

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>

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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

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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