

and conditions for their implementation. 3) development and adoption of state and municipal public participation programs in the protection of public order and security, which should determine the effective rather than formal grounds, forms and procedures for such activities, including the establishment of a mechanism for the interaction of the police and the public in this area.

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CYBERCRIME IN FRANCE

France has most cybercrime victims in Europe. The French suffer more from cybercrime than any other Europeans, computer security company Symantec has found. And French companies need to take urgent action to protect themselves from fraud and espionage on the internet, the head of the national cyber security agency warns. The security company Symantec reported 41% of French smartphone users have been victims of criminal acts in the past year compared to 29 % in Europe and 38 % worldwide.

A Symantec poll also found that 43% of French web surfers are connected to people they don't know on social networks. At the same conference the boss of the French state's cyber security agency, ANSSI, declared that the "survival of the nation" depends on French companies to "act quickly" to protect themselves from cybercrime and internet spying [1].

The French Network and Information Security Agency (ANSSI) was created in 2009 and is the national cyber security authority. Acting as a genuine "first responder" in French cyber space, ANSSI is responsible for preventing and reacting to IT incidents effecting sensitive institutions. It also organizes crisis exercises on a national level. ANSSI currently employs 600 people and continues to grow.

France adopted a national cyber security strategy in 2015. This Strategy aims to accompany French society's digital transition and address

the new challenges of changing uses of digital technology and the associated threat.

It focuses on five goals:

1. Guaranteeing national sovereignty,
2. Providing a strong response to acts of cybercrime,
3. Informing the public,
4. Making digital security a competitive advantage for French businesses,
5. Enhancing France's voice on the international stage.

Leading French daily has looked at the success rate of police when fighting crime in each of France's departments, reaching some unexpected results.

France's *Le Figaro's* newspaper has enlisted the help of analysts to rate the effectiveness of police and gendarmerie in all of France's mainland 96 departments. They measured the ability of the police unit to name a suspect for each of its open cases.

According to *Le Figaro*, Paris came "bottom of the class" in terms of police effectiveness when catching criminals, whereas police units in rural and suburban areas of France fared much better. For every 100 crimes, police was only able to implicate 22% of suspects in 2017, a 36 percent drop over the five-year period.

This poor record pushes Paris to the bottom of the national ranking, just behind its Ile-de-France neighbour Hauts-de-Seine, where the decline in police productivity reached 28% and another Paris suburb Seine-Saint-Denis in third with a much more reasonable 2% efficiency drop.

Conversely the department of Corrèze in the rural south-west scored the highest rate of police effectiveness, with an increase of 43% in the number of cases attributed to suspects, despite its 10% rise in crime.

In third came Ardèche in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region of south-east France. Three of these departments still have some of the lowest crime rates in the country. All other heavily populated departments in France, most of which include a major city, seem to be struggling to deal with the crime spike in a similar vein to the capital. Some of the best performing police units are also found in the north-east of France, *Le Figaro's* study concludes, with a high number of cases being solved in Meuse, Aube, Vosges, Haut-Rhin, Meurthe-et-Moselle and Haute-Marne [3].

Enhancing strategic stability and international security in cyber space is a French priority. The Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs coordinates France's work on "cyber diplomacy". This work is carried out in a European and international framework.

Within the United Nations, building on the last five meetings of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on international cyber security issues in which France actively participated, the United Nations General Assembly adopted two resolutions in late 2018 aiming to relaunch international negotiations on these issues in two different forums: the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) open to all Member States and sixth Group of Governmental Experts with 25 members.

France will participate in the two discussion processes in order to defend its vision of the international cyber space regulation, particularly the principles in the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyber Space. In mid-May 2019, France put forward its contribution to the United Nations presenting the key points of France's position on global cyberspace issues. It set out: The actions undertaken by France to strengthen its cyber defence apparatus and its policy of transparency regarding its international and national strategy.

France is active in other international forums where cyber security issues are tackled, including:

Within NATO, France instigated the adoption by the 28 Nations of a Cyber Defence Pledge during the Warsaw Summit in June 2016. This pledge recognized cyber space as a field of operations and now commits NATO to defending itself in cyber space as it does in the land, air and maritime fields. In May 2018, France hosted the first ever Cyber Defence Pledge Conference.

At the G7, the Ise-Shima Cyber Group was created in 2016 and helped achieve the adoption of a "G7 Declaration on Responsible States Behavior in Cyberspace" in 2017. Under its 2019 G7 Presidency, France will put forward proposals to promote compliance.

At the OSCE, which has established itself as a key regional forum for defining and implementing confidence-building measures for cyber space, France continues to promote an ambitious agenda for the effectiveness of these measures to enhance transparency, cooperation and confidence between the Organization's member countries.

Centre Expert contre la Cyber criminalité Français (CECyF) is a centre of excellence for countering cybercrime in France. It is a partnership between government agencies, the academic community, non-profit associations and industry, set up to look at new and more effective ways to counter the cybercrime threat. CECyF is based on a collaborative model that enables partners to contribute to the fight against cybercrime while benefiting from the insight and experience of all the other members [2].

In my opinion, if cyber partnerships is one of the way to improve the condition in the world. Partnerships are essential in fighting cybercrime.

When it comes to cybercrime, police do not have all the answers. Partnerships with other organizations can allow INTERPOL and other countries to benefit from the cyber and technological expertise available in the public, private and academic sectors. to exchange information on emerging cyber threats and develop new tools to support the activities of police in our member countries.

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FINANCIAL FRAUD IN THE USA

According to the modern political and economy developments, new global threats, such as terrorism, economic criminality and public corruption, both national and international criminal law systems require thorough reconsideration. The history, principles, and recent development in the field of the American corporate criminal liability should be considered for the national criminal law developments which strive towards democracy, rule of law, and free market economy. Over the past hundred years, American criminal law has significantly advanced by rethinking corporate criminal liability and introducing it into both federal and state legal systems. In the period of global financial crisis in the USA public danger of fraudulent attacks on the banking system connected with financial fraud has increased.

Traditionally, the main sign of encroachment on the financial system is fraud. Fraud is an intentional deception to secure unfair or unlawful gain, or to deprive a victim of a legal right. Fraud crime is a personal violation. Fraud criminals vary educationally, socially, geographically and financially. Some even join professional organizations to legitimize their schemes and project a respectable front. Financial fraud can be broadly defined as an