3. **Saudi Arabia** ranks third in the world for the most amount executions enforced. In 2015, 43 percent of those given capital punishments had been convicted for drug smuggling, ranging from marijuana to hard drugs like heroin.

4. Death by capital punishment is an option in **India** only when it is a second conviction by the same offender for drug trafficking. The quantities of various drugs that will result in the death penalty are specified by the law in detail.

5. The legal penalty of execution is valid under the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act in **Taiwan**; though it has not really been enforced in recent years. The last execution for a drug trafficking offense took place in October 2002 [4].

So, researching this problem we could notice experience of different countries on fighting against organized crime. Countries have different attitude to punishment for this crime In some countries it is higher or lower but of course none of them don't let it by its own. In my opinion, in 21st century there is no place for such crimes as human trafficking, mafia, money-laundering and any other crimes which lead to really awful outcomes. That all is meant to be leaved in our dark past because it can not just exist at the same world with European democracy.

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Фазан Вікторія Миколаївна,
Курсант 2-го курсу ННІ № 3 НАВС
Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.
доцент кафедри іноземних мов,
кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент

MISDEMEANOUR: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Among words that name crimes, misdemeanour gets off easy. Today it officially designates a minor legal offense, but in the past it had meanings that could refer either to very major acts or things not even punishable by law. A misdemeanour is a criminal offense that is less serious than a felony and more serious than an infraction. Misdemeanours are generally punishable by a fine and incarceration in a local county jail, unlike infractions which impose no jail time. Many jurisdictions separate misdemeanours into three classes: high or gross

misdemeanours, ordinary misdemeanours, and petty misdemeanours. Petty misdemeanours usually contemplate a jail sentence of less than six months and a fine of $500 or less.

The punishment prescribed for gross misdemeanours is greater than that prescribed for ordinary misdemeanours and less than that prescribed for felonies, which customarily impose state prison. Some states, like Minnesota in its state misdemeanour laws, even define a gross misdemeanour as any crime that is not a felony or a misdemeanour.

Misdemeanour comes from demeanour, which means "behaviour toward others" or "outward manner" (as in "his quiet demeanour"), itself derived from the verb demean, which means "to conduct or behave (oneself) usually in a proper manner" —not to be confused with the other and much more common verb demean that means "to lower in character, status, or reputation" as in "I won't demean myself by working for so little money". These two verbs are spelled the same way but come from different roots.

Therefore, misdemeanour literally means "bad behaviour toward others." This led to parallel usage as both general bad behaviour and legal bad behaviour. In American law, a misdemeanour is "a crime less serious than a felony." A felony is defined as "a federal crime for which the punishment may be death or imprisonment for more than a year." As misdemeanour became more specific, crime became the more general term for any legal offense.

The phrase "high crimes and misdemeanours," found in Article Two, Section 4 of the Constitution, has been used in English law since the 14th century, as have other fixed phrases using synonymous terms, such as "rules and regulations" and "emoluments and salaries." It can be very difficult to distinguish between any of these pairs of words, and their frequent use together renders them less technical in today's highly specific legal vocabulary. "High crimes" are serious crimes committed by those with some office or rank, and was used in the language describing impeachment proceedings of members of the British Parliament in the 18th century.

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Хомич Леся Василівна,
студент 2-го курсу ННІ №3 НАВС
Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.В.
викладач кафедри іноземних мов
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

COMBATING OF BLACKMAILING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Blackmail is an act of coercion using the threat of revealing or publicizing either substantially true or false information about a person or people unless certain demands are met. It is often damaging information, and may be revealed to family members or associates rather than to the general public. It may involve using threats of physical, mental or emotional harm, or of criminal prosecution, against the victim or someone close to the victim. It is normally carried out for personal gain, most commonly of position, money, or property.

Blackmail may also be considered a form of extortion. Although the two are generally synonymous, extortion is the taking of personal property by threat of future harm. Blackmail is the use of threat to prevent another from engaging in a lawful occupation and writing libelous letters or letters that provoke a breach of the peace, as well as use of intimidation for purposes of collecting an unpaid debt.

In many jurisdictions, blackmail is a statutory offense, often criminal, carrying punitive sanctions for convicted perpetrators.

The law considers a "demand with menaces" to always be "unwarranted" (unjustified), unless the perpetrator actually believed that his/her demand had reasonable grounds, and also actually believed that the menace was a proper way to reinforce that demand. These tests relate to the actual belief of the perpetrator, not the belief of an ordinary or reasonable person. Therefore, tests related to what a "reasonable" person might think, and tests of dishonesty, are not often relevant - the matter hinges upon the actual and honest beliefs and knowledge of the perpetrator him/herself. The wording of the Act means that there is a presumption in law that demands and/or menaces are likely to be deemed unwarranted, unless the perpetrator shows evidence that they were believed not to be. However, once a perpetrator has defended him/herself by giving evidence related to the demand and menace both being believed warranted, the prosecution must overturn one or both of these claims to prove their case. The usual rule is that a criminal act, or a belief not truly held, can never be "warranted", although according to some authors, a "gray area" may exist where a very minor illegality may be honestly believed to be warranted.