, and the number of convicts for the year decreased to record for all years of independence - 94 thousand people. [7]

The majority of the population is convinced that without the inevitability of punishment crimes can not be overcome, and indeed, the above statistics confirms this. Such legal awareness was raised for decades, but in recent years it has strengthened even more against the backdrop of unprecedented increase in crime, demands for punishment to be more rigid reflect the dissatisfied needs of people in state protection and security. Given the fact that the jurisprudence differs from unusual liberalism for it.

I propose to define all arguments for, or against, the death penalty, and also try to reveal and justify my legal position.

The arguments behind:

1) More than half of Ukrainian citizens stand for death penalty. In Ukraine, 60% of citizens want the restoration of the death penalty. This is evidenced by a survey conducted by Research & Branding Group. [4]. The state will be able to achieve some success in combating crime only when it will use the power of the people [3, p.64].

2) According to part 2 of Article 87 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine: "An act of pardon may be replaced by a sentence imposed by a court convicted by a court in the form of life imprisonment for imprisonment for a term of at least twenty five years." [10] In case of pardon, the person does not will complete the penalty. Is it fair? For example, if Onoprienko A., - "Serial killer", for 52 intentional murders (among which dozens of children) were pleased with the act of the head of state? Or is it true that, after committing many intentional murders, Onoprienko himself died of heart failure? The Criminal Code of Ukraine should be constructed in such a way as to protect more citizens, not criminals. Honored Professor I. Danshin, "the law should take under the protection of the life of a law-abiding citizen, and not the life of a criminal - murderer." There is no law in Ukraine on the legal status of a victim of a crime. Meanwhile, the United States issued the Federal Law on the Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses (1982), the Law on the Victims of Crimes (1984). [9, p. 174-175] Justice and the punitive policy of the state should be based on equality and justice.

3) The death penalty itself can serve as a general and special prevention. Some death penalty researchers point out that the death penalty as a measure of punishment is completely ineffective. The question arises: if ineffective death penalty, then are other effective penalties effective? Then, it should be, at all, cancel the Criminal Code of Ukraine, if the punishment is ineffective. [9, p. 175] Any measure of punishment is of a preventive nature, an essential incentive, a preventive measure for committing crimes. All sorts of assertions

that the severity of punishment has no meaningless groundless. And the practice of using such punishments disproves such statements.

5) Religion recognizes the death penalty as legitimate. Looking at the religious codes (the Bible, the Quran, the Talmud), we can conclude that God does not regard the death penalty as an incorrect or immoral measure. On the contrary, we find many commandments in which wrongdoing, iniquity is the most serious sin. Therefore, everyone is offered to respect the law, not to communicate with offenders and to condemn their illegal acts. Nature has given the right to life for everyone. It is truly inalienable and absolute, and in God's commandments it is outlined in the formula "do not kill". According to all the commentators, we believe this commandment is directed at crime, not punishment. Death sentences for criminals in the most brutal form are provided by the Old Testament, which used the Christian church. Similar prescriptions are also contained in the divine law of other religions.

Arguments Against:

1) The introduction of the death penalty may be an obstacle to Ukraine's stay in the Council of Europe and the CIS. ***But***, in Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 to the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights in Relating to the Abolition of the Death Penalty (signed by the states members of the Council of Europe) states that the state can impose a death penalty in its legislation for acts committed during the war or inevitable threat of war, therefore it gives grounds for the restoration of the death penalty in connection with military events in eastern Ukraine.

2) Judicial error is not an exception. There are always court errors and the death sentence makes them irreparable. But, firstly, in criminal proceedings there are corresponding legal guarantees - the presumption of innocence, the right to protection, appeal, pardon, the principle of interpretation of doubts in favor of the accused, etc. Secondly, in order to avoid a miscarriage of justice, it is necessary to establish a more exacting, rigorous and qualified selection for a judge's position. Of course, mistakes, of course, need to be fought. But they do not justify the abolition of the death penalty.

Conclusion. Death penalty is an exceptional, most severe form of punishment, which consists in the forced, but fair (underlined by us - O.L., O.O.) deprivation of life of the convicted in the name of the state and by the verdict of the court. In our opinion, this exceptional measure of punishment should be legalized in our country, with religious and legal beliefs. According to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine: "Human, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value". [9] And this norm should be applied not to criminals, but to the victims,

because there are crimes that deprive the offender of the right to be called a man, they delete it from the list of people!

Список використаних джерел

1. Svida T.A. Death penalty as a form of criminal punishment in the context of human rights protection: History and Modernity / T.A. - Kiev, 2012. - 125s. - P. 5, 15, 18, 45, 64.

2. Savchenko A. Comparative analysis of the criminal legislation of Ukraine and the federal criminal law of the United States of America: Dis ... dr juryd. Sciences: 12.00.08 / Savchenko Andrey Vladimirovich; Kyiv National University of Internal Affairs. - Kiev, 2007. - 616 p. - P. 217, 234.

3. Vorobey P.A. The theory and practice of criminal law at fault: dis ... dr juryd. Sciences: 12.00.08 / Sparrow Peter Adamovich; National Academy of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. - Kyiv 1999. - 379 p. - P. 9-10, 63 - 65.

4. Tkachuk D. Death penalty - the necessary measure of punishment / Tkachuk D. - Zhytomyr, 2010 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: URL: <http://zhzh.info/publ/17-1-0-2190>. - Title from the screen.

5. Golovchenko V. Death penalty: moral and legal aspects of application / Golovchenko V. - Vichy. -Kyiv, 2007. - No. 22.

6. The Constitution of Ukraine dated June 28, 1996, No. 254к / 96-BP // Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (BBP). - 1996

7. Criminal Code of Ukraine from 05.04.2001 № 2341-III / Information from the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (BP). - 2001

8. Statistical information on the state of crime and the results of prosecutorial and investigative activities - [Electronic resource] - Resource access mode: URL: <https://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/statinfo.html> - Title from the screen.

9. Korzhansky M.Ya. Essays on Criminal Law / Korzhansky M.Ya. - K .: LLC "Genesis", 1999 - 200s. - P.174, 175, 197, 198, 199.

Плиска Д.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І. В.**

COMBATE BIKES' THEFTS IN SWEDEN

Bicycle theft is one of the most common property offences. In 2017, 65,200 bicycle thefts were reported, which is roughly the same level as compared with the preceding year. Bicycle theft is not a specific legal category, it is not possible to isolate the number of persons who were found guilty of bicycle theft from the statistic [1].

10,030 bikes were stolen last year in Stockholm municipality. 5 434 were stolen in Stockholm city alone. A stolen bicycle is one of the most common property crimes. Biking is popular in Sweden so there's no shortage for the thieves bring out the bicycle!

A study from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention shows that 6.5% of all households in Sweden at some point have experienced bicycle thefts. Meanwhile, the real number is much bigger. Only 38% of all stolen bicycles are reported. The 10 030 bikes stolen in Stockholm municipality last year were reported. In total, 60 450 bikes were stolen in Sweden. It's important to remember in all of this, that many Swedes use their bikes to get to and from work, school, shopping etc.

So what can you do? "Whether it's an organized theft or a drunk person who takes your bike just because he needs to get home, you can make it harder on the perpetrator if you use an approved lock," says a vice managing director. The market for stolen bikes is huge in cities with many students. So when buying a second-hand bike, make sure you ask to see the seller's ID. "If the person doesn't want to show you their ID, then watch out," she says. Also ask to see the original receipt for the purchase of the bike, that's a good way of finding out if the seller and the bike actually are connected. "Is the price too good to be true? Then it probably is too good to be true." You can no longer say you acted in good faith, if you buy a stolen bike.

Ways to make it harder for the thief:

1. Lock your bike onto a permanent fixture.
2. Park your bike somewhere open, where lots of people pass by.
3. Mark your bike so you recognize it easily.
4. Register the number of the bicycle.
5. Cover or put a sticker over the bike's label (especially if it's an expensive bike).
6. Remove the seat of the bike, if possible [2].

Report the crime to the police as soon as you can. A prompt report provides the police a greater opportunity to find technical evidence and examine witnesses. For emergency situations call 112 if you are being subjected to a crime or see a crime being committed [4].

After figures suggested more than 70,000 bikes were stolen in Sweden last year, police turned to Facebook to help people keep hold of their cycles for the rest of the summer.

Swedes love to get on their bikes during the warmer months, and cycle lanes in the country's major cities have been getting noticeably busier in recent weeks. But despite Sweden's generally low crime rate, tens of thousands of bicycles are stolen every year. The nation's police force

updated its guidelines for cyclists in a post on Facebook which has made national headlines.

Much of the advice is common sense, including suggesting that people use strong cycle locks and to attach their bikes to fixed objects (such as a bike rack or fence). Police also argue that rather than finding a quiet spot, cyclists should park their bikes in busy, open areas where others might notice if someone tries to take them.

Sweden has a national bike registration scheme which holds cyclists' details in a secure database which all regional police forces have access to. If you buy a new bicycle it will be linked to your personal number.

Swedish police also recommend that all cyclists mark their bikes using security kits. These can be bought in bike stores or online and allow customers to label their cycles with unique codes that cannot be removed, to further help police identify bikes that are stolen.

There were two distinct kinds of bike crime in Sweden, "spontaneous" thefts where someone takes a cycle just to make a journey and organised plots to steal bikes and sell them on. In some cases they are sold abroad. The criminals put them on containers and ship them out. While cycling is popular in all of Sweden's major cities, Malmö was named the sixth most bike-friendly city in the world in a new index of cycling in urban environments [3].

Список використаних джерел

1. BRA - [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/bicycle-theft.html>.

2. NORDSTJERNAN - [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.nordstjernan.com/news/sweden/5452/>.

3. The local - [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.thelocal.se/20150626/police-turn-to-facebook-to-stop-bike-thefts>.

4. POLISEN - [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://polisen.se/en/victims-of-crime/making-a-report/>.

Посудевський І.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Півкач І.О.

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS OF COMBATING CYBERCRIME AND WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTION

Throughout the world, along with the development of society, the development of science and technology is rapidly developing and crime. A few years ago, we did not hear anything about such concepts as transnational crime, kidnapping, cybercrime, and the like. Today it is a daily reality not only of Ukraine but of the whole world. I explored in detail the problem of cybercrime, the international experience of struggle, the legislative regulation of this phenomenon by the leading countries, and analyzing the work of many lawyers and scientists of the world, suggested ways to overcome a new type of crime.

Concerned technical experts well understand that information security issues are inherently and unavoidably global in nature. Judicial and law enforcement officials equally well understand that the means available to investigate and prosecute crimes and terrorist acts committed against, or through the medium of, computers and computer networks are at present almost wholly local and national in scope. The challenge therefore is how to regulate a technology that permits rapid transactions across continents and hemispheres using legal and investigative instruments that are fragmented across jealously but ineffectually guarded national and jurisdictional borders. When one adds to this the rapidity with which the technology itself continues to evolve and the difficulties this poses for designing, updating, and disseminating effective technical security measures, the full complexity of the problem begins to come into view. Recognition of this state of affairs points toward the desirability of arrangements at the international level to overcome these procedural barriers. However, in the short to medium term such efforts will need to build upon, or at least take into account, existing national and regional efforts to combat cyber crime and terrorism.

The International Convention to Enhance Security from Cyber Crime and Terrorism aims to formalize, in the near term, the highest degree of multilateral cooperation feasible. Points of similarity across national-level laws already promulgated by concerned lawmaking bodies in different countries should indicate where, both in substance and scope, efforts to bring about a multilateral arrangement are most likely to succeed. will survey a number of existing national laws that establish criminal penalties

for various categories of behavior in cyberspace. It will consider whether and to what degree apparent similarities reflect an emerging international consensus¹ on the need for cyber law, on the types of conduct that should be treated as computer crimes, and on the conditions of pursuit and punishment of cyber criminals. The objective is to demonstrate why a multilateral initiative that can be implemented over the short term, such as the proposed International Convention, is both necessary and desirable in spite of the ongoing parallel efforts of a number of international and regional organizations. In the U.S. currently have statutes that criminalize potentially destructive acts of computer “mischief,” such as the creation of viruses, worms, or “malicious logic” programs that can harm the information system or, in many applications, damage the equipment it controls.⁷ A handful of states have enacted legislation criminalizing the disruption or denial of essential services, including “a public or private utility, medical services, communication services, or government services.” In Brenner’s opinion, the lack of activity in this area at the state level is due to a considerable degree to the small number of such incidents reported in the media. In practical terms, a large-scale attack against public or private infrastructure would fall squarely within the purview of federal law enforcement and federal criminal prosecution.

In Hong Kong, computer crimes are, as a rule, governed under the Telecommunications Ordinance. Exceptions include the crimes of “defamation” and “business disparagement,” which are covered under the Defamation Ordinance together with Common Law provisions, and also computer obscenity, which is covered by the Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance. Under Hong Kong law, “offenses against e-mail,” “damage and destruction,” “computer fraud,” and “theft of electronic data” are all criminal offenses. In the People’s Republic of China, computer-related crimes are covered by Articles 285–287 of the Criminal Code. As Chen explained, the Chinese provisions of which he is aware are notable both for the breadth of their drafting and the severity of the penalties attached. Offenses such as “illegally interfering in the operation of a computer system,” for example, are punishable by a minimum sentence of five years in prison, but in 1998 two brothers from Jiangsu Province were sentenced to death after having been convicted of breaking into a bank’s computer system pursuant to a robbery.

The legislatures of Western and Central European countries have been active in promulgating laws prohibiting unauthorized access, computer sabotage, computer espionage, data manipulation, and computer fraud. Though the diversity of national cultures and legal traditions in Europe all but guarantee variation among national laws in this group of states, the

European Union (EU) operates in this, as in other fields, as a force for legal harmonization across national approaches. All EU Member States, with the exception of Austria, have enacted laws prohibiting some form of unauthorized access to computers and computer networks. Although most EU Member States have statutes prohibiting “mere access” of systems without authorization, some states attach further requirements in order to trigger criminal penalties. In Germany and the Netherlands, for example, the law against unauthorized access protects only “secure systems” for which some effort has been made to inhibit open access. In Spain, some damage to the penetrated system must occur for criminal sanctions to apply. Ulrich Sieber has noted that some general antihacking provisions, such as those in the United Kingdom and Finland, have a built-in progression from a “basic” hacking offense to more serious forms of conduct implicating “ulterior” offenses.

The degree of protection afforded by national laws of EU Member States against computer espionage has in many cases been achieved by extending the coverage of laws protecting trade secrets to computer and data processing. Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the U.K. have all enacted provisions to reinforce trade secret protection. Civil provisions aimed at discouraging unfair competition in Europe have attained a significant measure of harmonization through First Pillar initiatives in the European Union. By contrast, the criminal sanctions that underlie those policies are anchored in varying national traditions relating to the legal protection of various types of property, including intellectual property, and thus exhibit greater variation. Sieber notes that, whereas intellectual property is an established category in the common law tradition, the civil law (or “continental law”) tradition “does not regard information as per se protectable.”¹⁵ The situation is similar with respect to computer fraud and computer forgery. While all Member States of the European Union criminally sanction fraudulent acts in general terms, not all have statutes specifically directed against computer fraud.¹⁶ European states that have promulgated laws against computer forgery include Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Luxembourg, and the U.K. However, in Austria, Belgium, and Italy—none of which has computer forgery statutes—the traditional forgery statutes in force limit protection to “visually readable” documents, thereby excluding electronic and computer stored data from protection. Harmonization in the criminal legal sphere, together with questions of law enforcement and judicial cooperation, are handled under the Third Pillar, Justice and Home Affairs. Whether a matter is handled as a First Pillar or a Third Pillar issue is key to determining the available mechanisms for attempting to bind Member States to a common course of action. Officials

at the national level in Ukraine have developed mechanisms, in the form of mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs), to facilitate transnational law enforcement and judicial cooperation generally. Experts at the Stanford Conference agreed that standard mutual legal assistance procedures designed for access to paper documentation are necessary but insufficient for conducting investigations in cyberspace.⁴⁹ Dietrich Neumann explained that under the standard approach, formal requests must be addressed to the relevant authority in the home country, which then forwards the request to the appropriate authority in the recipient country, which must then approve and execute the request. Depending on the circumstances, the process can take weeks, months, or even years to complete. By contrast, traffic data and other potentially important sources of information about particular cyber attacks are stored only temporarily in most servers and may become irrecoverable if not seized quickly. Two possible remedial approaches have emerged. The first is to find ways to accelerate traditional mutual legal assistance processes for the investigation of computer-related crimes in which rapid response is key. The second approach anticipates a qualitatively new regime of mutual legal assistance that would, for example, permit law enforcement officials limited powers of direct, cross-border search and seizure, subject to the post-search notification of the searched state.

The successes and failures apparent in the ongoing efforts of international and regional organizations, considered together with the cyber-crime laws that have been promulgated by concerned states, reveal a great deal about where short-term agreement may be possible, and where it is not. If ratified by a significant number of States, the proposed International Convention to Enhance Protection from Cyber Crime and Terrorism could constitute a meaningful step in coordinating the promulgation and enforcement of existing laws against computer crime and in further closing off legal loopholes and eliminating safe havens for cyber criminals.

In the meantime, progress on the difficult questions can be helped along by demonstrated successes in areas where consensus already exists. Experimentation in transnational law enforcement and judicial cooperation will undoubtedly proceed by means of bilateral agreements among states with similar interests, and through practical lessons learned from investigating and prosecuting cyber offenses. It is to be expected that the de facto regime of multilateral cooperation and consensus will continue to expand and may, over time, pave the way to more comprehensive international legal solutions.

In summarizing my research, I can safely say that only joint international cooperation on the basis of mutual assistance will enable

cybercrime to be stopped not only in Ukraine, but also throughout the world.

Список використаних джерел

1. Davis McCown, "Federal Computer Crimes" (2002), available at ([http:// www.davismccownlaw.com/](http://www.davismccownlaw.com/))
2. Legal Aspects of Computer-Related Crime in the Information Society: COMCRIME Study" (2003), prepared for the European Commission by Dr. Ulrich Sieber
3. Josephine Shaw, Law of the European Union, 2d ed. (London: Macmillan, 2007)
4. Manual on the Prevention and Control of Computer-Related Crime
5. Jack L. Goldsmith, "Against Cyber Anarchy," University of Chicago Law Review 65 (Fall 1998): 1199

Пугінець Р.,

курсант ВСФП Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Литвиненко Я.В.

WITNESS PROTECTION PROGRAMMES (WPPs): THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

In the interest of a fair and effective criminal justice response to organized crime, terrorism and other serious crimes, government and police agencies provide protection for informants and witnesses against intimidation, violence and reprisals. Witness protection is especially important in the fight against crime and gangs, as intimidation of informants and potential witnesses is one of the defining characteristics of criminal organizations. Offering protection to these informants and witnesses is necessary in order to obtain and sustain their collaboration. Effective and reliable witness protection programs have proven their value as essential tools in the fight against serious crime [1].

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has defined WPPs as "formally established covert programme(s) subject to strict admission criteria that (provide) for the relocation and change of identity of witnesses whose lives are threatened by a criminal group because of their cooperation with law enforcement authorities". 1 Given the financial impact for the state and drastic changes in the life of the persons concerned, such programmes are considered a last resort. They are thus reserved for very important cases in which the witness's testimony is crucial to the prosecution and there is no alternative way of ensuring the security of the witness.

Witness protection units. While in some countries witness protection is based on legislation, in others it has evolved naturally as part of police activities. WPPs are run by covert units, staffed by specially trained officers, whose operations are highly confidential. Such units operate within various institutional structures. In some countries they are part of the police force, while in others they are organisationally separate from the police. In this case they may be located within a ministry (e.g. Ministry of Justice) or the State Prosecutor's Office or else operated by an independent multidisciplinary body.

It is argued that a WPP can function well within any of those structures, as long as protection remains separate from investigation to ensure objectivity and minimise the risk of admission to the programme becoming an incentive for witnesses to give false testimony [3].

Admittance criteria. Protection may be given to different types of person – victim-witnesses, collaborators with justice, and other participants in a criminal case (e.g. innocent bystanders, prosecutors or undercover agents). The extent of protection for each group varies between countries.

Collaborators with justice. The testimony of persons engaged in a criminal activity and closely connected to the offender may have crucial value in the prosecution of organised crime. This explains why these so-called "collaborators with justice" or "*pentiti*" are a sizeable part, if not a majority, of persons admitted to WPPs. However, in many jurisdictions *pentiti* are also subjected to specific regulation concerning *inter alia* benefits granted in exchange for information.

WPPs are based on the principle of neutrality, which means that participation should never be seen as a reward for testimony. Witnesses are admitted according to a set of predetermined criteria, including:

- The level of threat to the witness's life (the key element);
- The importance of the case;
- The decisive relevance of the testimony for the prosecution;
- The impossibility of obtaining the information from another source;
- The personality of the witness and their potential to adjust to a new life;
- The family situation of the person (in particular the number of family members to be covered by the programme).

Life within the programme. On entering a WPP, the witness signs a memorandum of understanding with the protection authority, enumerating a series of agreed actions. Non-compliance may result in being excluded from the programme, which in practice seems to be limited to serious violations of the programme's conditions.

Witnesses are relocated (mostly within the country, but in exceptional cases also abroad) and kept in secure locations. When necessary, they are repeatedly moved to avoid their whereabouts being tracked down. Once settled, they are discouraged from travelling outside the new home area.

They are supposed to cut all ties with their past. This involves getting rid of all belongings and avoiding direct contact with any individuals they knew in their pre-WPP life including family members who are not part of the programme (WPPs increasingly admit a limited number of family members, especially in societies characterised by strong family ties). Any contact with the witness – including by law enforcement authorities – must be arranged by the protection unit and is undertaken through secure communication channels.

Many witnesses are given a new identity, with the number of personal details changed varying from country to country (e.g. in the UK and the Netherlands only essential elements are modified, while in Italy changes are more far-reaching). As a consequence some or all personal documents, such as driving licences, birth certificates, diplomas etc. must be modified. However, the old identity continues to exist, enabling the witness to return to it if the programme is terminated. It has been noted that the growing use of electronic databases and biometrics adds to the challenge of dissociating the new from the old identity.

Witnesses benefit from financial assistance, which in most cases is temporary (on average 1-2 years). The level of such support is normally at the protection authority's discretion. It should not surpass, however, the witness's previous legal income, as it should not serve as reward for testimony. In addition, witnesses are provided education and professional training and are assisted in finding new jobs (and even subsidised loans, e.g. in Italy). In many cases they are not allowed to practice their original professions – especially registered ones like lawyers or accountants – to avoid being tracked down through this channel [2]. Despite various forms of support from the state, participation in a WPP means a drastic and often permanent change in the witness's life, which for some is too difficult to handle. As a consequence there are cases of witnesses withdrawing from the programme, regardless of the danger it may entail.

Список використаних джерел

1. A Review of Selected Witness Protection Programs / Y Dandurand and K Farr, 2010.
2. UNODC, op. cit. pp 67–70.
3. Witness protection as a key tool in addressing serious and organised crime / K Kramer, p. 11.

Рак Д.,
курсант ВСФП Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Грабовська Н.А.**

FIGHTING AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN BRAZIL

Today human trafficking is a compound societal *issue*. This activity can be compared to a modern form of slavery. It involves a commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor.

There are many factors contributing to the spread of trafficking in human beings. In the annual report on trafficking in the United States, the US Department of State notes the following: lack of, better living conditions elsewhere, lack of employment, organized crime, violence against women and children, discrimination against women, government corruption, and others [1].

Trafficking involves a system that consists of three components: supplier country, transit country, country of destination. Brazil is one of the countries where the problem of trafficking in human beings is rather blooming.

It's a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Brazillian women and children, girls from other countries in the region are used in domestic slavery and about 213,000 children are involved in domestic slavery. Women and children from other regions of South America and Brazilian women, children and alternate gender-based individuals are sexually exploited in the middle of the country. Sexual exploitation of Brazilian citizens is also happening abroad, especially in Western Europe and China.

In order to prevent such a global problem, the Government of Brazil tries to make significant efforts, but unfortunately its actions do not meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in human beings. It can be noted that significant contributions to the solution of this issue are made by the Federal Police of Brazil.

The Brazilian Federal Police has a subdivision in each state which is involved in the investigation of most crimes related to human trafficking. In some states. Federal police cooperates with municipal law enforcement agencies, but this is not enough. The problem of the federal police struggle is lack of funding, the basis for conducting expert examinations for investigation. For example according to the Brazilian Federal Police, sexual exploitation for trafficking often begins in the following cities and states: Goiânia; Recife; Strength; Belém; Rio de Janeiro; Holy Spirit; Sao Paulo; Mato Grosso do Sul [1].

So, the police officers are trying to overcome this problem and prevent such crimes. But human trafficking is a global criminal business. It is so profitable, covering almost the whole world. Therefore, Ukraine is a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficking in men, women and children. According to a research commissioned by IOM, over 160,000 Ukrainians became victims to human trafficking since 1991, which makes Ukraine one of the largest “suppliers” of slave labour [2]. This problem is dealt with the Department for Combating Crimes Related to Trafficking in Human Beings, and the main task for solving this problem is assigned to it.

Список використаних джерел

1. Trafficking in human beings in Brazil [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://www.state.gov>.

2. Updated website to help fight human trafficking in Ukraine [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу:

3. Department for Combating Crimes Related to Trafficking in Human Beings [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://www.facebook.com/dbzptl>.

Романюк А.,
курсант ННІ № 2 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Ковальова Т.О.**

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES

Human trafficking is alive and well in the United States. They don't have the labor camps, child soldiers or prostitution rings that some countries do, but many of these things do exist within the USA and in certain places they even flourish. To think that they have moved beyond such things is a stark denial of the truth – it happens in major cities, and it happens in small, rural towns.

Human trafficking is the modern form of slavery, with illegal smuggling and trading of people, for forced labor or sexual exploitation.

Trafficking is officially defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by means of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or abuse of power of a position of vulnerability for the purpose of exploitation. Human trafficking is not synonymous with forced migration or smuggling [1].

In the United States, human trafficking tends to occur around international travel-hubs with large immigrant populations, notably California, Texas and Georgia. The U.S. Justice Department estimates that 14,500–17,500 people are trafficked into the country every year. The 2016

Global Slavery Index estimates that including U.S. citizens and immigrants 57,700 people are victims of human trafficking. Those being trafficked include young children, teenagers, men and women and can be domestic citizens or foreign nationals. According to the Department of State's statistics from 2000, there are approximately 244,000 American children and youth that are at risk for sex trafficking each year [1].

Under federal law (18 USC § 1589), it is a crime to make people work by use of force, coercion or fear. U.S. State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons placed the country in "Tier 1" in 2017 [2].

On April 11, 2018, U.S. President Donald Trump signed the Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act into law, which is aimed at closing websites that enable the crime to occur, and prosecuting their owners and users [3].

From 2008 to 2010, Federal anti-trafficking task forces opened 2,515 suspected cases of human trafficking.

82% of suspected incidents were classified as sex trafficking and nearly half of these involved victims under the age of 18.

Approximately 10% of the incidents were classified as labor trafficking.

83% of victims in confirmed sex-trafficking incidents were identified as U.S. citizens, while most confirmed labor-trafficking victims were identified as undocumented immigrants (67%) or legal immigrants (28%).

25% of the confirmed victims received a "T visa," part of a federal program designed to aid victims of trafficking [4].

While the findings represent the government's best estimate, the authors caution that "the data described in this report reflect the information that was available to, and entered by, these state and local law enforcement agencies," and such data systems are still being established and are likely not recording all incidents [4].

So, trafficking in human beings is an unacceptable public phenomenon, which must be vigorously opposed. Fighting with it requires the development of effective methods, both at the state and international levels.

Список використаних джерел

1. The Global Slavery Index 2016 [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-slavery-index-2016>
2. Trafficking in Persons Report 2017 [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2017/index.htm>
3. Trump signs 'FOSTA' bill targeting online sex trafficking, enables states and victims to pursue websites [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true->

crime/wp/2018/04/11/trump-signs-fosta-bill-targeting-online-sex-
trafficking-enables-states-and-victims-to-pursue-
websites/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.87a1b3b42bdc

4. Human trafficking in the United States [Electronic resource] –
Mode of access:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_trafficking_in_the_United_States

Рудківський В.,
курсант ВСФП Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Грабовська Н.А.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Problem of domestic violence is very popular in our life. For violence to be ‘domestic’, it doesn’t have to occur within your home, only within a relationship (with family or an intimate partner) [2]. It occurs when someone close to you has power and control over you. Every year approximately 1.5 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults are perpetrated against women, and approximately 800,000 are committed against men.

Domestic violence is destructive for both the battered and the batterer. Its tendency to be passed down over generations makes it all the more important that we develop effective methods for combating abusive behaviors. It occurs when someone close to you has power and control over you. This control or abuse can be expressed in different ways. Anyone can experience domestic violence. Domestic violence occurs across all groups in society, regardless of age, gender, race, religion, sexualit, wealth or geography.

The effects of domestic violence depend upon the type of domestic violence. It could be physical, emotional, sexual and economic. First, in physical abuse the abuser will use Witnessed physical force against the victim in a way to injures or endangers his or her or causes feeling of pain. Physical abuse includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim. Physical abuse can also include behaviors such as denying the victim of medical care when needed, depriving the victim of sleep or other functions necessary to live. Second, emotional abuse is defined as any behavior that threatens, intimidates, undermines the victim’s self-worth or self-esteem, or controls the victim’s freedom. This can include threatening the victim with injury or harm, telling the victim that they will be killed if they ever leave the relationship, and public humiliation. Constant criticism, name-calling, and making statements that damage the victim’s self-esteem are also common forms of emotional abuse. Often perpetrators will use children to engage in

emotional abuse by teaching them to harshly criticize the victim as well. Emotional abuse includes conflicting actions or statements which are designed to confuse and create insecurity in the victim [1].

These behaviors also lead the victim to question themselves, causing them to believe that they are making up the abuse or that the abuse is their fault. Emotional abuse includes forceful efforts to isolate the victim, keeping them from contacting friends or family. This is intended to eliminate those who might try to help the victim leave the relationship and to create a lack of resources for them to rely on if they were to leave. Isolation results in damaging the victim's sense of internal strength, leaving them feeling helpless and unable to escape from the situation. People who are being emotionally abused often feel as if they do not own themselves; rather, they may feel that their significant other has nearly total control over them.

Women or men undergoing emotional abuse often suffer from depression, which puts them at increased risk for suicide, eating disorders, and drug and alcohol abuse reported that abused women are at higher risk of miscarriages, stillbirths, and infant deaths and more likely to give birth to low birth weight children. Third, in Sexual abuse is any situation in which force is used to obtain participation in unwanted sexual activity. Forced sex, even by a spouse or intimate partner with whom consensual sex has occurred, is an act of aggression and violence. sexual abuse includes Use of physical force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act against his or her will, whether or not the act is completed; Attempted or completed sex act involving a person who is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act, unable to decline participation, or unable to Communicate unwillingness to engage in the sexual act [3].

Finally, Economic abuse is when the abuser has control over the victim's money and other economic resources. In its extreme (and usual) form, this involves putting the victim on a strict "allowance", withholding money at will and forcing the victim to beg for the money until the abuser gives them some money. It is common for the victim to receive less money as the abuse continues.

To conclude, the main causes of domestic violence will depend on the abuser back ground such as: Witnessed abuse as a child, Was a victim of abuse as a child, abused former partners, and may be because of Unemployed or underemployed, Poverty or poor living situations.

Список використаних джерел

1. Causes And Effects Of Domestic Violence Social Work Essay [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/social-work/causes-and-effects-of-domestic-violence-social-work-essay.php>

2. Domestic violence and what you can do about it [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://au.reachout.com/articles/domestic-violence-and-what-you-can-do-about-it>

3. Domestic Violence [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/intl/basics/domestic-violence>

Савчук Л.В.,

курсант ННІ № 3 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Козубенко І. В.**

TRAINING OF FBI STAFF (NEW AGENTS)

The purpose of the work is to find out what knowledge the new FBI agents should acquire in order to begin effective law enforcement activities in the future as federal agents and investigators.

Training for the FBI is being carried out at the FBI Academy (Quantico, Virginia). The general requirements for the selection of candidates are: 1) American citizenship or citizenship of the Northern Mariana Islands; 2) age from 23 to 37 years; 3) educational level - higher four-year education at college or university (bachelor's degree); 4) three years of professional experience; 5) the presence of valid driver's rights.

The process of professional selection for the FBI is carried out during seven stages:

- Submission an online application to the FBI Regional Office.
- Testing (phase I).
- Testing (Phase II).
- Noticing of conditional appointment.
- Testing of physical fitness.
- Special examination of the candidate's identity.
- Medical examination.

All FBI recruits are undergoing basic 20-week training at the FBI Academy. Each year 800-1000 people graduate from the academy. The program for training special agents is very intense and includes more than 800 hours of training devoted to both theoretical disciplines and training in firearm holding and physical training. All studies are interdisciplinary. Theoretical training is closely linked to practical exercises, and physical and fire training includes knowledge of law enforcement as well as elements of social and legal sciences. The FBI Academy is practicing the direction of listeners to work on the trust available in the big cities, especially for conducting conversations with people in a stressful situation. The received

telephone conversation practice is very important for law enforcement officers in conducting conversations, for example, with criminals who seized hostages.

Training programs at the FBI Academy in four main areas:

- 1) the theoretical part;
- 2) practical exercises;
- 3) firearm holding training;
- 4) tactical training.

Theoretical training. Students study a wide range of subjects, among which are the foundations of jurisprudence, methods for investigating crimes and conducting intelligence activities, techniques for conducting interviews and interrogations, forensics, forensic medicine, the basis for office work. The theoretical part of the training also includes studying the foundations of national security, counterintelligence and counterterrorism activities, various types of crime, including organized and "white-collar", investigation of drug crimes, as well as ethics, psychology and other social and behavioral sciences.

Practical exercises. In the process of preparing future FBI employees, much attention is paid to work out practical skills of professional activities in an environment that is as close as possible to the real. The complex situation of investigating a certain crime is given, and the students work it out from the initial operational investigations (receiving a statement about the crime, reviewing the place of the event, interviewing, etc.) and ending with detention, arresting suspects and submitting evidence of their guilt in court. The development of these skills takes place at the tactical ground - "Hogan's Alley", which is a zone of practical training for actions in the event of real problems. Simulation of crimes takes place in real time and sometimes it takes months to find out.

In addition, no day passes without fights (that is, working out methods of hand-to-hand combat) and firefighting with pistols charged with cartridges with paint. Future agents go through real educational situations, such as robbery of the bank, day and night observation, kidnapping, an attack on a civil servant. Students are also placed in conditions of resistance from the part of criminals, including the armed, while detained.

Future agents go through real educational situations, such as robbery of the bank, day and night observation, kidnapping, an attack on a civil servant. Students are also placed in conditions of resistance from the part of criminals, including the armed, while detained.

Firearm holding training. Firearm holding training at the Academy is paying a lot of attention. In real life, FBI agents seldom have to resort to weapons, but leaving the Academy walls they must be able to use a variety

of firearms held by the FBI and have strong skills in lawful use. Agent fire training is divided into three categories: gun fire, fire fighting, and gunfire.

Students also need to acquire robust shooting skills from an automaton and a carbine. In the process of training, each student is shooting about 5,000 ammunition. In addition, in the learning process, the possibilities of electronic surveys are widely used to simulate different situations of use of weapons. The listener must confidently use the weapon, know the legal norms governing its use, and be responsible for his personal combat equipment. They learn to shoot indoors, in the air, in the dark, in the fog, in the cold, from the thigh and in other conceivable and unthinkable conditions and poses.

Tactical training. This training includes everything that the FBI employee needs to effectively perform his functional duties: self defense tactics and detention tactics; special physical training; tactics of control and shooting tactics. Future agents are undergoing serious physical training to prepare themselves for the challenges they face in reality. In real life situations, if necessary, the agent must be prepared to use physical force to self-defense or to protect others. Students receive thorough training in the tactics of conducting and planning special operations, agency work, tactics of engagement, tacit and electronic surveillance, reconnaissance tactics, tactics for conducting a search, personal review, etc. They carry out a program of safety and survival and a program of tactical actions in critical situations on motor transport. Just like a pilot should have a higher aerobatics, the agent must be an acoustic driving.

As a conclusion I can say that to become a FBI agent you need to put a lot of effort. This work is very important in our lives.

Список використаних джерел

1. Асямов С. В. и др. Полиция зарубежных стран: система организации и опыт профессиональной подготовки кадров. – Ташкент, 2010 [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : <http://yurpsy.com/files/xrest/9/029.htm>

2. Савченко А. Важка робота «федерала». Національна академія ФБР США: погляд очима її випускника / А. В. Савченко // Міліція України. – 2000. – № 11/12. – С. 26–29.

3. Савченко А. В. Національна академія ФБР: погляд очима її випускника з України / А. В. Савченко // Право України. – 2001. – № 3. – С. 122–123.

4. Савченко А. В. ФБР ХХІ століття: погляд зсередини / А. В. Савченко // Іменем закону. 13.04.2001. – № 15 (5247). – С. 7.

Сидорко М.,
курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

DRUG TRAFFICKING IN MEXICO

A drug cartel is any criminal organization with the intention of supplying drug trafficking operations. They range from loosely managed agreements among various drug traffickers to formalized commercial enterprises. The term was applied when the largest trafficking organizations reached an agreement to coordinate the production and distribution of cocaine. Since that agreement was broken up, drug cartels are no longer actually cartels, but the term stuck and it is now popularly used to refer to any criminal narcotics related organization.

The basic structure of a drug cartel is as follows:

- Falcons: considered the "eyes and ears" of the streets, the "falcons" are the lowest rank in any drug cartel. They are responsible for supervising and reporting the activities of the police, the military, and rival groups.

- Hitmen: the armed group within the drug cartel, responsible for carrying out assassinations, kidnappings, thefts, extortions, operating protection rackets, and defending their area from rival groups and the military.

- Lieutenants: the second highest position in the drug cartel organization, responsible for supervising the hitmen and falcons within their own territory. They are allowed to carry out low-profile murders without permission from their bosses.

- Drug lords: the highest position in any drug cartel, responsible for supervising the entire drug industry, appointing territorial leaders, making alliances, and planning high-profile murders.

There are other operating groups within the drug cartels. For example, the drug producers and suppliers, although not considered in the basic structure, are critical operators of any drug cartel, along with the financiers and money launderers. In addition, the arms suppliers operate in a completely different circle, and are technically not considered part of the cartel's logistics.

Mexican cartels, also known in Mexico as la Mafia, usually refer to several rival criminal organizations that are combated by the Mexican government in the Mexican War on Drugs. Drug trafficking organizations are often blamed for the rise in violence in Mexico. Official statistics do not differentiate between drug- or organized crime-related killings and other

homicides, but some types of homicides are characteristic of the criminal and drug trafficking organizations, or DTOs, in Mexico. Homicides involving guns – which accounted for about two-thirds of the homicides in 2017 – have a high probability of being related to organized crime or drug traffickers. Extortion and kidnapping, along with human trafficking and sales of stolen cars, are also associated with DTOs.

The main reasons for the spike in violence are the splintering, restructuring and growing competition among the DTOs and other organized crime groups in Mexico. The current criminal organization landscape is exceptionally fluid. Many groups operate more on a local cell-based level, and their association with other groups may shift with business interests. Many of these groups not only are involved in drug trafficking but also engage in other profitable crimes, including kidnapping, assassination, auto theft, prostitution, extortion, money laundering, software piracy, resource theft and human trafficking. Some criminal organizations have incorporated areas of specialization. For instance, some DTOs on the U.S. border have assumed the role of toll collectors, exacting payment from other traffickers, while other organizations specialize in sourcing cocaine from South America.

In terms of foreign policy, the violence in Mexico will primarily affect its relationship with the United States. Besides the shared border, the U.S. is the main destination for Mexican-produced opium and cocaine transited through Mexico, and is the source of illegal weapons for Mexico's DTOs. The Mexican DTOs are the major wholesalers of illegal drugs in the United States and are increasingly gaining control of U.S. retail-level distribution through alliances with U.S. gangs. Street gangs continue to work with Mexican DTOs in Mexico, along the southwest border, and throughout the United States. These relationships are based more on location and personal and business ties than on strict affiliations with a given gang. Mexican DTOs conduct business with a much lower profile in the U.S. than they do in Mexico to avoid engaging with security officials. In 2017, there has been limited spillover violence in the United States. Violence that does occur is infrequent, limited to the southwest border and mostly among traffickers. Mexican DTO activity in the United States is mainly overseen by Mexican nationals or U.S. citizens of Mexican origin. Those operating in the United States often share familial ties with, or can be traced back to, the natal region of leading cartel figures in Mexico. The rise in violence in Mexico is geopolitically significant because of its potential to affect the trajectory of Mexico's economic development and basic framework of its relationship with the United States. Given the political and resource constraints facing the Mexican government, this level of violence

will likely continue to rise in 2018. The United States will be closely watching for any increase in spillover violence.

Список використаних джерел

1. <https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/2179808/donald-trump-wall-mexico-border-cost/>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drug_cartel#Ukraine
3. <https://geopoliticalfutures.com/mexico-drug-trafficking-us-relations/>
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican_Drug_War

Смірнов К.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Півкач І.О.**

POLICE AND CRIME RATES IN CANADA

Summary There is rising policy concern in Canada over growing policing costs given that crime rates have fallen dramatically in recent years. Between 2001 and 2012, police officers per 100,000 of population in Canada rose 8.7% while the crime rate declined by 26.3%. This was accompanied by growing expenditures and a decline in workload as measured by criminal code incidents per officer. Real per capita police expenditures in Canada between 1986 and 2012 rose 45.5% while criminal code incidents per officer declined by 36.8%. Public debate on rising police costs must be considered in the context of increasing overall public spending in Canada and a more complex society. Policing has evolved beyond just dealing with crime and includes a wider range of problem social behaviours, which are factors in police resource and expenditure growth. As well, there are changes in the technology of both crime and policing as well as other factors affecting staffing such as operational load due to service demand and response time, socio-economic factors such as demographics and crime trends, and strategic directions of police forces in terms of governance and policing methods.

There is substantial variation in the number of police officers per 100,000 of population across the provinces and territories as well as Canadian census metropolitan areas (CMAs). The highest number of police officers per 100,000 of population and the highest real per capita police expenditures are generally found in the sparsely populated territories. Across the provinces, in 2013 the number of police officers per 100,000 of population was the highest in Manitoba at 213 and the lowest in Prince Edward Island at 160.

Real per capita police expenditures in 2012 were the highest in Ontario at \$272.50 (2002 dollars) and lowest in Prince Edward Island at \$148.20. A regression equation was estimated for the determinants of police officers per 100,000 of population across Canadian CMAs for the census years 2001, 2006, and 2011 that controlled for crime rates and other socioeconomic differences. The actual and predicted numbers of police officers per 100,000 were compared and a min-max methodology was employed to rank the differences between predicted and actual to obtain an efficiency ranking. Using this methodology, Kelowna, British Columbia, Moncton, New Brunswick, and Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario-Quebec were found to have the most efficient staffing levels with their actual numbers of police officers per 100,000 of population substantially below what the regression model predicted they could have.

Closely following them and also in the top 10 most efficient services are Saguenay, Quebec, Quebec City, Quebec, Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge, Ontario, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Kingston, Ontario, Greater Sudbury, Ontario, and Sherbrooke, Quebec. Saint John, New Brunswick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Windsor, Ontario have the least efficient staffing levels with their actual numbers well above what the regression model predicted. Also in the bottom 10 are St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario, Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia, Thunder Bay, Ontario, St. John's, Newfoundland, Peterborough, Ontario, Regina, Saskatchewan, and Victoria, British Columbia. After controlling for crime rates and other explicit socioeconomic confounding factors, substantial differences in staffing remain that can be attributed to local circumstances and conditions that are not easily identified. Some of these differences may reflect inefficient use of police resources while others may reflect other more difficult to quantify local socio-economic differences that raise unique challenges to policing. There is substantial scope for police forces across Canada's CMAs to discover what best practices are when it comes to more efficient operation of policing given the range and examples of staffing.

Список використаних джерел

1. Livio Di Matteo (2014). *Police and Crime Rates in Canada: A Comparison of Resources and Outcomes*.
2. Public Safety Canada (2013). *Summit on the Economics of Policing: Strengthening Canada's Policing Advantage*.

Ступницький В. П.,
курсант ВСФП Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Грабовська Н.А.**

FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN THE USA

Worldwide corruption undermines economic growth, hinders development and destabilizes governments, saps democracy, supplies openings for dangerous gangs like criminals, traffickers and terrorists.

The U.S. Department of State has made anti-corruption a national security priority and works over the globe in order to avoid graft, promote accountability, and empower reformers.

The Department's global anti-corruption efforts have three elements:

1. Preventing Corruption & Increasing Accountability: We assist countries committed to tackling corruption by both strengthening democratic institutions and building new support for reform by empowering citizen advocates to hold governments accountable to global standards.

2. Strengthening Law Enforcement Across Borders: We work with global partners to enhance law enforcement cooperation across borders, improve data sharing between major financial hubs, and develop tools to recover stolen assets.

3. Tackling the Corruption-Security Nexus: We address corruption in the security arena, exposing how corruption threatens national security and the ability to protect citizens, defeat terrorists, and defend national sovereignty.

By prioritizing anti-corruption, the Department of State seeks to make it even harder for criminals and terrorists to take root and spread, to promote governments that are more stable and accountable, and to level the playing field for U.S. businesses to compete in every region [1].

The US faces a vast range of domestic challenges dealt to the abuse of entrusted power for private goal, which is Transparency International's definition of corruption.

Key issues include the influence of wealthy individuals over government; "pay to play" politics and the revolving doors between elected government office, for-profit companies, and professional associations; and the abuse of the US financial system by corrupt foreign kleptocrats and local elites.

The United States believes addressing corruption begins with countries around the world sharing a common vision and a strong commitment to taking effective, practical steps to prevent and prosecute

corruption. To turn talk into action, the United States directly engages other countries, promotes internationally recognized standards, sponsors reform programming, and contributes to building the architecture for cross-border cooperation. To sustain this effort, INL engages in high-level diplomacy and reinforces the important role played by civil society, the media and the business community.

Promoting Shared Standards and Building Political Will: The United States helped negotiate the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and is working around the world to assist governments fulfil their obligations under this comprehensive set of standards. UNCAC covers all aspects of combating corruption, and with over 175 States parties, it is nearly universal. Through UNCAC, as well as separate anticorruption treaties enforced through the Organization of American States and Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), the United States has led the effort to create roadmaps and benchmarks for reform in areas such as bribery, conflicts of interest, procurement, and independence of judges.

INL fights crime by helping foreign governments build effective law enforcement institutions that counter transnational crime – everything from money laundering, cybercrime, and intellectual property theft to trafficking in goods, people, weapons, drugs, or endangered wildlife. INL combats corruption by helping governments and civil society build transparent and accountable public institutions – a cornerstone of strong, stable, and fair societies that offer a level playing field for U.S. businesses abroad.

To ensure countries take their commitments seriously, INL is on-the-ground, strengthening the ability of governments and their citizens to promote better public transparency, accountability, and integrity. INL supported the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior to recruit, vet, and train 7,000 new patrol police, restoring citizens' trust in their police force. In Nigeria, INL is providing hands on mentoring to investigators and prosecutors going after the country's most corrupt officials. In a global environment, INL also works with regional and international bodies to bring law enforcement officials together to build networks for cross-border collaboration on cases, compare notes on good practices, and build capacity. INL supports these peer networks and regional initiatives in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Americas, and the Asia-Pacific [2].

Список використаних джерел

1. U.S. Anti-Corruption Efforts [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://www.state.gov/anticorruption/>

2. Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
[Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу:
<https://www.state.gov/j/inl/focus/combating/governance/index.htm>

Тищенко Я.,

курсант ННІ № 3 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант 3 *мови:*

Богуцький В.М.

OVERVIEW OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF MINORS ACROSS EUROPE

Comparative research, especially in the field of youth justice, is fraught with difficulties. The very definition of a child, the classification of crime or penal custody for children and the extent to which aspects of youth justice are recorded, vary enormously throughout Europe [2, p. 295].

For instance, the terms "juvenile" and "young person" may in some places refer to a person under 18 and in others simply to a person who is treated differently by the criminal justice system from an adult. Most European systems have distinct ways of dealing young people under the age of 21 in conflict with the law. In some European countries, those deprived of their liberty will be detained in "youth custody" until their mid 20s and distinct procedures will be applied to young people over the age of 18 during the sentencing process.

Further, the age of criminal responsibility appears to have different meanings across Europe. The official age of criminal responsibility may not be the earliest age at which a child can be involved with the justice system due to being in conflict with the law [3].

For instance, in England and Wales, it is simply not possible to come before the criminal courts or to be arrested under the age of criminal responsibility, which is at the extremely low age of ten. However, while the age of criminal responsibility in Belgium is set at the much higher age of 18 (or 16 for certain serious crimes) much younger children can be dealt with through the criminal system and deprived of their liberty, even though they are not being given a criminal sanction. Similarly in France, where the age of responsibility is 13, children as young as ten can appear before a judge who can impose community or education orders.

Provided these variations are borne in mind, it remains useful to explore the wide ranging differences of approach towards juvenile justice across Europe. Further, it is also possible to identify developing trends that appear to reflect the global approach to youth crime and punishment.

Commentators have suggested that youth crime has become an increasingly political issue, especially in Anglophone countries such as UK and US, and that for this reason it has been especially difficult to develop international standards that will be complied with universally. It is indicative of the difficulties of setting standards in this area that the US is the only country alongside Somalia in the world not to have signed the most important international treaty in this area, the United Nations' Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Further, many countries have placed reservations on some of the key issues on youth justice. Despite the prevalence of non compliance, juvenile justice is the subject of international guidance that is extremely comprehensive and detailed.

As can be seen from the comparative ages of criminal responsibility across Europe, the countries that make up the UK have the lowest ages of responsibility. The changes to the age of criminal responsibility in England over the last 50 years are symptomatic of the volatile nature of penal policy in the field of juvenile justice. The age was increased from 7 to 10 in 1969 alongside a raft of measures designed to create a welfare based criminal justice system. While these measures were famously implemented in Scotland (where, ironically, the age of criminal responsibility remains at the age of 8) with the creation of children's hearings system able to dispense a range of educational and welfare based measures instead of penal penalties, the reforms never really took off in England and Wales. Even those "welfare" based initiatives that have been successfully introduced have traditionally in England only served to expand the range of criminal disposals available to the Courts [1, p. 35].

Further, in 1998, the "New Labour" government, developing the trend set by the Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, abolished the presumption of "doli incapax" for 10 to 14 year olds. This ensured that there was a presumption that children between these ages were not capable of committing an action that they knew to be "seriously wrong" unless the prosecution could prove otherwise. The abolition of this presumption in England has been considered as symptomatic of a rigid and inflexible attitude to penal policy for children in recent years. Therefore, in the cases of England and Scotland it can be said that the age of criminal responsibility is not an accurate indication of the severity of the regime.

However, a brief survey of the ages of criminal responsibility and the percentage of children that make up the prison population in European countries does appear to suggest that the lower the age of criminal responsibility the larger the juvenile prison population. Thus, those countries with the lowest ages of criminal responsibility between 8 and 12 (England and Wales, Scotland, Turkey, Northern Ireland and the

Netherlands), fall within the top six highest juvenile prison populations – with the notable exception of the Netherlands which has only recently developed harsher penal policies.

Список використаних джерел

1. Goldson Barry and Muncie John, Youth Crime and Justice [Electronic resources] Available at : https://books.google.com.ua/books?id=p0ICzKfYnJQC&pg=PA78&hl=uk&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f (last visited November 8, 2018).

2. Muncie John, Youth and Crime [Electronic resources] Available at : https://books.google.com.ua/books?id=hr8bmUVxaswC&pg=PA88&hl=uk&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f (last visited November 8, 2018).

3. UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 1998 [Electronic resources] Available at : <https://www.unicef.org/sowc98/> (last visited November 8, 2018).

Толочко О., Чабан К.,
курсанти ННІ № 2 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Василенко О.В.**

FIGHTING CYBER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN THE USA

Cybercrime is the fastest growing type of criminal activity in the United States – and it's affecting more and more of us each year! Whether it's credit card fraud, identity theft, email hacking, account stealing or any other number of activities – you're in the midst of an online war you may not even know it. Billions of dollars are spent each year combating cybercrime and yet the number, intensity and severity of attacks keeps increasing. Cybercrime is especially troubling for people who want to build their own website [1].

Cybercrime refers to any crime involving computers, mobile devices or Internet services. The FBI investigates computer crimes, which often cross borders and therefore pose jurisdictional problems for law enforcement officers. Crimes fall into two general categories: crimes made possible by computer networks and crimes that target computers directly.

Crimes that use networks include the following offenses: phishing scams; malware and viruses; denial of service for malicious mischief; identity theft and fraud; information theft; cyber talking.

Computer crime involves both hardware and software, and the Department of Justice classifies cybercrime in three ways.

1. Criminals target the computer. These crimes could include theft of data, viruses, or hardware theft.

2. Computers act as weapons to commit crimes. Criminals use computers and technology to commit many kinds of traditional crime.

3. Computers act as legal accessories, storing incriminating information [2].

Cybercrime is on the rise in America, with more than 143 million Americans affected by cybercrime in 2017, according to the Norton Cyber Security Insights Report. Nearly 8 in 10 US consumers surveyed reported themselves or someone they know being victimized, so it's understandable that Americans are worried more about cybercrimes than other crimes. Cybercrime costs have surpassed the expenses caused by black market sales of marijuana, heroin and cocaine combined. Symantec, a major security service, estimates that direct crime costs companies \$114 billion annually, but the costs of recovery from cybercrimes add another \$274 billion.

The U.S. Justice Department prosecutes computer crimes under *three different sections* of federal law.

First, there is the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986 (CFAA), codified in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1030, covers nine different offenses whose maximum statutory penalties range from one year to life imprisonment. These offenses and maximum penalties include:

- obtaining National Security Information: 10 years for first offense, 20 years second offense;
- accessing a Computer and Obtaining Information: 1 or 5 years for first offenses, 10 years second offense;
- trespassing in a Government Computer: 1 year for first offense; 10 years second offense;
- accessing a Computer to Defraud & Obtain Value: 5 years for first offense, 10 years second offense;
- intentionally Damaging by Knowing Transmission: 1 or 10 years for first offense, 20 years second offense;
- recklessly damaging by Intentional Access: 1 or 5 years for first offense, 20 years second offense;
- negligently Causing Damage & Loss by Intentional Access: 1 year for first offense, 10 years for second offense;
- trafficking in Passwords: 1 year for first offense, 10 years second offense;
- extortion Involving Computers: 5 years for first offense, 10 years for second offense.

Second, the Wiretap Act, also known as “Title III,” involves the use of wiretaps while investigating crime. This Act prohibits “any person,”

including a law enforcement officer, from making an illegal interception or disclosing or using illegally intercepted material. This Act covers three different offenses codified in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 2511: intercepting Communications; disclosing an Intercepted Communication; using an Intercepted Communication.

Third, is a catchall of what is known as other Network Crime Statutes. These statutes all have their own penalties and fines depending upon the circumstances under which the offense is committed: unlawful Access to Stored Communications: 18 U.S.C. Sec. 2701; identity Theft: 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1028; aggravated Identity Theft: 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1028A; access Device Fraud: 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1029; CAN-SPAM Act: 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1037; wire Fraud: 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1343.

Nearly 50 percent of Americans don't use antivirus software. The survey of people's internet habits across the United States was presented some very common (and very risky) online behaviors include: not using antivirus software; sharing your account passwords; using too-simple passwords, or reusing the same password for multiple accounts; not using an ad or pop-up blocker; opening emails, clicking links, and downloading files from unknown sources; not installing security on mobile devices [4].

Researches provides some tips to help avoid cybercrime such as:

1. Malware : Install an Internet security suite on all your devices, including your PCs, Macs, tablets and smartphones.
2. Debit or credit card fraud : Sign up for a credit monitoring service that can alert you to any unusual card activity.
3. Data breaches : Sign up for an identity theft protection service that can monitor for and alert you to any suspicious activity, such as credit card applications using your personally identifiable information.
4. Compromised passwords : Create strong, complicated passwords that are hard to crack. Use a combination of 10 numbers, upper and lowercase letters, and symbols — or consider using a password manager.
5. Unauthorized email and social media access : The best defense for these types of accounts is also a strong password. Avoid the temptation to use the same password for each account, and then take the time to craft a super strong password. Remember, your email and social media accounts can be used as credentials to access your other accounts, so guard them carefully and never share [3].

Список використаних джерел

1. Cybercrime In America – Which State Is Most At Risk In 2018?
URL : <[https://www.websitebuilderexpert.com /us-state-cybercrime-losses/](https://www.websitebuilderexpert.com/us-state-cybercrime-losses/)>

2. Cybercrime Laws In The United States. URL :
<<http://www.aaronkellylaw.com/cybercrime-laws-united-states/>>
3. Cybercrimes in America. Cyber security insights report. URL :
<<https://us.norton.com/internetsecurity-online-scams-top-5-cybercrimes-in-america-norton-cyber-security-insights-report.html>>
4. The riskiest states for cybercrime in America. URL :
<<https://www.webroot.com/blog/2018/06/05/2018-riskiest-states-for-cybercrime-in-america/>>

Торбич О.,

курсант ННІ 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

FRENCH POLICY ON CYBERSECURITY

In recent years, France has completely reformulated its defense and national security priorities, taking into account the increase in volume, level, intensity and complexity of cyber-threats, including cybercrime, political and economic espionage. The White Paper on National Defense and Security 2008 was the first fundamental document devoted only to the problem of national cyber threats as a risk for national security and sovereignty. It defines new priorities, such as prevention and response to cyber-attacks, and institutional changes needed to ensure national security.

In accordance with the recommendations of the "White Paper" in 2008, one of the three bodies, directly subordinate to the Prime Minister - the Secretariat General of National Defense (General Secretariat of Defense Nationale, SGDN) was renamed General of Defense and the Secretariat National Security Council (General Secretariat for Defense and Security National, SGDSN). These changes led to the enlargement of powers of the Secretariat - to provide conventional defense with armed forces - to the wider responsibilities of the security of the whole society in cases beyond the need to use only military forces by traditional or security agencies.

These larger powers reflected the need to protect society in newer times, more complex and more turbulent, especially given the probability increasing cyber-crimes committed by adversaries of the enemy state or non-systemic. In 2009, the General Directorate of Computer Security (DCSSI) has been transformed into the National Security Systems Agency information system (National Agency for Information Systems Security, ANSSI), and is now the body responsible for the safety of national information systems.

Focus on solving of the problem of increasing the likelihood of new cyber-attacks against the country is placed under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister, responsible for coordinating activities aimed at ensuring cybersecurity at the national level for key companies and government agencies, including military forces. Since 2011, ANSSI has also been the national body responsible for the defense of information systems and networks in the public and private sectors.

Following the creation of this organization, the first cyber strategy was published in France in 2011: "Defense and security of the systems information: the strategy of France". This strategy has four main objectives: to provide global leadership in cyber defense, protect the decision-making apparatus in France by protecting sovereign information, increase the level of cyber security of elements of critical infrastructure and ensure security in cyberspace.

The 2013 White Paper on National Defense and Security was a revised version of this 2008 document and put special emphasis on the threat of cyber sabotage with respect to infrastructure critics.

In 2015, the French government published a second strategy National Security Council - "National Security Strategy of France", as its response to the increase in the number and the severity of cyber-attacks in various areas. On the basis of previous documents in the field of security, as well as the experience in the implementation of the previous digital strategy, the new strategy in 2015 announced its intention to transform France into a "digital republic", recognizing that ICT - is both a source of economic growth and innovation, and a cyber-risk elevation. The new strategy calls on the government to create means to protect the fundamental interests of France in cyber space, to protect national information systems, as well as critical infrastructure elements. In general, the strategy of cyber security of France has five key objectives for creation a "digital republic", while ensuring the security and flexibility of ICT systems. These five strategic priorities include:

- 1) protection fundamental interests of France in cyberspace - such as the government information systems and infrastructure elements critics;
- 2) to ensure mutual trust, privacy and the protection of personal data in the network through product development for cybersecurity, as well as providing legal and technical assistance in this domain;
- 3) to raise awareness of cybersecurity issues and strengthen national capacities in this area;
- 4) development of favorable atmosphere for the development of entrepreneurial activities, ICT investments and innovative business;

5) development of a "roadmap" to achieve strategic digital European autonomy.

Список використаних джерел

1. Ssi.gouv.fr[Електронний ресурс]. – Код доступу: <https://www.ssi.gouv.fr/publication/la-strategie-de-la-france-en-matiere-decyberdefense-et-cybersecurite>.

2.Ssi.gouv.fr[Електронний ресурс]. - Код доступу: <https://www.ssi.gouv.fr/agence/cybersecurite/mois-de-la-cybersecurite-2017>.

3. Potomacinstitute[Електронний ресурс]. - Код доступу: <http://www.potomacinstitute.org/academic-centers/cyber-readiness-index>.

4. Diplomatie.gouv.fr[Електронний ресурс Electronic resource]. - Код доступу: <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/defense-etsecurite/cybersecurite>.

5. How to work.[Електронний ресурс Electronic resource]. - Код доступу: <http://www.commentcamarche.net/contents/1235-virus-informatique>.

Удовиська Я.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: UNITED KINGDOM EXPERIENCE

What is Money Laundering?

Criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, smuggling, human trafficking, corruption and others, tend to generate large amounts of profits for the individuals or groups carrying out the criminal act. However, by using funds from such illicit sources, criminals risk drawing the authorities' attention to the underlying criminal activity and exposing themselves to criminal prosecution. In order to benefit freely from the proceeds of their crime, they must therefore conceal the illicit origin of these funds. [1]

The UK community has made the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism a priority. Among the goals of this effort are: protecting the integrity and stability of the financial system, cutting off the resources available to terrorists, and making it more difficult for those engaged in crime to profit from their criminal activities. The UK's unique blend of universal membership, surveillance functions, and financial sector expertise make it an integral and essential component of international efforts to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The

truth is that no individual nation has the power to stop money laundering — if one country is hostile to laundering, criminals simply look elsewhere for a place to clean their money. Global cooperation is essential.

The majority of global investigations focus on two prime money-laundering industries: drug trafficking and terrorist organizations. The effect of successfully cleaning drug money is clear: more drugs, more crime, and more violence. The connection between money laundering and terrorism may be a bit more complex, but it plays a crucial role in the sustainability of terrorist organizations. Most people who financially support terrorist organizations do not simply write a personal check and hand it over to a member of the terrorist group. They send the money in roundabout ways that allow them to fund terrorism while maintaining anonymity. And on the other end, terrorists do not use credit cards and checks to purchase the weapons, plane tickets and civilian assistance they need to carry out a plot. They launder the money so authorities can't trace it back to them and foil their planned attack. Interrupting the laundering process can cut off funding and resources to terrorist groups. Currently, the two main areas work in connection with Fighting Money Laundering are:

Technical Assistance: along with the World Bank, the United Kingdom is providing substantial technical assistance to member countries in strengthening their legal, regulatory, institutional, and financial oversight frameworks to combat money laundering

Policy development: actively study and analyze the international practice of implementing AML regimes as a basis for providing policy advice and technical assistance.

Here are some examples of the fight against money laundering in the United Kingdom: Adrian Charles Holland, 34, was arrested as part of what police have described as a major investigation into drugs supply and money laundering. Mr Holland, of Rogan Manor, has been charged with the possession of a Colt 45 handgun and four rounds of ammunition in suspicious circumstances. He is also accused of converting over £15,000 of criminal property to three Breitling watches and gift vouchers. A police officer told Belfast Magistrates Court that initial forensic reports said the gun was loaded and capable of being fired.[2]

Three people have been arrested by police investigating the seizure of cocaine and herbal cannabis with an estimated street value of £750,000. A 48-year-old man was arrested in Londonderry, 34-year-old man and a woman, 25, were arrested in the Newtownabbey area. A handgun, machete, knife, stab proof vest and quantity of cash were found during the arrests in Newtownabbey. Tom McClure from the PSNI's Reactive and Organised

Crime Branch said the Derry and Newtownabbey arrests are part of a major investigation into drugs supply and money laundering.

'Significant haul'

He said the February 2017 seizure "was a significant haul of drugs recovered by our officers as part of a proactive operation targeting criminals intent on making money from illicit drugs". "The supply of controlled drugs by gangs is the cause of significant harm in our communities. And those who involve themselves in such criminality should expect to end up in a prison cell."The man arrested are being on suspicion of supplying Class A and B drugs. The man and woman arrested in Newtownabbey were also arrested on suspicion of possession of a firearm and ammunition with intent to endanger life and possession of a firearm and ammunition in suspicious circumstances.

Список використаних джерел

1. Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.imf.org/external/np/leg/amlcft/eng/aml1.htm>

2. BBC News Services – [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <https://www.bbc.com>

3. How Money Laundering Works. Fighting Money Laundering – [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <https://money.howstuffworks.com/money-laundering6.htm>

Устимчук В.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Драмарецька Л.Б.**

THE VATICAN POLICE

Every inhabitant of the planet wants to enjoy the peaceful sky, bring up children, take care of their parents, that is, that life was complete and joyful. Each state has special units to ensure its defense, freedom and equality, which faithfully carry the service and ensure the rule of law.

Vatican City officially Vatican City State is an independent city-state enclaved within Rome, Italy. Responsibility on the protection of state from the external aggression lies predominantly on the armed forces of Italy. Vatican City in his own boundaries has Papal Swiss guards or Gendarmerie Corps.

The Gendarmerie Corps of Vatican City State is the gendarmerie or police and security force, of Vatican City and theextraterritorial properties of the Holy See (the Pope of Rome). The 130-member corps is

led by an Inspector General, currently Domenico Giani. The corps is responsible for security, public order, border control, traffic control, criminal investigation, and other general police duties in Vatican City. The Vatican Gendarmerie includes two special units, the Rapid Intervention Group (Italian: Gruppo Intervento Rapido; G.I.R.) and an anti-sabotage unit (Italian: Unità Antisabotaggio). Since 2000 an operations and control room, staffed 24 hours a day, coordinates the response of the Vatican security services in the case of an emergency.

The Interpol National Central Bureau for Vatican City tasked with collecting and sharing relevant information on crime and security with Interpol, an organization of which Vatican City is a full member since 2008, is also part of the Vatican Gendarmerie.

While the protection of the Pope's person is primarily the Swiss Guard's responsibility, the gendarmes ensure public order at the audiences, meetings and ceremonies at which he is present. In Italian territory and in other countries, this is done in liaison with the local police authorities.

To qualify for enrollment as a gendarme, a person must be an unmarried male between the ages of 21 to 24 of good health and a practicing Catholic. There are also minimum requirements of height and education.

The mission statement of the Papal Swiss Guard is a straightforward one and has not changed since they were formed in 1506. It is to protect the Pope and his residence "if called for, even by giving one's own life". The Swiss Guard can be seen at any time, day or night, at the entrances to the Vatican City, outside the Pope's own apartments and at any public event within the Vatican, including celebrations of Holy Mass, meetings with heads of states and public audiences.

On May 6th each year the Guardsmen can be seen during the swearing in of new members of the Guard which usually takes place in the courtyard of San Damasco, within the Vatican City. This is a ceremony worth seeing. It includes religious and lay dignitaries and representatives of the Swiss Army as well as families of all the recruits, and retired Guardsmen. All servicemen are in full dress uniform.

There are very strict conditions for entry. Anyone wanting to apply must be:

- Male - women are not permitted to apply.
- At least 1.74 meters tall.
- Under 30 years old, although exceptionally, a former (retired) Guardsman may be permitted to return after the age of 30.
- Unmarried - although if a Guard is over the age of 25, has completed at least three years' service, is at least the rank of Corporal and

commits to serving for at least another three years, he may be permitted to marry.

- A Swiss national citizen in order to "preserve our typical Swiss character" - quiet, professional and dedicated to duty.

- A graduate of the Swiss Army who has completed the full military training agenda.

- A practicing Roman Catholic who can be trusted to uphold the values of that faith in their everyday life within the Curia, and in particular in their contact with visiting dignitaries.

- Articulate and self-directed; as an indicator of that an applicant must be in possession of a certificate of completion of three years' higher education or two years of professional training (such as an apprenticeship).

- In good health, physically and psychologically, and have passed the very thorough entrance examinations which are also both physical and psychological testing.

- Ready to commit to a minimum of two years' service with the Corps.

- Of "irreproachable reputation".

Uniform colors denote rank: white for the Commandant and Sergeant Major; purple for Lieutenants; red for privates and yellow and black for drummers.

The uniform creates a perception that they undertake ceremonial duties only, but all Papal Swiss Guards have undergone military training within the Swiss Army and are skilled in combat before being accepted into the Corps. These are a highly trained, state-of-the-art combatants who are among the most highly trained and skilled marksmen in the world.

Whilst serving in the Vatican they undergo further training, particularly in terrorist attacks and unarmed combat techniques. Like any military order, they have daily drills and inspections. They also carry live weapons, including automatic pistols, bolt action rifles and sub-machine guns. Since the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in 1981, their training in marksmanship has been daily and intense.

Список використаних джерел

1. [Електронний ресурс]. – Код доступу : <https://www.explore-italian-culture.com/swiss-guard.html>

2. [Електронний ресурс]. – Код доступу : https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2015/11/03/yes-the-pope-has-a-police-force-heres-how-the-vatican-lays-down-the-law/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.cb96690eb9a8

3. [Електронний ресурс]. – Код доступу : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corps_of_Gendarmerie_of_Vatican_City

Франчук Ю.,
курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

FIGHTING ECONOMIC CRIME: THE US EXPERIENCE

Economic crime over the last 30 years has increasingly become of concern to governments throughout the world. This concern arises from a variety of issues because the impact of economic crime varies in different contexts. It is today widely recognised that the prevalence of economically motivated crime in many societies is a substantial threat to the development of economies and their stability.

Organised criminals, including terrorist groups, are increasingly perpetrating large-scale frauds to fund their operations. Corrupt heads of state may use their position and powers to loot the coffers of their (often impoverished) countries. Business leaders or senior executives manipulate or misreport financial data in order to misrepresent a company's true financial position. Employees from the most senior to the most junior steal company funds and other assets [3, p. 98].

Economic crime is not new; it has been a feature of society for millennia, since the concept of money first developed. What is new is the sophistication of financial criminals and their ability to use technology to facilitate money laundering. We are witnessing the rise of 'crimetech' as criminals harness the latest technologies to beat the system and power international criminal networks [4].

Every year, an estimated \$2.4 trillion in proceeds from activities such as forced prostitution, terrorism, and drug trafficking will be laundered through the world's financial markets and banking systems. Currently, only a very small amount of this activity is detected in the global financial system.

For example, a few years ago, a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime report estimated that less than 1% of criminal funds flowing through these systems every year are believed to be frozen and confiscated by law enforcement. Move forward six years and we would expect to find a similarly low percentage.

Banks, financial services companies and public institutions are in the vanguard of fighting this crime. But with the rise of crimetech, they need ever-more sophisticated tools to monitor and track criminals and the transactions they undertake. That is why it is so crucial to use all the tools at our disposal to step up the fight against financial crime. One of these tools is data. Big Data gets a lot of attention these days, whether it is scrutiny over what data is being collected, or ways it can help businesses and the economy grow. But it is also at the heart of today's conflicts. Data is the

twenty-first century arms race. As the old adage goes, information is power, but we're perhaps only now really beginning to see its full implications [5].

The low risk and high profits associated with economic crime make it a very attractive activity for organised crime groups. The likelihood that fraud will be detected and prosecuted is low because of the complexity of the investigations required. Organised criminal groups operating at an international level benefit from differences in national legislation. Payment order fraud is where criminals use fraudulent transfer orders to defraud private and public sector organisations. Typically, the affected organisations are active internationally [2, p.7].

Due to the often complex nature of financial services, detecting and preventing fraud within the financial sector poses an almost insurmountable challenge. The threats are both domestic and international. They may come from within the organisation or outside it. Increasingly, internal and external fraudsters combine to commit significant fraudulent acts.

The foundation of any successful fight against fraud is the culture within the institution. When correctly motivated, employees remain honest and become the most effective front-line defence against the fraudster. Rather, by establishing a culture of honesty and openness from the top down, they can imbue their organisations with a spirit of open accountability – and pull fraud out of the shadows [4].

But it is also imperative that public and private sector organizations work in partnership with each other to develop strategies for the exchange of data and information sharing across borders to really make an impact on the global networks behind financial crime and the untold societal harm it can bring.

In order to address some of these issues, more than 20 countries have committed to developing public-private financial information-sharing partnerships (FISPs) that bring law enforcement and other public agencies together with groups of major financial institutions to tackle money-laundering and terrorist-financing risks more effectively. We need more of them [5].

The results of this year's(2018) Global Economic Crime and Fraud Survey are dramatic. Reported economic crime - in the US and globally - reached the highest rate in the Survey's 20-year history. The economic crimes reported by our US respondents were more financially impactful than ever, with over a third (37%) of respondents reporting losses from the most disruptive fraud greater than \$1 million. These US figures also dwarfed the aggregate results: globally, only 18% reached that range, with most falling below the \$1 million threshold. The US shows a breakaway from global trends on several fronts including fraud rates, who the fraudsters are, and internal prevention methods. More than half (53%) of

US respondents reported being victims of economic crime in the previous 24 months – a 40% increase relative to 2016's result. Globally, the reported rate of 49% was also a historic high for the Survey. Yet these figures only reflect the fraud that has been identified [1,p.1-2].

Companies operating in South Africa have once again reported the highest rate of economic crime, according to a biannual survey produced by audit firm PwC. Also, the UK findings from PwC's 2018 Global Economic Crime Survey (GECS) confirm that fraud is continuing to run at high levels, with respondents' experiences showing a shift towards technology-enabled crime, bribery and procurement fraud. This is despite the overall level of UK businesses experiencing fraud falling from 55% in 2016 to 50% in 2018. This ongoing increase underlines the need for organisations to take new approaches to tackling fraud [6].

Tackling economic crime is near the top of every policymaker's agenda. So, There is increased awareness that certain acts within the financial sector that were once considered to be merely poor business practice may in fact have been criminal. Widespread reckless investment, misrepresentation of financial statements and conspiring to manipulate inter-bank interest rates fall within the definition of serious and organised crime. The huge losses associated with high-level crime fraud undermine social-security systems and destabilise economic systems, thus clearly indicating a failure of self-regulation.

Список використаних джерел

1. PwC “Global Economic Crime and Fraud Survey: US perspectives” - 2018
2. Sean M.May “Essays on the Economics of Crime and Econometric Methodology: Dissertation Summary ”/ Massachusetts Institute of Technology – 2000.
3. S. Subramanian “Economic Offences: A Compendium of Crimes in Prose and Verse Hardcover” – 23 Jul 2013.
4. What is financial crime? – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://www.int-comp.org/careers/a-career-in-financial-crime-prevention/what-is-financial-crime/>
5. Why we need to talk about financial crime – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/01/we-need-to-talk-about-financial-crime/>
6. ‘Economic crimes’ spike globally with SA at fore, says PwC report – [Електронний ресурс].–Режим доступу: <https://www.fin24.com/Economy/economic-crimes-spike-globally-with-sa-at-fore-says-pwc-report-20180302>

Хмелюк Ю.,
курсант ННІ № 2 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Василенко О.В.**

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN UKRAINE

Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is sexual abuse of a child by the adult for remuneration in cash or kind to the child or the third persons. The child is treated as a sexual and commercial object. International documents, documents of ECPAT International in particular, describe 5 main forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children:

- prostitution of children,
- child pornography,
- sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism,
- trafficking of children for sexual purposes,
- early marriages.

The estimated number of women/girls providing commercial sexual services in Ukraine is 70.000 individuals, 15.000 of them are at the age of 14-19. These numbers only cover women/girls who are permanent workers of commercial sex. Number of girls who have casual sexual contacts with foreigners for remuneration has never been estimated in Ukraine.

Statistical data of law enforcement, reports of non-governmental organizations allow to recognize the problem of sexual exploitation in Ukraine exists and needs solution. In 2009-2011 the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine registered 43 crimes of engaging children into prostitution. For the same period, law enforcement identified 479 individuals at the age of 16-18 working in prostitution. In 2012 this number equaled 61, for 9 months of 2013 it reached 30. Since 2014 Prosecutor General Office of Ukraine does not collect these data. Though, due to the latent nature of the problem this statistics does not reflect the real situation. Sociologists of Ukrainian Institute of Sociological Research after Oleksandr Yaremenko estimate that every 6-7th prostitute in Ukraine is a minor.

Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. As any other social phenomenon, sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism has factors which combined provide grounds for the development of the phenomenon and create the background for attracting sex tourists to Ukraine, making it the country of origin for child sex services. Low living standards, neglected children, corruption, consumerism, these all contribute to the development of the market of child sex services. Moreover, reputation of the country of beautiful and “easy-to-get” women; big economical gap between the home countries of the sex tourists and Ukraine, which influences prices; no visa regime; location on the European continent

with white-skinned children; low prices for alcohol; reputation of a corrupted country; and confidence of escaping punishment contribute to sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Ukraine. Despite the efforts to differentiate factors which influence the offer for sex services, it is hardly manageable. Lack of money pushes people to provide sex services, as 26% of families with one child, 39% with two children in Ukraine are living below the poverty line, which makes it 4.4 and 6.6 million families correspondingly. Big income gap between hosting country and home countries of sex tourists, between Ukrainians and foreign guests, allows foreigners to feel comfortable and impress Ukrainian teenagers, who see them as “royal princes” capable of making all their dreams for “fabulous life” (dinner at the restraint, expensive clothes etc.) come true. For some children a dinner paid by an “older guy” might be the only meal for the day. In such case the decision to provide sex services is caused by a will, or sometimes a need to earn money for living.

Experts believe that one of the main causes of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Ukraine is corruption and no punishment for offenders. Participants of the sex tourism forums compare legal systems and legislation on commercial sex in different countries.

Child pornography. Commercial sexual exploitation of children is closely related to child sex trafficking. Trafficking of children often has a purpose of sexual exploitation, exploitation in prostitution and pornography, labour exploitation. Television and Internet with its propaganda for easy sexual relations and sexualized behavior have big influence over children and youth. Lacking understanding the reasons of such behavior, children and young people become more vulnerable for soliciting them to sexual activity.

Child prostitution (exploitation of children in prostitution) is a form of commercial sexual exploitation of children which violates their fundamental rights for life, freedom, sexual integrity etc. Children are engaged to prostitution not only by offering shelter, food or clothes, but also pocket money and goods which are not available for them. Analysis of media reports has shown that parents rarely ask children about new money or things they get, which means the necessity to work with parents and inform them about sexual exploitation of children.

Child trafficking for sexual purposes. The Law of Ukraine against Trafficking in Persons considers trafficking of children as a component of trafficking in persons problem or of a system of countering child abuse. Children make a specific category of victims of trafficking or other illegal agreement against a person and the least protected and most vulnerable part of the society.

Large proportion of cases of trafficking of children is not registered by law enforcement. The latent nature of these crimes has several factors. First of all, children often quickly adapt to the circumstances of exploitation, see them as natural, rarely resist the criminals and do not come for help to law enforcement or community. Secondly, victims often are not able to provide full and objective data evidence of the crimes due to their development (pre-school children, infants). Thirdly, transfer of a child for exploitation often looks legally from the side.

Child marriage. Early marriage is not defined in Ukrainian legislation. Art. 22 of the Family Code of Ukraine fixes the legal age of marriage at 18, both for women and men.³⁷ At the same time a person who reached 16 can claim the marriage permit to the court, and it might be satisfied if the court finds it to the best interest of the applicant. The court investigates the circumstances of the case, such as age of both partners, possible pregnancy etc. Considering low number of early marriages in Ukraine, it is difficult to analyze court practice.

Specific attention should be paid to the situation with early marriages in Roma communities. It is traditional for Roma to marry early and then have early pregnancy. When Ukraine considered generally normal to marry off a girl as soon as she reaches her reproductive age (12-13) about 100-150 years ago, among Roma it is still normal and is approved by community.⁴⁰ It is still challenging to receive statistical data on early marriages among Roma children in Ukraine.

Список використаних джерел

1. <http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/3.-SECTT-UKRAINE.pdf>

Ходирєва М.,

курсант ННІ 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

THE DUBAI (UAE) POLICE

The United Arab Emirates, one of the most famous tourist destinations, in which there are the largest and tallest skyscrapers in the world, is a place where the newest technologies and innovations are developed and is one of the richest countries in the world. The UAE is one of the safest countries in the world. The state takes the 5th place in terms of order and security according to the World Law Project. The list is headed by Singapore, Finland, Sweden and Norway. In the UAE, there are fairly strict laws concerning behavior in public places and alcohol consumption. The

level of corruption in the country is low. There are special units to deal with riots. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of the UAE is also the head of the Abu Dhabi police.

In Dubai, there are a couple of old criminal problems. One of them is pickpocketing, there are warnings everywhere – “watch your wallets”. Nevertheless, the situation is not bad in solving crimes: in the case of complex cases, the Emirates police are not shy about attracting a decent criminal court fee from Europe. There is no traffic police in Dubai. At every corner of the city a huge number of video cameras are, so there is no need for road inspection: if the driver speeds up, he will be fined automatically. Any street crime will fall on 25 video cameras from different angles, a robber or a murderer will be counted instantly.

The Arab Emirates, having in their country millions of poor people from poor countries, through tough but logical laws forced them to behave decently - by the way, without cutting off their hands.

Police officers are trained in one of two Emirates academies - in Dubai or Abu Dhabi. It was fully inaugurated in 1989. Degrees are offered by the academy. It offers several degrees, such as License in Law and Police Sciences, Masters in Law (with several degrees), and Doctoral degree in law.

The UAE Police Force is the 15,000-staffed strong police force for the city of Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates. They come under the jurisdiction of the ruler of Dubai, and they cover an area of 4,114 square kilometers and a population of 2.8 million people.

The main vision, mission and value of Dubai police are:

- Vision. Security is the pillar of development. Ensure security and safety for their community and maintain public order at world-class efficiency, professionalism, and excellence levels. -Mission and the main tasks are:

1. Dealing with daily, small-time crimes (quarrels, swearing, defamation etc.).

2. Dealing with dangerous nature, such as murder, rape, armed robbery, kidnapping, etc.

3. Dealing with organized crime (drug trafficking, money laundering, internationally wanted criminals etc.).

4. Social services, such as lost property, things found, certificates of good conduct, licenses of all kinds etc.).

5. Employing scientific evidence (such as Forensic Medicine, fingerprints, documents, arsons, chemical analysis, firearms etc.).

6. Employing identity recognition means (such as fingerprints, the DNA, criminal records etc.).

7. Crime prevention methods (such guidance, directives, follow-up, statistical projections, periodicals etc.).

-Values: integrity and loyalty; honesty and transparency; justice and fairness; proficiency in work; brotherhood and cooperation; politeness; recognition and rewarding of individual contributions.

8.Emirate police structure has two levels:

- The first level is the Dubai Police Headquarters. The structure of the Headquarters includes:

- The main police command of Dubai. The High Command Police Head is headed by the Chief of Police and General Security. He is assisted by the Deputy. They are subordinate to the Commander of the Dubai Police and his deputy, as well as the General Department of State Security.

- Three central units:

- The organizational office of the Police Headquarters; - Emergency Team;

- Decision Support Center.

9.General departments. Currently, there are 16 of them in Dubai. Each department is headed by a Director.

There are fifteen separate departments, and main of them are:

- The General Department of Operations.

This is the heart of the Dubai Police force. There are lines and 178 fax machines; it is also a list of coordinates for the land and sea.

- The General Department of Artificial Intelligence.

It was established in 2001 to form an electronic government.

- The General Department of Criminal Investigation.

Typical Dubai Police vehicle is the standard uniform of the Dubai police officer is an olive green shirt with a red band running under the left arm and looped through the left epaulette, a dark green beret with a golden badge depicting the logo of the police force, olive green trousers and black boots. Women officers generally wear a headscarf due to the fact that Islam is the official religion of the state. Alternatively, officers wear a light brown shirt and trousers. High-ranking officers wear a combination cap and rank badges on the collar, together with their light brown uniform.

In Dubai, both male and female police officers carry semi-automatic handguns, flash grenades and other weapons depending on the situation encountered.

The Dubai police vehicles are painted with a white and dark green color scheme, with all blue emergency lights. Every Dubai police vehicle has the force's website and email addresses printed on it. Dubai police have a peculiarity, such as very expensive, powerful cars. In addition to cars, the force also employs motorcycles, helicopters and boats

It is impossible not to mention on what luxury cars Dubai policemen drive. Instead of a simple sedan, they drive around on super-fast Lamborghini and Ferrari. For the police service, which is just a little over 50 years old the Dubai police is remarkably well equipped. The Dubai government explains this by the fact that the work of the police must be safe, fast and effective, so these cars are used in police equipment.

When police are dealing with suspects, they have an electronic fingerprint recognition system. In the near future, the robotic police officers will be used in police equipment.

Список використаних джерел

1. [Електронний ресурс]. - Код доступу : <http://dubai.in.ua/policiya-dubaya.html>
2. [Електронний ресурс]. - Код доступу : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai_Police_Force
3. [Електронний ресурс]. - Код доступу : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_the_United_Arab_Emirates
4. [Електронний ресурс]. - Код доступу : <https://www.rt.com/shows/sophieco/440000-united-arab-emirates-trade/>
5. [Електронний ресурс]. - Код доступу : <https://eeas.europa.eu/generic-warning-system->
6. [Електронний ресурс]. - Код доступу : <https://dubai-freezone.ae/novosti-oae/uroven-prestupnosti-v-dubae-i-oae.html>

Чабан К.,

курсант ННІ № 2 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Василенко О.В.**

PROBLEM OF CYBER SECURITY PROTECTION IN UKRAINE

Cybercrime exploits cross-national differences in the capacity to prevent, detect, investigate, and prosecute such crime, and is fast becoming a growing global concern. Cybercrime has quickly evolved from a relatively low volume crime committed by an individual specialist offender to a mainstream or common high volume crime «organized and industrial like».

The Internet has also been used as a vehicle for fraud. Spurious investment solicitations, marriage proposals, and a variety of other fraudulent overtures are made daily by the hundreds of millions. In recent years, insurgent and extremist groups have used Internet technology as an instrument of theft in order to enhance their resource base.

Cybercrimes begin with unauthorized access to a computer system. Information systems may be targeted for the data they contain, including

banking and credit card details, commercial trade secrets, or classified information held by governments. Theft of personal financial details has provided the basis for thriving markets in such data, which enable fraud on a significant scale.

As digital technology pervades modern society, we have become increasingly dependent upon it to manage our lives. Much of our ordinary communications and record keeping rely on the Internet and related technologies. Criminals and terrorists use the Internet as a medium of communication in furtherance of criminal conspiracies.

And like for law-abiding citizens, it is a means of storing records and other information, and performing financial transactions, albeit in the case of criminals, such transactions may be part of money laundering activities. Manufacturers of illicit drugs advertise and trade recipes over the Internet.

Since the end of the Cold War, there has been a proliferation in online criminal activity in Eastern Europe, and Ukraine is no exception. Famous for its hacker community, Ukraine ranks among the Top 10 countries in the world in cyber crime and number 15 as a source of Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks. In 2012, five Ukrainian nationals stole more than \$72 million from U.S. bank accounts; in 2013, Ukrainian hackers stole 40 million sets of debit and credit card details from the US retail chain Target; in 2014, the RAND Corporation wrote that Russian and Ukrainian were the lingua franca of online hacker forums. In this light, it is natural to wonder if Ukraine is today a safe haven for cyber criminals.

Current cyber security protection in Ukraine is rather low, cases of illegal collection, storage, use, distribution of personal data, illegal financial transactions, theft and fraud become more and more common on the Internet.

Several factors contributed to making Ukraine a cyber safe haven. First, its Soviet school STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education is among the best in the world. Second, its underwhelming economic performance since independence in 1991 has led these STEM specialists to explore alternative career paths, often online. In addition, the conflict in eastern Ukraine has given rise to numerous high-level cyber attacks.

Moreover various sectors of the Ukrainian economy and life are very vulnerable in cyberspace now, state and private companies suffer from cyber attacks to which they were completely unprepared. Unfortunately Ukraine has no any instruments for prevention and repulse of attacks in information sphere, all measures of cyber protection are unsystematic and ineffective.

Less than two months after the spread of the WannaCry ransomware in May, Ukraine faced yet another cyberattack, perhaps the most serious one in its history. Referred to as «Petya», «Petya.A», «PetrWrap», «GoldenEye», «Diskcoder.C», etc., the virus had quickly spread among Ukrainian systems, temporarily putting out of commission those of state bodies, airports, banks, media companies, delivery services and even the radiation monitoring systems at the former Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Damage was also done to many organizations abroad, including US Merck, Russian Rosneft, British WPP, French Saint-Gobain, Australian Cadbury, etc. The speed of the malware's spread, the multitude of organizations harmed, including various objects of key infrastructure, as well as the serious obstacles to restoring the corrupted data once again underline today's priority of cybersecurity within the areas of national security of a state.

That malware spread itself around systems, encrypted files and provided the user with «ransom» demands for their decryption. One might attempt to imagine an analogy in a world without information technologies. A group of offenders makes their way into an office of an organization, breaks into a safe, steals several folders of documents and leaves a letter with ransom demands on the director's table. This crime would definitely harm the organization; some of its consumers, maybe business partners, perhaps go as far as harming the industry sector. In our world, however, the act, carried out in a digital environment, causes global chaos and a widespread panic.

Another problem is underfinancing of the relevant public institutions that leads to a reduced attractiveness of workplaces over low salaries – only a limited number of highly skilled cybersecurity and cyber defence professionals are employed with the public sector institutions.

To sum up, we need to notice that Ukraine has already carried out many steps in establishing its system of cybersecurity. It has adopted a substantial number of acts designed to create a general normative framework, as well as to regulate different specific aspects of cybersecurity. Ukraine has identified the threats to the national interests in this area of national security, set out directions of future policy measures and established a circle of actors responsible for the provision of cybersecurity. Our country has more than enough STEM expertise, but it must be refocused and repurposed toward a more transparent and accountable legal and cultural online environment.

Список використаних джерел

1. Crime in Cyberspace: Offenders and the Role of Organized Crime Groups, working paper, Roderic Broadhurst, Peter Grabosky, Mamoun

Alazab, Brigitte Bouhours, Steve Chon & Chen Da Australian National University Cybercrime Observatory, 15.05.2013.

2. Cybersecurity in Ukraine: National Strategy and international cooperation Nadiya Kostyuk - 'Ukraine: A Cyber Safe Haven?', chapter 13, University of Michigan, NATO CCDCOE, 2015.

3. Cybersecurity in Ukraine: National Strategy and international cooperation, Oleksii Tkachenko, International Relations Officer, Cyber Department, Security Service of Ukraine, 2017.

Шахрай Д.,

курсант ВСФП Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Литвиненко Я.В.

FACE RECOGNITION IS THE NEW WAY TO PREVENT CRIME

Facial recognition is an important and rapidly evolving biometric science which opens up many new opportunities for identifying individuals and solving crimes.

INTERPOL launched a database of facial images in November 2016, with the support of our Strategic Partner, Safran Identity & Security (formerly Morpho).

This tool enables the global law enforcement community to share and compare data in order to:

- Identify fugitives and missing persons;
- Identify unknown persons of interest;
- Identify subjects in public media images;
- Verify mugshots received against a database.

In a future project, they plan to make selected images available through mobile devices in order to assist operations and investigations in the field. This will enable the Organization to carry out facial recognition checks in real time against specific watchlists [1].

Face recognition starts with building a database of relevant individuals. Retail organizations would include known organized retail criminals and shoplifters. For airports, it might be a watchlist of terrorists and fugitives wanted by Interpol. Stadiums using face recognition for event security, on the other hand, might want to keep out fans who have previously disrupted sports games or caused disturbances. While face recognition for banking might involve keeping out individuals with a history of fraud.

The next phase is matching. Cameras can be set up and optimized for angle and lighting conditions. As individuals enter a secure area, images of

their faces are captured. The best picture is then matched against the database. In seconds, a feature detection system can alert security if a match occurs.

It's these instant alerts that help security professionals actually prevent crimes from occurring. Alerts can be personalized based on the individual. For example, if a known shoplifter enters a retail superstore, the alert can simply give the directive to observe. A loss prevention professional could approach the person and offer customer service. By closely monitoring the potential criminal, they can prevent retail crime from ever occurring.

However, there are certain individuals that should not be approached. Let's say that an individual enters a stadium and matches a person who is suspected of international terrorism. Security professionals could, be alerted to phone the police for backup.

Retailers, casinos, transportation hubs, banks, stadiums and a wide range of other organizations currently use surveillance as a means of security. But the problem is that traditional surveillance systems are reactive. That is to say that they can alert security to crimes in process or aid in forensic investigations after crimes occur, but they do little to help organizations prevent crimes from occurring. But face recognition is revolutionizing security and loss prevention by empowering security professionals to know which individuals are most likely to commit retail crime.

Another way that facial recognition software can help prevent crime is by providing actionable analytics. Analytics can give insight that shows at which locations and at what times the most shoplifting, fraud or violent crime occurs. These analytics might help a retail chain decide which stores to add loss prevention staff to. Or it might help banks realize which locations are experiencing the most check fraud. Ensuring that locations are properly staffed is integral to crime prevention.

According to data from NRF, ORC costs the retail industry \$30 billion annually, and it's only getting worse. In fact, 83% of retailers report increases in ORC year-over year. Not to mention the fact that there are more than one reported deaths each day due to retail crime. But the good news is that facial recognition has a proven track record of helping organizations prevent crime. According to FaceFirst data, retailers have been able to reduce external shrink by 20% using face recognition. And what's more, facial recognition has caused a 91% reduction in violent crime.

Preventing crime doesn't have to be something out of the pages of science fiction. Facial recognition is a reality. And some of the world's most

prominent retail chains, law enforcement agencies, transportation hubs and more are using facial recognition to stop crime before it ever happens [2].

Список використаних джерел

1. Facial recognition [Електронний ресурс] : [Інтернет-портал]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Forensics/Facial-recognition>

2. Why is face recognition the new way to prevent crime[Електронний ресурс] : [Інтернет-портал]. – Режим доступу:<https://www.facefirst.com/blog/why-is-face-recognition-the-new-way-to-prevent-crime/>

Шимончук В.П.,

курсант ННІ № 3 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Козубенко І.В.**

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

The urgency of this topic lies in the fact that the London Police is a vivid example of what the Ukrainian police need to do, because it is always useful to improve their skills and knowledge in different directions. This improvement will be beneficial for our police, as it is now on the path to integration, new methods, techniques and methods can improve the work of our police. And this means that they will be able to provide order and calm on our streets and to live safer, and this is what we as citizens of Ukraine want.

The subject of the investigation is the city police authority, whose responsibility is to protect the law in London. It serves 48,661 people, making this police body the largest in the UK and one of the largest in the world.

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), formerly and still commonly known as the Metropolitan Police and informally as the Met, is the territorial police force responsible for law enforcement in Greater London, excluding the "square mile" of the City of London, which is policed by the much smaller City of London Police. London City Police has several popular names, the most common of which is "the Met". Others are Old Bill, Bobbi (named after Minister of the Interior of Robert Pile) and Scotland Yard, which comes from the headquarters location.

The Met also has significant national responsibilities, such as co-ordinating and leading on UK-wide national counter-terrorism matters and protecting the Royal Family, certain members of Her Majesty's Government and others as deemed appropriate. As the police force for the capital, the

Met has significant unique responsibilities and challenges within its police area, such as protecting 164 foreign embassies and High Commissions, policing Heathrow Airport (the busiest airport in Europe), policing and protecting the Palace of Westminster, and dealing with significantly more protests and events than any other force in the country (3,500 such events in 2016).

Governance Since January 2012, the Mayor of London is responsible for the governance of the Metropolitan Police through the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). The mayor is able to appoint someone to act on his behalf; the current office-holder is Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, Sophie Linden. The work of MOPAC is scrutinised by the Police and Crime Committee (also known as a police and crime panel) of the London Assembly. These structures were created by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and replaced the Metropolitan Police Authority appointed board created in 2000 by Greater London Authority Act 1999.

Organisation and structure The Metropolitan Police Service is organised into the following directorates:

- Frontline Policing
- Met Operations
- Specialist Operations
- Directorate of Professionalism
- Shared Support Services (part of Met Headquarters)

• Each is overseen by an Assistant Commissioner, or in the case of administrative departments, a director of police staff, which is the equivalent civilian staff grade. The management board is made up of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and Directors.

Significant incidents and investigations

1888-91 - Killings in Whitechapel: Murderers gave the name Jack-Risnick. The police could not find the murderer and it remains unknown.

1979 - Blair Peach's Death: April 22, 1979 Blair Peach was seriously wounded by police during a demonstration of the Anti-Nazi League against the pre-election meeting of the National Front in Saulk. The next day he died.

1980 - Capture of the Iranian Embassy: April 30, 1980 Members of the Terrorist Group The Democratic Revolutionary Movement for the Liberation of Arabs captured the hostages of Iranian Embassy staff. The London City Police have been negotiating with terrorists for six days, but then the British Army Special Aviation Service took the building with an assault.

2005 - Terrorism in London and the death of Jean Charles de Menezes: On July 7, 2005, several London bombings took place in public transport. After some time, Jean Charles de Menezes was mistaken for a terrorist and shot dead.

2009 - Protests at the G20 summit and Jan Tomlinson's death: April 1, 2009 Jan Tomlinson died shortly after he was hit by a policeman. Subsequently, another policeman was suspended after having hit the woman twice.

Список використаних джерел

1. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Police_Service_London

Шумейко І.,

студент ННІ № 3 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

CIRCUMSTANCES CONTAINING PENALTIES BY THE UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES LEGISLATION

The presence of mitigating circumstances indicates about lower degree of danger to the perpetrator and gives the court the grounds for imposing less severe punishment, that is, closer to its minimum, or the minimum punishment within the scope of the sanction of the article on which the offense is qualified. Therefore, it is right to establish these circumstances, to qualify the acts, and to ensure the correct application of the rules of law is a very important task. The mitigation of punishment can take place within the framework of one type of punishment or in the election of another, a more lenient form of punishment under an alternative sanction of the law. Involvement of persons guilty of a crime, to criminal liability is one of the means of combating crime. Punishment is the main form of the implementation of criminal responsibility.

The object is the circumstances that mitigate the punishment.

The subject is a comparative description of circumstances that mitigate punishment in Ukraine and beyond.

The aim is to establish the distinctive and similar features that categorize and determine the circumstances that mitigate the punishment.

In the theory of criminal law in defining the concept of mitigating circumstances, there is no unity of thought. It depends on how each author understands the issue of what the mitigating circumstances influence, that they mitigate guilt, responsibility or punishment. So, some authors call these circumstances "mitigating guilt", others - "mitigating punishment", others - "mitigating responsibility".

Consequently, the circumstances mitigating the punishment are different from the signs of the syllables of crimes and those stipulated by the norms of the General Part of the Criminal Code (or those which are not expressly provided for by these norms but established by the court), which characterize the crime and (or) the person of the perpetrator serve as grounds for imposing a less severe punishment and which court, in general rule, must take into account when sentencing.

Article 66 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for the following circumstances that mitigate the punishment: appearance with confession, sincere repentance or active assistance in disclosing a crime; voluntary compensation for damage caused or elimination of the damage caused; Providing medical or other assistance to the victim immediately after committing a crime; committing a crime to a minor; committing a crime by a woman in the state of pregnancy; committing a crime as a result of coincidence of serious personal, family or other circumstances; committing a crime under the influence of threat, coercion or through material, service or other dependence; committing a crime under the influence of strong emotional anxiety caused by the unlawful or immoral actions of the victim; committing an offense exceeding extremes of necessity; execution of a special task on the prevention or disclosure of criminal activities of an organized group or a criminal organization, combined with the commission of a crime in cases provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

In order to maximally qualitatively compare the approaches to the institute to mitigate the penalties, the laws on criminal liability of States of different legal systems have been analyzed.

Mainly different approaches to the definition of the concept of circumstances that mitigate the punishment. Thus, the criminal codes of France and Switzerland determine the circumstances that mitigate the punishment, as well as the Criminal Code of Ukraine. And in the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Latvia, Georgia - the CC determines the circumstances as mitigating the responsibility.

There is no single point-of-place approach that mitigates punishment in the system of categories used in sentencing.

Regarding the establishment of a clear list of circumstances that mitigate the punishment, he is present in the Criminal Code of not all countries. The circumstances mitigating the penalties are in separate provisions of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Turkey. Mostly, in the legislation of many countries, this list is not exhaustive.

Together with the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the position of inadmissibility of reconsideration of the same circumstances includes the Criminal Code of Italy, the Republic of Latvia and Georgia.

Characteristic of the laws of the countries of the world is the institute of punishment in the presence of circumstances that soften it. These include the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, Spain, the Republic of Latvia, and others.

Characteristic for the criminal legislation of foreign countries, the institution of the imposition of a more lenient punishment than prescribed by law. So in the Criminal Code of Spain, the Republic of Bulgaria, Austria, the Republic of Poland, in the presence of clearly defined grounds of law, the court was granted the right to impose a milder punishment than provided by law. Each law on criminal liability, these grounds are determined differently. However, in all of these Criminal Cases, one of the grounds for imposing a milder punishment than the law provides, is the existence or exceptional circumstances that determine one or several circumstances that mitigate the punishment or the existence of several circumstances that mitigate the punishment.

So, having analyzed the foregoing, we can conclude that the legislation of foreign countries regarding the approach to circumstances that mitigate the punishment is significantly different. Uniform definition of terminology, different content, different conditions of legality. However, the only and indispensable thing is that any circumstances that mitigate the penalties established by law or imposed by the court are based on generally accepted principles of respect for the honor, dignity and freedom of the individual. The latter means that the person who committed the crime, but due to certain circumstances, which reduces public danger, may not be subject to severe restrictions on the part of the state.

Список використаних джерел

1. The Criminal Code of Ukraine of April 5, 2001, № 2341-III, BBP-2001, № 25-26, ст.131.
2. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Latvia - Mn.: Theseus, 1999. - 176 pp.
3. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Poland - Mn.: Theseus, 1998. - 128 p.
4. Criminal Code of France - Moscow, 1993. - 158 p.
5. Criminal Code of Switzerland - M.: Zertsalo, 2000 – 138 p.
6. Ivanyuk T.I. Circumstances that mitigate the punishment: characteristic features: Bulletin of the Khmelnytsky Institute of Regional Management and Law. - 2003. - № 2. -115-120 p.
7. Chavronuk M.I. Criminal Legislation of Ukraine and Other Continental Europe Countries: Comparative Analysis, Harmonization Problems. [Monograph] / M. I. Khavronyuk. - K.: Legal Counsel. - 2006 - 1048 pp.

Наукове видання

ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД БОРОТЬБИ ПОЛІЦІЇ ЗІ ЗЛОЧИННІСТЮ

*Збірник наукових праць за матеріалами
IV Науково-практичної конференції курсантів і студентів
(Київ, 6 грудня 2018 року)*

Відповідальний упорядник *В. В. Корольчук*

Свідectво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до державного
реєстру видавців, виготовників і розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції
Дк № 4155 від 13.09.2011.

Підписано до друку 14.11.2018. Формат 60х84/16. Папір офсетний.

Обл.-вид. арк. 9,25. Ум. друк. арк. 8,6.

Тираж - прим.
