

In these cases Get Cyber Safe says:

- Keep your cool, and don't respond to a hurtful text, post, or email, however much you may want to.

- Block whoever sent the hate! Move the message to your 'Junk' folder, which is totally appropriate. If you don't know how to block a sender from your phone, call your cell phone service provider.

- Protect yourself by keeping your passwords private. Don't share them with anyone except a trusted adult.

- If someone created a profile of you without you knowing, contact the people who run that site and have it removed.

Список використаних джерел

1. Канада створила новий Центр із кібербезпеки: Стаття. URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-technology/2551257-kanada-stvorila-novij-centr-iz-kiberbezpeki.html> (дата звернення: 11.10.2020).

2. Офіційний сайт кібербезпеки Канади. URL: <https://www.getcybersafe.gc.ca> (дата звернення 11.10.2020).

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME ON MONEY-LAUNDERING

The Law Enforcement, Organized Crime and Anti-Money-Laundering Unit of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for carrying out the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, which was established in 1997 in response to the mandate given to UNODC through the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The Unit's mandate was strengthened in 1998 by the Political Declaration and the measures for countering money-laundering adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, which broadened the scope of the mandate to cover all serious crime, not just drug-related offences.

Economic and financial crime, faced by lagging and developing countries alike is a major obstacle to development. Resources that could support a country's development are lost through criminal acts like corruption, tax evasion, money laundering, and others. In order to combat this type of crime, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund has developed a specific legal model – Sub-Programme 2. It contains a comprehensive set of legal measures that a domestic law should include in order to prevent, detect, and

sanction effectively, money laundering and to enable international cooperation against this crime.

Money laundering can be described as the process by which a person conceals or disguises the identity or the origin of illegally obtained proceeds so that they appear to have originated from legitimate sources. [3]

Criminals exploit economic and financial globalization and the advances made in technology and communications with a view to concealing the origin of funds that they have gained through illegal activities. They make extensive use of a broad array of techniques, such as the rapid transfer of money from one country to another or the misuse of corporate vehicles to disguise the true owner of the funds.

The activities of powerful criminal organizations can have serious social consequences. Laundered money provides drug traffickers, organized criminal groups, arms dealers and other criminals with the wherewithal for operating and developing their enterprises. Without effective safeguards or preventive measures, money laundering can strike at the integrity of a country's financial institutions. The removal of billions of dollars from legitimate economic activities each year constitutes a real threat to the financial health of countries and affects the stability of the global marketplace.

Money laundering undermines international efforts to establish free and competitive markets and hampers the development of national economies. It distorts the operation of markets transactions, may increase the demand for cash, render interest and exchange rates unstable, give rise to unfair competition and considerably exacerbate inflation in the countries where the criminals conduct their business dealings.

Small countries are particularly vulnerable to money laundering. The gains from illegal activities can provide criminal organizations with potentially huge economic power which in turn can give them leverage over small economies.

International efforts to curb money laundering are the reflection of a twofold strategy:

1. attacking the economic power of criminal organizations and individuals in order to weaken them by preventing them benefiting from, or making use of, illicit proceeds;

2. forestalling the evil effects of the "criminal businesses" on the legal economy.

Sub-Programme 2, in line with the UNODC mandate in Anti-Money-Laundering (AML) implements capacity building activities that cover both traditional and new means of money-laundering techniques and illicit financial flows including prevention of the abuse of money or value transfer services, investigation of the misuse of cryptocurrencies, blockchain, Darknet, contactless payments, disruption of illicit financial flows and others. Furthermore, SP 2 provides advisory services to States

and supports the development of regional synergies among financial intelligence units (FIUs) through regional FIU to FIU meetings, the strengthening of a regional AML group of experts as well as through supporting the signing of memorandum of understanding on anti-money laundering [1].

In the second phase of the programme SP 2 has scaled up its AML efforts by increasing cooperation not only with relevant UNODC programmes such as the Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism (GMPL) and the EU Cocaine Programme (CRIMJUST), but also with external partners including the EU Action Against Drugs and Organised Crime (EU-ACT), the Eurasian Group (EAG), the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (CARICC), the Peoples Bank of China [1].

The aforementioned programme includes the following main pillars:

- Drafting and reviewing of anti-money laundering national legislation, including the legislation dealing with the detection, freezing, seizing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, criminal's funds and assets;

- Equipping national competent authorities with the appropriate legal/institutional/administrative and operational framework that provides the necessary duties, powers and sanctions;

- Assisting national competent authorities and other relevant sectors in the implementation of anti-money laundering measures to ensure greater compliance with recognized international standards;

- Developing a comprehensive training curriculum aiming at supporting capacity building in the anti-money laundering field;

- Developing an efficient judicial system that ensures that judicial verdicts/decisions are properly enforced. [2]

So, as we can see, the main tools for combating money laundering are the presence of a legally competent program of action and association with various law enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations. Collaboration with other law enforcement agencies helps to strengthen the ability to prevent, detect and counteract this type of crime. Ukraine, in turn, could learn from this experience, as well as improve its approach to combating money laundering.

Список використаних джерел

1. Model legislation on money laundering and financing of terrorism
URL: <https://www.unodc.org>. URL: https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica//money-laundering/money_laundering_and_terrorism_model_law.pdf.

2. Building Capacity in Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism. URL:

<https://www.unodc.org/middleeastandnorthafrica/en/regional-programme-framework/trafficking-crime-and-terrorism/money-laundering.html>.

3. Електронний ресурс: What is economic crime? URL: <http://www.cipce.org.ar/en/what-is-economic-crime>.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF CONTROLLING STREET DRUG TRAFFICKING IN OAKLAND AND BIRMINGHAM

In Oakland, the treatments affected citizen perceptions of drug trafficking, property crime, satisfaction with police services, and neighborhood safety. In addition, crimes reported to the police declined substantially in one treatment area.

Residents perceived that drug trafficking declined. Visible police presence improved residents' perception of the ability of the police to handle drug problems in their neighborhoods. The door-to-door contact with police improved residents' satisfaction with the way police handled neighborhood problems. Despite the fluctuations in crime statistics in the different beats, residents in all three treatment areas believed that they felt safer than before the treatments were applied.

The perception that sexual assault incidents increased runs counter to our hypothesis; the researchers had expected that perceptions of violent crimes would diminish in the treatment beats.

The Birmingham Police received a tremendous amount of positive press coverage for their activities in Operation 'Caine Break. The two large-scale sweeps of suspects or "bust-outs" were successful because of the press reports and because the police were able to apprehend a high percentage (over 90 percent) of the suspects they sought. The narcotics detectives also believed that they had sent a message to drug traffickers: That police fully intended to apprehend, charge, and convict both the dealers and the buyers in the drug trade.

In both phases of the operation under NIJ study, the narcotics detectives were well-trained, organized, and thorough in their work. Their concerns for safety impressed the research staff, given the dangers inherent in drug enforcement activities. Equally impressive was the concern to follow proper legal procedures. Issues of entrapment, search and seizure, stop and frisk, proper field interrogations, and probable cause were discussed and emphasized throughout the project.

Because of the nature of narcotics work, the researchers did not anticipate significant changes in the attitudes of the residents in the area that received the 'Caine Break treatment. Narcotics officers relied on a low-key approach to their undercover operations of stings and the videotaped buys.