

- 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].

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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.

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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