

International cooperation is required for law enforcement to investigate these crimes, since the victims often live in a different country to where the subsequent theft/fraud/cash-out occurs. This is where our capabilities and support come in.

We cooperate with the European Association for Secure Transactions (EAST). Their website contains the definitions and terminologies of the various types of crimes in this context.

- Global Airport Action Days

These regular operations aim to intercept travellers who are flying on tickets bought with compromised credit card data in order to crack down on the criminal organizations behind them. They are co-organized by Europol, INTERPOL and other international stakeholders.

We mount a command post, and work round the clock with local police forces, airlines, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and payment card companies. Recent successful operations enabled new modus operandi to be identified where organized crime networks attempted to gain access to transit areas in airports in order to facilitate illegal immigration and drug trafficking.

In June 2018, the action day involved 226 airports in 61 countries, 69 airlines and six online travel agencies; it resulted in 141 arrests.

Список використаних джерел

1. <https://www.interpol.int/Crimes/Financial-crime/Payment-card-fraud>.
2. <https://www.interpol.int/Crimes/Financial-crime>.

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AUSTRIAN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In November 1996 the Austrian National Assembly passed the Act on Protection against Domestic Violence, which came into force as from 1st of May 1997; amendments became effective on January 1, 2000 and January 1, 2004. The Protection against Domestic Violence Act is not a single law; its provisions are laid down in the Civil Code, the Enforcement Code and the Security Police Act.

The law provides the victim's right to protection from an offender in his/her living environment and social surroundings by entitling the police to impose eviction and barring orders on perpetrators. The barring order can be extended if the person at risk applies to the Family Court for an interim injunction. Furthermore so-called "intervention centres" offering free counselling and support to victims of domestic violence were established.

If a perpetrator threatens or injures a person living in the same household, the police have to evict the perpetrator from the common home and its immediate surroundings and to bar him from re-entering it – even if he is the owner of the house or apartment. Such an order has to be imposed if a dangerous attack on life, health or freedom is imminent. The victim cannot influence the imposition of a barring order.

A barring order is valid for ten days (before the amendment in 2000, it was valid for only seven days) and it is controlled by the police during the first three days. The perpetrator has to hand over his keys to the police; if he wants to pick up some belongings, he has to inform the victim of his visit. When the perpetrator is found at home during the validity of the barring order, he is fined for this offence under the Administrative Criminal Law and can even be arrested if he refuses to leave (if the victim has allowed the offender to come back home, she can be fined, too).

In each of the nine Austrian provinces a so-called intervention centre has been established. These are non-governmental organisations, funded by the Federal Ministries of the Interior and of Social Affairs. Their main tasks are to take care of people subject to violence and to network with all the institutions involved in violence protection. The police have to notify the intervention centre without delay of every eviction and barring order providing also the victim's personal data. The centre contacts the victims and offers support to them (development of crisis plans, safety programmes etc.).

After a barring order has been imposed, the victim can apply for an interim injunction at the Civil Court (Family Court) within ten days. If such an application is submitted, the barring order is automatically prolonged to 20 days. The Court who requires evidence of acts of violence is supposed to come to a decision within this period. Although after barring orders a high number of interim injunctions are allowed, there is no “guarantee” for the allowance.

An interim injunction can be issued against a (former) close relative after physical abuse, or after threats, or in case of psychological terror if this seriously impairs the victim's mental health and whenever these attacks make life with the violent person intolerable. In the Act's first version an injunction was only possible if victim and offender were or had been living in the same household within the last three months; since 2004 there is no time limit anymore.

The temporary injunction is valid for a maximum of three months, only if the victim has filed for a divorce (and in a few other special cases) it can be prolonged up to the divorce. The offender can not only be forbidden re-entry to his house, but he can also be banned from the immediate vicinity and from other defined areas (e.g. the route to the victim's workplace, the workplace, the children's school). Contact in any form can also be forbidden. If the offender violates the order forbidding contact or enters a protected area, the victim can apply for a fine for contempt of court.

It is one of the key characteristics of the Protection against Domestic Violence Act that in case of violence the police has to react without considering the victim's interests. Only in a second step, with regard to the interim injunction, the victim decides autonomously. This twophase approach makes clear that the state feels responsible for safety in private lives and that it is aware of the problematic situation of victims who are involved in a violent relationship and who are put under pressure by the offender .

Список використаних джерел

1. UN Handbook for Legislation on Violence against Women // The Advocates for Human Rights. URL: http://www.stopvaw.org/united_nations_model_legislation (дата звернення: 19.12.2017).
2. Die Wiener Interventionsstelle gegen Gewalt in der Familie. URL: <https://www.interventionsstelle-wien.at> (дата звернення: 19.12.2017).

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LA LUTTE CONTRE LE TRAFIC DE STUPÉFIANTS EN FRANCE

Aux termes du code pénal français le trafic de stupéfiants est défini comme un ensemble des actes qui peuvent s'y rapporter: la production, la fabrication, l'exportation, l'importation, le transport, la détention, l'offre (c'est-à-dire le fait de proposer), la cession (le fait de donner ou de vendre), l'acquisition et l'emploi (le fait d'en utiliser autrement qu'en en faisant usage pour soi) illicites de stupéfiants.

Avec un chiffre d'affaires estimé à près de 3,5 milliards d'euros par an, le trafic de stupéfiants est considéré comme le premier «marché criminel» en France[1].

L'Office central pour la répression du trafic illicite des stupéfiants (OCRTIS) était un organisme français de lutte contre le trafic de stupéfiants à compétence nationale notamment dans les Outre-mer. C'était un service spécial de la Sous-direction de la lutte contre la criminalité organisée et la délinquance financière de la direction centrale de la Police judiciaire.

Il comptait environ 140 hommes, qui exerçait leurs compétences d'initiative ou en renfort des services territoriaux de la Sécurité publique ou de la Police judiciaire.

Elle a été remplacée par l'Office anti-stupéfiants (OFAST) le 1^{er} janvier 2020 [2].

L'Office anti-stupéfiants (OFAST) est compétent en matière de la lutte contre la production, la fabrication, l'importation, l'exportation, le transport, la détention, l'offre, la cession, l'acquisition ou l'emploi illicites de