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TERRORISM — SIGNIFICANT, COMPLEX AND VERY UNPREDICTABLE

Having attempted a definition of an organized criminal entity, it is instructive to compare it with a terrorist organization, because it is in their willingness to kill or resort to serious acts of violence that the organized criminal enterprise and the terrorist cell begin to become indistinguishable, one from the other. Kill one, frighten ten thousand, the adage of Sun Tzu, the Chinese philosopher of war has been enthusiastically adopted by both groups, with the same consequences. One has only to apply the definition of a mafia group given above to the actions of the paramilitary organizations on the streets of Belfast or Londonderry to have a perfect description of the activities of the Provisional I.R.A. or the Ulster Defence Association (UDA).

In much academic terrorist literature, the authors seek to make a clear distinction between acts of true terrorism and those of organized crime, by asserting the political purity of the actions of the terrorist. Thus Gearty states:

Acts of violence which we consider unambiguously terrorist have certain characteristics in common. They uniformly involve the deliberate infliction or (in the case of hijacking and kidnapping) the threatened infliction of severe physical violence; killing and maiming are the trademark of the true terrorists.

The genuine political terrorist differs from the criminal because of his or her motive. The purpose is not personal gain, but political advantage.

Its perpetrators believe that their actions are part of a long-term struggle... This political dimension is an essential part of true terrorism and is what separates its exponents from the gangland hoodlum and the drug baron, both of whose terror is but a brutal side effect of what is in each case little more than a selfish and extreme form of criminality.

While there may be some academic validity in attempts to distinguish between the motivational characteristics of the two activities, in this book we are concerned with the financial consequences of both criminal and terrorist behaviour and how they impact upon the business of legitimate financial practitioners.

The authors doubt therefore whether the subtle, intellectual distinctions between motives prompted by political advantage as opposed to a selfish and extreme form of criminality, would find many adherents outside the cloistered calm of an academic common room.

One has only to examine the necessarily theoretical but realistically researched cash-flow projections and the operating profit and loss account of an organization such as the Provisional IRA to appreciate the similarities between an active terrorist movement and an organized criminal enterprise.

The most important aspect of the Northern Irish terrorist phenomenon for financial practitioners in Great Britain however is the degree to which the ways in which they might handle the proceeds of terrorist organizations are prescribed.

In one sense, British banks and financial professionals could justifiably consider themselves to be extremely unlucky in having one of the world's most complex terrorist campaigns being waged on their own doorstep, because of the additional legal risks it poses. The Northern Irish terrorist organizations represent some of the most sophisticated terrorist groups in the world:

And they have shown themselves to be remarkably adept at survival. Politicians and security analysts have predicted that they were almost defeated, only to see their predictions swiftly invalidated by some spectacular atrocity.

Playing down the popular support of the terrorist is a useful tactic in the propaganda war against such groups, however, many governments have been guilty of self-deception from believing their own propaganda.

Among them, the Provisional IRA (PIRA), who despite its claims to an unbroken heritage of Republican tradition dating back to 1916, can more realistically date its support from the summer of 1970, is recognized as possessing the greatest degree of experience, resources, political sophistication and propaganda skills.

PIRA have now established a highly sophisticated, mafia type infrastructure to administer their financing and exploit their financial scams and frauds, and they are increasingly represented in their operations by sympathetic businessmen, accountants, lawyers and financial advisers.

Among the Protestant groups, the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) was formed in 1966, although it remained little more than a violent street gang until 1971 when it helped to coordinate the activities of a large number of loosely unaligned vigilante groups in the Greater Belfast area; while the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) grew out of the vigilante movement prominent in working-class protestant areas after the summer of sectarian unrest in 1969.

All groups draw their institutionalized financing from registered clubs, the legalized form of the earlier shebeens or drinking clubs; taxi companies; gaming machine operations; video piracy; extortion; smuggling; commercial fraud; construction industry fraud; misuse of Government grants; contributions from overseas supporters; charities; cheque and credit card frauds; draws, raffles and collections; sales of newspapers and propaganda instruments; social events; counterfeiting; illegal animal drugs; armed

robbery and increasingly, minor drug dealing, although this last aspect of fund raising was traditionally denounced by the older godfathers.

Cases are beginning to come to light which show a greater number of links between PIRA activists with both mafia and Colombian drug traffickers, while convictions of loyalist terrorists for drug dealing have been achieved in Liverpool and Glasgow.

What such cases suggest is that people operating on the fringes of terrorist organizations are prepared to enter the drugs business as a means of acquiring personal finance or money for their ideological cause (Maguire, 1993). C. 13, the Royal Ulster Constabulary's anti-racketeering branch has reported a growing incidence of cases of extortion carried out by PIRA members and targetted on drug traffickers, in return for allowing them to continue operating in specific areas.

Recognizing that traditional terrorist organizations can readily adapt the methods and techniques of organized crime; at the same time, it is only necessary to examine the sophisticated methods with which the mafia carried out the assassinations of the Sicilian magistrates Falcone and Borsellino in Palermo in 1992 to appreciate how difficult, and frankly irrelevant it has become to continue the making of academic distinctions between the activities of organizations which have traditionally been associated with crime and those of a committed terrorist cell. Such arguments become marginalized in the face of the empirical historical and narcotic-related evidence.

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PECULIARITIES OF POLICE TRAINING IN THE CONDITIONS OF REFORM SYSTEMS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

Modern political, social, economic needs of society and the state determine the strategic directions, mechanisms and goals of reforming the law enforcement system in Ukraine.

In Ukraine, is the formation of a highly professional staff of law enforcement agencies and ensuring the effectiveness of police, development and systematic improvement of police training, which aims to educate modern police professionals capable of realizing their potential, perform their duties in accordance with current legislation and ethical norms. One cannot but agree that the purpose of professional training, in particular for the police, is determined by the needs of the modern state and its members.

Therefore, in our opinion, professional training of police officers is a system of organizational measures, the main purpose of which is the formation of professional orientation, development of police officers as professionals, raising their professional legal awareness and legal culture, gaining new special knowledge, skills and abilities. clearly, promptly, impartially perform their professional duties in accordance with applicable law and professional ethics, based on the needs of society and the state.