

“impersonating” another gender. Today, such regulations remain in effect in prisons, and are enforced through disciplinary infractions and punitive segregation. And, they still inform law enforcement conduct – for instance, the New York City Police Department’s current arrest paperwork still has a box to check for “impersonating a female”.

Additionally, police requests for identification, which may not match a person’s gender identity, often lead to presumptions that transgender people are fraudulent, deceitful, or inherently suspicious, as well as to verbal abuse and harassment, physical abuse, and invasive and abusive searches to satisfy an officer’s curiosity, humiliate, or assign an individual a gender based on their genital status.

Punishing gender non-conformity Sometimes gender policing is not so obvious, but is just as profound and devastating. In the highly discretionary world of policing, people who do not conform to gender norms are perceived by law enforcement officers as “disorderly”, suspicious, threatening, violent, fraudulent, deceitful, or mentally unstable because of their perceived gender disjuncture, and are therefore routinely profiled, harassed, and arbitrarily arrested for vague offenses such as “disorderly conduct.” They are also subjected to transphobic and homophobic verbal abuse and punishment, in the form of physical violence, for failure to “comply” with prevalent norms of gender identity and expression.

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POLICE TRAINING RELATED TO COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING: LONDON

Human trafficking is considered to be complex, difficult to investigate and a growing global criminal activity. Law Enforcement Agencies perform a key role in preventing and combating this criminal activity. However, to be able to carry out their duties they need to be aware of the current trends and to be able to identify and protect victims. The crime of human trafficking is evolving, new forms are being developed and the modus operandi of the perpetrators is continuously adapting. Police training is an essential part of the fight against trafficking in human beings.

The London Police Service created the Human Trafficking Unit to focus on this crime that generally targets vulnerable young girls and women, although there are male victims as well [1].

Human trafficking is international organised crime, with the exploitation of human beings for-profit at its heart. It is an abuse of basic rights, with organised criminals preying on vulnerable people to make money.

The most common type of trafficker is the ‘Romeo’ or ‘boyfriend’ trafficker who will lure a victim in online or in person with fancy gifts, promises of love and a better life. He will then get the victim hooked on drugs and isolate her from her friends and family, taking away her cell phone and her identification [1].

Human trafficking often involves women forced into the trade, and London’s location along Highway 401 between Detroit and Toronto, has been identified by crime experts as a factor in making the area a hub for human trafficking.

In March, the Ontario government pledged \$307 million in funding during five years to combat human trafficking. The provincewide effort targets several specific areas: raising awareness, holding offenders accountable, protecting victims, and intervening early and supporting survivors [3].

In 2017, the Human Trafficking Unit conducted 184 investigations, facilitated the escape of 15 victims, laid 16 human trafficking charges and more than 250 criminal and drug charges. An estimated 70 percent of the reported cases of human trafficking in Ontario are for the purpose of exploitation; the majority of survivors are Canadian citizens or permanent residents.

Statistics Canada reports victims of police-reported human trafficking are mostly young, mostly women [1; 5]:

- Between 2009 and 2014, there were 396 victims of police-reported human trafficking. The vast majority of these victims were female (93%).

- Victims of human trafficking were generally young. Among victims of human trafficking reported between 2009 and 2014, close to half (47%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Additionally, one-quarter (25%) of human trafficking victims were under the age of 18.

- The majority (91%) of victims of human trafficking reported by police between 2009 and 2014 knew the person accused of the crime. More specifically, the most common relationship between the victim and accused was a business relationship (23 %), followed by a casual acquaintance (22%).

- Between 2009 and 2014, 100 human trafficking victims, or 3 in 10 victims (30%) experienced physical injury as a result of the human trafficking incident reported by police, the majority of injuries were reported as being minor. Of those victims who reported an injury, the most common cause of injury was from physical force (81%).

Police use such warning signs to stop human trafficking [1]:

- the person seems fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid;
- the person shows signs of abuse, such as bruising, cigarette burns, fractures, etc;
- the person has tattooing or branding symbols, particularly names;
- the person doesn't have their own things or money, and doesn't control their own passport or other documents.

Human Trafficking Unit is responsible for the investigation and enforcement of state and federal crimes involving the exploitation of human beings and strengthens the capabilities of federal, state and local law enforcement through training programs and investigative assistance [2].

For example, two people have been arrested over trafficking young women from Brazil to work in brothels in north London. A man, 29, and a 28-year-old woman were arrested at properties in Wembley on suspicion of modern slavery and human trafficking. The arrests were linked to offences "where vulnerable women have been tricked, controlled and exploited," police said. Det Insp Grant Anderson said the arrests were "a fantastic team effort" [4].

Police believe the pair is linked to a gang known to offer fake scholarships to trick victims into travelling to the UK. When women arrive they are forced to work in brothels in Harrow and Wembley to repay the costs of their flights, accommodation and education, the Met Police said. A spokesman for Romanian police in the UK said: "Romanian police officers working shoulder to shoulder with our British partners is a great achievement, a proof of our mutual permanent support and a great professional reward" [4].

The modernized training of the police officers involved in the prevention of trafficking in human beings includes lectures, structured interactions and simulations sector, which can help enforce the integrity of the law enforcement and improve cooperation among all parties concerned.

Human trafficking in its various forms continues to offer significant challenges for law enforcement agencies. There is a growing body of research that addresses some of the police governance and management issues associated with the prevention and control of human trafficking and the protection of victims of this type of crime.

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MODERN METHODS OF USAGE DRONES IN POLICE

A drone, in technological terms, is an unmanned aircraft. Drones are more formally known as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or unmanned aircraft systems (UASs). Essentially, a drone is a flying robot that can be remotely controlled or fly autonomously through software-controlled flight plans in their embedded systems, working in conjunction with onboard sensors and GPS.

We researched how drones can be used in police and how they can make life of policemen much easier.

Hundreds of police departments buy drones each year to aid in chasing down suspects. When a suspect takes to the roof, it can be difficult for the ground units to know where he or she is. Having an eye in the sky provides critical intelligence and guides the ground units to optimal positions. Reducing uncertainty also helps to reduce the stress levels of SWAT teams. Suspects often report not even being aware of a drone since they are so small and much quieter than a helicopter. Drones can also help to identify suspects and what weapons they might be carrying. In a case where a man holed up in a hotel threatening to detonate a grenade, the police were able to identify the grenade as inert and prevent loss of life when the man finally appeared.

Drones can help crime scene investigation in a variety of ways. They can be used to collect evidence that may be difficult to reach from the ground. Two drones can survey a crime scene and provide maps and 3D images within minutes. They can be used to provide lighting at night or low-light conditions. They can manually capture 60+ frames per second from a still camera, or record 4k video as needed. All this can be done in a fraction of the time it takes a ground unit to conduct this same investigation.

It is becoming more common now to use drones for 3D reconstruction of accidents. This is useful for multiple reasons. First, the police can send a drone to the sky to collect evidence from angles that were previously impossible without an expensive helicopter. This was seen in a plane crash in Daytona Beach, where the officers noticed that the airplane had also hit another house before crashing into the roof of the primary accident site. Second, they can do this at multiple times the speed it would take to measure off everything on the ground. Third, they can collect evidence without blocking traffic.