



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ



ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД БОРОТЬБИ ПОЛІЦІЇ ЗІ ЗЛОЧИННІСТЮ

*Збірник наукових праць за матеріалами
V Науково-практичної конференції курсантів і студентів
(Київ, 5 грудня 2019 року)*



**Київ
2019**

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справ, доктор юридичних наук, професор;

Никифорчук Д. Й., начальник відділу організації наукової
діяльності та захисту прав інтелектуальної власності Національної
академії внутрішніх справ, доктор юридичних наук, професор;

Галдецька І. Г., завідувач кафедри іноземних мов, кандидат
юридичних наук;

Корольчук В. В., провідний науковий співробітник відділення
організації наукової діяльності перемінного складу відділу наукової
діяльності та захисту прав інтелектуальної власності, кандидат
юридичних наук, старший науковий співробітник.

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Абрамян М.,
курсант Національної
академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

EXPERIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY ABROAD

First of all, law enforcement activity is a type of state activity that is carried out for the purpose of protecting the rights of specially authorized bodies by applying legal measures of influence in strict accordance with the law and in strict compliance with the order established by it.

Law enforcement is characterized by the following features:

- these bodies are created on the principles of democracy and operate in conditions of maximum publicity;
- they are by virtue of a direct indication in the law and a specific provision in the mechanism of the state are intended precisely to ensure law and order, protection of the rights and interests of citizens, labor collectives, society and the state;
- they are vested with the relevant rights and have specific competence in preventing, suspending offenses and dealing with legal issues and cases related to offenses and protection of rights;
- depending on the nature of the legal issues, these bodies and institutions are empowered to take appropriate measures of state and public influence with a view to restoring and strengthening law and order.

Given these features, the following definition of law enforcement is successful.

Law enforcement agencies are called institutions and organizations functioning in society and the state, whose main task is to ensure the rule of law, the fight against crime and other offenses.

An example, we are consider, development trends state law enforcement service in the european union. In almost all countries administrative reforms are under way in the EU aimed at strengthening state relations and society, improving the state apparatus, improving the training and effectiveness of management staff; the experience and technologies of management are introduced into the activities of state structures.

Noticeable that, law Enforcement Service in Anglo-Saxon and Continental EU systems of law is mainly regulated norms of public (constitutional and administrative) law. The legal regulation of this activity is based on provisions constitutions of EU member states governing: the right of citizens to access the state services; basics of organization and activity of public administration; powers of higher public authorities in law enforcement sphere; principles of civil service; restrictions and

incompatibility rules for civil servants; control of legality acts and actions of state bodies and their officials persons and establishing their responsibility.

European experience shows that the processes of strengthening the executive power among the branches of state power, promotion efficiency of the case management system society and the state are reflected in the extension of the subject of constitutional regulation at the expense of issues of public service, outsourcing, transparency.

The main elements of the system work with law enforcement personnel abroad: Recruitment and Recruitment law enforcement personnel; vocational training, the content of which is receipt necessary professional competencies for successful service. Vocational training is realized through obtaining appropriate education, training, or a combination of these-advanced training and retraining.

According to the criteria for the professional activities of police officers in the EU, developed by the European Police College (SEROL) (located in Hampshire Great Britain), learning is not an end in itself, but a means of achieving high quality law enforcement. Legislation and Law Enforcement Practice in Law Enforcement sphere and its staffing in the states. The EU requires careful scrutiny. The current stage of civil service development in law enforcement in EU countries is appropriate be seen as a reflection, on the one hand, reform processes in national political and legal systems, on the other - pan-European transformation tendencies state development in the conditions of distribution liberal views on the development of the European community. Significant impact on the effectiveness of public law enforcement in Europe has her staffing.

For example, let us consider experience of USA. In the United States, there is no single statutory act that enshrines the legal status of the bar as a whole. Defender status derives from customary and case law, as well as professional ethics. In addition, the term "lawyer" is not used in the United States in the context in which we are accustomed to seeing it in Ukraine. In the United States, the only and universal legal representative is a lawyer. The latter, as a significant part of the legal profession, is a representative of his client, an employee of the legal system and, equally important, a citizen who bears particular responsibility for the quality of justice. The USA Attorney's Office does not have a centralized view and a unified regulatory system of legal regulation. Coordination of professional advocates is carried out through a large number of precedents and customary rules.

Let us consider what the advantages and disadvantages of law enforcement activities in Ukraine. The constitution and current legislation of Ukraine proceed from the fact that the state will evolve in an evolutionary way, on the basis of the consent of all major strata of society with full and unconditional observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens, which are defined in it the highest value, with the obligation on the

state to recognize them, compliance and protection. The Constitution establishes guarantees for the real protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. On the one hand, their protection is determined by the duty of the state, on the other - every citizen is given the right to defend his rights and freedoms by any means not prohibited by law.

In Ukraine, under current law, only state law enforcement is possible. Non-state law enforcement is not envisaged, although citizen participation in law enforcement and the state border is quite developed and regulated.

What can Ukraine borrow from abroad?

In Abroad the main standard in the activities of public administration advocating the rule of law. According to this standard, staff the police in their daily activities must comply with the following requirements: strict observance of the law in the performance of their duties; respect personal dignity and respect for human rights; lack of bias, openness and cooperation, personal integrity; use of force strictly in proportion to the threat present and only in cases of clear need; confidentiality; respect for the requirements of laws and charters, counteract any attempts to violate them, and be personally responsible for each one's own act. By the way, considering standard from foreign experience, one should not forget that that its implementation is due, first of all, to the stability of political processes in Ukraine specific countries and the presence of a developed market economy.

A standard for implementing accountability and transparency in European work law enforcement agencies are resolved through state enforcement managing the mechanisms by which society can control the activities of these bodies and be sure that they will act within the law. This standard provides for state, public and departmental control over actions and the willingness and openness of the police to such forms control. Transparency in police activity is ensured through prompt action informing citizens about the results of their work as a whole, reducing distance in police and community relations through holding information campaigns, launching hotlines, specialized columns in the media. One of the first among European countries is The UK has begun practicing installation in police units video surveillance tools to monitor staff activity.

According to the standard of establishing close cooperation of police bodies with the population and local communities, it is assumed that these bodies, without giving up fulfill their main task - the protection of public order, have to shift the focus of public relations work, since without active and there is little interest in citizen support for crime detection and prevention perspective business. At the same time law enforcement activities should be carried out in such a way that their main focus is on the immediate and long-term service to the population in the field of improving its security.

It is very important to introduce a standard of public administration for promoting the professional training of police personnel, as the authority of the state power depends largely on individual professional competence employees of these bodies. It should be noted that the change in law enforcement strategy activities must be accompanied by appropriate reform systems of professional training of law enforcement officers. European standards law enforcement activities assume that a police officer is hired should be fully implemented not only general, professional and professional training, but also getting relevant coaching on social issues, democratic freedoms, human rights and, in particular, the European Convention on Human Rights human.

As a conclusion, I can say that undoubtedly, the introduction of European standards of public administration will help the police to clearly define the way to optimize law enforcement in Ukraine and implementation of the most effective legal forms in practice management of law enforcement agencies.

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Адріанова Д.,

студент Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.В.

SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

In countries of Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus, most cases of trafficking are related to sexual exploitation. Forced labor trade is also booming in Central Asia. The countries of the region are mostly suppliers of

"live goods", however, in recent years, Russia and Kazakhstan have become destination countries. Hundreds of thousands of people around the world are becoming victims of smugglers. They are sold for the purpose of sexual or labor exploitation, for recruitment into the armed forces, for participation in criminal activities, or for the purpose of extracting vital organs for sale[1].

According to the UN, trafficking in human beings brings \$ 600 million in profits annually worldwide. This was reported by Prensa Latina, citing the United Nations Regional Office for Drugs and Crime. The United Nations Development Program recognizes this form of human trafficking along with another 23 illicit products most common in Central America and the Caribbean.

In the past few years, the number of identified victims of human trafficking has increased significantly, especially in the countries of America and Asia, but this, according to experts, indicates not only an increase in crime, but also that countries are able to solve more and more such crimes and find victims. Criminals exploit the most defenseless: 30 percent of the identified victims are children, almost 70 percent are women and minor girls.

Globally, sexual exploitation remains the primary target of trafficking, with 59 percent of all cases identified. 34 percent of the victims were sold for labor exploitation. In addition, for example, in some states of South Asia they trade brides. In Central and South America, cases of trafficking in children for illegal adoption have become more frequent. In southern and central Europe, people are being trafficked for coercion and begging. In North Africa, Central, Southeastern Europe and Eastern Europe, cases of trafficking in "live goods" for the removal of organs have been reported.

Most of the victims of human trafficking in Eastern Europe and Central Asia are adults. Compared to other regions, there is a relatively low number of minors among them. Among the victims, as elsewhere in the world, there are more women than men, with the exception of Armenia and Moldova. According to information from Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova, in these countries 97% of all identified victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are women. As for victims of forced labor in the region, 76 percent of the victims are men. The countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia belong mainly to the category of countries of origin of victims of human trafficking. Most of them were identified in the same region, but many Central Asians are illegally transported to countries in the Middle East and East Asia. And citizens of Ukraine are often found in countries of Western and Central Europe. In the region itself, the main countries of destination are Kazakhstan and Russia. UN experts noted that in recent years, the international community has made significant progress in implementing the provisions of the Protocol on preventing and combating

trafficking in persons, especially women and children. However, so far it has not been possible to completely end impunity for these crimes [2].

The spread of human trafficking is due to the limited access of the population to effective employment, education, social protection and other resources, as well as to the spread of poverty, segregation in the labor market. Among the main reasons pushing women in the situation of human trafficking, experts name poverty and gender discrimination - factors that impede education, employment and confidence in the future. Interesting fact that among the factors that impede the fight against trafficking in human beings is that the majority of convicted traffickers manage to avoid imprisonment due to lenient sentences and possible corruption [3].

Summarizing the above, Trafficking in persons means recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or getting people through the use of force or other forms of coercion or deception. Annually thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traders in their own countries and for abroad. All countries of the world are affected by human trafficking, whether as countries of origin, transit or destination of victims [4].

Список використаних джерел

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Антонюк Х.,

курсант

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови : Бойчук В.М.

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labor, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. This may even encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage, or the extraction of organs or tissues etc. It is established that human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation

of the victim's rights through coercion along with their commercial exploitation. Thus human trafficking is the trade in people, especially women and children [2].

In late 2016 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. The victims are often held hostage and forced into the sex trade [3].

The process of luring a victim is very primitive. For example, any trafficker 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, her identification and then selling her for sex several times a day.

Speaking on human trafficking we have to distinguish some of the so-called “warning signs”.

These are:

- a person is not allowed to communicate and is controlled by someone else;
- as a rule, a person is under 18 and involved in prostitution or sex work;
- a person is unpaid or paid very little, forced to live in poor conditions etc.;
- a person seems fearful, anxious, depressed or nervous. They may avoid eye contact, seem fearful around police, etc.;
- a person shows signs of abuse, such as bruising, cigarette burns, fractures, etc.;
- a person has tattooing or branding symbols, particularly names;
- a person doesn't have their own things or money, and doesn't control their own passport or other documents [3].

Trafficking in human beings, also referred to as modern slavery, is a serious crime and violation of human rights and dignity. It affects women and men, irrespective of their age, to the same extent. The weakest ones, the children, are in a particularly difficult position [4].

As for our country, this problem is also widespread. Ukraine is a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficking in men, women and children. Internal trafficking is also a growing problem. According to modern researches, over 230,000 Ukrainians became victims to human trafficking since 1991, which makes Ukraine one of the main countries of origin of victims of trafficking in human beings in Europe [1].

Conceptually the problem of human trafficking is very serious in contemporary world and must be controlled and counteracted by law enforcement agencies much more effectively than ever before through gaining professional experience.

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Баранівська Н.,

курсантка Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

TRAINING THE POLICE OFFICERS IN UKRAINE

The Constitution of Ukraine determines that a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, integrity and safety are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value. Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and orientation of the state. The state is responsible to the person for its activities. The assertion and protection of human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state (Article 3) [1]. In order to protect human rights and freedoms, there is a police force.

It should be noted that the training of police officers is a system of measures aimed at acquiring candidates for the rank of police officer with the skills and knowledge necessary for the performance of their official duties, as well as the acquisition of practical skills to improve the effectiveness of protecting and protecting the population against illegal encroachment[2].

In order for the police to perform their duties effectively in relation to the protection of the public, it must be well trained. According to Part 3 of Art. 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the police have such units as 1) criminal police; 2) patrol police; 3) pre-trial investigation bodies; 4) police protection; 5) special police; 6) special purpose police. Each sector has its own rights, responsibilities and powers, as well as different levels of training that are focused on the issues that these units will deal with. The current system for police education and training can be divided into 2 types: 1) full-time higher education on a public order at higher education institutions with specific training conditions that provide police training; 2) admission to the police for the first time, followed by the initial professional training. There are also types of police professional training, such as postgraduate education and job training, but they are different in that they apply to police officers who have initial training.

Initial training for patrol officers lasts from 6 months to a year where they acquire basic skills and knowledge of policing. The same training is also provided for those who have a law degree and want to become a police officer [3].

It should be said that effective police training should consist of several components: 1) physical, tactical and fire training; 2) knowledge of the legal framework of police activity; 3) psychological training.

Speaking of physical training, for those who intend to study in institutions of higher education, with specific training conditions for police training, there are a number of entrance physical tests, as well as throughout the training they train and make standards. At the same time, police officers are trained in the skills of owning weapons and in the tactics of acting in the exercise of their official authority. Currently, the police officer's physical capabilities are tested in four ways: 1) flexing and extending the arms in the resting position; 2) complex strength training for men; 3) running 100 meters; 4) run 1000 meters. This is governed by the decree of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine "On approval of the Regulation on the organization of checking the level of physical fitness of candidates for entry into the service of the National Police of Ukraine" of February 9, 2016 No. 90 [4]. Tactical training trains police officers on optimal, effective and, as far as possible, safe actions in the performance of their powers, in particular when applying police measures. Fire training provides practical and theoretical skills for owning and using weapons in extreme and non-extreme situations.

Another part of police training is knowledge of the legal framework, which is related to the performance of police powers. Higher education institutions with specific training conditions that prepare police officers create curricula that help cadets gain knowledge, better assimilate them, and model their application situations, taking into account specific legal rules governing certain situations.

The last part of police training is psychological training. It can be divided into two areas: 1) the development of the personality of the police officer, assistance in overcoming personal psychological problems, and 2) the provision of psychological competence (in order for the police to know psychologically the characteristics of different categories of persons). According to O. M. Tsilmak, "psychological competence is very important in the system of types of competencies, because it provides socially adequate, professionally important forms and strategies of police behavior" [5, 126 p.].

Therefore, it can be concluded that the training of a police officer in Ukraine on the basis of higher education constitutes a structure of activities aimed at providing theoretical and practical skills for the effective implementation of the powers conferred on the police. Both traditional

teaching methods and those used in more developed countries are involved in the preparation.

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Баранівська Н., Кондратьєв Ю.

*курсанти Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови : Драмарецька Л.Б.*

THE UK EXPERIENCE IN THE PREVENTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Some conclusions can be drawn from the UK's crime prevention policy, given the current analysis of the state of crime in this country. The UK Police can be called the main subject of crime prevention. It is not just a repressive function related to the detention of criminals, crime detection, but also implementation of social services and information activities aimed the increasing public confidence to law enforcement and expansion of participation of the first in crime prevention activities. It calls for a continuous improvement in the work of the police through reform. The purpose of modern reform of the UK police is consistent and inclusive changes locally and nationally, reducing crime, increasing professionalism

of police officers, reducing the bureaucratic obstacles in the access of British citizens to police service.

Police officers have a number of powers to carry out their duties. Their main responsibilities are to protect life and property, maintain order, as well as prevent crime and fight against criminal activity.

The achievement of the Government of England and Wales by the Government of England and Wales community engagement, including the close engagement with the community at the local level, helps to better fund police. Generally in British society among government, law enforcement, academics and members of the public there are lively discussions about the current role of the police in ensuring legality and protection of rights subjects, types of police work, etc. Significant change in the vector of police activity in the field of organized crime is becoming deepening further cooperation between police and public in crime prevention. Effectiveness of measures to combat crime is largely dependent on the achievement of their uniformity within the agreed and a coherent unified policy. It becomes more and more necessary in connection with the availability because of organized crime. Today, the UK maintains a close link in international cooperation in policing. Currently, the UK Home Office is focusing its efforts on reducing the damage caused by organized crime, as well as rethinking the nature of organized crime. Law enforcement needs the most up-to-date analytical capacity, and of course financial. The state should be able to participate in cooperation both internally and externally. Crime investigation requires operational measures that go beyond national borders. Priority areas for UK police action to combat organized crime are: raising awareness of the crime it brings and improving its means of combating it.

The UK is characterized by a traditional approach in crime combating, namely: social prevention, rehabilitation approach, situational prevention, development of law enforcement strategies aimed at identifying and punishing criminals. Social prevention is a socio-economic transformation in the state. Rehabilitation approach is to influence the identity of the offender and to prevent the recurrence of wrongdoing. Situational prevention is the inadmissibility of committing socially dangerous acts.

In addition, investigating serious and organised crime is core remit. Police leads its own investigations and work in partnership with other agencies to target, disrupt and arrest groups and individuals involved in serious and organised crime. The intelligence-led operational activity is directed at the most high-risk offenders causing the greatest harm to the UK, its communities and partners abroad. They tackle the highest risk vulnerabilities and enablers that facilitate criminals' illegal activities which threaten safety and security. Serious and organised crime threats include:

1. Bribery, corruption and sanctions evasion
2. Child sexual exploitation and abuse

3. Cyber crime
4. Drug trafficking
5. Fraud and economic crime
6. Illegal firearms trafficking
7. Modern slavery and human trafficking
8. Money laundering and illicit finance
9. Organised immigration crime.

As well as leading its own investigations police are supported with Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) and other law enforcement agencies. National crime agency coordinates regional, national and international activity and support investigations by international partners to combat serious and organised crime threats at source. Where it is not practical for police to have specialist expertise or resources, for example maritime capability, agency work with partners such as Border Force, the Royal Navy and international law enforcement agencies to share specialist resources. Investigating high-end serious and organised crime often requires specialist capabilities which are not cost-effective for every police force and law enforcement partner to maintain. NCA provides a range of specialist and capabilities that are best delivered nationally on behalf of all UK law enforcement.

Let us consider such crime as organised immigration offence. Entering the UK illegally prevents law enforcement from conducting criminal record or security checks, meaning they don't know who they are or what risk they pose to the UK. Indeed smuggling methods are generally dangerous and traumatic whatever the means of transport and many people have died in their bid to reach Northern Europe. Organised crime groups involved in immigration crime are highly exploitative of vulnerable adults and children, charging large sums of money for their illegal services. This revenue is often used to fund other forms of criminality. Some use violence in order to maintain territorial control and to control migrants. Criminals involved in immigration crime operate in various ways; some may act alone or be part of a small group, whilst others form extensive global networks with members based in a number of countries to facilitate illegal migration. False identity documents remain a key enabler of organised immigration crime and wealthier illegal migrants often enter the UK using false documents which they have bought. Counterfeit documents are used for:

1. Illegal immigration by air;
2. Fraudulent visa applications;
3. Applications for leave to enter and for leave to remain;
4. Applications for legitimate travel documents, which the applicant would otherwise not be eligible for.

Fraudulent documents come at a high cost however and are unaffordable for most migrants, who are instead forced to conceal themselves in legitimate traffic while entering the UK. The transnational

nature of organised immigration crime makes international collaboration an essential phenomenon. Tackling people-smuggling at every stage of the journey – from source, to transit, to destination country - is necessary to stop the flow of illegal entry into the UK. They lead a UK taskforce targeting the organised crime group threat to Europe through the Mediterranean region and the UK. Project INVIGOR includes UK partners such as Immigration Enforcement, Border Force, police and the Crown Prosecution Service. The taskforce is active in source and transit countries, developing intelligence and building international capability to combat the threat. Also it is working closely with partners across Europe and within the UK to share intelligence and resources to disrupt people-smuggling networks across the continent and targeting key enablers of OIC such as criminal use of social media to make it more difficult for them to advertise their services online and the illicit finances gained from their criminality.

Basic elements of the current experience of crime prevention in the UK show that community-oriented police and modern means of struggle are major vectors of development of British law enforcement strategy. It implements significant funds from state, local budgets and from sponsor sources. One of the main indicators of the effective work of the police in this country at the present stage is, on the one hand, the level of partnerships with the local population, and on the other, the ratio of money spent to combat crime, the use of technology and the amount of money and human resources saved from potential crimes.

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Барінова І.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Романов І.І.

DRUG CARTELS IN MEXICO

Mexican drug cartels have been around for several decades, and since the 1970s, some of Mexico's government agencies have supported their activities. Mexican drug cartels intensified after the collapse of the Colombian drug cartels Medellinsky and Cali in the 1990s. Mexico is currently the main foreign supplier of cannabis, cocaine and methamphetamine to the United States, and Mexican drug cartels dominate the wholesale illicit drug market in the United States.[1]

The arrests of cartel leaders led to increased levels of violence, as they intensified the cartel's struggle among themselves for control of drug delivery routes to the United States. Forced disappearances in Mexico have also become a growing concern, and efforts to accurately count the missing or forcibly disappeared have been limited, a problem that is exacerbated by underreporting. Government estimates of the number of disappeared people in Mexico have varied over time, especially of those who are missing due to force and possible homicide. In the Gulf Coast state of Veracruz, in 2017, a vast mass grave was unearthed containing some 250 skulls and other remains, some of which were found to be years old.³⁰ Journalist watchdog group Animal Politico, which focuses on combating corruption with transparency, concludes in a 2018 investigative article that combating impunity and tracking missing persons cannot be handled in several states because 20 of Mexico's 31 states lack the biological databases needed to identify unclaimed bodies. Additionally, states lack access to the national munitions database used to trace bullets and weapons.

What assistance has the U.S.A. government provided? The United States has historically provided the bulk of its financial support to Mexico through the Merida Initiative, a security partnership launched in 2007 by President George W. Bush and Felipe Calderon. The two governments revised the partnership in 2011, placing a larger emphasis on institution-building, including reforms of the police and judiciary, economic development, and social programs. Last May, Lopez Obrador announced Mexico's desire to see Merida "completely reoriented" toward development programs.

In recent years, the U.S. government has sent CIA operatives and security contractors to train Mexican federal police, and Washington has also sent unarmed drones to collect intelligence on traffickers.

Many U.S. government officials and policymakers have deep concerns about the Mexican government's capacity to decrease violence in Mexico

and curb the power of the country's criminal groups. Many analysts have viewed as problematic a continued reliance on a controversial kingpin strategy. They note the kingpin strategy has not lowered violence in a sustainable way. Some analysts suggest a new strategy of targeting the middle operational layer of each key criminal group to handicap the groups' regeneration capacity. [2]

The United States is expanding its role in Mexico's bloody fight against drug trafficking organizations, sending new C.I.A. operatives and retired military personnel to the country and considering plans to deploy private security contractors in hopes of turning around a multibillion-dollar effort that so far has shown few results.

In recent weeks, small numbers of C.I.A. operatives and American civilian military employees have been posted at a Mexican police and military departments, where, for the first time, security officials from both countries work side by side in collecting information about drug cartels and helping plan operations. Officials are also looking into embedding a team of American contractors inside a specially vetted Mexican counternarcotics police unit.

Officials on both sides of the border say the new efforts have been devised to get around Mexican laws that prohibit foreign military and police from operating on its soil, and to prevent advanced American surveillance technology from falling under the control of Mexican security agencies with long histories of corruption.

"A sea change has occurred over the past years in how effective Mexico and U.S. intelligence exchanges have become," said Arturo Sarukhán, Mexico's ambassador to the United States. "It is underpinned by the understanding that transnational organized crime can only be successfully confronted by working hand in hand, and that the outcome is as simple as it is compelling: we will together succeed or together fail." [3]

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Басюк Д.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

PECULIARITIES OF BRITISH POLICE: ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS, VOLUNTEERS

Police officers in Britain work in partnership with the communities they serve to maintain law and order, protect members of the public and property, and detect, prevent and investigate crimes. It is a challenging career that demands a high level of personal integrity and responsibility. In addition there are four special police forces in UK:

- British Transport Police - responsible for policing the railway network.
- Civil Nuclear Constabulary - protects civilian nuclear facilities.
- Ministry of Defence Police - security for the UK's defense assets.
- National Police Air Service - air support for English and Welsh police forces.

The traditional route into policing is to apply directly to one of the country's police forces. Before applying candidates are to ensure to be met the eligibility requirements. These vary between police forces, but in general they control age, citizenship, residence, qualification, etc. It is not allowed to apply with certain previous criminal convictions, debt problems, or tattoos that could be deemed offensive. Members of certain extreme political groups are not allowed to apply. Applicants have to pass medical, eyesight and fitness tests.

Some forces require from candidates to pass the Certificate in Knowledge of Policing (CKP) pre-joining qualification. The application process involves several stages:

- completing a police application form;
- attending an assessment centre;
- attending an interview with senior police officers;
- undergoing medical, psychological and fitness tests;
- passing background/security checks.

After the successful candidates' application they have to complete a two-year probationary period known as the Initial Police Learning and Development Programme (IPLDP) before being confirmed at the rank of constable. This training contributes towards passing applicant's Diploma in Policing. From there an applicant can begin to make progress through the defined rank structure for police officer (sergeant, inspector, chief inspector, etc.). Accelerated or fast-track promotion schemes may be available in

police force. It is also possible to apply to work in a special unit such as the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Drugs Squad, Traffic Police, Dog Section, Special Escort Group, Mounted Branch, etc.

The way police constables are recruited is changing and by January 2020 there will be three entry routes available:

- Degree apprenticeship – a new recruit joins as a police constable and undertakes a three-year apprenticeship in professional policing practice. This gives him the chance to earn while learning. Not only have that, but successfully completing the programme meant passing his probation and achieving a degree-level qualification too.

- Degree-holder entry - if a recruit has already got an undergraduate degree in any subject, this two-year pathway could be for him. As a police constable, he will combine work-based and classroom learning, leading to a graduate diploma in professional policing practice once he complete his probation.

- Policing degree - study a three-year undergraduate professional policing degree at university. A recruit will apply to join a police force when he graduate, and start his career with a shorter on-the-job training programme.

This means that once these changes are put into place, whichever option a recruit chooses he will hold a degree-level qualification in professional policing by the time he has completed his probationary period.

In the structure of police forces there are police volunteers who, through personal choice, commit time and energy to perform a task at the direction and on behalf of the organization. They agree to do this without expectation of compensation or financial reward, except for the payment of pre-determined out of pocket expenses. There is no obligation on either side therefore, when an individual agrees to take on the role of volunteer, no contract of employment is created.

Volunteer's roles are in the workplace - designed to enhance the work of the police and provide additional support to local communities throughout the force area. They assist police officers and staff who are then able to concentrate on core policing duties. It means more officers on the streets and improved community support.

Volunteering opportunities will vary from one location to another according to the identified needs of the police and their communities.

Volunteering for Police provides the volunteer with an opportunity to work alongside police officers and staff, gaining valuable skills and experience within a professional and public organization. It offers the opportunity to meet new people and work as part of a team, engage and

interact with people from different communities and backgrounds whilst making a positive contribution to the local community.

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Безлепкін В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.Ю.

COMBATING CRIME: JAPAN EXPERIENCE

An analysis of the international experience of combating crime shows that, under current conditions, criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, with close interregional and international links, are increasingly focusing their efforts on controlling the most profitable areas of economic relations. Absence of a unified national concept of counteraction to crime, inconsistency of national, regional, sectoral state targeted programs of social prevention in the respective directions does not contribute to crime prevention in the country. This situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on the social, democratic and rule of law, since the current situation does not take into account the realities of today, since the fight against crime has long ago become a global problem, which has become not only national, but also international, transnational. The relevance of research in this area is due to the fact that over the last decade, there has been a trend towards increasing crime rates, and at the same time, a lack of measures of social and legal control against the increasing criminalization of social relations.

Japan's success in crime prevention cannot be explained by any single reason. The low crime rate in this country is associated with a number of circumstances of socio-economic, socio-psychological, legal, organizational, managerial, technological and other nature. To prove this, we will conduct a criminological analysis of the current Japanese model of

crime prevention, which includes the following directions (strategies) of preventive activity: 1) long-term implementation of the strategy "community policing"; 2) measures within the framework of social crime prevention; 3) effective criminal policy; 4) implementation of the achievements of science and technology in crime prevention activities. Let's look at the listed components of the Japanese crime prevention model in more detail.

Therefore, an important way of reducing crime in Japan, unlike many, even European, countries in the world, is to bring science and technology to crime prevention. There are a number of "know-how" used recently in Japan to counteract crime.

For example, a mobile phone application was developed in Osaka, Japan, to allow residents of this city to get acquainted with a local crime map. The information in this mobile application is updated from the Osaka Police Department database. This allows the Japanese to track the level and prevalence of various criminal offenses committed in specific areas in an on-line mode [1]. This program achieves an adequate level of criminological awareness of the Japanese, as well as reducing the victimization of the population, which can avoid the most criminogenic and dangerous places. We consider it necessary to add that Ukraine also does not stand aside modern innovative approaches in law enforcement activity. An example is Kharkiv, where an online crime map is posted on the website of the newly created police. It is formed on the basis of the number of common criminal offenses reported in different districts of Kharkiv, as well as other events. Moreover, information about crimes and other events can be viewed in a day, a week or month [2]. We believe that similar experience should be introduced in other cities of Ukraine.

Another example from the world of crime prevention innovations in Japan. In 2012, Secom developed a mini-helicopter that resembles, in appearance, the drones used by the Armed Forces of Ukraine in conducting anti-terrorist operations in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. This drone is capable of rising several tens of meters into the air thanks to four propellers. The device is equipped with GPS sensors for patrolling a certain area; high-quality camcorder - for video and photo capture of certain objects or persons; LED lamps - for energy-efficient, high-quality night-time lighting. The present invention is used by private security and security companies. Recently Japanese police became interested in buying several such patrols for street and crime detection, as well as wanted persons and vehicles in the most criminal cities of Japan. The price of the drone is about 5,000 yen (\$ 42) [3].

Toshiba has developed the DB-82 buzzer. It is aimed primarily at women and children who represent the most affected and victimized sections of the population. The principle of operation of this waterproof device is simple: in the event that the owner of the device is in danger or in the case of (attempted) criminal attack on him after pushing a small pin from DB-82, it produces a powerful siren at 95 dB [4] (almost equal to the force sound of a passenger plane taking off). Finding an offender in an extremely noisy environment, therefore, gives his actions obvious, significantly increases the chances of being exposed and detained by eyewitnesses to the event or the police. Therefore, the owners of this invention have a high chance of remaining intact and retaining their property.

It can be noted that in Japan, another invention has recently become widespread in the prevention of self-serving and self-serving violent crimes. This is a kind of orange ball called the Bohan yu Boro Kara, the size of a baseball. They are mostly used in shops, retail chains, banks, other financial institutions and are located near the cashier. The purpose of the layers is as follows: in the event of theft, robbery or other crime, the victim can throw the colored layer at the offender or in the vehicle where the perpetrator disappears from the crime scene. During the impact, the layer bursts and notices the perpetrator, coloring him in orange, thereby the chances of the police and the public to identify and apprehend the offender with a special orange mark are significantly increased. According to the Japan National Police Agency, these layers are used in only 3% of crimes [5]. However, this does not mean that they do not fulfill their primary purpose. On the contrary, the preventive effect of the layers is to have an anti-criminogenic psychological impact on persons who are carriers of criminal motivation to commit the listed criminal offenses. This influence is manifested in increasing the chances of them refusing to commit criminal intent.

In Japan, major retailers purchase these crime prevention devices. There are undoubtedly other examples of the use of modern science and technology in crime prevention in Japan. However, it should be noted that public opinion polls conducted in Japan on the use of robotics and other innovative crime prevention solutions show, in general, the Japanese's approving attitude towards such ideas of the government. Thus, 55.3% of the respondents confirmed that they are ready to buy robots for the protection of their own housing and property [6]. Therefore, the positive attitude of citizens to the introduction of innovative approaches to crime prevention, as well as the high demand for high-tech products in Japan stimulate its production and use in the work of many preventive agents.

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Безрученко К.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Марченко І.В.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ARABIC STATES

Capital punishment or death - deprivation of life as a punishment, provided for by the law of the state and carried out in accordance with a court sentence [1]. On the one hand, it is an effective way to prevent a person from committing a crime again. On the other hand, there is a great risk of losing the innocent. The death penalty is one of the most ancient types of punishment that arose in the course of the implementation of the principle of talion - killing a person by another person was punished by the death of the killer. It appeared when the state assumed the function of executing punishment for crimes. Keeping criminals in prison is a pleasure, expensive, making them guess relatively late, so for a long time, killing has remained the main way of dealing with offenders [6]. In addition, the principle of blood revenge, which is active in many societies, also played an important role. Almost all human societies at some stage in their development have applied the death penalty to criminals [1] . The death penalty remains a common phenomenon in many Eastern countries.

Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran often use this type of punishment quite. And in Saudi Arabia they are still executed with the help of a severance of the head. There is also often a lynching for which no one is responsible [2].

The methods of executing the death sentence are extremely diverse, and often several may be legally permitted in one country at a time.

Modern types of death punishment :

- the Gas chamber
- Electric chair
- Decollation
- Hanging
- Shooting
- Mortal injection [1].

However, Iran, for example, has alternatives, including executions, stoning and rock-throwing.

Moreover, on April 3, 2019, the Brunei authorities passed a law providing for death for that envisaged death for extramarital or unisexual sex. In some countries, they may also be executed for unconventional sexual orientation. The perpetrators of these "crimes" are stoned to death. It is noteworthy that similar laws on same-sex relations exist in a number of countries, including Afghanistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia. According to Human Rights Watch, at least 49 people were killed in Saudi Arabia in 2019 alone. By comparison, 25 people were killed in the US in 2018.

By reviewing the religious codes of the Eastern countries (Qur'an, Talmud), one can conclude that God does not consider the death penalty a wrong or immoral measure. On the contrary, we find many commandments in which transgression, iniquity is the gravest sin. This is their main idea - to restrain a person from unlawful acts. Can there be a death sentence like this? [3].

Amputation of limb for theft, abortion, or the use of stones for apostasy or betrayal. These are just some of the punishments on the long list of Islamic law from the Qur'an (Hudood) or from the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad. They have now been introduced into the Criminal Code of the Sultanate of Brunei [5]. Sultan Brunei explained that such a rigid law is the fulfillment of the will of Allah.

In Iran, the authorities presented their citizens with an invention for punishment. It is a car for chopping off the hands of thieves who are guilty of theft. The novelty was immediately demonstrated on the convict for theft and adultery. The criminal was cut off the fingers of his right hand. In addition to the amputation, the offender will have to stay three years and prison and feel 99 battles. Other people guilty of similar crimes are also awaiting public punishment on the streets soon [6]. The person who

committed the theft is cut off his right hand so that he can no longer steal and that everyone can see that this person is a thief.

In Iran, most of these sentences apply to minors. The laws allow for the execution of boys over the age of 15 and girls over the age of nine. The latest high-profile sentence is related to former presidential adviser Mohammad Ali Najafi who killed his wife. The ruling was issued in July 2019 [7].

In addition to serious crimes in Saudi Arabia, today they can be executed for witchcraft and magic or atheism. There are frequent mass executions in the country. But here you can avoid punishment by paying the family "blood money" compensation.

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Бикоріз Я.,

студентка ННІ №3 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Ващук А.О.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Today, Ukraine is gradually applying such standards, sometimes contradicting the positive practices of European states, seeking European integration processes, convergence of legal systems, important legal institutions. Undoubtedly, law enforcement, law enforcement activities, human rights activities, law enforcement functions, the system of law enforcement agencies and others should be distinguished among them.

The purpose of research is to find out the essence of law enforcement activity, to carry out its comparative legal analysis in the practice of the countries of the European Union.

The object investigates law enforcement as a modern, effective state-governmental legal institute aimed at ensuring the rights and freedoms of the individual and the citizen, as well as law and order.

The subject examines the law enforcement activities of the EU countries, the study of the theoretical foundations of law enforcement, analysis of the features of law enforcement in EU countries.

The establishment of the police as a law enforcement service in the EU countries demonstrates, in fact, the military order of organization and administration, which is an integral part of the mechanism of the state in its modern sense. Institutionally, police bodies are part of the subsystem of state executive bodies and are subordinate to central government bodies (the Ministry of the Interior of the French Republic, the Federal Ministry of the Interior of Germany, the Ministry of the Interior and administration of the Republic of Poland, etc.). In order to investigate and determine the specialization of individual police services in continental legal family countries, the category of "organizational and functional construction" of police bodies is sometimes used.

The law enforcement system is an organic component of society, a product of its activity, a reproduction of the mentality and level of development.

Within the system of principles of law enforcement, it is advisable to distinguish the following groups: 1) general (humanism, democracy, freedom, social justice, etc.); 2) special (principle of the rule of law; legality; recognition of a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security of the highest social value; guarantee of human rights and freedoms, equality of all before the law; interaction with state bodies authorities, local self-government bodies, public associations; professionalism and competence; independence of law enforcement entities, etc.).

It should be mentioned that the Ukrainian legal system is generally known to belong to the Romano-German legal family, the Continental European model. In addition, the hierarchical construction, centralized approach, imperative forms and methods of enforcement are also conditioned by the fact that despite the reform and European integration orientation, the model of Ukraine's law enforcement activity has not yet completely lost the legacy of the Soviet model of law enforcement activity.

Structural features of law enforcement agencies inherent in EU countries contain the ramifications and diversity of law enforcement systems, including police systems, the presence of police authorities in different ministries and agencies, their independence from each other; division of police structures by sources of funding into state (federal),

municipal (local self-government), private (concern, trade unions, etc.) in close cooperation between them; the social orientation of the police, focused primarily on the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms; the high professionalism of the police, which is achieved not only through deep professional training in professional police education institutions; non-partisanship in the work of law enforcement agencies, which imposes certain restrictions on manifestations of political, party beliefs; active involvement of public voluntary associations aimed at supporting and assisting the police; openness, publicity, constant appeal to public opinion in dealing with difficult situations that arise in law enforcement practice.

On the basis of systemic reforms in the EU countries, the organizational and functional structure of national law enforcement agencies and their efficiency have been improved. Considerable success is evidenced by the trust and support of the population to the police and other law enforcement agencies.

Institutional and functional components are characterized by the following stages:

- effect of legal norms in the form of legal relations, creation of conditions for their implementation;
- the exercise of subjective rights and the fulfillment of legal obligations;
- the application of sanctions in case of violation of rights and freedoms, improper performance of their duties.

In any case, the joint activity of the EU countries requires intensive cooperation of law enforcement agencies, that is why an extensive network of supranational bodies was created - European Police (Europol), European Anti-Corruption Office, European Judicial Information Network, etc. Their task is to ensure interaction and coordination of law enforcement activities, to develop standards in the field of law enforcement, human rights activities.

Corruption, training and retraining, logistics and other law enforcement safeguards remain an ongoing issue. In the earlier stages of law enforcement reform, an attempt has already been made to establish a local police force in Ukraine. It is emphasized that the key unchanged ideas should remain in the reform process - the apolitical nature of law enforcement, demilitarization, decentralization, prevention and fight against corruption, bureaucracy, and enhancing the culture of law enforcement.

To sum up, the law enforcement system is an organic component of society, a product of its activity, a reproduction of the mentality and level of development. Law enforcement agencies are specially authorized state bodies that are vested with public authority for the purpose of professional

exercise on the basis and in accordance with the current legislation, and in the cases established by law - in the appropriate procedural form with the use of legal means activities aimed at the protection of human rights and freedoms and the citizen, law and order, all regulated by the law of public relations. The criterion for attribution of a law enforcement agency is, first of all, its law enforcement activity by the method of implementation and the form of reflection of its social purpose.

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Бойко В.,

курсантка Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Скринник М.В.**

MECHANISMS OF PREVENTION OF BREAKING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Despite the existence of specialized laws of Ukraine (“On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”, “On Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine”, “On Prevention of Domestic Violence” etc.), their provisions are mainly declarative due to the following reasons: a) lack of women’ awareness (especially in rural localities) of international standards in sphere of protection against gender discrimination. Woman often does not understand that her rights have been violated, especially when it relates to discrimination. During almost 10 years of operation of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men” only 145 court decrees contain references to this law. Furthermore, cases are mainly initiated not only by victims of discrimination, but by state supervising bodies (mostly – in cases of responding to the facts of specifying employee gender in vacancy notices); b) inability of legal profession representatives, including judges, to identify incidents, when violation of women’s rights and legitimate interests

become result of operation of discriminative provisions of legislation and gender-neutral regulations, which have discriminative consequences in practice.

Need for more attentive attitude of highest officials to the signals, which they provide to society concerning role of women and men in society should be added to the abovementioned. For example, presenting a new head of Odesa Custom House, the President of Ukraine characterized her not in the context of professional skills, but as “young, beautiful and very active woman”.

Among the brightest examples of legislative provisions, which result in gender inequality, the following may be specified:

a) Night work of women is prohibited in Ukraine.

b) More than 500 types of works are prohibited for women.

[3]List of heavy work and types of work under harmful and hazardous conditions, where labor of women is prohibited, is still in force in Ukraine.

The fact of reminding of the notion “gender discrimination” in 283 court decrees during 2015 should mean its active use in court practice of Ukraine. However, analysis of materials testifies that references to “gender discrimination”, in general, are formal, without explanation of notion and don’t influence on case resolution.

As it was mentioned above, in 2015 the Law of Ukraine “On Local Elections” was supplemented with the provision, which sets out requirement of representation of persons of the same gender in electoral lists of candidates for people’s deputies of local councils in multi-mandate electoral district of at least 30% of total number of candidates in electoral list.

According to the results of gender monitoring of local elections 2015, conducted by the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), the great majority of parties complied with the quota at drawing up lists of candidates for people’s deputies of regional councils, Kyiv city councils and councils of regional centers. In average, level of women representation in electoral lists of candidates for people’s deputies of regional councils throughout Ukraine was 29.6%, city councils – 32.1%. According to the data of 22 regional councils, these consist of 15% women, and city councils – 18.1%. Threshold of 30% was overcome only in one city council and in none of regional councils. Such index is not proportional to the representation of women in electoral lists that testify about unreadiness of political parties to actually support women in elections. According to the data of the CVU, the governing bodies of parties are not gender balanced both at central and regional levels. Women head only 12.8% of regional branches. Among 214 people’s deputies of city councils and 252 people’s

deputies of regional councils elected due to the results of elections there were only 6.1% and 5.9% women respectively as leaders of party lists.

Active work was made for the purpose of preparing Ukraine to ratification of the Istanbul Convention (The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence), which was signed by Ukraine on November 7, 2011. However, preparation to ratification of the Convention, planned for no later than second quarter of 2016, is still continuing. “The Analytical Report: Compliance of Some Laws of Ukraine to the Requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence”, made by national experts, is interesting within this preparation.

Conducted analysis of court practice testifies about the following:

95% complaints, which are considered in respect of application of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring of Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”, are filed by women;

failure to obtain certificate of registration as Internally Displaced Person or lack of awareness of other formal requirements quite often become an obstacle to receiving by woman protection of her rights in court, whereas courts leave certain complaints without action;

main categories of cases with the participation of IDP women are domestic (recovery of alimony, dissolution of marriage, establishing fact of childbirth), social (receiving targeted aid, appealing denial of pension payment at new place of residence), administrative (appealing denial of registration as IDP) and labor proceedings (termination of labor agreement).

In terms of positive changes to legislation the notion “gender identity” may be noted as new notion for legal practice. This notion is introduced by the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Code of Labor Laws of Ukraine Concerning Harmonization of Legislation in the Sphere of Preventing and Combating Discrimination with Law of the European Union”, dated November, 12, 2015, which prohibits discrimination in labor sphere, including violation of the principle of equality of rights and opportunities, direct or indirect limitation of employee’s rights, depending on gender identity.

Receiving “Gender Balance Award” by Kyiv Patrol Police (which consists of 30% of women) for the efforts in overcoming gender gap in Ukraine may be noted as positive moment.

Recommendations

Organization of joint events with the participation of representatives of the state authorities and civil society with the purpose of working out joint vision of the next steps to be taken on effective realization of the

gender equality principle in public and private sphere of relations is necessary. One of the ways is conducting great information campaigns, focused on overcoming established stereotypes on social roles of women and men, improving level of awareness of women, especially in rural localities, legal community and society in general concerning their rights and mechanisms of their implementation. The separate way is forming skills of legal profession representatives, primarily judges, to identify causes, when violation of women's rights and legitimate interests becomes the result of the operation of discriminative provisions of legislation and gender-neutral legislative acts, which have discriminative consequences or create the gender stereotypes that exist in society in practice. Moreover, relevant information campaigns should overcome perception by society, including lawyers and authorized government bodies, of the content of international documents on ensuring gender equality as some abstract structures, which do not offer certain models of resolving real life disputes.

The state should pay special attention to the problem of domestic violence and violence against women. Majority of men, who came back home from ATO zone, experience difficulties in employment and social adaptation to normal life. This raises threat of violence (physical, psychological, economical and sexual) from them against family members and relatives.

Ukraine should make efforts for bringing national legislation in compliance with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention and create all necessary preconditions for its ratification in 2016.

Creating legal mechanisms of realization of rights of women, who potentially may become victims of double discrimination (IDP women; women of preretirement age; women, who live in rural localities, etc.) is pointed out as a separate Parliamentary committees together with society should ensure elimination of paternalistic provisions from the draft Labor Code of Ukraine (prohibition of night work of women, prohibition of sending on business trip women, who have children under three years of age etc.), which do not protect women, but reduce their competitiveness on the labor market and form an idea of women in society as object of external. Reconsidering the procedure of gender expertise of the legislation, which now is represented as formal mechanism, is necessary. There is a need of working out the appropriate methodology of its conducting and the access of the society to determining the priority regulations, which are subject to such expertise, and results of the appropriate analysis.

Ukraine should continue working out the practices, which will raise political representation of women.

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Бойко А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Романов І.І.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Mostly, violence against women in the United States is represented by domestic abuse, murders, sex-trafficking, rape and assault against women in the United States. It has been recognized as a public health concern. Culture in the United States has led towards the trivialization of violence towards women, with media in the United States possibly contributing to making women-directed violence appear unimportant to the public.

Violence against women is wide spread. Globally, one-third of all women – approximately 1.3 billion women experience violence in their lives. In the United States, 1 out of 3 women experience sexual violence in their life; 4 out of 10 women report that they were 18 years or younger when they were raped or sexually harassed.

Moreover, violence among teens is also a big problem. According to the recent studies, 2 out of 4 high school female students report about date-related abuse and/or sexual victimization; tragically, much dating violence is not reported. There are some programs aimed to prevent and decrease violence among youngsters, but they're not very successful.

Law enforcement agencies and authorities have the obligation to prevent and protect victims and punish women molesters. Federal authorities have a responsibility to uphold standards due to diligence and take steps to fulfill their responsibility to protect individuals from human rights abuses. Yet such violence is often ignored and rarely punished. Too often no one is held accountable for those crimes. According to the recent national and state-by-state homicide statistics made by Violence Policy Center analysis "When Men Murder Women", the rate of women murdered by men in single victim/single offender incidents rose by 11% between 2015 and 2016 (e.g. 1,809 females murdered by males in 2016, 63% were wives or intimate acquaintances of their killers).

Men, regardless of nationality, are more likely to be perpetrators of violence against women if they have a low education, a history of child maltreatment, or exposure to domestic violence against their mother.

Children who witness domestic violence are more likely to become perpetrators or victims themselves – imparting a fatal legacy for future generations.

Also, girls who marry before age 15 are 50% more likely to face physical or sexual violence from a partner. It is stated, that approximately 650 million women and girls were married at the age of 15. The International Center for Research on Women predicts that over the next decade, 150 million girls will be married before their 18th birthday (in average 15 million girls each year).

What is more, so called «honor killings» aren't rare either. Internationally, it's estimated that 5,000 honor killings are committed each year. Many of these are female rape victims killed by the male elders of their families to spare the family the shame associated with the stigma of sexual violence suffered by unmarried women.

To conclude, we must disrupt cultures that undervalue women and consider violence against women as normal way. One of the best weapons against violence is education, especially in rural areas where women and girls are less likely to report about acts of violence committed against them. UNICEF is a fierce advocate of violence-prevention education and proactive measures to break cycles of gender-based violence. UNICEF works to prevent gender-based violence in humanitarian crises and to protect and counsel victims of abuse.

The Office on Violence against Women (OVW) provides federal leadership in developing the national capacity to reduce violence against women and administer justice for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

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Бондарчук А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Марченко І. В.

CAUSES OF YOUTH VIOLENCE

Youth violence can be defined as any intentional act using physical force against another person or group with the consequence of injury, mental harm, or death, committed by a person between the ages of 10 and 24. There can be varying degrees of youth violence; some acts, such as bullying or pushing, may result in more mental than physical pain, while acts like assault or robbery can lead to serious injury or even death. Youth violence can have very severe consequences for children and adolescents. In fact, youth violence is the 'third leading cause of death for people between the ages of 15 and 24,' according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Types of Violence** Youth violence can range in severity from hitting and pushing to actual physical or sexual assault. The following are all considered examples of youth violence, listed in order of seriousness: pushing, slapping/ hitting, kicking, physical assault (with or without a weapon), robbery, sexual assault and homicide.[1] There are main causes of youth violence:

Teen Communities and Neighbourhoods

Where teens live can also have an impact on them and lead them to act more aggressively. In fact, a study points to several community risk factors for youth violence including diminished economic opportunities, high levels of crime, and socially-disorganized neighborhoods. Additionally, the study found that youth violence can become a form of "street justice" in response to the lack of police protection or patrols in poorer neighborhoods. When this happens, teens may attempt to secure the neighborhood by using violence as a way of bringing order to the area. As a result, youth violence often manifests as gang violence, turf wars, gun wars, and other types of violence. When teens live in socioeconomically-challenged neighborhoods, they may feel like their only option for survival is to join a gang or to engage in violence. When this line of thinking is the norm, teens are likely to act aggressively and participate in violent behaviors.[2] The Youth Gang Prevention Fund (YGPF) provides time-limited funding for initiatives in communities that prevent at-risk youth from joining gangs, provides exit strategies for youth who belong to gangs, and offers support to youth so they do not re-join gangs, in communities where youth gangs are an existing or emerging threat.[7] A neighborhood watch is an organized group of civilians devoted to crime and vandalism

prevention within a neighborhood. The aim of neighborhood watch includes educating residents of a community on security and safety and achieving safe and secure neighborhoods. However, when a criminal activity is suspected, members are encouraged to report to authorities, and not to intervene. The Town Watch program is similar to that of the neighborhood watch, the major difference is that the Town Watch tend to actively patrol in pseudo-uniforms, i.e. marked vests or jackets and caps, and is equipped with two way radios to directly contact the local police. The Town Watch serves as an auxiliary to the police which provides weapons (if any), equipment, and training. The town watch usually returns their gear at the end of their duty. [5]

Domestic Violence and Child Abuse

Over five million children are witness to acts of domestic violence every year. Whether this is between parents, siblings or other members of the household, exposure to violence at a young age can have myriad negative consequences. Youth who witness domestic violence are more likely to commit violent crimes against others, and have a greater chance of involvement in a violent partnership as an adult - either as a perpetrator or as a victim. Violence between intimate partners - often parents or caretakers - increases the likelihood that a child will also be abused or neglected, and as a result, children in households with domestic violence struggle with post-traumatic stress disorder, behavioral problems, substance abuse and mental health issues at higher rates than those who do not. In fact, youth who witness domestic violence often suffer similar social and emotional consequences as youth who are direct victims of violence in the home. This is why domestic abuse often occurs cyclically, with children growing up in abusive homes more likely to become members of an abusive partnership during adulthood. Research shows that parents exposed to abuse - even before having children - are at a greater risk of maladaptive parenting, and their children experience higher levels of behavioral problems.[3] Factors that may protect some youth from violence include: connectedness to family or other adults; ability to discuss problems with parents; the perception that parental expectations for school performance are high; frequent shared activities with parents; youth involvement in social activities; commitment to school; and the consistent presence of parent during at least one of the following: when awakening, when arriving home from school, during evening mealtimes, and when going to bed. A number of measures may indirectly affect the factors that contribute to youth violence. Programs that address community deterioration (improving areas for children to play and providing supervised activities); alcohol abuse; gun safety; non violence coping skills; and economic issues can also help to prevent youth violence.

Domestic violence and child abuse often occur in the same family. Children who witness violence between parents are at risk of serious mental health and other problems. Domestic violence prevention and abuse services can help break the cycle of violence for children.[4]

Insufficient Parental Supervision

Teens who receive insufficient supervision from their parents are prone to engage in aggressive behaviors or criminal activity. Without adequate adult supervision, they do not have the resources needed to make good choices or to recognize risks. Consequently, these teens tend to make friends with the wrong people, take unnecessary risks, and experiment with things an involved parent would never allow. What's more, when parents are permissive, their kids often have no motivation to do well in school and may even stop caring about their future. As a whole, teenagers need fair and firm discipline and consistent interaction with and direction from their parents. When parents take an active role in their teens' lives, it reduces the likelihood of teen violence.[2] The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP) supports local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. It works to prevent and control juvenile delinquency, improve the juvenile justice system, and protect children. The Office accomplishes its mission by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles. It strives to strengthen the juvenile justice system's efforts to protect public safety, hold justice-involved youth appropriately accountable, and provide services that address the needs of youth and their families. Through its divisions, OJJDP sponsors research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide federal juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming.[6]

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Борисенко Р.,

слухач магістратури Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Галдецька І.Г.

COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime (OC) is a criminal organization with a well-defined hierarchy that plans and commits serious or particularly grave crimes.

Transnational organized crime (TOC) groups are self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate, wholly or in part, by illegal means and irrespective of geography. With a few exceptions, the main goal of TOC groups is economic benefits, and they will use a variety of legal and illegal schemes to profit. Example of crimes that are key stones in TOC enterprises:

- drug trafficking;
- migrant smuggling;
- human trafficking;
- money laundering;
- firearms trafficking;
- illegal gambling;
- extortion;
- counterfeit goods;
- wildlife and cultural smuggling;
- cybercrime.

Countering Transnational Organized Crime

Success in reducing the threat posed by TOC can be expressed under four imperatives:

1. Understand the problem in order to adequately protect societies from these threats, we have to first measure the ability of transnational

organized crime to undermine political and social stability and economic development. [1]

2. Establish the normative framework International norms and conventions are required to set the stage for a response. During the past decade, the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Convention against Corruption have delivered this framework, and it is increasingly being used to set the legislative and regulatory to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community is applied and under the conditions laid down in that Treaty. This must continue and expanded to create a consensus, across society [2].

3. Build technical capacity countries must equip themselves to respond. This response needs to come at both the “upstream” and “downstream” levels. At the upstream level, national security strategies need to incorporate an assessment of the threats posed by transnational organized crime. This assessment may place crime on the priority list of national security threats.

4. Expand regional partnerships in our globalizing world, none of the former three will succeed if we do not have a fourth – the response beyond borders. Unfortunately, law enforcement is inherently national in character. It is therefore necessary to integrate national responses into international strategies.

Practice

1. The FBI uses the RICO Act to expand criminal accountability for a number of “predicate offenses” and to expand a single offense across multiple members of a criminal enterprise. This multi-pronged approach allows the FBI to disrupt or dismantle the entire enterprise. Due to the transnational nature of these criminal enterprises, the FBI leverages political and law enforcement relationships domestically and abroad to combat the influence and reach of these organized crime groups. The Bureau deploys subject matter experts to international locations to develop strategies to address TOC matters impacting the region, as well as to identify targets of mutual interest. [2]

2. UNODC acts as a liaison between States and international organizations and facilitates regional networks of cooperation against organized crime around the world. Specifically, UNODC is supporting the establishment and implementation of regional network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime (REFCO). UNODC develops and delivers training to promote cooperation in the implementation of the UNTOC and its supplementary Protocols and actively contributes to conferences, meetings and specialized workshops at regional and international levels. An Open-ended Working Group of Government Experts on Extradition, Mutual Legal

Assistance and International Cooperation for Purposes of Confiscation is held concurrently with the biennial sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention [1].

3. Interpol unit works hand in hand with all of INTERPOL's police services to identify major figures involved in transnational crime, the associated criminal networks and their activities. The Unit conducts criminal analysis based on intelligence provided by member countries and partners, such as biometrics, images and known associations. This allows to provide a global picture and link organizers, financiers, recruiters, distributors and corrupt officials. Our Organized Crime unit also runs a number of projects which focus on specific types of criminal networks, each of which comes with its unique set of challenges. These projects encourage national and international enforcement bodies to exchange operational data, best practice and lessons learned with a view to dismantling specific groups. [2]

4. One of Europol's key goals is to provide EU law enforcement authorities with 24/7 operational support for investigations in three key priority areas aligned with the European Agenda on Security: serious and organised crime, cybercrime, and counterterrorism. Operational-coordination services include:

- facilitating international cooperation and the exchange of criminal intelligence;
- identifying organised crime groups;
- targeting the key perpetrators behind criminal networks;
- providing on-the-spot-support, including access to criminal databases and analytical tools, to law enforcement;
- offering operational analysis;
- providing forensic and technical expertise;
- offering training and capacity building;
- offering mobile offices [2].

Conclusion: Internationalization gains importance, both in organised crime itself and the fight against it. In the field of legal measures and repression, different types of organised crime groups may lead to different approaches to combat them. Next to the legal measures, special international law enforcement agencies were set up. No one jurisdiction or country can combat organized crime on its own. Continued national and international cooperation is critical to addressing this.

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Бортнійчук В.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.О.

ANTI-CORRUPTION IN EUROPE

Corruption is the abuse of power for private gain. Corruption takes many forms, such as bribery, trading in influence, abuse of functions, but can also hide behind nepotism, conflicts of interest, or revolving doors between the public and the private sectors. Its effects are serious and widespread. Corruption constitutes a threat to security, as an enabler for crime and terrorism. It acts as a drag on economic growth, by creating business uncertainty, slowing processes, and imposing additional costs. Although the nature and scope of corruption may differ from one EU State to another, it harms the EU as a whole by lowering investment levels, hampering the fair operation of the Internal Market and reducing public finances.

At the ECBA's spring conference of 2015 in Bucharest, the idea emerged to create within the ECBA a new working group on anti-corruption and bribery in Europe. At the same time, triggered by international legal instruments like the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, bribing foreign officials has become criminal in most countries. The risk of criminal prosecution for multinational companies and individuals has further increased by national legislation with jurisdictions going beyond the national borders, such as the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or the UK Bribery Act 2010.

Also at the level of the EU, corruption is considered as one of the main challenges for European societies. Early in 2014, the EU Commission released its first anti-corruption report [1] and in 2015, DG Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission launched an "Anti-corruption experience sharing programme" to "support Member States, local NGOs and other stakeholders in addressing specific challenges identified in the EU Anti-Corruption Report" [2]. It is clear that the need to strengthen the fight against corruption seems present more present than ever.

The purpose of this working group shall be to improve knowledge and awareness among defence practitioners of national and international

legislation on anti-corruption, in order to provide effective advice and representation.

The group shall also seek to establish a European-wide network of contacts with experience in corruption cases. From a geographical perspective, the focus shall be on countries which have less developed anti-corruption legislation (but may be caught by international legislation such as the UK Bribery Act), have high levels of reported corruption (for example, those which have a high ranking on Transparency

Internationals recently published Corruption Perception Index) and which are likely to be the focus of national and international enforcement action in the coming years.

The Working Group consists of an organizing committee, which is represented by the founding and managing members:

Jurjan Geertsma (The Netherlands),

Vladimir Hrle (Serbia),

Anna Oehmichen (Germany) and

Chris Whalley (United Kingdom).

Jaanus Tehver (Estonia) is strategic advisor of the Working Group.

Other members include Mihai Mareş (Romania), Andrea Puccio (Italy), Arild Dyngeland (Norway), Albert Janet (France) and Alexis Anagnostakis (Greece).

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Бразалук М.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.В.

EURASIAN ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime is one of the biggest threats to state security and public order. That is why countries and international organization are joining forces in the fight against this criminal phenomenon.

Organized crime are criminal organizations that plan and commit crime, or the crimes that are committed by such organizations [1]. In general, organized crime is a category of transnational, national, or local

groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals to engage in illegal activity.

The transnational level of organized crime is the most ambitious therefore many foreign structures and international one such as the Federal Burro of Investigation and Interpol are dedicated to eliminating transnational organized crime groups that pose the greatest threat to the national and economic security of any state.

As a rule, organized criminal network are involved in many types of criminal activities, which include drugs, armed robbery trafficking in people, illicit goods and weapons etc.

According to the FBI there are following transnational criminal networks:

- African Transnational Organized Crime Groups;
- Balkan Transnational Organized Crime Groups;
- Middle Eastern Transnational Organized Crime Groups;
- Asian Transnational Organized Crime Groups;
- Eurasian Transnational Organized Crime Groups;
- Italian Organized Crime/Mafia [2].

In particular, Eurasian organized crime are politically and financially motivated organized groups originating from the former Soviet Union or Central Europe. These criminal groups continue to thrive outside their borders in numerous countries around the world. Their activities span various crime areas and have been known to reach Western, Northern and Central Europe, North America and the Middle East.

The peculiarity of the Eurasian criminal group is that all its participants are engaged in highly structured criminal enterprises. Corrupt or criminal officials protect some of them from the law.

It is known, that Interpol has the Organized Crime unit, which runs a number of projects. These projects focus on specific types of criminal networks. Thanks to these projects, national and international enforcement bodies can exchange operational data, best practice and lessons learned with a view to dismantling specific groups.

Project Millennium was initiated by Interpol to crackdown Eurasian criminal groups. The Millennium Analysis File provides participating countries with data on high-ranking members of organized criminal groups. The information contained in this file includes:

- Personal data;
- Biometrics;
- Known associates;
- Links to organized criminal organizations;
- Locations of operation and influence;

– Personal identifiers (tattoos, physical attributes).

By proactively sharing and contributing intelligence to the analysis file, police are empowered to act locally, with the support of global data.

“Thieves in Law” or “Thieves professing the code” are at the top of the criminal hierarchy, with influence and control that extends across groups engaging in crimes such as:

- Trafficking in drugs, human beings, motor vehicles and firearms;
- Contractmurder;
- Extortion;
- Financial crime and money laundering.

They are of various nationalities including Ukrainian, Georgian, Armenian Belarusian and Russian. “Thieves in Law” have been identified by Project Millennium countries as a priority area of investigation [3].

Ukrainian law enforcement system is although actively collaborates with Interpol in the fight against organized crime. With Interpol’s Project Millennium, the Lviv meeting in 2018, allowed investigators to share their experiences, exchange intelligence, and identify emerging crime trends and modus operandi that could affect them [4].

As a conclusion, organized crime groups are self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate, wholly or in part, by illegal means and irrespective of geography. One of them are Eurasian Transnational Organized Crime Groups. To fight this criminal network, Interpol developed the project Millennium and law enforcement system of Ukraine joined the project.

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Васечко В.,

слухач магістратури Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Галдецька І.Г.

UNITED NATION POLICE AS AN INSTITUTIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The United Nations has deployed police officers for service in peace operations since the 1960s. Traditionally, the mandate of the police components of peacekeeping operations and special political missions tended to be limited to monitoring, observing and reporting. Beginning in the early 1990s, advisory, mentoring and training functions were integrated into the monitoring activities in order to offer the peacekeeping operations and special political missions the opportunity to act as a corrective mechanism on the national law enforcement agencies [1, p. 9].

I consider it's necessary to clarify the term "law enforcement officials." The term "law enforcement officials", includes all officers of the law, whether appointed or elected, who exercise police powers, especially the powers of arrest or detention. In countries where police powers are exercised by military authorities, whether uniformed or not, or by state security forces, the definition of law enforcement officials shall be regarded as including officers of such services. Service to the community is intended to include particularly the rendition of services of assistance to those members of the community who by reason of personal, economic, social, or other emergencies are in need of immediate aid. This provision is intended to cover not only all violent, predatory and harmful acts, but extends to the full range of prohibitions under penal statutes. It extends to conduct by persons not capable of incurring criminal liability. In addition, national or regional commentaries could identify specific features of the legal systems and practices of different States or regional intergovernmental organizations which would promote the application of the Code. In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons [2, p. 2].

The mission of UN Police is to enhance international peace and security by supporting Member-States in conflict, post-conflict and other crisis situations. Its goal is to realize effective, efficient, representative, responsive and accountable police services that serve and protect the population. To that end, United Nations Police build and support or, where mandated, act as a substitute or partial substitute for host-State police capacity to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property and maintain

public order and safety, in adherence to the rule of law and international human rights law.

United Nations police is composed of 11,530 United Nations police officers from 90 countries, which are deployed in 11 UN peacekeeping operations and 6 Special Political Missions. They are deployed as formed police units (currently 66 per cent), individual police officers (currently 34 per cent), which include specialized teams, contracted seconded police and civilian experts, which are deployed in United Nations peace operations. United Nations police officers are supported by the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, with its New York-based sections and the Brindisi-based Standing Police Capacity. At Headquarters, the Police Adviser is responsible for providing strategic advice and support on all policing issues to senior United Nations officials, as well as to heads of police components of operations led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs.

Besides, the specific services and types of assistance provided by the police components of peacekeeping operations and special political missions can generally be divided in three broad categories based on their respective mandates:

(a) Interim law enforcement, in which United Nations police officers are directly responsible for all law enforcement functions and have a clear authority and responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

(b) Security support to national police and law enforcement agencies, in which United Nations police officers, particularly members of formed police units, support national law enforcement agencies in the execution of their functions.

(c) Reform, restructuring and rebuilding of national police and law enforcement agencies, in which United Nations police officers support the agencies in these areas through training and advising. Direct assistance is also provided, often through trust funds, for the refurbishment of facilities and the procurement of vehicles, communication equipment and other law enforcement material [1, pp. 10, 11].

One of the key challenges for United Nations policing is the mismatch between mandated tasks and the posture of the United Nations police and allocated resources at Headquarters and in the field. Mandate implementation is at times hindered by inconsistent planning and unrealistic operational recommendations. These challenges can be exacerbated by a perceived disconnect among the Security Council, the Secretariat and police-contributing countries, as well as the perception that actions of the Secretariat are carried out within organizational “silos”.

Even innovative approaches by the Security Council, such as the urgent temporary measures in the Central African Republic granting limited authority to carry out policing and law enforcement activities to maintain basic order and combat impunity, have raised challenges for United Nations policing. When the justice chain is ineffective or lacking, how can investigations conducted by United Nations police be brought into the legal framework of a host-State where the mission has been mandated with only some of the attributes of executive policing? This underscores the need for clear, implementable and appropriately resourced mandates. Police need to be fully integrated into security sector reform efforts. The perception remains that such efforts are often military-centric, without proper inclusion of other aspects of the security sector. The host State sometimes prioritizes the military to the detriment of the police and the justice system. The Security Council stressed the importance of security sector reform, including the development of professional, accessible and accountable policing capabilities as well as institutions responsible for oversight and management. Too often, the omission of police in security sector reform priorities leads to otherwise avoidable hard lessons years later. At the same time, many countries in which the United Nations works have no tradition of formal policing, and the traditions that do exist are often highly militarized. Thus, the clear delineation of responsibilities among security entities is critical. We must support the development of emerging police systems but also recognize when the centre of gravity for host-State security lies in alternate or informal security structures [3, p. 12].

In other cases, host States rely overly on the United Nations to assume policing duties. In Haiti, inadequate budgetary allocations for the national police have negatively affected the ability of the United Nations police to quickly cease operational support to the national police. In the Central African Republic, the Government, notwithstanding its memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), at times seems to have interpreted the mandated urgent temporary measures as transforming United Nations police into the Government's operational arm for conducting sensitive arrests. In Liberia, the inadequate budgetary allocations for the police have led to an overreliance on United Nations police for construction and renovation of police stations and for improved delivery of policing services countrywide. While mandates should prioritize capacity - building, United Nations police and military should not subsume governmental responsibilities in a way that pre-empt the host-State's willingness or ability to restore accountable legal and law enforcement institutions. The greater the commitment of Member

States to investing in capacity-building, the more the cost of peace operations will decrease over time. In addition, non-adherence by host States to status-of-forces and status-of mission agreements, including freedom of movement and visa restrictions, severely limits missions' abilities to deliver on mandated tasks [3, p. 13].

In conclusion, it's necessary to mention role of UN Police continues to evolve, with an increasing demand for specialized capacities to fulfil mandates to protect civilians, as well as to create or strengthen national capacity to address challenges, particularly those related to community oriented policing, transnational organized crime and border management. Support for national police development is often central to our ability to hand over security tasks to national authorities. The Police Division has also developed a concept for Serious Crime Support Units in UN police components and is finalizing guidance on internal evaluations, protection of civilians, and other mandated tasks. Forthcoming guidance will explain the role of United Nations Police in implementing protection of civilians' mandates in peacekeeping missions in the whole spectrum from operational support and deterrence to early warning, prevention and capacity building, and how that role complements and supports the wider UN response. Guidelines on United Nations Police support to providing security in electoral processes will describe the steps UN Police should take in planning, coordinating and delivering their support and set out good practices to guide UN Police in supporting host-state police and other law enforcement agencies.

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Васюта Ю.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

PREVENTING CRIMES COMMITTED BY MINORS IN THE USA

A 'juvenile' refers to an individual who is legally able to commit a criminal offence owing to being over the minimum age of criminal responsibility, but who is under the age of criminal majority, when a person is legally considered an adult. The minimum age of criminal responsibility varies internationally between 6 and 18 years, but the age of criminal majority is usually 18 years [2].

In some cases individuals older than 18 years may be heard in a juvenile court, and therefore will still be considered juveniles; indeed, the United Nations (UN) defines 'youth' as between 15 and 24 years of age. The term 'child delinquents' has been used in reference to children below the age of 13 who have committed a delinquent.

Research over the past few decades on normal child development and on development of delinquent behaviour has shown that individual, social, and community conditions as well as their interactions influence behaviour. There is general agreement that behaviour, including antisocial and delinquent behaviour, is the result of a complex interplay of individual biological and genetic factors and environmental factors, starting during fetal development and continuing throughout life. Clearly, genes affect biological development, but there is no biological development without environmental input. Thus, both biology and environment influence behaviour.

Many children reach adulthood without involvement in serious delinquent behaviour, even in the face of multiple risks. Although risk factors may help identify which children are most in need of preventive interventions, they cannot identify which particular children will become serious or chronic offenders. Furthermore, any individual factor contributes only a small part to the increase in risk. It is, however, widely recognized that the more risk factors a child or adolescent experiences, the higher their risk for delinquent behaviour.

Approximately 8 million children, ages 5 to 14, spend time without adult supervision on a daily basis. Sixty percent of 6th to 12th grade students spend at least 2 hours at home every day without an adult. Parents are at work, and youth are left to their own devices after the school bell rings. Research shows that during after-school hours, not only do crime

rates triple, but many unsupervised youngsters experiment with tobacco, alcohol, drugs [1].

Juvenile Crime Facts from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [1]:

1. Juvenile courts in the United States handle nearly 1.4 million delinquency cases that involve children under the age of 18, charged with criminal law violations. The United States locks up a larger share of our youth population than any other developed country.

2. Juveniles, younger than age 16 at the time of referral to court, accounted for 52% of all delinquency cases handled. Their crimes are broken down as: 59% person offense cases, 53% property offense cases, 49% public order offense cases, and 41% drug law violation cases.

3. Females represent a relatively small proportion (less than one-third) of the overall delinquency caseload.

4. Sixty-four percent of delinquency cases handled involve white youth and 33% involve black youth, even though, of the U.S. juvenile population, whites account for 76% and blacks only 16%. White youth accounted for a larger proportion of drug offense cases (76%) than they did for any of the other general offense categories, while black youth accounted for a larger proportion of person offense cases (40%).

5. 60 percent of boys who have been classified as bullies ages 12 to 15 have at least one criminal conviction by the time they reach age 24.

While many past approaches to fighting juvenile crime focused on remediating disruptive behavior, research has shown that prevention and early intervention are much more effective.

In general, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention recommends that the following types of prevention programs be implemented [3]:

1. Afterschool recreation programs that fill unsupervised after-school hours and allow positive interaction among peers.

2. Behavior management programs that provide valuable information, such as teaching parents how to raise healthy children or teaching children about the effects of drugs, gangs and other risky behaviors.

3. Conflict resolution and violence prevention curriculums that provide youth with the awareness that their actions have consequences.

4. Bullying prevention programs at schools that create safer environments for students.

5. Mentoring programs.

6. Community service that provides youth with: an awareness of the needs of others; a sense of purpose by giving them the chance to make a difference; and a pride and connection to their larger environment.

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Велика А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О.А.**

POLICE COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE USA

Objective: To research domestic violence as a crime.

The object was achieved by solving the *following tasks*:

1. Analysis of domestic violence.
2. Police fight with domestic violence.
3. Statistics.

Domestic violence, is violence or ill-treatment of one person towards another, committed at home - for example, in marriage or cohabitation [1].

Under U.S. law, there are seven main factors that qualify violent behavior by an intimate partner.

1. Forms of coercion:

a) Attempts to forcibly coerce the spouse from the place of cohabitation.

b) Attempts to force the spouse to commit suicide.

c) Depriving the spouse of the means to provide material existence.

d) Attempts to compel the spouse to refuse to give evidence to her or other authorities.

2. Forms of threats and intimidation:

a) Words or actions whose meaning implies physical violence.

b) Threats involving weapons or deterrents.

c) Destruction or damage of property belonging to the spouse.

3. Forms of emotional and psychological pressure:

a) Frequent use of words or expressions degrading the spouse' reactions of guilt, resentment, and depression.

b) Verbal attempts to present the spouse as inferior, dependent and unworthy person.

4. Forms of violent isolation:

a) Attempts to prevent the independence of actions, views, conversations and interests of the spouse.

b) Attempts to control the social circle, the place of visit of the spouse(a).

5. Forms of violent pressure involving children:

a) Attempts to prevent the spouse from contacting the children.

b) Actions that call into question the relationship between the spouse and the children.

c) Attracting children to participate and incite conflict situations.

d) Actions that humiliate the spouse in the presence of children.

e) Threats of deprivation of the spouse's parental rights.

6. Forms of power suppression:

a) Treating the spouse as a subordinate who is obliged to do the will of the "master."

b) Independent decision-making on family matters and disregard for the opinion of the spouse.

7. Forms of financial suppression:

a) Sole control over total financial savings.

b) Attempts to ban or compel the spouse to work against her will.

c) Shelter from the spouse of information about the joint financial situation.

d) The appropriation of property owned by the spouse.

Some statistics: 35.6% of American women and 28.5% of American men report rape, physical abuse, and / or harassment by an intimate partner to the police throughout their lives; About twenty people per minute are physically abused by an intimate partner in the United States. In total, during the year this amounts to more than ten million women and men; In fifteen USA, more than 40% of all murders of women are related to intimate partner violence; 2 out of 5 gay or bisexual men will experience intimate partner violence during their lifetime;[2] Each year, more than 3 million children in the United States witness domestic violence in their homes;[3] The consequences of domestic violence cost the US government more than \$ 37 billion a year, due to the involvement of law enforcement agencies, various legal work, medical and mental treatment of victims, and loss of productivity in enterprises by victims of such violence.

How does the police deal with this problem? Identifying domestic violence and responding to challenges in a timely manner; informing the victims of their rights; taking into account the offenders; having preventive

conversations; collaborating with hotline 1-800-621-HOPE. It works 24 hours a day, and dispatchers speak ten different languages (including Ukrainian). Calls are received by experienced psychologists who do not seek to get rid of a person as soon as possible.

It is worth noting that in New York there is an Alternative to Shelter program (an alternative to a temporary shelter, which is also in some way a solution to the problem). Supervises the Human Resources Administration (HRA) program, specifically the Office of Domestic Violence. The essence of this initiative is to prohibit the offender from approaching the house (apartment) where he lived together with his victim. Alternative to Shelter should not be confused with the Order of Protection, which is issued by the judges. HRA works faster and more reliably (at least, program participants think so).[4]

While concluding, it is worth noting that this problem is really relevant. The police and public authorities are trying to do their best to reduce the violence significantly.

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Вінокуров Я.,

аспірант Університету Державної фіскальної служби України

Консультант з мови: Онуцук Л.В.

DIRECT FACTORS OF LIQUIDITY OF THE FINANCIAL MARKET OF UKRAINE

The growing inequality in the income level characterizes the current stage of economic development in Ukraine. As a consequence, a significant portion of income is concentrated by a minority of citizens, while the majority disposes of a disproportionately small proportion of resources. A similar situation arises with access to financial markets. People with high incomes are more involved in financial market relationships. This is facilitated by their greater awareness of relationships in the financial

markets, and by the greater number of temporarily available financial resources.

Due to the relatively small percentage of Ukraine's population investing in financial instruments, the financial market of Ukraine is not illiquid. The purpose of this research is to determine the direct factors that affect liquidity in the financial market. As a result of this study, a number of policy recommendations can be formulated to increase the level of liquidity in Ukraine's financial market and the efficiency of financial transactions.

A number of scientific papers are devoted to the issue of financial liquidity, but at the same time this phenomenon remains almost unexplored at the financial market level. Thus, O. Dzubyuk, D. Dem, I. Abramov, V. Demidenko, A. Boyko, V. Vartsaba, G. Gorton and others devoted their work to banking liquidity. The concept of liquidity of financial market entities is disclosed in the works of R.Chemchalenko, N. Davydenko, I. Borisov, J. Kochrain and others.

However, despite significant advances in determining the liquidity of both financial institutions and specific instruments, the definition of financial market liquidity as a phenomenon has remained largely unexplored by both Ukrainian and foreign professionals.

The market is liquid if the buyer and seller of financial assets can conduct a financial transaction in the shortest possible time and with the least financial loss. Thus, a liquid market is a market in which there is sufficient demand for assets or financial instruments, and there is a significant supply of these assets or instruments. Therefore, the high efficiency of price and asset pricing is characteristic of the liquid market, as significant volumes of supply and demand affect the price level, thus forming market equilibrium.

Accordingly, it can be stated that the direct factors that affect the liquidity of the financial market are those elements that make up this market. The following are the direct factors of financial market liquidity:

- Demand;
- Supply;
- Infrastructure and regulation of financial market relations.

Demand in the financial market is a demand for financial resources that can be met by raising capital from external entities not related to the borrower. The demand for financial resources is satisfied through the participation of the entity in the relations in the credit, stock markets, short-term capital markets, etc.

The financial market of Ukraine has high demand for capital. This demand is mainly met by the companies' own funds, thus, the main source of capital investment is the depreciation and profit of the companies [1].

Although corporate profit is an important and least risky means of replenishing investment, today profit is practically not used as a source of covering investment needs in Ukraine. It is a source of investment financing only at selected, highly profitable enterprises. Under the current conditions, the inefficient tax system, the massive loss of production and the mass non-payment, the profit, as a source of covering the investment needs in the country, is much less significant than the depreciation fund. However, a small number of enterprises that can provide a high level of profit, do not have the opportunity to form their own investment resources in the required amount due to excess tax pressure [2, p. 186].

Instead, due to tight monetary policy and high rates of borrowing, it is too expensive to raise funds in the financial market for businesses.

Quite often there is a situation when the level of interest rates on a loan is higher than the level of profitability of companies, which is why it is unprofitable to raise capital or conduct investment at all. This is why companies are not actively participating in the financial market of Ukraine. Large companies tend to enter foreign financial markets more often when there is a need to raise big amounts of additional capital. At the same time, small business cannot afford to participate in the foreign financial markets. Thus, the inequality in the economy rises.

At the same time, if companies could borrow more actively in the financial market, the market would not become more liquid and efficient. The reason for this is the fact that the supply of financial resources is also low. The reason for this is that the population, which is the main source of long-term capital, does not participate in financial market relationships. Household savings remain out of the market and do not rotate in the banking sector.

One reason for this is the low public awareness of financial market relationships. Also, the level of trust in institutional investors remains low. The banking crisis of 2014-2016 has aggravated the situation. The number of working banks in the three years decreased from 180 to 96, and the operating branches - from 19.3 to 10.3 thousand.

The hryvnia devaluation during 2014-2016 had a number of negative effects on the banking system of Ukraine, and was accompanied by an increase in mistrust of bank savings in the national currency, which led to an even more general decline in bank deposits during this period. Thus, the reduction in deposits «pressed» on the exchange rate, and the fall in the hryvnia accelerated withdrawal of deposits. And these two devastating trends were happening at the same time [3, p. 45].

Among the infrastructural factors that affect the level of financial market liquidity are the interest rates in the market, the availability of sites

for financial transactions, legislation and other factors that accompany the processes of raising capital and investing.

The most significant of these indicators is the cost of capital in Ukraine or the loan interest rate. The National Bank of Ukraine is currently pursuing a policy of gradually reducing its key rate [4]. This should also lead to lower borrowing rates. However, this form of this decline can end quite quickly. The reason for this is that the overall level of risk in the economy is high. This is due to the high risk of loss of property rights, the low level of development of the judiciary, law enforcement agencies and more. As a consequence, investors cannot be sure that they will not lose their investment. Even high borrowing rates do not compensate this risk.

Government could stimulate the demand or supply of financial resources on the market. However, the high risk and uncertainty of the future of Ukraine's economy, which combines with high instability of political situation make investment unprofitable and financial markets unmarketable.

To sum up, the direct factors of financial market liquidity are largely dependent on indirect ones. In particular, the level of development of institutions. The state will not succeed in improving the liquidity of the financial market if it influences only the direct factors that cause them. Increasing financial market liquidity can be achieved by a complex policy aimed to improve the institutional environment, which should reduce the risk of investment. In this case, capital will become less risky and more accessible, which will increase demand for it. At the same time, because of the better situation with protection of property rights, investors are willing to invest in the economy. At the same time, it is necessary to raise public awareness and encourage it to participate in the financial market.

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Vitiuk A.,

student of the Faculty of Law and International Relations of Borys Hrinchenko Kyiv University
Scientific adviser: Palamarchuk I., PhD in Law, Associate Prof. of the Department of Public and Private Law of the Faculty of Law and International Relations of Borys Hrinchenko Kyiv University

ON COMBATING CRIME IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING LEGAL RELATIONS

The state creates the conditions under which every citizen is able to build a housing, purchase or rent it as it is defined by the Article 47 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1]. Thus, the state is empowered to regulate and control any legal relationships through any authorized institution related to the acquisition, usage, loss of housing and the right to housing, what is called housing legal relations.

According to Part 1 of Article 379 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the housing of an individual is a house, apartment, other dwelling, intended and suitable for permanent or temporary residence [3]. Conditions for determining a housing that is suitable and intended for permanent or temporary residence are defined in accordance with the Housing Code of the USSR [2] and considering other rules of the current legislation.

In addition, the attention should be paid to the fact that for every person it is a vital necessity to improve their living conditions. In the present realities, such need makes people accumulate the necessary sum of money, to find possible ways of acquiring housing (mortgage; credit; contract of lifelong maintenance) and getting in the process, the final result of which is acquisition of property rights.

Considering the variety of ways to acquire the right to dwelling, we are to consider in detail the way of acquiring housing by its purchasing. Such a process consists of the steps: finding suitable housing, with possible involvement under civil-law agreements of the realtors; identifying housing that meets the requirements and capabilities of the future customer; establishing priority agreements with the future seller; describing of conditions of housing transferring from one side to the other; notarization of

preliminary contracts and main contracts; payment for housing purchase; making statements in the state registers by notaries; actual transferring of housing to the owner.

Considering such steps of property rights acquisition, in today's Ukrainian realities it should be noted that each step can have a "fraudulent component". Thus, housing fraud is actively developing in Ukraine under the current conditions, as it is affected not only by economic, legal and organizational aspects, but also by psychological attitude of persons to this crime who are perpetrators and victims of fraud.

Generally, "fraud" is defined by the Criminal Code of Ukraine in Part 1 of Article 190 as the seizure of someone's property or acquisition of the property rights by fraud or abuse of trust [4].

Undoubtedly, housing has a fairly high cost of living (especially apartments and private homes in big cities), so it is a very attractive way of earning money for criminals. Therefore, crimes in this field are characterized by two types of unlawful transactions: contract of sale of privatized citizens' apartments; conclusion of preliminary contracts for property rights (in case of acquisition of property rights for future housing that is to be built).

Mostly, the housing fraud scheme is usually the same, having a simplified purchase option and intended to mislead clients and obtain funds by criminal means in a short term.

Nowadays, the type of fraud, such as housing fraud in the field of residential construction has become widespread: the essence of this type is in attracting citizens' funds with the obligation to invest the received money in the residential buildings construction; the victim has to be provided with an apartment, stipulated by terms of the contract upon completion of the construction: firms do not fulfill their obligations, ceasing their activities and not returning money after the contract expiration [5, p. 33]. Typically, such schemes have signs of civil-law relationships.

Thus, considering the mentioned and the practice of fraudulent schemes investigation in the field of housing legal relations, it should be noted that the urgent need is to bring the rules of domestic law into modern reality. After all, a considerable number of relations in the sphere of housing is regulated not in accordance with the legislation, but on the principle of incompatibility of the legislation with the current state of affairs.

Therefore, the urgent need is to develop and approve the new Housing Code of Ukraine at the legislative level: with the issue refinement and regulation of local self-government competence and law enforcement agencies in the allocation of land for construction, control over its usage, and the final goal achievement for the allocated land.

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Воронін І.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

AMERICAN METHODS ON COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime may be defined as systematically unlawful activity for profit on a city-wide, interstate, and even international scale. The corporate criminal organization is a far cry from the small-scale predations of a Bonnie and Clyde.

Criminal organizations keep their illegal operations secret and members confer by word of mouth. Gangs sometimes become sufficiently systematic to be called organized. The act of engaging in criminal activity as a structured group is referred to in the United States as racketeering.

A criminal organization depends in part on support from the society in which it exists. Therefore it is frequently expedient for it to compromise some of society's upright members — especially people in the judiciary, police forces, and legislature — through bribery, blackmail, and the cultivation of mutually dependent relationships with legitimate businesses. Thus a racket is integrated into lawful society, shielded by corrupted law officers and politicians — and legal counsel. Its revenue comes from narcotics trafficking, extortion, gambling and prostitution among others.

Labor Racketeering

Labor racketeering is a general term for the misuse of organized labor for criminal purposes. This can consist of exploitation of employers, union members or both. It comes in various forms. Employers can be bullied into paying for "employees" who don't work, to pay money to

corrupt officials, to guarantee labor peace or to avoid publicity that could be damaging. Union members pay into pension funds that are sometimes managed more for the interests of mobsters than for their retirement incomes.

The Teamsters Union, under leaders Dave Beck and James R. "Jimmy" Hoffa, was widely believed to have allowed organized crime to exercise a great deal of control over its operations. The FBI investigation that followed Hoffa's disappearance in 1975 concluded, without final evidence, that Hoffa's murder had been ordered by top leaders of organized crime, who feared that his attempted return to power in the Teamsters would jeopardize their control of the Teamsters pension fund.

How The Mafia

Criminal organizations sometimes arise in closely knit immigrant groups that do not trust the local police and other authorities. The Mafia, also known as La Cosa Nostra (Our Thing), or the Mob, is the umbrella name of several clandestine organizations in Sicily and the United States. "Mafia" was originally the name of a loose association of Sicilians in the middle ages who collaborated for protection and vigilante law enforcement during the Spanish occupation of the island. Local citizens believed they could not trust Spanish law enforcement officials, and so organized their own protection societies that eventually evolved into the Mafia. The confederation later engaged in organized crime. A member of the Mafia is a "mafioso," or "man of honor."

The protector role reached the United States in the early 20th century, where newly arrived Italian immigrants frequently knew no English and clustered in the same neighborhoods. Numerous established Americans were suspicious of new immigrants, particularly those with little grasp of the English language. Some Italians feared that they could not depend on the frequently crooked and intolerant local police for protection, and resorted to the mafiosi instead. Midway through the 20th century, Mafia influence crested in the United States. A flurry of FBI investigations in the 1970s and 1980s somewhat blunted the Mafia's power. Despite this, the Mafia and its ilk have become woven into the fabric of the American popular imagination, especially in movies.

The term "mafia" has been generalized to label any sizable group involved in racketeering, such as the Russian Mafia or the Japanese Yakuza. When formally applied, however, "Mafia" refers to the traditional Sicilian/American crime families.

The rise of gangsterism

The Prohibition era of the 1920s gave rise to the organized crime syndicate in the United States. Federal efforts to enforce prohibition,

including raids on speakeasies, were countered by well-organized bootlegging operations with national and international cooperation. A particularly notorious gang of the times was Al Capone's mob in Chicago. There were also gangs in Detroit, New York and other cities. Wars among gangs, producing grisly killings, frequently made headlines.

Eventually, the public's repugnance, given voice by the 1930 Wickersham Commission inquiry, as well as numerous revelations of compromised municipal officials, produced a temporary suppression of political corruption. When the 1933 repeal of prohibition made buying liquor legal once again, gangs that were still intact resorted to different sources of illegal gain, among them gambling, narcotics trafficking and labor racketeering.

Crime kingpins of the 1930s knew from experience in the previous decade that solid political connections were an advantage, and inter-gang fighting held severe drawbacks. The Syndicate, a close-knit national organization comprising numerous crime leaders from around the country, was forged by Lucky Luciano and Louis Kepke Buchalter. Its underground polity set geographical boundaries, distributed crime profits, and enforced its edicts with the help of Murder, Inc., its hoodlum cohort. Luciano was arrested, tried, convicted, and later deported to Italy. Buchalter was executed and Murder, Inc. was broken up. With those head blows against organized crime, it was thought by some to be terminated in the United States. U.S. Senator Estes Kefauver and his investigative committee disclosed in 1950 and 1951 that the organized crime hydra was still alive — with new heads. A new wrinkle revealed by the committee indicated that the latest crime lords had sealed themselves off from prosecution by hiding behind legitimate business enterprises and avoiding direct involvement with criminal behavior. Attempts to deport top racketeers were among the tactics used by law enforcement following the Kefauver committee revelations.

Police in Apalachin, New York, happened upon a major convocation of crime lords in November 1957. They were from all over the U.S. and overseas. The discovery prompted investigations that laid bare the tenacious power and reach of organized crime in the middle of the 20th century.

Organized crime is lucrative. The 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice reckoned that organized crime's income was twice that of the combined take of all other kinds of criminal behavior.

In 1970, Congress passed the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). Congress's aim was to neutralize the deleterious effects of organized crime (basically, the Mafia) on the national economy. According to its criteria, the target of the RICO Act (defendant) is the

kingpin. The racketeering activity is the unlawful activity in which the Mafia is involved. Thanks to the Mafia family's long-term involvement in that activity, it constitutes a pattern of racketeering. The government can therefore prosecute the kingpin under RICO and send him to prison — even if he has never directly participated in criminal behavior. The kingpin can be incarcerated because he operated a criminal enterprise.

In 1972, the Knapp Commission revealed connections between organized crime and New York City police, which emphasized the difficulty local police organizations have with steering clear of its intimidating influence.

In 1988, a report on La Cosa Nostra indicated that bribing union and public officials was still going on and conferences to resolve disagreements were held from time to time by the 25 member families.

The structure of recent organized crime evidently resembles that of multinational corporations; indications are that it has diversified and even cultivated a multinational commodities market. Chinese, Latino and other ethnic groups have broken into organized crime in U.S. cities through the distribution and sale of illicit drugs.

Such white-collar crimes as sales of phony phone cards, stock swindles and health insurance fraud have been added to the Mob's traditional loan shark and gambling activities. Meanwhile, such blue-collar crimes as rackets and extortion apparently are on the wane. The latest crimes of choice for racketeering are identity theft and online extortion.

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Ворошко Г., Козін О.,

студенти 2 курсу групи ПБі-18-1 ННІ права
Університет державної фіскальної служби
України

*Науковий керівник: Кузько І.В., старший
викладач кафедри сучасних європейських
мов УДФСУ*

CYBERCRIME PREVENTION

Cybercrime is a crime that consist a computer and a network. Today these crimes have become very common. Cybercrime are committed with use modern telecommunication network such as Internet (Bluetooth, SMS, MMS) for the purpose of to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly. Cybercrime may be threaten the security of a person and their financial situation.

The main aim of cyber criminal is computer system that manages various processes, and the information that circulates therein. Unlike ordinary criminal, which acts in the real world, cyber-criminal doesn't use traditional weapons such as a knife or a firearm. His arsenal includes information weapons, all of the tools that are used to penetrate the network, cracking and software modification, unauthorized information or to block the operation of computer systems. To cybercriminal's weapons we can add computer viruses, backdoors, various types of attacks that make possible a more effective and unauthor - used access to a computersystem. In the arsenal of moden computer criminals there is not only the traditional media, but also the most modern weapons and equipment information. All issues, which related with solving computercrime, have crossed national border sand havegained international significance for a longtime [1].

According to the Convention, each State Party must provide the necessary legal conditions for the provision of the following rights responsibilities of the competent authorities to combat cybercrime: seizure of a computer system, part or carriers; manufacturing and confiscation of copies of computer data; to ensure the integrity and security of stored computer data relating to the case; destruction or suppression computer data in a computer system. The Convention also requires to create the necessary legal conditions oblige ISPS to collect and fixation or intercept the information you need with the help of available technology, as well as contribute to this law enforcement. It is recommended to oblige providers maintain complete confidentiality about the facts of this cooperation.

In many countries of the world in order to suppress the fact the information crimes in recent years, computer security experts began a collaboration with psychologists, who make up the profile of the so-called hackers, that is criminal in the sphere of computer information and technology, which allows to identify the level of skills and technical training. But it should be noted that while computer experts can tell a lot about hackers and its methods of work, but they will never be able to understand the psychology of his criminal thinking. These issues are dealt clinical psychologists, forensic experts and other specialists together with the police. This practice is widely used in the United States, Europe and other countries where cybercrime is widely developed. But due to the fact that under current conditions a significant portion of the fight against cybercrime, as well as with other international crimes, belongs to the domestic jurisdiction of each state, it is necessary to develop parallel and national legislation aimed at combating computer crime, coordinating it with the international standards. Law and relying on existing positive experience [2].

So combating cybercrime is very important now, because cybercrime is spreading all over the world. Each state should ensure the implementation of state policy in the field of combating cybercrime, organize and carry out, in accordance with the law, operational search activities.

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Гавриленко О.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Гончаренко Н.І.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE AND NATIONAL CYBER INVESTIGATIVE JOINT TASK FORCE

The Criminal Investigation Task Force (CITF) - is an organization created in early 2002 by the United States Department of Defense to conduct investigations of detainees captured in the War on Terrorism. It was envisioned that certain captured individuals would be tried by a military tribunal for war crimes and/or acts of terrorism. CITF was initially activated in February 2002 under a mandate from the Secretary of Defense addressed to the Secretary of the Army. The Secretary of the Army formally tasked the US Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), and CID activated the Criminal Investigation Task Force solely for the purpose of conducting

criminal investigations against suspected terrorists detained by US forces. Under the Secretary of Defense directive, the Army was directed to maximize the capabilities of all the Services, and therefore coordinated with the US Air Force and US Navy to assist. The CITF included members from four of five of the branches of the U.S. armed forces; Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID), the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), the United States Marine Corps Criminal Investigation Division (USMC CID), and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI). Other personnel for the CITF came from military intelligence and support organizations. From time to time, liaison personnel and others from Federal Law Enforcement and other government agencies were attached to the CITF. An element from the CITF was initially deployed to Afghanistan with the goal of identifying captured terrorists, and to collect evidence for use in Military Commissions. Suspected terrorists were temporarily held at the Kandahar or Bagram Detention Facilities. Another element of the CITF was deployed to US Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. After the invasion of Iraq, CITF deployed yet another element to Iraq, initially to prepare for the possible transfer of detainees in Iraq to Guantanamo. Later, CITF began to collect evidence for use in the Central Criminal Court of Iraq. CITF also maintained its role in military operations by assisting Special Operations Command (SOCOM) with forensic evidence collection. In military, and law enforcement agencies, "Task Forces" are temporary organizations created to conduct a specialized mission or task. Members of "Joint Task Forces" are drawn from many different units. However, the CITF was never formally given the designation of a "Joint Task Force."

The CITF has operated worldwide and by 2005 had conducted over 1500 investigations and 10,000 interviews, and collected large amounts of evidence both in places where persons were captured and elsewhere. The results of CITF investigations have been used in military commissions (tribunals) at the Guantánamo Bay detainment camp and other legal proceedings in Afghanistan and Iraq. The CITF has provided evidence to Iraqi Courts to prosecute insurgents and foreign fighters captured in Iraq for crimes there, and it has assisted other US and international law enforcement agencies. As a result of widespread criticism of reported human rights abuses at Guantanamo and in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere, most notably the Iraq prison abuse scandals, including torture and abuse at Abu Ghraib and Bagram, a great deal of media and public attention was given to the methods used by the CITF and other U.S. military and civilian agencies in interrogations and other activities.

Senior law enforcement agents with the CITF told NBC News in 2006 that they began to complain to Department of Defense officials in 2002 that the interrogation tactics used by a separate team of intelligence investigators were unproductive, not likely to produce reliable information, and probably illegal. Unable to achieve a satisfactory response from the U.S. Army commanders in charge of the detainee camp, they took their concerns to both the Army Criminal Investigation Command under General Donald Ryder, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service under David Brant. Brant alerted Alberto J. Mora, the general counsel for the Navy. The first commander of the CITF was Colonel (now retired) Brittain Mallow, and his Deputy was Special Agent Mark Fallon. Their names have been in several articles and also mentioned during Congressional testimony.

Some copies of government documents detailing CITF policies and practices have become publicly available through after the American Civil Liberties Union filed a Freedom of Information Act request and subsequently a lawsuit.

There have been numerous discussions in congress and in the press and online regarding the differences between the CITF and other law enforcement methods, and those of the intelligence organizations involved with detainees. The CITF staff by all reports appear to have used only non-coercive, non-torturous methods in questioning detainees. [1].

National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force Communication, commerce, and government are just a few aspects of our daily lives that have been forever changed and, in many ways, made more convenient by the Internet. Unfortunately, these same advancements also have introduced a new breed of technologically-savvy criminal. Such crimes as terrorism, espionage, financial fraud, and identity theft have long existed in the physical realm, but are now being perpetrated in the cyber domain. As criminals more effectively exploit this new frontier, their use of the Internet and technology adds a layer of complexity that cannot be overcome through the efforts of any one agency. To address this evolving cyber challenge, the **National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF)** was officially established in 2008. The NCIJTF is comprised of over 20 partnering agencies from across law enforcement, the intelligence community, and the Department of Defense, with representatives who are co-located and work jointly to accomplish the organization's mission from a whole-of-government perspective. As a unique multi-agency cyber center, the NCIJTF has the primary responsibility to coordinate, integrate, and share information to support cyber threat investigations, supply and support

intelligence analysis for community decision-makers, and provide value to other ongoing efforts in the fight against the cyber threat to the nation.

The NCIJTF also synchronizes joint efforts that focus on identifying, pursuing, and defeating the actual terrorists, spies, and criminals who seek to exploit our nation's systems. To accomplish this, the task force leverages the collective authorities and capabilities of its members and collaborates with international and private sector partners to bring all available resources to bear against domestic cyber threats and their perpetrators.

Through the coordination, collaboration, and sharing that occurs at the NCIJTF, members across the U.S. Government work toward placing cyber criminals behind bars and removing them from the nation's networks. The NCIJTF follows both the letter and the spirit of the law to ensure that the privacy rights of all Americans are protected throughout the course of the investigations and efforts that it coordinates and supports. [2].

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Havrylchenko H.

Cadet of 106th platoon Private of the police
Training and Research Institute №1 National
Academy of Internal Affairs
*Language adviser: **Kharchuk N.***

ORGANIZED CRIME IN JAPAN AND METHODS TO COMBAT IT

Crime in Japan, as in any other country, is a serious threat to of citizens, so there are necessary measures that are taken to fight this phenomenon. Although if we talk about Japan, then in this country compared with other industrialized countries, the number of crimes, especially grave ones, committed against the person is relatively small.

Of course, one can partly agree that the features of the national character of the Japanese played an important role in level of Japanese

organized crime. But it is also important to properly designed legislation and its application.

This fight against organized crime is quite dissonant, due to the very powerful influence of organized criminal structures on the state. The positive aspects include the fact that, with the help of the Law "About the Organized Crime" was created not only a state system to fight with crime, but a nationwide one, including a wide network of public organizations of citizens; integration of social and legal means of struggle. An active participation of the population in crime control is one of the most important reasons of low crime rates in Japan compared with other leading countries.

The skillful use of informal institutions allows government to transfer to society the functions of the state in the fight against organized crime. The system of influence on organized crime is a more or less successful attempt to combine relative mildness with high efficiency.

One group of measures includes: (a) measures to acts committed by gangs having the character of violent demands, and (b) measures to prevent the danger to the life of citizens posed by armed clashes of bandit groups. Another group provides opportunities to stimulate the activities of society, aimed at preventing harm, caused by the actions of criminals.

The main line of criminal policy in modern Japan is crime prevention - both primary and repeated, widespread outreach of the law.

The following can be attributed to the negative aspects that constitute difficulties in the fight against organized crime: 1) Despite the current policy of fighting to organized crime inside of all spheres of society, its official definition indicates some underrating of organized crime. The state's fight has no very much methods. 2) Adaptation of organized criminal structures to attempts by the state to fight them leads to their merging with corrupt officials of the state, increasing the power of organized crime and the decomposition of state structures. 3) Nowadays, an object of the crime was changed: instead of certain groups of the population, everyone in now becoming a potential victim of organized crime. 4) The participation of gangsters in legal activities, their collusion with business circles, slows the work of the police, that affects the slowness of the courts and sometimes by unjustified release from punishment criminals.

The formation of negative public opinion on some aspects of state policy reduces the credibility of the latest. Among the factors stimulating the development of Organized Crime in Japan can also be attributed: the special construction of criminal organizations in which leaders and leaders do not directly participate in the commission of crimes, and therefore easily evade responsibility, continuing to manage the criminal community, involving all new and new recruits; the existence of a special subculture that

is produced and cultivated by leaders of criminal organizations. A heroic image of a bandit is created, acting with impunity and achieving significant material welfare.

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Гайовий В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Гончаренко Н.І.

ROLE OF POLYGRAPH IN CRIME DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

In 1996 Steven Van Aperen was the first Victorian Police Officer to graduate from Western Oregon University USA as a certified forensic polygraph examiner. After graduation he trained with and examined polygraph testing formats and behavioural interview techniques utilised by the Los Angeles Police Department Polygraph Unit, US. Secret Service, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Van Aperen holds a degree in Criminal Justice Administration and a Diploma in Security Management and served a total of 13 years with the Victoria and South Australia Police Departments. He has received certification in advanced and specialised polygraph training whilst in Washington D.C. and has examined the Jackson County Sex Offender Treatment Program that utilises polygraph testing of serial sex offenders. Mr. Van Aperen is a professional member of the American Association of Police Polygraphists (AAPP) and the American Polygraph Association (APA). Mr. Van Aperen is now the Managing Director of Australian Polygraph Services International Pty. Ltd. and consults to numerous companies throughout Australia and overseas conducting polygraph testing, behavioural analysis interviews and investigations. Throughout history there have always been problems in ascertaining the truth. In the 1500-1600's the truth was verified by means of threat, promise and in some cases torture. However, the justices of the era soon realised that admissions gained could not be relied on because of the ways in which they were obtained, and consequently they later rejected evidence gathered in this way. By the 1700-1800's the admissibility and methods of verifying the truth had been modified. However, English judges were still loath to receive some confessions into evidence due to the fact that the accused at that time had no right to legal counsel, nor right of appeal. By the beginning of the 1800's the judges had changed their attitudes to such an extent that all

confessions were considered suspect, and as a result were repudiated if the slightest doubt existed. The problems associated with these early methods of verifying the truth led to the contemporary twentieth century methods of recording statements made by suspects, witnesses and complainants alike. Whilst technical advancements have been made in electronically recording the investigative process, little has been available to enhance the interview and interrogative procedures used in determining the veracity of statements. For years attempts have been made to find an approach which successfully differentiates between truth and deception. These have included the use of hypnosis, truth serums and voice analysis, but with few positive results. Only the polygraph, after more than 100 years, has stood the test of time.

Current Usage Polygraph testing is currently being used in more than 50 countries in the fields of corrections, criminal investigations, intelligence/counter intelligence and civil matters. In the United States alone all federal law enforcement agencies either employ their own polygraph examiners or use the services of examiners employed in other agencies. Examiners and quality control programs exist in the FBI, US. Secret Service, US Army CID, US Marine Corps CID, Air Force OSI, Navy NCIS, US Customs, US Marshals, Defence Criminal Investigation Service, Internal Revenue Service, US Capitol Police, Food & Drug Administration, Department of Energy, Central Intelligence Agency, Police & County Sheriff's departments, sex therapists and numerous other investigative bodies.

Law enforcement agencies using the polygraph do so predicated on the basis that it is an important investigative aid, but not a substitute for standard investigative techniques. For decades the law enforcement community has used polygraph testing as an investigative aid to: verify the statements of victims; establish the credibility of witnesses; evaluate the truthfulness of suspects and to help exonerate the innocent who is surrounded by circumstantial or uncorroborated evidence. During 1996, the US Department of Defence conducted over 12,000 polygraph examinations. In recent years the US Department of Defence has used the polygraph in 95% of criminal investigations pertaining to crimes for which the maximum penalty is 15 years or more. Such use accounted for the army solving 64.7% of felony cases compared with the national average of 19.5%

Polygraph technology is now also gaining acceptance in Sex Offender Treatment Programs when testing convicted serial sex offenders whilst on parole or probation. Today a very high number of pedophiles on probation in the states of Oregon and Washington are currently under polygraph surveillance and maintenance programs as part of their parole conditions. The success of the Jackson County Sex Offender Treatment

Program (JCSOTP) in Oregon has been so great that other states including California, Texas, Tennessee, Florida, Massachusetts, Indiana and Colorado have adopted the use of polygraph examinations in the supervision, treatment and monitoring of sex offenders on parole and probation.

Validity and Reliability In the past 75 years over 250 studies have been conducted on the accuracy of polygraph testing. Since 1980, 10 separate studies based on 1,909 real cases showed that the accuracy rate for truthful subjects was 97% and for deceptive subjects, 98%. There have been more published studies done on polygraph accuracy, validity and reliability than on handwriting analysis which is routinely admitted into evidence on a daily basis.

Although skeptics of polygraph techniques have expressed concern that polygraph testing is not 100% accurate one needs to consider that there is no one scientific technique in dealing with humans that is 100% accurate including psychiatry and psychological assessments regarding clinical diagnosis. Classification of psychological disorders, although subjective, are often challenged by other experts and, at times, incorrectly diagnosed. Cross contamination has occurred in DNA testing, fingerprints have been wrongly classified, handwriting evidence has been misinterpreted and eye witnesses make mistakes. Furthermore, admissibility does not necessarily mean that evidence is valid. Note how invalid eyewitness and psychiatric findings can be, and often are, legally and judiciously recognized as admissible evidence.

Polygraph principles and procedures Investigators should be aware that there are two primary applications of the polygraph in criminal investigations; Diagnostic and Interrogatory. Diagnostic applications seek as their ultimate goal, a successful determination of truth or deception.

Interrogatory polygraph is less concerned with the issue of truth and usually seeks a confession of wrongdoing from the suspect. Diagnostic polygraph requires an examiner with considerable training and education using carefully constructed questioning techniques that provide scientific analysis of data while interrogatory techniques essentially use the polygraph instrument or even non-functioning boxes with lights and wires as a prop to induce sufficient fear in the suspect so that his only recourse from emotional anguish is confession. Diagnostic polygraph examinations have been admitted into court as evidence, while interrogations using polygraph as a wedge to confessions frequently have been ruled as inadmissible in court.

A rule that investigators may want to follow is to choose the polygraph examiner as if yourself were going to be requested to submit to take an exam. As many of you have heard, the polygraph is only as good as the examiner.

Current usage within criminal & private investigations.

Polygraph usage has proven successful in:

- Eliminating suspects
- Recognising false complaints
- Testing informants to determine the veracity of information provided
- Providing a new "key" to an investigation when all other standard investigative techniques have been exhausted
- Narrowing the focus of enquiry
- Gathering additional information and evidence
- Assisting to focus the investigation on particular suspects

In one interesting case which involved a polygraphist with the Oregon State Police USA investigating a theft a polygraph was used to conduct a searching peak of tension test. It was learned that the suspect's wife had mysteriously disappeared but he claimed that she had returned to her family in Mexico. When a control question technique showed him to be responding deceptively in this matter, a Peak of Tension Test was administered to determine if the location of the body could be discovered. The first searching peak asked the following questions:

- Is your wife's body in the river?
- Is your wife's body by the railroad tracks?
- Is your wife's body in the potato field?
- Is your wife's body by the farm buildings?
- Is your wife's body by the house?

When strong autonomic reactions occurred in response to question 4, the man was presented with another series of questions worked in a similar manner but relating to the specific farm buildings. Large responses were found to questions associated with the shed. While spectators waited in suspense, a bulldozer cleared the area around the building where his wife's body eventually was found. Dramatic results have also occurred whilst looking for weapons and other exhibits used in a crime. Another case in point was the murder of two girls, Kynara Carreiro and Krisin Wiley, aged seven and ten years respectively, in Houston, Texas in 1992. A 34 year old neighbour, Rex Mays, had long been suspected of stabbing and slashing the two girls to death, but there was insufficient evidence to charge him. Mays consented to a polygraph examination, and when told that he had failed the test, Mays confessed.

In the infamous Sharon Tate murder case, the Los Angeles Police Department administered polygraph examinations to William Garretson, the 19 year old caretaker, and to Sharon Tate's husband, Roman Polanski. Both passed the tests which showed they had no knowledge of, or involvement in the murders, Police continued the investigation which resulted in the arrest

and conviction of Charles Manson and members of his "family". The Los Angeles Police Department Scientific Division which incorporates the Polygraph Unit has 5 qualified polygraph examiners. The work load of this unit consists mainly of major felony cases including homicide and child sexual abuse investigations.

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Галєєв В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Гончаренко Н.І.**

HISTORY OF FINGERPRINTING

There are records of fingerprints being taken many centuries ago, although they weren't nearly as sophisticated as they are today. The ancient Babylonians pressed the tips of their fingertips into clay to record business transactions. The Chinese used ink-on-paper finger impressions for business and to help identify their children.

However, fingerprints weren't used as a method for identifying criminals until the 19th century. In 1858, an Englishman named Sir William

Herschel was working as the Chief Magistrate of the Hooghly district in Jungipoor, India. In order to reduce fraud, he had the residents record their fingerprints when signing business documents.

A few years later, Scottish doctor Henry Faulds was working in Japan when he discovered fingerprints left by artists on ancient pieces of clay. This finding inspired him to begin investigating fingerprints. In 1880, Faulds wrote to his cousin, the famed naturalist Charles Darwin, and asked for help with developing a fingerprint classification system. Darwin declined, but forwarded the letter to his cousin, Sir Francis Galton.

Around the same time, Juan Vucetich, a police officer in Buenos Aires, Argentina, was developing his own variation of a fingerprinting system. In 1892, Vucetich was called in to assist with the investigation of two boys murdered in Necochea, a village near Buenos Aires. Suspicion had fallen initially on a man named Velasquez, a love interest of the boys' mother, Francisca Rojas. But when Vucetich compared fingerprints found at the murder scene to those of both Velasquez and Rojas, they matched Rojas' exactly. She confessed to the crime. This was the first time fingerprints had been used in a criminal investigation. Vucetich called his system **comparative dactyloscopy**. It's still used in many Spanish-speaking countries.

Sir Edward Henry, commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London, soon became interested in using fingerprints to nab criminals. In 1896, he added to Galton's technique, creating his own classification system based on the direction, flow, pattern and other characteristics of the friction ridges in fingerprints. Examiners would turn these characteristics into equations and classifications that could distinguish one person's print from another's. The **Henry Classification System** replaced the Bertillonage system as the primary method of fingerprint classification throughout most of the world.

In 1901, Scotland Yard established its first Fingerprint Bureau. The following year, fingerprints were presented as evidence for the first time in English courts. In 1903, the New York state prisons adopted the

The Henry system finally enabled law enforcement officials to classify and identify individual fingerprints. Unfortunately, the system was very cumbersome. When fingerprints came in, detectives would have to compare them manually with the fingerprints on file for a specific criminal (that's if the person even had a record). The process would take hours or even days and didn't always produce a match. By the 1970s, computers were in existence, and the FBI knew it had to automate the process of classifying, searching for and matching fingerprints. The Japanese National Police Agency paved the way for this automation,

establishing the first electronic fingerprint matching system in the 1980s. Their **Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS)**, eventually enabled law enforcement officials around the world to cross-check a print with millions of fingerprint records almost instantaneously.

AFIS collects digital fingerprints with sensors. Computer software then looks for patterns and minutiae points (based on Sir Edward Henry's system) to find the best match in its database.

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Гембаль Н.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Лопутько О. А.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COOPERATION

At the present stage of development, the crimes of society pose an extremely serious risk to its further development. Going beyond the borders of a country, crime has become dangerously transnational. Today it is very difficult for the government of any state to take effective measures of combating transnational organized crime without resorting to one or another form of international cooperation. Therefore, all countries around the world should be aware of the fact that none of them is protected from the transnational crime collision. Hence, the priority of modern international law is to combat crime in global cooperation which is possible only if countries are ready to interact for solving this important matter. Given that Ukraine has become an object of rising interest in international criminal groups, it is practically impossible for Ukraine to solve important socio-economic, political and other problems without its participation in international cooperation in the fight against crime and in the activities of international law enforcement organizations. Accounting that, our country's participation in international cooperation in combating crime, based on the rules and principles of international law, is quite important. It is clear that such cooperation of Ukraine with the countries of the world, and international organizations is a precondition for successful solution of many problems not only of foreign, foreign economic, but also internal ones.

It should be noted that an important foreign policy task for our country is the formation of a secure international environment, the development of cooperation in countering transnational crime in the global and regional dimensions, which are the most important guarantees of

Ukraine's sovereign development. The state seeks to secure for itself a worthy geopolitical status as a full-fledged and equal actor in the system of international relations, a reliable partner in resolving any issues related to cooperation in combating crime. The legal and support of Ukraine's international cooperation in the fight against crime requires various legislative acts and international agreements that collectively determine the principles of the state's foreign policy in the sphere of combating crime.

The danger of international crime is that, as explicitly stated in the 2011 Concept of State Policy in the Field of Organized Crime [4], closely linked to the activities of organized crime groups characterized by high levels of organization, persistent corruption and international criminal relations. Ukraine is becoming the subject of increased interest of international criminal groups, in particular in the areas of legalization of the proceeds of crime, human trafficking beings, illegal movement of weapons, dangerous materials and drugs. The number of illegal migrants is increasing and organized crime is becoming increasingly widespread. In such circumstances, international cooperation in the field of law enforcement, involvement in the service of the best examples of domestic and foreign experience is one of the urgent tasks of governmental authorities and other law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. International cooperation aims to solve one of the main contradictions: crime has become international, and the means of combating it remain largely national [5, p. 3]

International cooperation in the field of crime prevention is carried out in different directions, in certain forms and types. If we consider the directions of international cooperation in the fight against crime as ways of development, as certain trends in this development, we can distinguish the following: - encouraging states and facilitating the conclusion of agreements in the field of combating international crime, including its prevention and treatment of human legal entity who violated the rules of these agreements; - the development of international standards in the field of crime prevention, prosecution and punishment for committing international crimes and crimes of an international nature; - the development of recommendations for the fight against crime by national law enforcement agencies, information and consultation assistance to States (taking into account that each State conducts this fight within the limits of its sovereignty, within its territory and in accordance with its own social and economic conditions) [6].

International cooperation is based on a number of principles. The concept of "principle", its content and meaning is one of the basic and complex issues of any field of scientific knowledge, any kind of human activity. The principles of international cooperation are discussed in detail

in the scientific literature. For example, O.I. Grapes classifies them into general and special. The general principles include: the principle of international cooperation; the principle of the peaceful settlement of international disputes; the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; the principle of sovereign equality of states; the principle of good faith fulfillment of international obligations; the principle of inviolability of borders and territorial integrity of States; the principle of respect for human rights; the principle of non-use of force or threat of force; the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples. The special principles are: the principle of reciprocity and voluntariness; the principle of assignment of part of the sovereignty (application of foreign law); the principle of compliance of the requesting party with the law of the requesting State and the implementation of the terms of the contract via the application of national law; principle of equality of powers of judicial investigative bodies that carry out interaction [5, p. 33–74].

A.G. Katkova, P.M. Sivulak distinguishes the following forms of international cooperation: 1) prevention and cessation of crimes, for which special agreements between states are concluded; 2) transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for serving their state of citizenship or permanent residence in the state; 3) transfer to the authorities of another state supervision of suspended or suspended prisoners; 4) extradition of criminals to another state or transfer to an international body for criminal prosecution; 5) for 2013, № 4 (13) 109 the lack of rights and freedoms of citizens of the state in the administration of justice in another country; 6) joint study of the causes and other problems of crime, as well as the exchange of experience of police and other bodies; 7) training of personnel, rendering of expert services, delivery of special technical means and provision of logistical assistance to other states; 8) exchange of operative, legal and other information, etc. [7, p. 106]

It should be noted that Ukraine's international cooperation is not just about taking practical steps to solve a crime, search and extradite criminals to an interested state. An important factor in effectively combating any manifestation of crime is the establishment of cooperation between States on the exchange of experience; conducting scientific research; providing technical and technical assistance; exchange and training of specialists in international and national centers, etc.

Therefore, as we explore the issues of international cooperation in the fight against crime, we want to emphasize the importance of regulating these issues in Ukraine's international treaties. The provisions of these international treaties, first, determine the international wrongfulness of the actions and obligations of States in the fight against them. Secondly, the

basics of the harmonized qualification of criminal acts should be outlined, the basics of the elements of the crime composition are determined, which are further adapted to the laws of the states. Third, the provisions of international treaties provide for direct commitments by States to combat crime. It is important that such international treaties determine the basis for the practical implementation of the tasks set, the application of international cooperation measures.

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Герасимчук А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

THE PLACE AND ROLE OF ROMAN LAW IN THE MODERN WORLD

The relevance of the topic is that Roman law has long been used in European countries. At present it has not lost its necessity. It has become the basis for modern law in many countries. Roman law is important for the overall development of future lawyers. After all, a lawyer must know the history of law in order to work in the future in this area.

The purpose is to characterize the system of Roman law, to identify its peculiarities and to determine its necessity in the modern world.

The history of Roman law in antiquity spans a period of more than a thousand years. Initially, the law of a small rural community, then that of a powerful city state, Roman law became in the course of time the law of a

multinational empire that embraced the entire Mediterranean world. During its long history, Roman law progressed through a remarkable process of evolution. It advanced through different stages of development and underwent important transformations, both in substance and in form, as it adjusted to changes in society, especially those changes derived from Rome's expansion in the ancient world. During this long process the interaction between custom, enacted law and case law entailed the formation of a highly sophisticated system that evolved from layers of different elements. But the great bulk of Roman law, especially private law, was the product of jurisprudence, not legislation. This unenacted law was not a confusing mass of shifting customs, but an enduring tradition developed and transmitted by specialists, initially the members of the priestly college of the pontiffs and, in later times, the secular jurists. In the final phases of this process, when law-making was increasingly centralized, this law, together with statutory law, was compiled and then codified. The codification of the law both completed the development of Roman law and formed the means by which Roman law was subsequently disseminated to the modern world.[1, p. 1]

Law in ancient Rome is already divided into public and private.

Ulpian defined this division as follows: "Public law is that which belongs to the provision of the Roman state, private - concerns the benefit of individuals; there is something useful in the public relation and useful in the private relation. " Thus, the criterion for the distinction between public and private law, according to Ulpian, is the nature of interests. The law that protects the interests of the state, the public interest is public law, and the law that protects the interests of individuals is a private right.

Public law defines the structure of the public organization of Rome, establishes the position of magistrates, priests, legal regime of shrines, etc. The rules of public law are imperative in nature, and therefore applied by the state (in the person of the competent authorities) on its own initiative, when required by the protection of the general public interest (punishment of criminals, collection of taxes, fines, etc.). The imperative nature of the rules of public law is reflected in its principles, in particular the principle that prohibited the privilege of private privileges (*privilegiy ne inroganto*), as well as the principle formulated by the Roman lawyer Papinian: public law cannot be modified by the treaties of individuals. The main essence of public law is the acceptance of legal centralization.[2, p. 5-6]

Roman law has influenced the modern law of many European countries, including Ukraine.

Today, the scope of European law is expanding from abstract metaphysical to narrowly pragmatic points of view, each of which cannot claim adequate display European law in its entirety and completeness.

European law became possible thanks to unity of cultural perspectives: the first perspective is related to the revival of the idea of the role of law in society as fundamental regulation and the spread of ideas of Roman law (the so-called "The second birth of Roman law"); the second is related to the development of Christian civilization; the third is an idea the extraterritorial nature of a recognition-based right rights of fundamental social value. But speaking of influence Roman law on European, it should be noted that there is no language the direct, direct use of Roman law in its original form, rather, is not about authenticity system of unique legal regulation, and about its "re-singing", with preserving the basic system-building elements. Modern Polish thinker T. Hiaro talks about forms of "reincarnation" or versions of Roman law in Europe.[3, p. 29-30]

Ukraine is focused on integrating into the world community, creating a civil society, building a rule of law, and this in turn requires the impartial review of many established views, including the nature and nature of the development of Ukrainian law.

When considering the reception of Roman law in medieval Ukrainian law, we should take into account the specifics of this process, which is due to the peculiarities of Ukraine's civilizational orientation, its geopolitical and cultural position in the East-West system.

As a result of both Western and Eastern influences, Ukraine's law was shaped as a synthesis of local customary law, a reciprocal Roman and Byzantine law. At the same time, the reception of Roman law took place in two types: directly and indirectly (directly - because of Catholic influence, since the Western Church lived under Roman laws, and indirectly - through German, Polish, Lithuanian law).

Actually, through Byzantine law, there was a indirect influence of Roman law, since Byzantium itself suffered the powerful influence of the latter (recaptured it). This led to the influence of Roman legal ideas on the formation of Ukrainian legislation of that day, in particular, on bills created in Ukraine in the 16th-19th centuries.[4, p. 159-160]

Thus, the Roman law system affected a large number of European law systems, including Ukraine. Roman law is the basis of modern Ukrainian law. Nowadays a lawyer should know not only the modern law of the state, but also its historical origins. When adopting new legal acts, Ukraine reverts to the principles that testify to the humanity, existence of rights and guarantees of the individual. Roman law can also be observed in the recognition of the right to private property, the expansion of the range of

property rights, the extension of the rights of the parties to contractual relations, the manifestation of private initiative, free discretion in the conclusion of contracts, etc.

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Гірченко С.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Грабовська Н.А.

FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Today criminals apply a number of techniques and mechanisms to obscure their illegal ownership and control of illicitly obtained assets. By its very nature, money laundering is an illegal activity carried out by criminals which occurs outside of the normal range of economic and financial statistics.

As money laundering is a consequence of almost all profit generating crime, it can occur practically anywhere in the world. Generally, money launderers tend to seek out countries or sectors in which there is a low risk of detection due to weak or ineffective anti-money laundering programs. Because the objective of money laundering is to get the illegal funds back to the individual who generated them, launderers usually prefer to move funds through stable financial systems [4].

On March 9, 2019 article about participation of Austria banks in Russian money-laundering scandal was published. This article governs scandal that has spread to Austria after a prominent Kremlin critic filed a complaint urging Vienna prosecutors to investigate \$967m of suspicious money flows from Danske Bank to Raiffeisen and other lenders in the country. Bill Browder, an anti-money-laundering activist and investor, said that Austrian banks had for years ignored red flags and enabled Russian

criminals to launder funds abroad, according to documents sent to the Vienna.

Also there said many of the entities sending money to Austrian accounts had a number of suspicious characteristics that were ignored or not properly vetted. Some were unknown companies with no business activity; others lacked normal expenses; and registered in opaque jurisdictions such as Belize, the Seychelles, the British Virgin Islands or Panama, according to the complaint, and many were shell companies many Several of the account-holders who received the money lacked clear connections to the country and conducted no business there. Some of the funds were used to buy luxury houses, charter yachts and rent private jets [1].

"The combination of these factors should have raised immediate red flags and this illicit scheme would not have been possible without the gross negligence or acquiescence from the employees of Austrian banks," Hermitage said [1].

Mr. Browder, who runs Hermitage, filed criminal complaints against Nordea in all four of the main Nordic countries, accusing the bank of handling 700m of suspect funds from Russia and other former Soviet states.

The situation in Austria was resolved in easy way, there was filed criminal complaints against Nordea in all four of the main Nordic countries, accusing the bank of handling 700m of suspect funds from Russia and other former Soviet states, investors of this bank just sold all of their shares and as a result the cost of it fell on 70%, after that the bank went bankrupt [1].

Anti-money laundering laws entered the global arena soon after the Financial Action Task Force was created. The FATF was responsible for the creation of most anti-money laundering standards, and it made a framework for countries to follow. After putting this framework into effect, the FATF then began to systematically identify countries that did not have proper legislation regarding money laundering. This "name and shame" tactic helped motivate countries to alter their legislation and start properly enforcing the policies that were in already place. Currently, the FATF counts 37 member countries [3].

In addition to the FATF, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also proactively tries to identify and stop money laundering. This office has an informative website that provides facts and details about money laundering, as well as how it can be spotted and prevented. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime also provides software that can be used to help prevent financial crime, collect data, and perform analysis [3].

Lastly, the World Bank also provides information on its website about money laundering, as well as offering a plethora of advice to help

both governments and private enterprises end the money laundering epidemic.

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Гонак Е.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

International terrorism is a specific form of terrorism, defined as a socially dangerous activity, which involves the targeted use of violence by taking hostages, arson, murder, torture, intimidation of the population and authorities, or committing other threats to the life or health of people or threatening to commit crimes in order to achieve criminal goals. [1]

Terrorism is a serious crime:

- related to encroachment on the life, physical integrity or freedom of persons under international protection, including diplomatic agents;

- related to kidnapping, hostage-taking, or severe unlawful detention;

- using bombs, grenades, rockets, automatic firearms, or blasting letters or parcels, if this would endanger persons;

- Attempting to commit any of the above crimes or participating as an accomplice to the person committing or attempting to commit such a crime. [3] There are such types of terrorist acts. Diversion (explosions, spraying of poisonous substances, etc.). Capture buildings. Political killings. Cyberterrorism. [2] An important feature of modern terrorism is the widespread use of the media. Terrorists continue to use the legal media to disseminate information about terrorist acts, their meanings, make demands on actors and more. Terrorist organizations very often create their own media in controlled territories (radio, television, newspapers), through

which they spread their ideology, engage the population in terrorist activity. The media also influence the choice of targets of terrorist acts and provide terrorists with detailed information. Internet resources are also widely used in terrorist activity, including forums, blogs, social networks, where terrorists are looking for accomplices and mercenaries and more. [4] Terrorist activity is an activity that has such a range of activities as:

- 1) planning, organizing, implementing terrorist acts;
- 2) incitement to commit terrorist acts;
- 3) organization of illegal armed groups, criminal groups, organizations organized by criminal groups;
- 4) the propaganda and propagation of the ideology of terrorism;
- 5) financing terrorist groups and the terrorist act as a whole. [3]

States that actively support terrorist movements and use them as a tool in international politics. These include the states on whose territory terrorists are recruited and trained, the leaders and members of terrorist organizations are hiding. States providing financial assistance to terrorist organizations; States that assist in arming terrorists; States that provide terrorists with other types of support - political and propaganda.

Countries that create favorable conditions for the use of their financial system for terrorist financing. The purpose of this may be to attract additional funds to their financial system, regardless of their origin. Sometimes, states may find themselves financially dependent on terrorist organizations. In this case, States do not participate in international cooperation in the fight against terrorism, they are not parties to international agreements and arrangements to combat terrorist financing and money laundering. [5] The lack of universal, well-established definitions of the concepts of “terrorism”, “international terrorism”, “terrorist activity” in global international political, legal and regulatory legal documents and acts, unified approaches to the interpretation of these concepts in national documents and acts is significant, although in many respects objective, requiring a solution to the urgent problem in the political and legal support of countering modern terrorism. The solution to this problem relates to the conditions and prerequisites for increasing the effectiveness of counter- and anti-terrorist struggle in modern conditions, its coordination and determination.[6] As for the ways of combating international terrorism, it is now widely acknowledged that an effective fight against it is possible only through the joint efforts of all members of the world community. Since the 1970s, at each session of the UN Committee, the issue of combating terrorism has been raised and more than a dozen anti-terrorism instruments have been adopted. These include: the Geneva Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1937; The Washington Convention on the

Prevention and Punishment of the Acts of Terrorism, 1971; An important step towards increasing cooperation in the fight against terrorism the adoption of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1977 was also adopted. According to many experts, one measure against terrorists cannot be solved because it gives rise to reasons such as global inequality and mass poverty in third world countries, as well as protest against globalization. An important further step should be the improvement of contractual cooperation mechanisms, which includes both the drafting of new treaties and the increase in the number of parties to existing anti-terrorist conventions.[1]

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Горюшкіна А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Харчук Н.Р.**

EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE FOR PREVENTING CRIMINAL CRIME: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Crime prevention under the Joint European Union (EU) Joint Action Plan on Organized Crime 98/733 / JHA of 21 December 1998 is defined as “an activity that contributes to reducing crime both socially and quantitatively through continuous and structured cooperation actions or through special initiatives. "It can aim to reduce the possibility of committing a crime, to improve the social factors that give rise to crime, to inform and protect victims.

As defined by the EU Council of 28 May 2001, prevention is an activity that encompasses all measures that contribute to the reduction of crime, as well as to the reduction of the sense of danger (danger) of citizens, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by means of deterrence from criminal activities. or through policies and interventions aimed at reducing crime opportunities and influencing the causes of crime. This practice involves the work of governmental and other competent authorities, the criminal justice system, local authorities, associations of private sector professionals, volunteers, researchers, and the public, all supported by the media.

For some components of the theory of prevention in foreign countries, the main areas are social prevention, rehabilitation approach, situational prevention, strategies of law enforcement agencies aimed at timely detection and punishment of criminals.

Social prevention (in line with our social protection) is otherwise called structural prevention. It is connected with the implementation of major progressive socio-economic transformations in society. The psychological (rehabilitative) approach is critical to the positive impact on the identity of potential offenders, as well as those who have previously committed crimes, to prevent reoffending.

In many European countries, a risk assessment for a particular type of crime is carried out before developing and implementing prevention measures. Identifying and overcoming risk of crime is a task that involves systematically and thoroughly examining the external risks of crime that threaten a particular object: a structure, product, service, business model, or other entity that may be related in some way. with crime. First of all, it analyzes the probability of committing a crime and the possible harm that will be inflicted on certain objects.

To summarize the views expressed by Western criminologists, in general, two main approaches are used to counter organized crime: repressive and preventive (preventive) or traditional and unconventional. The traditional (repressive) approach is, first and foremost, related to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system. It covers: 1) well-developed criminal legislation, especially on the laundering of dirty money and the confiscation of proceeds; 2) procedural law, first and foremost, with regard to cooperation in the field of legal assistance (eg cooperation within Eurojust and Europol); 3) the means and resources to adequately investigate this category of cases (specialized central agencies for combating dangerous organized groups).

With regard to the preventive (preventive) approach, nowadays, more and more different countries are beginning to develop and implement non-traditional measures to prevent organized crime. Mainstreaming is prevention, which covers various programs designed to influence communities (for example, providing citizens with information on the various losses and risks posed by organized crime, the introduction of hotlines; participation in the work of various civil organizations). Increasing participation of citizens in various prevention programs is a powerful anti-criminogenic factor.

Therefore, taking into account the European experience, strategic directions for combating organized crime in Ukraine are actions aimed at activating all branches of civil society, decriminalizing cultural norms and consciousness of a significant layer of citizens, influencing the motivation of potential criminals, reducing the factors of organized crime for activities that increase the risk for the offender to be caught and punished, complicate the commission of crimes, reduce the claims against the crimes committed, less ing incentives criminal activity.

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Гребеник С.,

слухач магістратури Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF CYBER CRIMES COMBATING

Among the current trends in the development of society should be noted global informatization of virtually all spheres of human life, including economy, government, and science. General informatization is a basic feature of the transition of the civilized world to the state of a technologically new, information society.

However, the emergence of an information society in the world is blocked by a number of problems of regulatory and organizational vectors. In the age of globalization, the fast development of information technology, new communications systems and computer networks is accompanied by the abuse of these technologies for criminal purposes.

That is why it is important to study and apply the international experience of leading countries in the sphere of regulation of the protection of information in modern conditions, counteraction to cybercrime.

Appearance of an information society has both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, the transmission of large-scale information has accelerated, its processing and realization has increased. On the other hand, serious problem is the spread of illegal data collection, unauthorized access to information resources, illegal copying of information into electronic systems, theft of information from libraries, archives, banks and databases, program virus launch, destruction and modification data in information systems, manipulation of public and individual opinion.

One of the possible ways to combat cybercrime in the transnational aspect and to grow international cooperation is to develop and standardize an appropriate regulatory framework. Internationally, the first instruments in this area were the Convention on Cybercrime, adopted by the Council of Europe on 23 November 2001, and the Additional Protocol to the Convention to combat racism and xenophobic in Computer Networks of 28 January 2003.

These acts marked the establishment of a legal foundation for the protection of freedom, security and human rights on the Internet, not only at the regional level, since the Convention was open for signature by non-member States of the Council of Europe.

The main problems of detecting and investigating "cross-border" crimes using the global Internet should be the territorial distribution of the

crime traces and their storage for a short period of time. It is sometimes difficult for law enforcement officers to identify the areas where modern crimes are committed. Criminals on the Internet have a high degree of anonymity, and information stored on computer systems for short time.

Knowing about crimes in the field of information and communication technologies it is necessary to organize the interaction of operational police units at all levels, including law enforcement agencies in other countries, which are important for the effectiveness of their operational documentation.

To improve cooperation, the Convention provides for the establishment at national level of a 24/7 contact point to provide immediate assistance for the investigation or prosecution of criminal offenses related to computer systems and data or for the collection of electronic evidence of a criminal offence.

Such assistance includes:

- a) providing technical advice;
- b) data retention;
- c) taking of evidence, provision of legal information and location of the suspects.

Combating cybercrime is provided in such basic ways as the use of additional functions for existing police units or the creation of special units. The creation of special police units in the field of cybercrime is practiced in many countries around the world, including Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Estonia, India, Canada, Germany, Norway, Poland, the USA, Switzerland, Sweden and others. Among the main functions of these units are:

- monitoring cyberspace to detect cybercrime, viruses or software;
- carrying out operative-search actions in order to record the illegal activity of cybercriminals;
- investigate cybercrime, provide methodological and practical assistance to other sectoral services and law enforcement agencies within their competence;
- accumulation, synthesis and analysis of information about cybercrime;
- prevention of cybercrime through the public and the media;
- training of police officers.

Some of the special police units in the field of combating cybercrime (or also called special units for combating crimes using information technology) also perform additional functions:

- prevention and supervision of telecommunication services;
- expert examination of evidence on electronic media;

- creation of an appropriate database on cyberspace crimes and its constant updating;
- providing services to banks for protection of personal information of clients, etc.

To build the security of the global information space, we need to use the experience of countries that already have considerable positive results in combating cybercrime.

Only through the coordinated efforts of organizations and agencies, regardless of ownership, by establishing international cooperation, using modern information security technologies, can one gain the benefits without forgetting the information security of the state and individual citizens.

Building an information society, the development of which must go not only through increasing the technological power of information exchange, but also through a deep understanding by all members of the information relations of the need to take all actions to protect information resources and create security.

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Гуменюк І.,

Student of the 1st year of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs; Faculty of Law
Language consultant: Krashevskya S.M.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Germany is one of the safest and most peaceful states on Earth, occupying 15th place and ahead of such prosperous countries as Switzerland and Australia. Seehofer (Minister of the Internal Affairs) said that less than one percent of the population is affected by crime in Germany. "Even one crime is of course too many. But objectively this is the lowest figure for decades," he said. At the press conference, Seehofer also discussed the findings of a report about how safe people feel in Germany.

In 2017, a total of 22 percent of people who responded to a survey said they felt unsafe at night in their own home - that's five percentage points more than five years earlier.

The study by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (MPI) and the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) also found that women, middle-aged people and residents of medium-sized cities, as well as eastern Germans, are the people who feel most unsafe.

Almost nine percent of people consider it quite or very likely that they will become a victim of a terrorist attack.

Why so few murders?

The German system of gun control is among the most stringent in Europe. It restricts the acquisition, possession, and carrying of firearms to those with a creditable need for a weapon. It bans fully automatic weapons and severely restricts the acquisition of other types of weapons. Compulsory liability insurance is required for anyone who is licensed to carry firearms.

In recent years, German weapon-control law underwent several reforms that made it even more stringent. A new Weapons Act became effective in 2003 after a school shooting in the city of Erfurt in which a student killed sixteen persons. The new Act restricted the use of large caliber weapons by young people and strengthened requirements for the safe storage of firearms.

Another reform was enacted in 2009 in response to the massacre at Winnenden, in which an eighteen-year-old killed fifteen people in the course of a school shooting. This latest reform led to the creation of a federal gun register and to intense governmental monitoring of gun owners' compliance with requirements for the safe storage of firearms. Pursuant to the reformed legislation, the authorities may at any time request access to the premises of any registered gun owner to monitor whether proper safe-storage procedures are being observed.

What about fines in Germany?

Regarding the question, whether Germans are considerate or rather reckless drivers, everyone will have a different answer after a visit to Germany. That is not surprising considering there are 43 million registered cars in Germany after all. And there are a variety of differences between their drivers. Therefore, the "German driving style" can hardly be evaluated, because there is no such thing as "a German driver".

According to a recent survey conducted by an insurance company, 96% of all German drivers consider themselves as "very good" or at least "quite good" drivers. Admittedly, the number of traffic deaths is declining every year, but nevertheless, the proportion of traffic deaths in other countries like the UK or the Netherlands is still smaller than in Germany. In spite of that, you can give credit to the Germans that only a sixth of the 43 million car drivers have got so called Punkte in Flensburg (points in Flensburg).

The FlensburgerKonto (account in Flensburg) generally records, if someone committed traffic violations like speeding. The bigger the hazard caused by the misbehavior; the more points will be recorded on the account. If a traffic offender has gathered 8 points, he or she must hand in the driving license permanently

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Dikhtyar D.

Student of the 1st year student of the National Academy of Internal Affairs; Faculty of Law

Language consultant: Krashevskaya Svitlana Mykhailivna

THE MODERN MECHANISMS TO FIX OUT AN INFORMATION SAFETY

The aim: to justify main prerequisite of necessity improvement of Ukrainian legislation on issues of information safety state

In concordance with 17 article of Constitution of Ukraine are that provides the information safety of Ukraine is most important things of state. But in legislation of Ukraine there is an absence of law about information safety of state but legislative defined essence of information safety of state at the Ukrainian Law.

The main laws are underdeveloped, imperfection and disparity of terminology bases. It can brake the process of creating a theory of this subject and do not have an opportunity to come true within the practice.

Analysis of the last achievement: over a period of ten years is development information safety. The article of V. Begmi and A. Malinka in which are contained conceptual approach to form the main concepts.

The analysis of the last research: There are a lot of themes about information safety in Ukraine. The most important is Code of Information Law of Ukraine.

There are blocks of Conceptual categories of the apparatus. Among these works is article V.M. Begmi where outlined conceptual approaches of forming the main concept. But A.M. Maruchak's article is more important, where described basic category as object's management in the sphere

information safety of Ukraine. And a lot of dictionaries where there is a significant number of terminology which is in articles about the information safety. In Ukraine taken a series of spectra the biggest terminology and normative documents of information safety which are acts of direct action in more important information activity. Information can be thought of as the resolution of uncertainty; it is that which answers the question of "what an entity is" and thus defines both its essence and nature of its.

In current legislation upon basic concepts in information sphere regulatory legal acts which regulate tasks of the information safety in the state which was working in the wrong way. There are the latest practice administration's delimitation in information and cybernetics spheres in regulatory legal acts.

The main idea of this practice is position of current strategy of national safety of Ukraine where is described the threat of information safety and threat of cybernetics and safety of the information resources.

The concept isn't specified in the strategy and interaction of cybernetic and informative safety isn't specified too. But other factors which can be harmful according to legislation's definition «information safety» are mentioned. There are incompleteness, untimely and false information.

There is a non-compliance of systems and sequence of principles in providing terminology stability in information legislation of Ukraine. It led to administrative separation of information space and cyberspace. In a consequence information security and cybernetic safety which functionally isn't impossible to implement. But for practice it is unacceptable methodological error. That's why the division of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine have a certain security areas as information and cybernetics should be considered unjustifiable distortion of reality regarding all information spheres of the state. The consequence of this methodological mistakes were introduced of Applicable information legislation of such contradictory acts about cybersecurity Strategies of Ukraine, doctrines of information security of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamental Principles of safety of cyber security of Ukraine. The contradiction of these acts is, at first, in the absence of their subordination to the only state information policy which isn't defined at the legislative level yet. Secondly the terminological bases is weakness . Particularly terminology bases gives the impression about the law of Ukraine «On Fundamental Principles of cyber security safety of Ukraine» which follows to admit fundamentally imperfect which prevents considered for practice a considerable number of its provisions. It requires the introduction necessary changes in termological of appropriate interpretation . In the substantive part of this law one of the most important among legislation of safety of security information.

In the normative act isn't emphasized the problem of software information security of the state in the military sphere. But there are separate separate directions of this problem can be resolved. There is no reference in both documents and hence the accent for wide understanding that these directions are separate components software of information security which isn't cover all of plane . This feature are inconsistency of these basic regulatory normative acts including part of information security of the state in the military sphere, because of the neglect of the law terminology essence of informative security and a violation principle of systematic.

Considering through the terminological component of these acts in the glossary of the Strategic Defense Bulletin of Ukraine aren't any terms about information sphere, which reduces the quality of this important document. In the Military Doctrine at first was introduction comprehensive the concept of strategic communication which should be considered an integral element of theory and practice. Ensuring information security but it is too generalized that's why it needs clarification, including separately regarding about military sphere with relevant implications for practical tasks and activities. The same features and comparisons it is possible to continue because it is derogatory relation to the terminology of these documents as well as their documents develop, occurs quite often. At this, for the sake of justice, should be noted, that a number of terminological provisions of these documents are self-contained and they can be formally standardized and implemented in theory and practice of providing information security of Ukraine. Therefore, illumination terminological features and contradictions valid regulatory framework of Ukraine, essential to ensure information security states, certifies terminological disorder in different official documents, inconsistency with the legislative defining the concept of information security. It hurt nationwide understanding information policy, formation and development appropriate theories, consistent application of key concepts in practice, including in Conclusions.

1. Despite significant terminology experience in the information field at there is still ambiguity today formulating the essence of the same terms. This the condition is a sign of imperfection of the worked theory of information sphere, in particular its the terminology base, which makes it practical activity is disorienting, leading to arbitrary understanding and use of terms, their situational modification, ignoring in when it is inappropriate. For ensuring information security of Ukraine the above is detrimental to the development of the relevant theoretical foundations and especially undesirable in legislative and rule-making practice.

2. Analysis of the existing legislative and regulatory and legal bases, with positions ensuring information security of Ukraine, indicates that this industry is typical terminological ambiguity, ambiguity or inconsistency, no inheritance from Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Legislative definition of information security concept. Because of this, the separate laws of Ukraine governing it information sphere, contradict each other that prevents it from being considered adequately for practice a significant number of legislative regulations. The biggest danger is that this condition leads to further terminological nihilism and voluntarism, everything more confusing information legislation Ukraine, adversely affects the formation and development of theoretical foundations on issues state information security, accelerated distorting, as consequence, appropriate practical activity.

3. Imperfection information Ukrainian legislation, which to a large extent caused by inappropriate attitude towards terminology in the information field, led to the uncertainty of state information policy with consequences implementation inter-coordinated public mechanisms for providing information security of Ukraine, including through artificial and illogical formal separation cyberspace from the common information space

4. Improvement of the existing state needs legislative definition of the essence of state information policy of Ukraine on the basis of clear and correct conceptual apparatus and clarification of directions of its realization, the main of which there must be information security of the state. Note causes today general theoretical prerequisites improvement of the current legislation of Ukraine in for information security of the state.

5. Terminological base with issues ensuring information security of the state in the military sphere is formed under the influence conceptual apparatus and trends in nationwide legislative and regulatory framework in the information industry. Therefore, the coverage and analysis of the series terminological features valid regulatory framework of Ukraine, essential to ensure information security of the state in military sphere, certifies terminological disorder in different official documents that harm them a coherent application in practice. This condition needs to be corrected based on established correct terminological base which has concentrate in accordingly a military standard based on provisions of the national level, without there will be no significant change in such a standard self-sufficient and useful for military science and practice. Therefore, improvement in terminology bases in the interest of providing information security of the state with necessary changes to appropriate effective legislation and regulatory and legal bases trace consider relevant and urgent task priority order.

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Deineka M.

Student of the 1st year student of the National Academy of Internal Affairs; Faculty of Law
Language consultant: Krashevskaya S. M.

LATIN AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

This work is devoted to the foreign experience of police combating crime. Nowadays, the problem of crime is very important because few people have paid attention to it.

Analysis of modern criminological research shows the dominance of works that address the private issues of avoiding certain types of crime and certain problems of crime. Some scientific works of Western criminologists are aimed at helping law enforcement agencies to improve their work efficiency. Considering the theoretical foundations of the use of local communities in combating crime relates to the study of achievements in the sphere of influence on crime in foreign countries. Latin American countries are the most criminally responsible for the homicide rate. Such as Columbia. It is one of the most criminogenic countries in Latin American. Local authorities multiple areas of prevention of crime on the side of the state and non-state entities. The implementation of crime prevention strategies is carried out with the active financial, organizational and scientific support of the UN and its regional institutes. Ways of implementation of the comprehension of intermediate interactions of the special criminalistics nature have succeeded in significantly reducing crime rate . Crime prevention trends in Columbia at this stage can be complemented by a program development and implementation efforts. From 2002 to 2007 crime in Columbia has already decreased but their police doesn't stop and get more experience in combating the crimes. Experience in combating crimes is very important for foreign countries and can help them significantly decrease its rates.

Colombian authorities success in crime prevention can be demonstrated by the following example in Medellin. In 1991, the highest

homicide rate of three hundred and eighty-one per hundred thousand population was recorded here. Significant successes in reducing the level of murders quantity has been received by the local authorities interaction with the public organizations of mystery and middle movements. Crime prevention measures may be explained by the definition of the greatest forces and means for the disclosure of crimes and the contempt the crimes: establishment of police offices, improvements of social support. This tells us that if foreign police took measures of every petty theft, they would have received a result which any foreign country, any Ukraine as well, would like to be achieve. Foreign police works only to prevent mass tragedies and disasters which probably makes their work more effective.

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Дзюбенко І.,

студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

THE USAGE OF JURY TRIALS IN UKRAINE

The appearance of a jury is the tendency to limit absolute power through the participation of members of the community in the administration of justice. In the Ukrainian lands, in the classical sense, a jury first appeared in 1848 as a result of the Spring of Nations in the Austrian Empire. The constitution of 1849 declared that a jury would hear cases of all political crimes, as well as serious crimes, the list of which was to be established by law.

First of all, it should be noted that in Ukraine a jury can be applied to certain categories of civil and criminal cases. The jury lists are drawn up and approved by the local council upon submission of the territorial administration of the State Judicial Administration for two years. The list consists of citizens who reside in the jurisdiction of the court concerned, meet the following requirements and have agreed to be sworn in. A jury may be a citizen of Ukraine who is 30 years of age or older, 65 years of age, permanently resides in an area covered by the jurisdiction of the relevant court, is not tried, and meets other jury requirements as required by law. Citizens recognized by the court as legally incapacitated or incapacitated, who have chronic mental or other illnesses that impede the performance of jury duties, persons with unknown or outstanding criminal

record, members of the Cabinet of Ministers, members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, are not included in the list of jurors prosecutors, law enforcement, military, court staff, other civil servants, local government officials, attorneys, notaries, members of the Higher Qualifications Committee Judges of Ukraine, the High Council of Justice, individuals who are in the last year superimposed administrative penalties for corruption offenses and citizens over sixty five years and those who do not speak the national language. The person on the jury list is obliged to inform the court of the circumstances that make it impossible to participate in the administration of justice, if any. In the event of circumstances preventing the jury from performing his duties, the presiding judge should release the person included in the jury list from performing the jury's duties. The court shall involve the jury in the administration of justice in the order of not more than one month per year, unless the extension of this period is due to the need to finish the case initiated with their participation. Selection of persons to be invited to participate in the administration of justice as a jury in a particular case is done through an automated system. The court sends a written invitation to the jury to participate in the administration of justice before the trial begins. At the same time as the invitation, a written notification is sent to the employer to involve the person as a juror. The employer is obliged to release the juror from his / her work while performing his / her justice duties. Refusal to dismiss is considered contempt of court. Failure to attend a jury in due time without a valid reason is also considered contempt of court. The jury is paid a fee in the course of their duties in court, calculated on the basis of the salary of a local court judge, taking into account the actual time worked. Jurors are reimbursed for travel and housing costs, as well as daily allowances. These payments are made at the expense of the budget program for the administration of justice by territorial departments of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine. Time for jury duty is counted toward all types of seniority. It is not allowed to dismiss a juror from work or transfer to another job without his / her consent while performing his / her duties.

With the introduction of amendments to the procedural legislation, jurors will be involved in the civil process instead of people's assessors. The civil procedural law stipulates that civil cases in the courts of the first instance are considered by a panel composed of one judge and two jurors, who in the exercise of justice enjoy all the rights of a judge. The court, consisting of one judge and two jurors, deals with cases of restriction of a person's civil capacity, recognition of an individual as incapacitated and renewal of a person's civil capacity, recognition of a person missing or

declaring him dead, adoption, providing psychiatric help with compulsory compulsion to a tuberculosis institution. It is also important that the jury cannot be questioned as witnesses who have become aware of the circumstances of the deliberations in the conference room that arose during the adjudication or of the information during the settlement of the dispute involving them. Criminal proceedings in a court of first instance for crimes for which life imprisonment is committed, at the request of the accused are carried out by a jury of two judges and three jurors. Criminal proceedings against several defendants are considered by a jury against all the accused, if at least one of them has filed a motion for such consideration. The prosecutor, the court is obliged to explain to the accused of the crime for which the sentence of life imprisonment is provided, the possibility and peculiarities of the consideration of criminal proceedings against him by the jury. All issues related to the trial are jointly decided by the judges and the jury, with the exception of whether it is advisable to continue holding the accused in custody until the expiration of two months from the date of arraignment of the indictment, to apply for compulsory measures of medical or educational character or to apply the day. to the accused detention in the form of detention, regardless of the presence of petitions. The written explanation of the prosecutor to the accused about the possibility, peculiarities and legal consequences of consideration of criminal proceedings by the jury is attached to the indictment and the register of pre-trial investigation materials, which are submitted to the court. A person accused of committing a crime for which life imprisonment is punishable is entitled, during a preparatory court hearing, to file a motion for criminal proceedings against him by a jury. After the appointment of the jury by the jury, the presiding judge gives the secretary of the court session the order to summon the jury in the number of seven persons, which are determined by the automated system of the court record of the number of persons included in the jury list. The written summons must be served on the affidavit no later than five days before the hearing.

Therefore, in Ukraine, the jury is obliged to timely, fairly and impartially consider and resolve court cases in accordance with the law in compliance with the principles and rules of justice, to adhere to the rules of judicial ethics, to show respect for participants in the process, not to disclose confidential information, including the secrecy of the meeting room and the closed court session, to comply with the requirements and to comply with the restrictions established by anti-corruption legislation. The main value of the jury institute is that, unlike professional judges who are law enforcement officers, jurors bring to life the system of justice, their life experience, their own understanding of truth and justice. In addition, the

participation of members of the public in the administration of justice is a form of exercising the sovereignty of the people in the functioning of this important branch of government.

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Дмитренко Д.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Могилевська В.А.**

**КОМП'ЮТЕРНА БЕЗПЕКА: ДОСВІД БОРОТЬБИ У КНР
CYBER SECURITY: CHINESE EXPERIENCE**

China is resolutely moving forward with development of its own IT industry. It is also isolating itself from international IT technology. By exercising control over major state-run businesses, the PRC is also maintaining its sovereign position in the IT sector. The government supports the international expansion and sales endeavors of Chinese IT companies – the ‘national champions’.

The main tasks of this thesis are to analyze the following points: inadequate quality regulations in China are posing a threat to IT security; censorship and restrictions on internet connections place constraints on China as a business location; concerns about IT espionage and theft of company secrets driving international businesses to transfer personnel or entire departments to other Asian countries; Chinese internet users are threatened by a shadow IT economy; illegal programs are often installed on computers and are not provided with security updates; hackers can gain access to these unprotected computers and use them as a base for worldwide attacks. Instead of insistently calling for fundamental changes in Chinese internet policy, the Federal Government of Germany ought to negotiate specific improvements for German businesses, for example in terms of market access or protection of intellectual property rights.

An alliance of fifteen private Chinese IT manufacturers was founded in the Beijing district of Zhongguancun (中关村), the Chinese equivalent of Silicon Valley. They stepped up endeavors to develop a Chinese operating system based on Linux that would run on government computers and the computers of security relevant businesses such as banks. By taking

this step, Beijing hopes to gain protection from espionage from the USA and demonstrate the innovative power of the Chinese IT economy. [1] In spite of the rampant growth of its IT industry, China is still dependent upon foreign technology at the moment. According to Xinhua, the state news agency, ninety per cent of its microchips and sixty five per cent of its firewall products originated in other countries in 2012, primarily the US.[2] The government views foreign technology as a potential threat to national security. Covertly installed back doors enable surveillance of computers and networks, for example. Therefore, stringent constraints on the use of foreign IT products are already in place in areas critical to security. At the same time, sealing the domestic market off from external influence is intended to foster the development of industrial and innovation policies in China: the government in Beijing wants to strengthen the competitiveness of domestic IT companies. [3] The Chinese government has succeeded in promoting a dynamic IT industry with robust private companies while retaining control over the sector.

Isolationism and protectionism lead to another problem for Chinese IT companies: the obligation to censor the internet. Not only does censorship affect freedom of speech, but it also impacts the entire economy. Operating a social network in China is expensive. The State Council Internet Information Office (国家互联网信息办公室) places tight restrictions on information from the internet. To comply with these controls, ISPs are required to employ two to three censors per 50,000 users.[4] For Sina Weibo, with around 300 million users, this means employing 15,000 people for the sole purpose of monitoring the content of the web pages the users invoke – a huge undertaking with considerable financial repercussions. By comparison, the sector's leader, Facebook, employs a total of only 8,500 staff worldwide. [5] Internet censorship also impairs the development of software and apps. Google and other ISPs grant developers global access to program libraries and web fonts free of charge. This service helps programmers save time and money. Since data in China is blocked by internet censorship, programmers there have to redevelop the data themselves.

Cyber security – a key location factor for foreign companies, but censorship and cyber attacks hurt business. Foreign companies in China must comply with ever more stringent regulations in the IT sector, impeding their ability to protect business secrets and hindering international cooperation. China represents the largest market in the world for Apple; the iPhone is very popular there. Lately it became known that hackers had targeted data transmission to the company's iCloud service. Due to the complexity of the hack, IT experts suspect that the Chinese government was

behind the attack or at least knew about it. However, just a few days later, Apple's chief executive, Tim Cook, went to Beijing and held discussions with key decision-makers at party headquarters, Zhongnanhai (中南海). This shows that Beijing has to deal with security reservations on the part of large Western companies in spite of its market power.[6] Other companies also feel the impact of cyber attacks and censorship. International collaboration with services such as Gmail, Google Docs or Dropbox is becoming increasingly dysfunctional. The same applies for virtual private networks (VPNs), with which users seek protection for information and business secrets.

Western suppliers on the Chinese market have to conform to parallel Chinese IT standards. The Chinese wireless LAN technology called WAPI Figure('WLAN Authentication and Privacy Infrastructure') is one example. Even though WPA2 encryption has become the international standard, China has deliberately gone separate ways since 2003. For foreign suppliers of routers and WLAN-compatible devices, this means they have to share their source code with one of eleven licensed Chinese IT companies and contribute to the development of the WAPI standard. Due to insufficient WAPI support, Apple was not allowed to sell the first version of its iPhone in China in 2010 until adjustments were made. Disputes between Chinese and Western IT companies over their market share and market access are rather secondary to the security of users in China. For them, it is imperative that they are able to shop securely online and that their computers cannot be hacked. There are major electronics markets in cities such as Shenzhen and Hong Kong. Visitors have a wide selection of software and hardware products to choose from, many of which are manufactured and distributed illegally, however. Software piracy is clearly harmful to Western manufacturers: according to their own figures, they lose billions in license fees. Former Microsoft head Steve Ballmer, for instance, once indicated that ninety per cent of the company's products in China were being used illegally.[7] What's more, pirated copies generally do not include any security updates, a fact that is especially problematical in key components such as operating systems. Susceptible devices are not only a security hazard for their users, they also threaten network security worldwide: if security gaps are not closed up, criminals can gain access to users' devices and employ these as 'zombie computers' in botnets. This enables them to steal additional access data from users or attack websites or network infrastructure. Illegally sold operating systems also frequently contain deliberately embedded viruses. Criminal hackers are a menace to the well-being and privacy of Chinese internet users. Illegal services are unabashedly offered in public forums, so there is obviously little fear of prosecution.

The ways and means with which illegal services are offered and advertised in China differ fundamentally from those in Western countries. While trade in stolen passwords or credit-card data generally runs via encrypted networks, Chinese hackers co-ordinate their illegal activities in open chat groups in QQ or forums run by Baidu. Criminals can purchase access to servers with which they can infect users with malware or send spam messages. Custom-made Trojan horses or creation of counterfeit sign-in pages for banks and social networks are also available – thus, PCs and smartphones can also be spied on.

China's steady expansion of its own IT industry and growing isolation from foreign products has been felt keenly by international manufacturers. Germany's cyber policy towards China must be prepared for conflict. In the long run, China will not agree to become integrated into a cyber-security system defined by Western concepts. In fact, Beijing is already working with other newly industrialized countries on parallel standards for internet governance, which has been dominated by the West up to now. As far as IT services and products for high-tech sectors are concerned – for instance in the area of Industry 4.0 and specialized business software – German companies can rely on their competitiveness in the face of Chinese rivals. The question is, for how much longer? It would therefore be wise for Germany to pursue a policy that has already proved to be effective in other fields. Instead of working towards fundamental change in Chinese cyber security, the Federal Government of Germany should focus on pragmatic goals that are attainable in practice. After all, there are enough urgent topics to be dealt with as it is, such as better protection of intellectual property or secure market access for German companies.

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Добридень Г.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Шемякіна Н.В.

LA LUTTE CONTRE LA CYBERCRIMINALITÉ EN FRANCE

En droit français, la cybercriminalité est définie comme l'ensemble des infractions pénales qui sont commises via les réseaux informatiques, notamment, sur le réseau Internet. [1]

La cybercriminalité se développe considérablement dans le monde de la technologie. Les criminels du World Wide Web exploitent les informations personnelles des internautes à leur avantage. Ils utilisent allègrement le dark web pour acheter et vendre des produits et des services illégaux. Ils réussissent même à avoir accès à des informations classifiées du gouvernement.[2,5]

Il faut souligner que les premiers cas de cybercriminalité ont eu lieu avant même qu'Internet n'existe et étaient liés ... au vol de données. Les ordinateurs, les réseaux informatiques et Internet ont été conçus pour la création, le stockage et le transfert d'informations gouvernementales et de données d'entreprise, des informations très utiles pour les individus ayant de bonnes intentions. La création de méthodes numérisées peut avoir aidé l'humanité à se développer au 21ème siècle, mais cela a produit les mêmes effets pour les criminels. Ces derniers veulent ce que nous avons et plus nous essayons de dissimuler ces informations, de les rendre compliquées à récupérer et à exploiter et plus ils ont envie d'y accéder. Pas forcément pour en tirer profit, parfois juste pour prouver qu'ils peuvent y avoir accès. [2,5]

La cybercriminalité se divise en trois grandes catégories : la cybercriminalité individuelle, la cybercriminalité contre la propriété et la cybercriminalité gouvernementale. Les types de méthodes utilisées et les niveaux de difficulté varient selon la catégorie. Cela signifie que la cybercriminalité a instauré une menace majeure pour les utilisateurs

d'Internet, des millions d'informations utilisateur ayant été volées ces dernières années. Il a également eu un impact énorme sur l'économie de nombreux pays. [6]

Le crime se cache juste en dessous de la surface d'Internet. Il agit comme un champignon que vous ne pouvez pas voir, en diffusant sur le web les cyberattaques. La raison pour laquelle il est capable de se répandre ainsi est lié à un certain nombre de facteurs. Tout d'abord, les criminels peuvent facilement se cacher derrière leurs terminaux loin des régulateurs, opérant ainsi en toute impunité en utilisant les derniers logiciels de haute technologie. Deuxièmement, Internet offre un accès facile à presque tous sur la planète. Troisièmement, si on veut lancer une cyber arnaque, il ne faut pas être programmeur. Il suffit de savoir où la victime peut en trouver un à payer.[3]

Pour lutter contre la cybercriminalité en France, le décret du 15 mai 2000 a créé au sein de la direction centrale de la police judiciaire un office central de lutte contre la criminalité liée aux technologies de l'information et de la communication (OCLCTIC). Cet office est chargé:

- d'animer et coordonner la lutte contre les auteurs d'infractions liées aux technologies de l'information et de la communication;
- de procéder, à la demande de l'autorité judiciaire, à tous actes d'enquêtes et travaux techniques d'investigations;
- d'apporter, à leur demande, une assistance aux services de police, de gendarmerie et de douane en cas d'infractions liées aux hautes technologies;
- de centraliser et diffuser l'information sur les infractions technologiques à l'ensemble des services répressifs.[4]

On peut en déduire que compte tenu des innombrables techniques qu'emploient les cybercriminels pour s'attaquer aux ordinateurs et aux données des utilisateurs, des défenses multicouches sont nécessaires. Les solutions de protection contre les programmes malveillants qui allient la détection basée sur les signatures, l'analyse heuristique et les nouvelles technologies permettent de renforcer la protection des ordinateurs, appareils et données contre les menaces toujours plus sophistiquées.[6]

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Дяченко М.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Романов І.І.

COMBATING CRIME IN CANADA

What is organized crime? Under the *Criminal Code* (Section 467.1), organized crime is defined as being composed of three or more persons, having as one of its main purposes a serious offence likely to result in a financial benefit. So, just about any type of illicit activity can be undertaken by organized crime groups, as long as there is money to be made. Identity theft, human trafficking, sex crimes against children, credit card fraud and counterfeit goods, just to name a few, can, and often do have links to organized crime.

Plans and Priorities. The RCMP is created to safe homes and safe communities for all Canadians, and to accomplish this we identified the fight against organized crime as a strategic priority in 2001. Using an intelligence-led, integrated approach, the RCMP is focusing its activities on reducing the threat and impact of organized crime. In fulfilling its mandate, the RCMP is working closely with domestic and international partners in a sustained effort to dismantle today's criminal groups. To contribute to a successful outcome, the RCMP will:

- reduce the total harmful effects caused by organized crime by disrupting illicit markets;
- improve the quality of the criminal intelligence/information process;
- share intelligence with partners and cooperate with enforcement units at the municipal, national and international levels;
- formulate an up-to-date picture of the threat of organized crime and prioritize investigations;
- provide scientific and technical support and new technologies to enhance investigative abilities;
- enhance public awareness of the dangers and impacts of organized crime;
- reduce demand for illicit products [1].

Actions against organized crime. Public Safety Canada's (PS) role in the fight against organized crime is one of policy development and coordination. Its work is guided by the National Agenda to Combat Organized Crime which was developed and approved by federal, provincial and territorial law enforcement partners. Organized criminal groups are becoming increasingly sophisticated and mobile. Their activities now extend beyond the illegal drug trade and prostitution to illegal migration, trafficking of human beings, money laundering, economic crimes, cross border smuggling of counterfeit goods and even environmental crimes such as the dumping of toxic wastes. To effectively disrupt and dismantle this broad range of activities, law enforcement officials must now work together and call upon new partners such as computer technicians, forensic accountants, tax investigators and intelligence analysts. Through its National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime, PS brings together law enforcement agencies with federal, provincial and territorial partners to develop unified strategies and policies, ensuring a direct link between the law enforcement community and public policy makers. PS also ensures a high level of policy coordination with international partners [2].

First Nations Organized Crime Initiative. Through the First Nations Organized Crime Initiative (FNOCI), Public Safety Canada assists First Nations police services in addressing organized crime and cross-border criminality. The initiative provides funding to the Akwesasne Mohawk Police Service (AMPS) and the Kahnawake Peacekeepers with the aim to:

- increase their capacity in intelligence gathering and information sharing through training and enhanced partnerships between them, the RCMP, and other Canadian and American law enforcement agencies;
- increase their knowledge of skills and techniques used in complex organized crime investigations;
- disrupt organized crime and related criminal activities in and around their communities and surrounding areas.

The FNOCI operates under and is aligned with the overall objectives of the Contribution Program to Combat Serious and Organized Crime. It also complements the First Nations Policing Program (FNPP) by providing funding for additional police members dedicated to organized crime-related cases and supports their participation in joint investigative forces [3].

So, there are a lot of cases of organized crime in Canada but law enforcement services are making all the efforts to prevent them. They are creating special forums, doing different researches, cooperating with international agencies and integrating market enforcement teams.

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Жузadlo M.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Ковальова Т.О.**

INVESTIGATION OF DRUG CRIMES

For many young people, using alcohol, drugs, or other substances like cigarettes is just part of growing up. Many of them try these substances only a few times and stop, while others may continue to use them on a more regular basis.

Young people use these substances for many of the same reasons that adults do – to relax or feel good. But they may also have other reasons for using substances. For example, they may want to know what it feels like to get high. Or they may want to rebel against their parents or fit in with their friends [1].

Drug investigators are law enforcement officers whose main duties are related to the investigation of criminal activities connected to the sale, use, and distribution of illegal drugs.

Narcotics investigators must possess a unique skillset, as they are required to initiate and obtain intelligence of suspected illegal drug dealers and users which, many times, involves covert operations and undercover drug stings. Their work involves understanding the drug chain, from the highest-level suppliers to street-level dealers, and developing and maintaining contacts, interviewing witnesses, and interviewing the victims of drug abuse.

This investigative work also includes obtaining search warrants or arrest warrants, and obtaining warrants from judges to utilize certain types of surveillance activities, such as electronic monitoring devices or wiretapping equipment. Narcotics investigators maintain close partnerships with other law enforcement agencies, thereby improving the exchange of information and increasing the effectiveness of their investigations.

Many times, drug investigators develop and coordinate a number of community-based and school-based drug education programs, which are designed to create awareness of the dangers of drugs [2].

Drug investigations are often conducted by the drugs and vice divisions of local county or state-level police departments in the USA. Often, the drug investigations departments are the largest ones in such divisions by the sheer number of police officers, funding, and resources. In some localities, there are no less than 20 officers or detectives dedicated to these very drug investigations. The operations of these divisions are supported by funds that pay investigation expenses, such as drug purchase money or informant payments.

Drug investigation units commence investigations based on the information they receive from their sources, which include officers on the street, members of the community, confidential informants, and other multiple agencies involved in law enforcement. Many drug enforcement agencies and police department units or divisions work to gather intelligence and interpret that intelligence as part of their ongoing law enforcement efforts. These professionals create and update intelligence databases on drug offenders and the trends in drugs and drug-related crimes in their particular jurisdictions.

Not surprisingly, a great deal of the intelligence and information received by police department units and divisions derives from local community members. It is the concerned citizen who is likely to provide law enforcement with invaluable intelligence at the local or ground level. Such citizens are able to provide information and intelligence while remaining completely anonymous. Many law enforcement departments and units do not use any form of caller identification, and they do not tape record phone conversations from callers providing tips, intelligence, and information. Such information, tips, and intelligence can be collected through submitting online forms or by phone.

The drug investigation unit at a local police department typically has as its chief goal the conducting of investigations with the intent of accomplishing two aims:

- arresting drug dealers
- taking or seizing assets gained through criminal and illegal measures by those same drug dealers [3].

Policeman propose the following model for the reduction of drug related crime

- 1) Primary – universal approaches that aim to prevent drug-related crime before it occurs.
- 2) Secondary – approaches that focus on those people who are most at risk of perpetration of drug-related crime.
- 3) Tertiary – approaches that focus on people who have already committed drug-related crime.

4) Within this model, we provide a simplified matrix, based on summaries of the international evidence, of policies and programmes that are more or less likely to be cost-effective in reducing drug-related crime [4].

Additionally, the National Drug Strategy Household Survey for 2018 found that Males were more likely than females to use illicit drugs (15.8% compared with 14.3%), and people aged 20–29 were more likely to use illicit drugs than those in any other age group (27%).

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Загоруйко Ю.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Романов І.І.

COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE REGION

Organized crime has become a serious concern for the entire global community. The era of globalization has transformed the world into a new social order characterized primarily by the unrestricted movement of goods and factors of production along national borders. The globalization of society and the advancements in transportation and communication technologies have provided various opportunities not only for the prosperity of our societies, but also for the criminal world as well.

Availing themselves of these advancements, organized crime syndicates have become a major challenge for the international community. It can even be said that organized crime has become among the top non-military threats to international security and stability since the end of the Cold War [1].

Organized crime reveal similar characteristics. Their infrastructures are highly sophisticated and easily adaptable to the trends of globalization. They maintain opportunistic temporary alliances and there is usually a strong link among the various types of organized crime such as terrorism, illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances, trafficking in human beings, firearms, radioactive materials and even weapons of mass destruction.

It should be mentioned that, organized crime in all its forms, possess a serious threat to the health, security and welfare of human beings, and adversely affects the economic, cultural and political foundations of society. It causes the erosion of the hard-earned benefits of development, the destabilization of the socio-economic order, the destruction of the moral and social state of society and undermines the quality of life of the peoples in the region.

Combating international organized crime is one of the major challenges for the international community. International organized crime forms part of a complex set of new security challenges. Although law enforcement is primarily the responsibility of sovereign nations, crime is becoming increasingly global. Thus, organized crime requires a coordinated international response and a close regional cooperation [3].

There are seven countries that make up Central America, the countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras which share many features and problems that make the borders between them seem non-existent. To this extent, these three countries are grouped together and known as the Northern Triangle region of Central America. As the countries that serve as the route to Mexico and the United States, the Northern Triangle countries are experiencing a growing number of security issues, which include the highest homicide rates worldwide, increasing drug trafficking, firearms and human trafficking, as well as illegal immigration.

The gangs and drug cartels that operate in the region have grown stronger over the past decades and prompted the leaders of the United States and the Northern Triangle countries to look for new and more efficient ways of combating organized crime in this region. The violence, instability, and insecurity caused by organized crime in the Northern Triangle have also led to large numbers of illegal immigrants at the US border.

The United States in reply to these issues, has already pledged \$1 billion dollars in aid to the Northern Triangle under the “Alliance for Prosperity of the Northern Triangle” framework. More than a year after the creation of this Alliance, the leaders of the Northern Triangle have proposed a new measure aimed at combating organized crime in the region.

The creation of a regional police unit can be a positive advancement in the fight against organized crime in the Northern Triangle, so long as certain precautionary measures are put in place in order to ensure the effectiveness of this police body.

Ultimately, these measures are needed in order to prevent human right abuses, the spread of corruption, and in the worst case scenario, the unintentional creation of another transnational criminal organization in the region.

The creation of a regional police force must therefore take into account the corruption that plagues these justices and police systems as well as the history of human rights abuses still hunts El Salvador and Guatemala.

Summing up, an initiative to allow police to operate in the entire Northern Triangle territory can help effectively dismantle organized crime groups that already consider this territory as a borderless area where they carry out criminal activities. Nevertheless, more details on what this regional police force will look like are yet to be seen in order to provide a better assessment of its strengths and possible downfalls [2].

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Загурська Д.,

слухач магістратури Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л. Б.

FIGHTING AGAINST FORGERY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Fingerprinting official documents could provide a cost-effective way to prevent forgery, new research shows. Scientists from Newcastle University, UK, have found an inexpensive and easy way to validate the authenticity of ANY paper document just by taking a picture of it on a standard camera. Analysing the translucent patterns revealed when a light shines through paper, the researchers have been able to identify a unique 'texture' fingerprint for every single sheet of paper.

Capturing the random interweaving of the wooden particles, they show that a unique fingerprint code can be captured and verified with 100% accuracy using nothing more than an off-the-shelf camera. They further show that the fingerprinting process remains highly reliable even if the paper is treated with rough handling such as crumpling, soaking, scribbling and heating.

Publishing their findings today in the academic journal *ACM Transactions on Information and System Security*, the team - Ehsan Toreini, Dr Feng Hao and Dr Siamak Shahandashti - say the findings offer a new way to verify physical documents and reduce the risk of forgery. Dr Feng Hao said: "What we have shown is that every piece of paper contains unique intrinsic features just as every person has unique intrinsic biometric features. By using an ordinary light source and an off-the-shelf camera, it takes just 1.3 seconds and one snapshot to capture those features and produce a texture 'fingerprint' that is unique to that document. Cloning the paper document would require reproducing the same random interweaving of the wooden particles in the paper - which is impossible, massively reducing the possibility of forgery."

Designing secure documents that provide high levels of security against forgery is a long-standing problem. Even in today's digital age, this problem remains important as paper is still the most common form of proving authenticity - such as receipts, contracts, certificates and passports.

One way of protecting against fraud is to embed electronics such as RFID chips within the document. This solution is currently used in e-passport to prevent forgery. However, the security of these relies on the tamper-resistance of the chip and the more secure systems bring with them a significant cost. While on the surface a sheet of paper may seem like any

other sheet, manufacturing paper is a complex process and each sheet is unique.

Lead author Ehsan Toreini explains that typically, wooden particles are used as the base and multiple substances are used to stick these particles together. This idea was that the majority of paper used for official and legal documents, certificates, invoices and so on is not completely opaque. Different types let through different levels of light and reflect it in different ways and as a result, each one reveals a unique fingerprint.

Scientists proposed an algorithm that generates a compact and unique identifier for each sheet of paper. This identifier is then converted into a QR code which can be verified efficiently off-line by anyone. Since this identifier is basically representative of that paper texture, any illegal modifications - including copying the contents of the document to another paper sheet - could be identified.

In order to make each sample - or fingerprint - from the paper sheet consistent, the team used a rectangular box (dimensions 37 mm x 57 mm) and asked users to only capture what was inside this box with the camera. The algorithm recognizes this box automatically and the texture patterns inside this area are analyzed for the fingerprint.

This technique can be applied to prevent counterfeiting of any physical document that is made of paper material, for example, e-passports and bank notes. One potential application is to verify the authenticity of a university degree certificate. Before the certificate is issued, the paper texture is extracted from the certificate, digitally signed by the institution and printed on the certificate as a barcode.

Anyone wanting to verify the authenticity of the certificate would just need to take a picture of the texture fingerprint and the system will compare the new image with the digitally signed copy stored in the barcode. The algorithm can also correctly identify the box and automatically justify it to the desired position and condition by rotating and masking the undesired parts mostly caused by human errors. This makes it robust against human mistakes while taking the photo.

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Закомірна Ю.,

студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: *Лопутько О.А.*

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE PROPERTY RELATIONS' STUDY AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.K.

Central and decisive role in the development of the science and practice of civil law has always belonged to relations that are devoted to property. Understanding the legal nature of the «property relations» category as well as identifying the characteristics of those relationships should be researched within the sphere of civil law.

Of property relations at all times occupied a leading place in the sphere of civil law (S.S. Alekseev, N.G. Alexandrov, M.M. Agarkov, S.N. Bratus, D.M. Genkin, N.D. Egorov, O.S. Joffe). In recent years, A.D. Koretsky, T.M. Lijuhan, and others have addressed this problem. The Ukrainian science of civil law also addresses the problems of property relations. Extensive research of O.K. Vishnyakov which deals with the possibilities of adaptation of property relations to the realities of European civil law, the problem of real rights to foreign property was studied by V.V. Tur, and private and public aspects of property relations were investigated by V.V.V. Zhilinkov.

There is a clear understanding that the main category of relations governed by civil law are property relations in the modern science of civil law [3, p.225]. These relationships are of great scientific, practical and methodological importance to the science of civil law.

In our opinion, property relations are volitional relations concerning things and other material goods which determine the powers of the owner of the property, connected with the possession, use, disposal of property, provided that these powers are acquired legally.

Let's analyze property relations in England. English law does not know the division of private and public law, has no sectoral structure, so the usage of categories «civil law», «mandatory law» is quite conditional, although it concerns the regulation of property relations.

English law operates other legal categories, distinguishing: 1) «real property» (real property, real estate), which include rights to lands as well as documents establishing the right to land and objects related to land and 2) «personal property», which includes other objects and rights. The latter category is, in its turn, divided into two types of objects: a) “choice of possession” – bodily things (and this group generally corresponds to the continental concept of mobility) b) «things in action» (choice in action),

rights that have no substantive substrate, such as copyright, patent law, rights arising from the contract, the right to compensation, damages, participation in the company, etc.

Subjects of civil legal relations were individuals – only citizens whose legal capacity was not equal (for example, married women were restricted in rights), and legal entities (private and public companies, commercial companies with a number of founders of at least seven shareholders). The objects of civil legal relations were things, property, suits. English law did not know the division of things into movable and immovable. Depending on the form of protection of property interests, the use of real or personal claims that things were divided into real and personal. A similar distribution of things occurred in the Middle Ages. Personal belongings included: (a) owned property; b) claims (copyright, patent law) [5, p. 89].

“Land rights”, on the one hand, and «personal property», on the other, are governed by substantially different rules. The legal position of land for a long time came from the feudal notion that land ownership belonged to the king; and individuals are only entitled to land. In practice, however, this right of individuals was not different in its meaning from ownership: it was indefinite and established the possibility to use the land and alienate it without any permission. The transfer of the right to the land plot required the completion of complex formalities. However, inheritance of land was determined by substantially different rules than inheritance of personal property.

As for the ownership of movable property, the English law regarding the extent of the owner's rights, does not represent any noticeable differences from other systems of law.

All property rights in England are considered as varieties of property rights, existing in different forms: rent, easement, trust property, securing property rights (mortgage) [1, p. 134].

Trust property as a system of property relations is established in English law and is reflected in the law of justice. The Trust property is especially widely used as a means of organizing large associations.

The Institute of Trust Property is governed by the rules of case law, as well as by the English Law on Trust Property (1925) and the laws on certain types of trust property.

Trust property arises in various ways: on the basis of the personal will of the founder during his life (inter vivos) or in the event of death (mortis causa), as a result of law (resulting trust; constructive trust), on the basis of a contract. The specifics of the trust property institute are that the property right in this case seems to be split: one part of the powers of the

owner (management and disposal of the given property) belongs to one person (the trustee), and the other part of the powers (obtaining benefits from the operation of the property, Income) – to another person or persons (one, several, or many beneficiaries).

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Зозуля М.,

студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Богущкий В.М.

A STRATEGIC VIEW OF CRIME FIGHTING

The core mission of the police is to control crime. No one disputes this. Indeed, professional crime fighting enjoys wide public support as the basic strategy of policing precisely because it embodies a deep commitment to this objective. In contrast, other proposed strategies such as problem-solving or community policing appear on the surface to blur this focus.

Professional crime-fighting now relies predominantly on three tactics:

- 1) motorized patrol;
- 2) rapid response to calls for service; and
- 3) retrospective investigation of crime [1, p. 138]. Over the past few decades, police responsiveness has been enhanced by connecting police to citizens by telephones, radios, and cars, and by matching police officer schedules and locations to anticipated calls for service.

For now, however, the greatest potential for improved crime control may not lie in the continued enhancement of response times, patrol tactics, and investigative techniques.

Rather, improved crime control can be achieved by:

1) diagnosing and managing problems in the community that produce serious crimes;

2) fostering closer relations with the community to facilitate crime solving; and

3) building self-defense capabilities within the community itself. Among the results may be increased apprehension of criminals.

While police executives can produce increased levels of arrest and local reductions in crime through the creation of special programs, they are frustrated because they do not know how to produce reductions in citywide levels of crime.

The main reason for this might be that their main force is not engaged in a serious crime-fighting effort even though it seems that it is. After all, it would be unreasonable to imagine that any single small program, typically engaging less than 5 percent of the force, could have much impact on aggregate levels of crime. The important question is what is the remaining 95 percent of the force doing?

For the most part, the answer is that they are deployed in patrol cars, responding to calls for service and investigating crimes after they have occurred. These tactics have only limited effectiveness. What remains unanswered is the consequence of shifting a whole department to a radically different style of policing.

Moreover, the answer is hard to determine, since the period of transition would be quite awkward. In the short run, were officers taken from patrol and detective units to do problem oriented or community policing, it is almost certain that response times would lengthen at least until the problem solving efforts reduced the demands for service by eliminating the precipitating problem that was producing the calls for service [2, p. 20]. And even though an increase in response times does not necessarily indicate a real loss in crime-fighting effectiveness, it would be perceived as such because the public and the police have learned to equate rapid response to crime calls with crime control effectiveness.

What is tempting, of course, is to avoid choosing among these strategies, and to adopt the strengths of these various approaches while avoiding their weaknesses. This would be reflected in decisions to establish special units to do problem-solving or community policing within existing organizations whose traditions and main forces remained committed to reactive patrol and retrospective investigation. But it may not be this easy.

Indeed, experience demonstrates that it is not. Previous initiatives with team policing or split force policing succeeded in building capacities for both styles of policing within the same department, but tended to foster eventual competition and conflicts [3, p. 229].

The problem solving and community policing aspects have usually eventually yielded to administrative demands to keep response times low, or to officers' desires to avoid the demanding engagement with the community. The reason seems to be partly a matter of resources—there has never been enough manpower to maximize performance in both domains at once. But it also seems to be a matter of administrative style and structure. Problem-solving and community policing both require a greater degree of decentralization than does the current policing strategy.

They depend more on the initiative of the officers. And they reach out for a close rather than a distant relationship with the community. These are all quite different than the administrative emphases of the current strategy which prescribe centralization, control, and distance from the community.

So while logic and evidence suggest the crime control potential of adding problem-solving and community policing to the concept of rapid response and retrospective investigation, it is hard to add these functions without increasing the resources and significantly changing the administrative style of a police organization. That is hard for a police chief to decide to do without convincing evidence that it would work.

The only things that make such a move easy to contemplate are:

- 1) a deep sense that the current strategy and tactics have reached their limits;
- 2) the plausibility of the idea that increased effectiveness lies in working on proximate causes and mobilizing communities; and
- 3) the little bit of evidence we have that the alternative approach works [4, p. 97].

A few departments, such as Houston, Newport News, Baltimore County, and Philadelphia, have committed themselves to these alternative approaches. If they succeed over the next 3 to 5 years in reducing serious crime as well as in attracting citizen support, then the field will know that it has a better strategy of policing available than is now being used.

Conclusions. We are convinced that fighting crime is indeed a social form activity, one of the main tasks of which is to counteract this negative phenomenon. It is clear that it needs to be properly addressed and an organization, which, in turn, is considered to be the most important condition for its efficiency.

Combining the efforts of the state, represented by law enforcement agencies, and civil society will produce the expected results.

However, this will not be enough if we do not coordinate and coordinate actions, which is primarily due to the presence of common goals and objectives in the field of struggle with crime. Thus, the fight against crime as a form of socio-legal activity is that properly formulated goals determine the main directions of struggle against this phenomenon, act the mobilizing factor is the criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime.

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Іванов В.,

аспірант Університету Державної фіскальної служби України

Консультант з мови: Онучак Л.В.

PROPERTY FRAUD IN THE USA

Property, an object of legal rights, which embraces possessions or wealth collectively, frequently with strong connotations of individual ownership. In law the term refers to the complex of jural relationships between and among persons with respect to things. Because property law deals with the allocation, use, and transfer of wealth and objects of wealth, it must reflect the economy, family structure, and politics of the society in which it is found. Finally, because it deals with such fundamental issues as the economy and the structure of the family, property law also reflects the politics of the society in which it is found.

What distinguishes the Western property system from the systems of most, if not all, other societies is that its category of private property is a default category. The legal concept of property in the West is characterized

by a tendency to agglomerate in a single legal person, preferably the one who is currently in possession of the thing in question, the exclusive right to possess, privilege to use, and power to convey the thing [1].

Problems begin, in the USA as well as around the world, from corrupt notary. It is the illicit trade of grifters, who, in the search of suitable scores, scour public rolls for properties behind in taxes or mortgage payments, or simply held for decades by a single owner. Sometimes neighborhood gossip is enough to turn up a house all but abandoned by its owner. Once the mark is settled on, a deed is forged, sometimes with the aid of a compliant notary, and ownership is transferred to the thief. The property is then flipped for a quick profit[2].

The reason this scam is successful is that county recorders are not required and have no ability to verify the information on the deed. Their main focus is whether the forms were completed entirely and that the fees are paid. Without additional tools, fraudulent deeds cannot be identified until the scam has run its course. Homeowners are completely vulnerable as it is impossible to protect themselves from this scam. Their credit rating may be destroyed in the process as it appears they have defaulted on their mortgage. These victims may spend thousands of dollars in legal representation to defend themselves against the mortgage company and thousands more to repair their credit rating and reputation [3].

How a House can be stolen

1. Sheriff's sales lists and public records are searched for properties with unpaid taxes and overdue mortgages. Deeds are scoured for properties that have been off the market for decades, a sign they might be abandoned with dead or absent owners.

2. A visit is paid to the property to chat up neighbors — is the owner dead? Does anybody stop by? Are there family members who show interest in the house?

3. A deed is forged. A blank deed can be purchased for a few dollars and a sale fabricated. A crooked notary is used to validate the document. Sometimes a notary's signature and seal are simply forged.

4. The doctored deed is filed with the city deed room in City Hall. A modest transfer tax is paid and the property now belongs to the thief.

5. The property is flipped. Sometimes it is transferred first to a confederate or fictional buyer to launder the title's shady history. Ultimately it is sold to a legitimate buyer, often a developer, for cash.

Despite efforts to crack down on the practice, the city deeds office keeps approving bogus sales. While a person submitting a deed is asked to provide identification and be photographed, little more is done to check on the veracity of transactions they are recording.

In the USA city officials have been struggling for years to get a grip on deed fraud. For more than a decade, the cities have been alerting homeowners by mail whenever a deed selling their properties is processed. People taking deeds to City Hall to record transfers are asked to show identification and be photographed.

Some urge that require notaries be required to take thumbprints of sellers. California has done this for almost 25 years. The requirement is also backed by the National Notary Association. State legislators from Philadelphia have introduced bills to mandate thumbprints, but the legislation has never made it out of committee.

In 2014, the state legislature overhauled the law governing notaries. As part of the measure, state regulators were given the option to conduct criminal-records checks on notaries. The state Secretary of State's Office, the overseer of notaries, has opted not to [2].

Some hard-hit counties have employed expensive task forces in an attempt to address the issue and others may implement thumbprint records on all notarizations [3].

Community Legal Services in Philadelphia have urged another change: Computerize deed records so notaries involved in multiple suspect sales can be more easily identified [2].

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Єрецька В.,

курсантка Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Скринник М.В

MODERN METHODS OF COMBATING FINANCIAL CRIMES

Financial crimes are crimes directed against financial institutions (both public and private) and committed using financial systems and relationships through financial documents.

Criteria for attributing criminal acts to financial are:

- 1) the presence of a certain object of encroachment - tangible assets (cash, foreign exchange, securities, other tangible assets);
- 2) violation of the process of their normal, legal movement, or the creation of conditions for violation of the specified process;
- 3) in general, the unity of the specific object of encroachment - legal relations in the sphere of financial activity of economic entities.

The purpose of these crimes is to disrupt the normal movement of financial and material resources, which leads to their transfer to "interested" persons or to the detention of these persons.

The fight against financial crime in the world today is one of the most pressing problems. Despite the fact that the latter make up only 10-15% of the total number of crimes, they are of great concern to law enforcement agencies of the states. In particular, in recent years, criminals are increasingly using the world banking system and offshore zones to legalize the proceeds of tax evasion and various types of fraud. This significantly complicates the process of disclosure and investigation of such crimes.

Bank fraud. The largest number of crimes in the banking sector are illegal activity with plastic cards, which include their forgery, use of a forged or foreign (stolen / found) plastic card. The sharp increase in the number of card users complicates the control and prevention of crimes by both banks and law enforcement agencies. The Criminal Code of Ukraine establishes responsibility for illegal actions with settlement documents, including plastic cards.

Another type of banking-related crime is enormous and has a serious impact on law enforcement agencies in preventing and investigating misuse of electronic payment systems. Most of them are committed by bank employees, and it is the banks that, taking care of their reputation, take over the function of investigation. Another situation is when banks are attacked by outsiders or "hackers" who gain access to the accounts of bank

customers through the Internet by violating the bank's electronic security systems.

Financial investigation is a major contributor to financial crime investigations. This form of investigation was highlighted separately by a group of leading European scientists. They defined it as follows: financial investigation is the collection, acquisition, study and analysis of financial and / or related information to support law enforcement purposes. It has tactical and strategic objectives. Tactical include: finding and obtaining evidence; identification, seizure and confiscation of funds; blocking illicit profits. Strategic strategies include: 1) collecting information of a tactical nature by specific types of offenses (eg, legalization of proceeds of crime), by trade and manufacturing (eg, real estate), or by entities that are at risk (e.g. employees of offshore companies) and other information that could potentially be transformed into evidence; 2) identifying business risk indicators and deviations from standard business practices that lead to offenses; 3) supporting business crime prevention policies by identifying ways of committing crimes in individual regions and industries, as well as the means (technical and financial) that can be effectively used to combat crime; 4) improving the effectiveness of the investigation by analyzing previous experience with subsequent improvement; 5) development of a state crime prevention policy, such as: making proposals for improving legislation, reforming law enforcement agencies and structures, developing investigative skills. Financial investigation is inherent in a self-serving crime, since its investigation requires the search, seizure of material assets and compensation for harm to victims.

The factors of successful counteraction to financial crimes have long been known and implemented by the international community. These include, first of all, the openness of the authorities, transparency and clarity of the decision-making procedures, effective mechanisms for monitoring the activity of civil society by the state bodies, freedom of speech, freedom and independence of the media.

One of the main components of the formation and implementation of an effective system for combating these crimes is the clear interaction of States, primarily their law enforcement agencies, at the regional and international levels, participation in measures to combat these negative phenomena implemented within the United Nations, the Council Europe, Interpol, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other international institutions.

An important condition for the effectiveness of the joint efforts of the states in combating crime is the legislative regulation of extradition and other types of intergovernmental cooperation in the field of criminal justice.

Along with the improvement of the criminal and criminal law legislation in this area, it is necessary to adopt the Law on Organizational and Legal Foundations of International Cooperation of Ukraine in the field of combating crime. This law must be consistent with the purpose of cooperating as broadly as possible: in order to accomplish this task, it should include a provision under which international cooperation is carried out on the basis and in the manner provided by the legislation of Ukraine, in accordance with multilateral and bilateral treaties or other agreements on mutual legal assistance.

Money laundering methods and methods are changing in line with the development of countermeasures. In recent years, the Anti-Money Laundering Unit (FATF) 1 has been finding more and more complex combinations of ways, such as stepping up the use of legal entities to hide genuine property and controlling proceeds of crime and intensifying the use of professionals to provide advice and assistance in the laundering of criminal proceeds.

These factors, combined with experience gained in countries and territories that do not cooperate in preventing and combating the laundering (laundering) of proceeds of crime, as well as a number of national and international initiatives, have led to the review and validation of the FATF Forty Recommendations on counteracting money laundering and terrorist financing in the new environment. The FATF is now urging all countries to take the necessary steps to bring their national systems in place to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in line with the new FATF recommendations and their effective implementation.

FATF is an intergovernmental body that sets standards and develops policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

So, criminals are increasingly using fictitious businesses whose bank accounts are located abroad. Postal money transfers, loan agreements (in most cases with zero interest), investment projects and cash smuggling are also actively used. In view of this, it is difficult to trace the flow of funds and to prove the illegal source of their origin to law enforcement agencies.

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Іванова О.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Ченківська Н.В.**

HARASSMENT: TIME'S UP

Discussing the issue of sexual violence is a major step towards justice and equality in today's world. Sexual harassment is a type of harassment technique that relates to a sexual nature and the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. Sexual harassment includes a range of actions from mild transgressions to sexual abuse or assault. Harassment can occur in many different social settings such as the workplace, the home, school, churches, etc. [1].

The sexual harassment that has been reported has been both horrific and illuminating. The TIME'S UP Legal Defense Fund supports the brave individuals who have come forward, at great risk to themselves, to seek the justice they deserve and to protect others from similar behavior. This Fund helps workers connect with lawyers and bring cases of workplace sexual harassment and related retaliation — regardless of industry, rank or role. Workplace sexual harassment and retaliation have often gone unchecked; now is the time to finally stop both. The TIME'S UP Legal Defense Fund was started by women in Hollywood who were moved by the outpouring of support from the Alianza Nacional de Campesinas, a national farmworker women's organization. These actresses and activists wanted to show solidarity with survivors of sexual harassment, assault, abuse and related retaliation in all industries — especially low-income women and people of color. They worked together in a historic first to design a structure that would be both inclusive and effective. Throughout the United States workplace, 79% of sexual harassment victims are women, and 21% are men. Out of those numbers, 51% of those people were harassed by a supervisor.[2].

Sexual harassment by an employer is a form of illegal employment discrimination. For many businesses or organizations, preventing sexual harassment and defending employees from sexual harassment charges have become key goals of legal decision-making. It may include a range of actions from mild transgressions to sexual abuse or sexual assault.[3].

Sexual harassment is a form of illegal employment discrimination in many countries, and is a form of abuse (sexual and psychological abuses) and bullying. Workplace harassment, workplace bullying, no matter how you call it: it is still very much present in today's working environment. In

spite of all the efforts of our times to eradicate harassment in the office, the bad corporate conduct in and out of the cubicle is rising.

Harassment relationships are specified in many ways:

- The perpetrator can be anyone, such as a client, a co-worker, a parent or legal guardian, relative, a teacher or professor, a student, a friend, or a stranger.

- Harassment can occur in varying locations, in schools, colleges, workplaces, in public, and in other places.

- Harassment can occur whether or not there are witnesses to it.

- The perpetrator may be completely unaware that his or her behavior is offensive or constitutes sexual harassment. The perpetrator may be completely unaware that his or her actions could be unlawful.

- Incidents of harassment can take place in situations in which the targeted person may not be aware of or understand what is happening.

- An incident may be a one-time occurrence.

- Adverse effects on harassed persons include stress, social withdrawal, sleep disorders, eating difficulties, and other impairments of health.

- The victim and perpetrator can be any gender.

- The perpetrator does not have to be of the opposite sex.

- The incident may arise from misunderstanding by the perpetrator and/or the victim. These misunderstandings can be reasonable or unreasonable.

With the advent of the internet, social interactions, including sexual harassment, increasingly occur online, for example in video games or in chat rooms. [4].

As an overall social and economic effect every year, sexual harassment deprives women from active social and economic participation and costs hundreds of millions of dollars in lost educational and professional opportunities for mostly girls and women.

Everyone deserves to feel safe, comfortable, and listened to at work. But as the MeToo movement has shown, not every employee feels this way. Sadly, incidents involving sexual harassment and even assault are disturbingly common in the workplace. And when bad behavior goes unnoticed, productivity, retention, and morale suffer.

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Ілюша М.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

CRIME THREATS IN TURKEY

There is minimal risk from crime in Istanbul. Even though Istanbul is Turkey's largest metropolitan city, Istanbul's crime rates as they relate to foreigners are very low. Remain aware of the potential for petty crimes such as pickpocketing in popular tourist areas and other crowded locations. Although not very common, petty crime can also occur in locations such as the airport as well as on public transportation, including on buses, dolmuses (hop-on hop-off for pay mini-bus), trolleys, and the metro. Credit card and ATM usage is relatively safe with few reports of fraud, including in locations catering to international clientele.

U.S. citizens have reported a particular kind of scam in Istanbul that targets male tourists traveling alone. The victims are unsuspecting tourists lured into bars in the Taksim area or near Fatih neighborhood. The ultimate goal of the perpetrator is to get the victim intoxicated and then relieve him of his belongings such as backpacks, bags, electronics or other valuable items. Instances of this type of scam occur more often in the summer, at the peak of the tourist season, and are most likely underreported [1].

Turkey's Contributions in the Fight Against Drug Trafficking

Due to its location Turkey is exposed to extensive flow of licit and illicit goods. This location lies at the crossroads of the heroin production sites in Afghanistan and consumption markets in Europe. Turkey is also intensively exposed to the growing ATS and precursor trade between Europe and the Middle East. Turkish counter-narcotics policy is based on three pillars. The first pillar focuses on joy, the fight against domestic distribution networks and street dealers. The second pillar deals with the dismantling of the international drug trafficking networks. The third pillar concentrates on investigations related to the financing of terrorism (particularly the PKK) through drug trafficking.

In recent years, the Turkish National Police (TNP) has made nearly 20 percent of the global heroin seizures. Over the past decade, Turkey's

consistent cooperation with European counterparts led to the dismantling of numerous heroin networks along the Balkan route. On the other hand, we have been observing that the Northern route is gaining gravity in terms of heroin trafficking, which led the Turkish law enforcement agencies to develop operational partnerships with our counterparts along this route. More recently, (2012-2013-2014) Anti-Smuggling & Organized Crime Department (KOM) under the TNP has conducted 11 heroin operations in collaboration with Sweden, USA, UK, Canada, Austria and Macedonia. These operations resulted in the seizure of over 20.400 kilograms of heroin and 56.738 kilograms of opium gum.

In addition to active participation in bilateral and multilateral operations, Turkey also provides distinguished training to the personnel of the national law enforcement agencies of many countries. There have been organized training programs through the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) for the benefit of the counter-narcotic units of many countries, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, as well as the countries of the Middle East, Central Asia and the Balkans. TADOC is also a significant contributor to the training projects organized within international organizations and institutions such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), and SELEC. Currently, TADOC, as a leading Academy in the region, is referred to by UNODC as a “Center of Excellence” while its work is presented as “best practices” to the rest of the world. Since its establishment in 2000, TADOC has organized a total of over 500 international training programs with the participation of nearly 9.000 law enforcement personnel from 88 countries [2].

Combating international organized crime is one of the major challenges for the international community. Within this framework, there is need for:

- creating coordinated comprehensive national strategies;
- quick exchange of information and experience among the law enforcement officers and other criminal justice officers;
- cooperating in the area of border security;
- and creating public awareness on transnational crime as a national security threat in order to enlist citizens participation in combating organized crime.

Cooperating to put an end to various forms of organized crimes by acceding to international instruments is also an important step. “The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime” and its three

Protocols are among such international instruments. Turkey is party to the said Convention and its Protocols.

Bilateral agreements for cooperation against drug trafficking, terrorism and organized crime do also have significant importance. Turkey has concluded such agreements with more than 70 countries. Turkey is also party to certain regional cooperation efforts in the fight against organized crime in the Balkans and Black Sea regions, such as the Stability Pact, the South East European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC).

Furthermore, as a country which has achieved great success in the fight against organized crime and illicit drug trafficking, Turkey has lead a national initiative aimed at setting up an infrastructure to carry out efforts at the international level. Within this framework, the Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) was founded in Turkey with the cooperation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. TADOC, with the aim of sustaining and improving the conditions of the fight against organized criminal groups in the light of scientific data has set up an appropriate basis to establish and foster regional and international cooperation by building a network in the fight against crimes by integrating trainees from different agencies of various countries. Since its establishment in 2000, more than 1600 national and international law enforcement officers have participated in the training and seminar programs organized by TADOC [3].

Turkey's Efforts In Combating Corruption Corruption is a threat for good governance, erodes confidence in and respect for democratic institutions and emerges as an obstacle to the economic development. Aware of this fact, Turkey has always given priority to the fight against corruption. Turkey is strongly committed to the fight against corruption and has taken all legislative and operational measures in order to stamp out domestic corruption and to contribute to the international efforts to tackle the problem, as it has increasingly assumed a transnational character.

Turkey is active in various international organisations involved in the fight against corruption. The UN Convention against Corruption is considered as a landmark in this field. Turkey took part in the preparation works of the Ad Hoc Committee in Vienna and is among the first countries signed the Convention on 10 December 2003. Turkey became party to the Convention as of 9 December 2006. A delegation headed by Mr. Cemil Çiçek, Minister of Justice, participated in the First Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption held in Jordan, in December 2006. Turkey also ratified the Council of Europe Civil and Criminal Law Conventions on Corruption and became a member of the

Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), in 2004. Turkey also ratified the Council of Europe's Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990) on 30 July 2004. Turkey is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and a party to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and of the OECD Working Group on Bribery. Turkey attended the "Global Forum V on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity" held in Johannesburg, from 2 to 5 April 2007, with a delegation headed by Mr. Cemil Çiçek, the Minister of Justice [4].

Cybersecurity Issues Internet crimes, mainly consisting of fraud and romance scams, have increased significantly in Turkey over the past several years. While the type of scam can vary from a romance to a visa lottery, they all have the same goal in common – to entice the victim to send money to an individual or company in Turkey. The most common scam involves a person in Turkey (often claiming to be a U.S. citizen living here) beginning a long-distance relationship with a someone living in the United States. After several months of online communication, the person in Turkey alleges medical or legal trouble that requires substantial monetary aid to address. For a full list of scams, visit the State Department's International Financial Scams webpage [1].

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*Каланчук Є.,
студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.О.*

FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The problem of "laundering" of criminal proceeds at the international level over the last decades has become especially urgent, especially for countries with advanced economies and free movement of capital.

Historically, the term money laundering first appeared in the United States in the 1980s. In 1984, the US Presidential Commission on Combating Organized Crime identified the laundering of the proceeds of criminal groups as a process of concealing the presence of illegal origin or illicit use of income, as well as attempts to present these revenues.

In international law, the definition of the legalization (laundering) of proceeds of criminal activity was outlined in the Vienna Convention on the Suppression of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances on 19 December 1988.

Since the middle of 1980s, the international community has begun an active fight against money laundering. This has led to an increase in crime related to drug trafficking, arms trafficking, an increase in terrorist incidents, and the active investment of capital of dubious origin in the economies of some states, including those that are developing steadily.

Given the urgency of money laundering issues, the 1989 Anti-Money Laundering Group (here in after referred to as FATF) was set up at the meeting of the G7 Leaders in Paris in Paris. FATF is an intergovernmental body that develops and promotes policies to combat the legalization of criminal proceeds at national and international levels. The FATF comprises 29 member countries.

Each country, using these recommendations, develops and implements its own system and measures to combat the legalization of crime, such as: USA. The US Treasury's recommendations suggest that all available facts regarding transactions in the amount of US \$ 10,000 are carefully investigated for "suspicion". Particular caution should be exercised regarding transactions and banking relationships when there is doubt about the identification of customers, transactions involving third countries and the like. According to foreign periodicals, large US banks have significantly increased the cost of money transfer data analysis technology to capture suspicious activity.

Italy. Italy's current law requires banks and other intermediary agencies to keep detailed records of residents' currency transactions so as not to miss out on money laundering attempts. **Ireland.** In Ireland, the Criminal Law Act (1994) requires all financial institutions to require new clients who will carry out large transactions to document the origin of the money. **Cyprus.** The strategy of the Cyprus banks is based on the "know your customer" principle and is aimed at identifying persons who have multiple trust accounts that are not compatible with their business form, or accounts that receive deposits from a large number of different private addressees, as well as those customers who they try to open a large sum of money, even under unfavorable conditions. According to this strategy, bankers need to know the origin of funds, the history of all accounts opened with the bank, the frequency of customer requests to the bank.

Greece. Greek law provides for the identification of clients in the case of contracting, opening accounts, renting safes, securing loans; at the same time, the identification does not require insurance operations for small amounts and terms and related to retirement insurance. **Switzerland.** In 1991, the Federal Banking Commission of Switzerland forbade (except in exceptional cases) to open anonymous accounts and denied property managers the right to hide their clients' real names when opening accounts. **Austria.** In Austria, the only country in the European Union to allow anonymous bank accounts, a phasing-out program has been developed under pressure from the FATF. **Belgium.** The Belgian financial authorities, strictly controlling the movement of money, are obliged to check all transactions for more than 10,000 euros. **Lithuania.** According to the Law of Lithuania "On Prevention of Money Laundering" (January 1998) banks and other credit institutions, insurance companies, customs, post office, notaries, pawnshops, special services of the country provide the tax police with information about persons suspected of money laundering of all transactions more than 50 thousand litas (16.9 thousand USD), as well as currency exchange in the amount of more than 10 thousand litas (3.4 thousand USD). The law adopted by the Lithuanian Seimas on Prevention of Legalization of Criminal Investigation (December 1997) contains indications by which the criminal funds are identified and a list of financial transactions subject to special control, and defines the minimum amount, starting from which Client identification number is 10 thousand years (17.7 thousand USD). **Poland.** Polish bankers primarily control transactions with large amounts of cash (especially if similar amounts have not previously been paid), significant transfers from countries known as drug makers or suspected of involvement in terrorism, etc. Increased attention is given to clients who have significant amounts in accounts with several banks and

transfer them to third countries. **France.** According to a law passed in France in 1996, the proceeds of a criminal act are considered illegal and all operations involving them are laundering of "dirty" money, which is a criminal offense. In this way, the government of the country has reaffirmed its desire to contribute at the financial and banking level to the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime, tax fraud, customs violations. France is also considering extending the notion of "dirty" money to money from the activities of international criminal organizations.

In most countries, money laundering is recognized as a criminal offense. This point is clearly recorded in US laws and in many other countries. Moreover, the laws of certain countries explicitly state that consideration of such cases should be given priority over other issues.

In Ukraine, the responsibility for legalization (laundering) of proceeds of crime is provided for in the Criminal Code of Ukraine and is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 15 years with confiscation of property, the application of additional sanctions, etc.

In other words, in Ukraine, the responsibility for legalizing criminal proceeds and not reporting or unlawfully disclosing information about suspicious (suspicious) transactions is one of the most severe in the world.

In almost all countries, special organizations have been set up to combat money laundering. In the US, this is the Department of Financial Crimes Enhancement, which is set up by the US Treasury Department; in Canada, the Center for Financial Analysis, in Japan, the Japanese Office of Financial Intelligence, in Greece, the Special Committee on Money Laundering, in Argentina, the Financial Information Committee, and in Brazil, the Financial Control Board. There are two special organizations in Mexico - the Directorate General for Transaction Investigation and the Anti-Money Laundering Agency. The problem of money laundering in the financial institutions of Belgium is addressed by the Financial Information Processing Sector, created by the Ministry of Finance and Justice, which analyzes suspicious transactions, as well as notices from police, customs and other public authorities, and suspends suspicious transactions if necessary.

Each year in February, the FATF publishes its report on the changing trends in money laundering, methods and countermeasures (the so-called "typological" report). At the end of June, the annual FATF report is published, which provides an overview of the Group's activities throughout the year.

The FATF also has its own Internet page, where you can find electronic copies of the Forty Recommendations (English, French and

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Каракоха В.,

студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Богуцький В.М.**

WAYS TO REDUCE CRIME IN THE WORLD'S MOST VIOLENT CITIES

Crime is a serious issue that affects everyone in society. It affects the victims, perpetrators and their families.

For example, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, last 2018, 463.3 thousand crimes were recorded in Ukraine, including 1508 premeditated murders. "In general, compared to 2017, the number of crimes decreased by 7% and the serious and especially serious - by 13%. Thus, in 2018, 463.3 thousand crimes were committed in the country. The numbers are huge, but the overall crime rate in the country has declined [1].

In my opinion, to improve the situation it is necessary to pay attention to foreign experience in fighting crime.

Violent crime is deeply entrenched in some developing countries, particularly in Latin America. Some consider social inequality to be a major contributing factor to levels of violence in Latin America, where the state fails to prevent crime and organized crime takes over State control in areas where the State is unable to assist the society such as in impoverished communities. Crime and violence affect the lives of millions of people in Latin America. Some experts offer these solutions to bringing down high rates [2].

Look at the whole picture: While people are aware that there are high levels of lethal violence in Brazil, this is often misrepresented by national and international media as a simple cops vs robbers dynamic – a misrepresentation that more often than not criminalises poverty.

Focus on prevention: Prison populations are overflowing, crime is high. The focus needs to be on preventing the conditions that draw people into violent or criminal behaviour. In order to do this we need a systematic, integrated, coordinated approach combining the responsibilities of a wide range of state and non-state actors.

Be proactive: You have to systematically invest in protective factors. Supporting proactive community associations and schools to activate their involvement has also demonstrated positive results in places such as Cape Town, Chicago and New York.

Don't forget about male violence: There are lots of interventions that are focused on women's rights. These are noble. But the vast majority of killings I have seen around the world are by men on men. I think these needs to be addressed. The international community focuses a great deal on the impact of violence against women. If you address the male drivers of violence, you reduce the female harm of violence.

Focus on gun control: Where there are no guns, there are no gun deaths. A simple and practical way to start impacting armed violence is to try to stem the flow of illegal guns.

Understand that violence is going virtual: Cyberspace is a new domain for violence. This ranges from the use of social media to project force (videos showing assassinations, torture, threats), to recruit would-be members of extremist groups, for selling product, and also for more banal but no less important forms of intimidation and coercion (bullying). Violence is going virtual, and we need to get a much better handle on all of this.

Intervene early: We know that a better understanding of the drivers of violence is essential, and that starting interventions early (childhood) is crucial.

Keep in mind the impact of drugs: The global "war on drugs" is a massive driver of crime, violence and insecurity, not only in the Americas but increasingly globally. It is time for all international anti-violence development initiatives to take this on board.

Inequality: We need to address economic inequality which I believe is central to reducing crime and violence in the long run. We need universal provision of high quality childcare that is affordable for all, and to narrow the difference between the top-to-bottom earnings and rebuild the link between economic prosperity and wages.

See violence as a priority: One thing that we need to do better at the UN is to better prepare peacekeeping, humanitarian, and development actors to ensure that their interventions reduce violence over the long-term by helping to move key reforms and structural changes forward. One key

development would be a measurable and effective target within the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) process to reduce violence. This needs to be a global priority.

Be smart: We believe that targeted investments in income de-concentration, primary and secondary education, early family support, and the rest can prevent violence but not if conducted in a blanket approach. We need to get smarter about how we allocate aid if we want to really have a meaningful impact on preventing and reducing violence [3].

Factors contributing to crime. A series of factors have contributed to the increase in violent crime in Latin America since the transitions from authoritarianism to democracy. Some intrinsic factors and characteristics of each country aggravated the problem in some countries. However, some factors might have increased the risk of crime and violence in many or most countries in the region in the period between the 1980s and 1990s:

- High levels of social inequality;
- Civil wars and armed conflicts;
- Low rates of economic growth;
- High unemployment rates;
- Rapid growth of large cities and metropolitan areas;
- Absence/weakness of basic urban infrastructure, basic social services and community organizations in the poorest neighborhoods, in the periphery of large cities and metropolitan areas;
- Growing availability of arms and drugs;
- Growing presence and strengthening of organized crime;
- Culture of violence, reinforced by organized crime as well as the media, the police and the private security services;
- Low level of effectiveness of the police and other institutions in the criminal justice system;
- Poor public education system [3, p. 120-123].

There are, however, glimmers of hope if you look closer. Amid the crimes, solutions and experiments are emerging that could slow the violence and reduce the killing.

In order to reduce the crime rate in our country, it is necessary to pay attention to both positive and negative experiences of foreign countries.

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Качковський В.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME: THE USA EXPERIENCE

Organized crime is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals who intend to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit. Some criminal organizations, such as terrorist groups, are politically motivated. Sometimes criminal organizations force people to do business with them, such as when a gang extorts money from shopkeepers for protection. Gangs may become disciplined enough to be considered organized. In the United States, the Organized Crime Control Act (1970) defines organized crime as the unlawful activities of a highly organized, disciplined association. Structures are formal and rational with allocated tasks, limits on entrance, and influence the rules established for organizational maintenance and sustainability. In this context there is a difference between organized and professional crime; there is well-defined hierarchy of roles for leaders and members, underlying rules and specific goals that determine their behaviour, and these are formed as a social system, one that was rationally designed to maximize profits and to provide forbidden goods.

Transnational organized crime (TOC) groups are self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate, wholly or in part, by illegal means and irrespective of geography. There is no single structure under which TOC groups function—they vary from hierarchies to clans, networks, and cells, and may evolve into other structures. These groups are typically insular and protect their activities through corruption, violence, international commerce, complex communication mechanisms, and an organizational structure exploiting national boundaries. With few exceptions, TOC groups' primary goal is economic gain and they will employ an array of lawful and illicit schemes to generate profit. Crimes such as drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, firearms trafficking, illegal gambling, extortion, counterfeit goods, wildlife and cultural property smuggling, and cyber crime are keystones within TOC enterprises. The vast sums of money involved can compromise legitimate economies and have a direct impact on governments through the corruption of public officials.

With the increase of technology available around the world, TOC groups are more commonly incorporating cyber techniques into their illicit activities, either committing cyber crimes themselves or using cyber tools to facilitate other unlawful acts. Phishing, Internet auction fraud, and advanced fee fraud schemes allow criminals to target the United States without being present in the country. Technology also enables TOC groups to engage in traditional criminal activity, such as illegal gambling, but with a greater reach through use of the Internet and off-shore servers, thus expanding their global impact.

For decades, the USA and other countries have dismantled scores of criminal organizations around the world. The U.S. experiences with La Cosa Nostra, as well as Colombia's experience with the Medellin and Cali Cartels - and even the FARC - prove that it is possible to constrain, shrink, disrupt and dismantle criminal and insurgent groups once considered to be untouchable.

This Strategy sets out five overarching policy objectives that are consistent with the vision and priorities of the National Security Strategy:

- Protect Americans and our partners from the harm, violence, and exploitation of transnational criminal networks. Our priority is the safety, security, and prosperity of American citizens and the citizens of partner nations. We will target the networks that pose the gravest threat to citizen safety and security, including those that traffic illicit drugs, arms, and people—especially women and children; sell and distribute substandard, tainted and counterfeit goods; rob Americans of their prosperity; carry out kidnappings for ransom and extortion; and seek to terrorize and intimidate through acts of torture and murder.

- Help partner countries strengthen governance and transparency, break the corruptive power of transnational criminal networks, and sever state-crime alliances. The United States needs willing, reliable and capable partners to combat the corruption and instability generated by TOC and related threats to governance. We will help international partners develop the sustainable capacities necessary to defeat transnational threats; strengthen legitimate and effective public safety, security, and justice institutions; and promote universal values.

- Break the economic power of transnational criminal networks and protect strategic markets and the U.S. financial system from TOC penetration and abuse. TOC networks—using bribery, fraud, and violence—have the capacity to disrupt economic activity and put legitimate businesses at a distinct competitive disadvantage. We will attack the financial underpinnings of the top transnational criminals; strip them of their illicit wealth; sever their access to the financial system; expose their

criminal activities hidden behind legitimate fronts; and protect strategic markets and the U.S. financial system.

- Defeat transnational criminal networks that pose the greatest threat to national security, by targeting their infrastructures, depriving them of their enabling means, and preventing the criminal facilitation of terrorist activities. We will target, disrupt, and defeat the TOC networks that pose the greatest threat to the safety and security of Americans and U.S. national security interests. These include criminal networks—including transnational criminal gangs—that traffic drugs, bulk cash, arms, people, sensitive documents, or other contraband. Further, we will seek to prevent collaboration between criminal and terrorist networks and deprive them of their critical resources and infrastructure, such as funding, logistical support for transportation, stag-ing, procurement, safe havens for illicit activities.

- Build international consensus, multilateral cooperation, and public-private partnerships to defeat transnational organized crime. We will build new partnerships—with industry, finance, academia, civil society and non-governmental organizations—to combat TOC networks that operate in the illicit and licit worlds. We will also fight criminal networks with an alliance of legitimate networks, and ensure the freedom of the press so that the media and journalists may safely expose the harms inflicted by TOC. We will expand and deepen our understanding, cooperation, and information sharing at home with State and local agencies, with foreign partners, and with multilateral institutions. Internationally, we will further international norms against tolerating or sponsoring crime in all its forms, including in cyberspace.

The FBI which dedicated to eliminating transnational organized crime groups that pose the greatest threat to the national and economic security of the United States participates in selecting TOC groups to appear on the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Top International Criminal Organizations Target (TICOT) List, and contributes to the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) efforts to pursue criminal enterprises.

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Кваша О.,
аспірант Університету ДФС України
Консультант з мови: Онучак Л.В.

ANTI-CORRUPTION METHODS OF THE WORLD EXPERIENCE

International legislation and experience of other states on formation and realization of anti-corruption policy in foreign countries are analyzed.

Key words: Corruption, anti-corruption policy, anti-corruption, anti-corruption legislation.

Reducing corruption in Ukraine is possible only if the foreign experience of other developed countries is studied and adapted. The provision of foreign experience in combating corruption, which proved to be effective in practice, represents a huge prospect for borrowing foreign experience, especially in the absence of its own effective mechanism for counteracting corruption.

In 2003, Ukraine ranked 134 out of 180 countries with a score Of The Corruption perceptions Index (ICK) 2.4. In 2018, due to the decline in the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities, Ukraine took 122 positions in the rating of 182 countries, sharing it with Mali, Malawi and Liberia [3].

The Ukrainian authorities lack the political will for rapid and irreversible reforms, besides, the majority of international recommendations for the last year have not been fulfilled - так explain experts Ukrainian positions in the rating [3].

We will analyze the experience of countries that have achieved some success in this field.

In Israel, the anti-corruption mechanism is provided by a "monitoring system" for possible corrupt actions. It is carried out by governmental organizations and special police units, the Office of the State Comptroller, which has independence from ministries and government departments, and public organizations such as the "Office for the purity of the Government". These organizations investigate possible corruption points and, if found, inform the investigation authorities.

The fight against corruption in Germany is based on the task of destroying the material, especially the financial base of criminal groups. This is achieved in two ways: Confiscation (confiscation of property) and

the establishment of an appropriate legal framework to prevent the laundering of "dirty" money [1].

Singapore's anti-corruption policy is impressive. Its central element is the permanent specialized body against corruption, the Office for the Investigation of Corruption, which has political and functional independence [1]. This independent body is investigating and seeking to prevent corruption in the public and private sectors of Singapore's economy

The main idea behind Singapore's anti-corruption policy is "to minimize or eliminate the conditions that allow corruption to take place." This is achieved through a number of anti-corruption principles [5].

The Estonian Criminal Code, adopted in 2002, established strict liability for corruption. Bribery threatens to be a prison of up to five years, bribery mediation - a fine or imprisonment. For the provision of a valuable gift, bribes, except imprisonment, an additional type of punishment, the court can apply confiscation of property [2].

The anti-corruption legal basis of Estonia is the Constitution, the CPC of Estonia, adopted in 2007 by the Estonian Law "ON Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism" [4].

According to the results of the analysis of foreign experience in the field of anti-corruption, an effective way to overcome corruption in Ukraine is to solve the problem of institutional support for anti-corruption activities.

All these structures are state and financed from the budget, which work in the specific sphere for it. Some experts believe that the establishment of specialized services and anti-corruption bodies should not be seen as a primary objective, but as a means of achieving the goal.

The analysis of foreign experience shows some conclusions: Corruption is a global phenomenon, the fight against which is possible only in the framework of close cooperation and interaction between states.

Each country chooses its own way of state anti-corruption policy, based on international standards in this field. The effectiveness and implementation of anti-corruption experiences in other countries depends on many factors.

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Kovalenko O.

Cadet of 107th platoon Private of the police
Training and Research Institute №1 National
Academy of Internal Affairs

Language advicer: Kharchuk N. R.

FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Crime can involve violence, sex or drugs but also discrimination, road rage, undeclared work and burglary. Crime is any behaviour and any act, activity or event that is punishable by law.

Many people who commit crimes are convicted and sent to prison, but there are always more people becoming criminals to replace them on the streets. And some people don't receive jail time after committing a crime, so they remain on the streets to possibly commit more crimes. Also, there are those who serve their jail time and then go right back out and commit more crimes. Still other people commit long strings of crimes before being caught and convicted. Do you think any progress is being made in the fight against crime?

Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC)

Organised crime is a threat to European citizens, businesses and state institutions – as well as the economy as a whole. Criminals operate across borders, and consistent European-level action is the most effective way to stop them. The Programme Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) supports such activities.

ISEC has a budget of EUR 600 million for the period 2007–13 and contributes to citizens' security through projects that prevent and combat

crime. Terrorism, human trafficking, child abuse, cybercrime, illicit drug and arms trafficking, corruption and fraud are a particular focus.

The programme has four key strands:

- crime prevention
- law enforcement
- witness protection and support
- victim protection.

The EU supports actions intended to increase operational cooperation (e.g. strengthening networking, mutual confidence and understanding, exchanging and disseminating information, experiences and best practices). Other funded activities include monitoring and evaluation, development and transfer of technology and methodology, training and exchanges and awareness-raising and dissemination.

Cybercrime

Anyone using the internet can be a victim of cyber crime. Examples include identity theft and child pornography. One way the government is combating this crime is through the Cyber Crime Reporting Website.

Youth crime

To increase public safety, the government is combating youth crime and antisocial behaviour by young people through swift intervention, rapid sentencing and appropriate aftercare.

Human smuggling and human trafficking

The government has taken a number of measures to combat human trafficking, including a higher maximum prison sentence for perpetrators.

Illegal possession of firearms

Substantial fines and prison sentences may be imposed for the illegal possession of firearms and illegal trade in firearms. Possession and sale of stilettos, flick knives and butterfly knives are also prohibited.

Cannabis cultivation

Cannabis cultivation is prohibited in the Netherlands. Cannabis growers often have ties with organised crime. Cultivation is a source of nuisance and a risk to neighbours. There is a risk, for example, of fire and antisocial behaviour by criminals visiting the premises.

The government will take action against people who supply equipment to grow cannabis. An Act prohibiting organised cannabis cultivation is being drafted. It will increase the powers of the police and the Public Prosecution Service to nip cannabis cultivation in the bud.

Fraud

Fraud includes benefit fraud, tax fraud and money laundering from criminal activities. The government will fight fraud by:

confiscating laundered money and criminal assets: every year, the authorities seize tens of millions of euros and luxury goods such as boats and cars from criminals;

creating more capacity for financial investigations by the Fiscal Information and Investigation Service-Economic Investigation Service (FIOD-ECD);

paying more attention to financial investigations in basic police training.

Conclusion

The fight against crime aims to prevent the impact on social values. This preventive approach must be based on the principle of legality and should be carried out on the basis of pre-established procedures. At present, criminality has a diverse typology that implies not only a permanent adaptation and diversification of procedures, but also a rigorous definition that must reflect as accurately as possible the hypothesis, disposition and sanction for each type of crime. From a criminological perspective, a series of concepts such as high crime, organized crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, or trafficking in human beings can easily highlight defective definitions. However, there are a number of concepts and philosophies surrounding these types of crime. And Government with Police can find a way to further develop the fight against crime.

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Ковальчук А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.***

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN PIRACY

According to the International Maritime Bureau (IMB), the piracy can be defined as “the act of boarding any vessel with intent to commit theft or any other crime, and with an intent or capacity to use force in furtherance of that act”. In simple words piracy is an act of robbery or criminal violence at sea through illegal use of force by non-state agents, popularly known as “Pirates”. In recent years, the problem of piracy has emerged as a major threat to sea transportation in some parts of the world. According to some estimates, pirate attacks have increased by a whopping 75% in the last decade alone. IMB publishes monthly, quarterly and annual piracy reports

with details about names of ships attacked, position and time of attack, consequences to the crew, ship or cargo, and actions taken by the crew and coastal authorities.

Hot Spots of Modern Piracy The hot spots of piracy today are the Indian Ocean, East Africa and the Far East including the South China Sea, South America, and the Caribbean. In recent times, pirates have been found to be very active in the waters between the Red Sea (particularly in Gulf of Aden) and Indian Ocean, off the Somali coast, and in the Strait of Malacca. There are also reports of pirate attacks on the Serbian and Romanian stretches of the international Danube River since 2011. According to some estimates, worldwide losses due to piracy can be as high as 13-16 billion US dollars per year.

Trouble spots and typical round-the-world sailing routes In recent times, there have been several incidences of brutal hijacking of ships off the Somali coast by Somali pirates, which grabbed the global media headlines. As a result, the US has started a multi-national effort to patrol the waters near the Horn of Africa to prevent future attacks on ships. The Strait of Malacca remains another hot spot for piracy today, but in recent years the area has seen a dramatic downturn in piracy due to coordinated patrolling by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore navy forces, and increased level of onboard security on ships. Other major piracy prone areas are the Caribbean and Bay of Bengal in the Indian Ocean. According to reports, piracy in the Indian Ocean is getting more lucrative and more violent, despite an anti-piracy EU naval force patrolling the area.

Modern Pirates Like legendary pirates, modern pirates are still involved in looting and hijacking ships for ransom, but their ways of operations has dramatically changed over time. Today, pirates armed with automatic weapons, such as assault rifles, and machine guns, grenades and rocket propelled grenades use small motorboats to attack and board ships, a tactic that takes advantage of the small number of crew members on modern cargo vessels and transport ships. Modern pirates now don night-vision goggles; carry AK-47s, heavy machine guns, and rocket launchers; navigate with GPS devices; and use sophisticated speedboats mounted with heavy mortars to target ships. They also use larger vessels, known as "mother ships", to supply the smaller motorboats. The international community is facing many challenges in bringing modern pirates to justice, as these attacks often occur in international waters. Some nations have used their naval forces to protect private ships from pirate attacks and to pursue pirates, and some private vessels use armed security guards, high-pressure water cannons, or sound cannons to repel boarders, and use radar to avoid potential threats. According to reports, Somali pirates were found attacking

ships with Russian made 82mm mortars that can target a ship as far as 5 kilometers from shore. Modern pirates today are part of organized crime gangs that target big and small cargo vessels, and even cruise ships and private yachts.

Modern definitions of piracy include the following acts:

- Boarding without permission.
- Extortion
- Hostage taking
- Kidnapping of people for ransom
- Murder
- Cargo theft
- Robbery and seizure of items or the ship
- Sabotage resulting in the ship subsequently sinking
- Shipwrecking done intentionally to a ship

Anti-piracy measures Under a principle of international law known as the "universality principle", a government may "exercise jurisdiction over conduct outside its territory if that conduct is universally dangerous to states and their nationals." The rationale behind the universality principle is that states will punish certain acts "wherever they may occur as a means of protecting the global community as a whole, even absent a link between the state and the parties or the acts in question." Under this principle, the concept of "universal jurisdiction" applies to the crime of piracy. For example, the United States has a statute (section 1651 of title 18 of the United States Code) imposing a sentence of life in prison for piracy "as defined by the law of nations" committed anywhere on the high seas, regardless of the nationality of the pirates or the victims.

The goal of maritime security operations is "actively to deter, disrupt and suppress piracy in order to protect global maritime security and secure freedom of navigation for the benefit of all nations", and pirates are often detained, interrogated, disarmed, and released. With millions of dollars at stake, pirates have little incentive to stop. In Finland, one case involved pirates who had been captured and whose boat was sunk. As the pirates attacked a vessel of Singapore, not Finland, and are not themselves EU or Finnish citizens, they were not prosecuted. A further complication in many cases, including this one, is that many countries do not allow extradition of people to jurisdictions where they may be sentenced to death or torture.

The Dutch are using a 17th-century law against sea robbery to prosecute. Warships that capture pirates have no jurisdiction to try them, and NATO does not have a detention policy in place. Prosecutors have a hard time assembling witnesses and finding translators, and countries are

reluctant to imprison pirates because the countries would be saddled with the pirates upon their release.

George Mason University professor Peter Leeson has suggested that the international community appropriate Somali territorial waters and sell them, together with the international portion of the Gulf of Aden, to a private company which would then provide security from piracy in exchange for charging tolls to world shipping through the Gulf.

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Козут Є.,

здобувач вищої освіти ННІ № 3
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Козубенко І.В.**

EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE FOR PREVENTING SERIOUS CRIMES

Ukraine has declared its desire to join the European Union, which has high standards of human security, well-being and standard of living, as well as the priority of human rights, the rule of law, ensuring the inevitability of punishment for those who have committed crime. In Ukraine, there has long been an urgent need to develop an effective strategy in the field of organized crime prevention, taking into account the positive foreign experience and European policy on combating organized crime.

Identifying and overcoming risk of crime is a task that involves systematically and thoroughly examining the external risks of crime that threaten a particular object: a structure, product, service, business model, or other entity that may be related in some way with crime. First of all, it analyzes the probability of committing a crime and the possible harm that will be caused to certain objects [5].

To summarize the views expressed by Western criminologists, ingeneral, two main approaches are used to counter organized crime: repressive and preventive or traditional and unconventional. Regarding the preventive approach, nowadays, more and more different countries are beginning to develop and implement non-traditional measures to prevent or ganized crime. Mainstreaming is prevention, which covers various programs designed to influence communities (for example, providing citizens with information on the various losses and risks posed by organized crime, the introduction of hotlines; participation in the work of various civil

organizations). Increasing participation of citizens in various prevention programs is a powerful anti-criminogenic factor.

For example, in Palermo, 25,000 children annually attend an educational program aimed at changing cultural norms that all of the mafia to spread. It is emphasized that the training has both a short-term effect (affecting the activity of reports of committed crimes that are becoming known to citizens) and a long-term effect (reducing the desire to participate or assist criminal organizations). Active participation of citizens in public life at local and national levels is supported through public associations [3]. A positive example is when Italy has shifted from a change in consciousness of people rather than economic factors to positive developments in the fight against organized crime. In the 70-80s of XX century. Few politicians, administrators, journalists, and public figures fought against the mafia. Church representatives were particularly prominent among them. One of them, the Italian Jesuit B. Sorje, became a legend for this country more than 30 years ago (having worked as the editor-in-chief of the magazine, he left journalism and was sent to Sicily for a missionary mission – to help free this land from the mafia). According to this religious figure, the mafia is, first and foremost, a cultural phenomenon, a mentality phenomenon. And it is possible to change culture and mentality through cultural institutes, such as schools. Of course, laws are important for this purpose, police are needed, but education is the decisive element in the fight against the mafia. To defeat the Mafia requires a genuine cultural upheaval, as well as the support of the public. Padre B. Sorje admits that the mafia is not afraid of weapons as they have them. She is not afraid of politicians because she chooses and controls them. He is not afraid of judges, because he kills some and bribes others. She starts to get cared when the culture changes. For example, the changes that took place in Palermo were primarily related to changes in culture. Political education schools were established (there were approximately 200 such schools nationwide) that were not affiliated with any of the parties. The task of such schools is to identify and educate people (especially teachers), to promote ideas of legitimacy and to formulate a new vision of politics [5]. We believe that the determining factors in the development of any society are moral and cultural factors. For some components of the theory of prevention in foreign countries, the main areas are social prevention, rehabilitation approach, situational prevention, strategies of law enforcement agencies aimed at timely detection and punishment of criminals.

So, in the light of European experience, strategic directions for combating organized crime in Ukraine are actions aimed at activating all levels of civil society, decriminalizing cultural norms and consciousness of

a significant layer of citizens, influencing the motivation of potential criminals, reducing the factors of organized crime for activities that increase the risk for the offender to be caught and punished, complicate the commission of crimes, reduce the claims against the crimes committed, lessening incentives criminal activity.

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Колесник А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Ченківська Н.В.**

CHINA'S BRIDE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM

Bride trafficking is a form of modern slavery where the victim is bought and sold against their will for the purposes of marriage. Bride-buying, also referred to as bride-purchasing, is the industry or trade of purchasing a bride as a form of property. This enables the bride to be resold or repurchased at the buyer's discretion. This practice continues to have a firm foothold in parts of the world such as China, North Korea, Vietnam and Africa. Described as a form of marriage of convenience, the practice is illegal in many countries.

China has a bride trafficking problem. The country's longstanding one-child policy and preference for boys created a huge gender imbalance. The difficulty many Chinese men now face finding wives, combined with a lack of protections in China, is driving a brutal business of selling women and girls from neighboring countries.

The Chinese government's main response for many years seemed to be simply to ignore growing allegations about authorities' complicity in these crimes. But the problem is becoming too big to ignore; the government's stonewalling is gradually being replaced by a mixture of criminal justice and propaganda responses, neither of which get to the real issue of gender discrimination.

The one-child policy, in force from 1979 to 2015, prompted many parents to feel that if they were permitted only one child, that child should be a son. This was driven in part by the expectation, particularly in rural areas, that daughters marry and join their husband's family, while sons stay with, and support, their parents. Over generations this policy drove a demographic disaster: China now has 30 to 40 million more men than women. The shortage has driven the demand for foreign brides, with an increasing number of women from countries like Cambodia and Vietnam being sold as wives.

Human Rights Watch investigated bride trafficking from northern Myanmar into China. Many women and girls in that part of Myanmar belong to an ethnic minority that is vulnerable due to a long-running conflict and displacement in the region. These women and girls are typically tricked by brokers who promise well-paid employment across the border in China. Once in China, they find themselves at the mercy of the brokers, who sell them for around \$3,000 to \$13,000 to Chinese families. Once purchased they may be held prisoner and pressured to produce babies as quickly as possible. Similar stories have been documented by journalists and researchers in Cambodia, North Korea, Pakistan, and Vietnam, among others.

For years, it was easy for China to ignore the issue. The women and girls being trafficked are often ethnic or religious minorities, from impoverished communities, or, in the case of North Korea, on the run from their own abusive regime. Violence against women and girls is often a low priority for governments. And all of the affected countries have complicated relationships and deep power imbalances with China. The consequence has been that their own governments also often show little concern about the fate of women and girls trafficked to China.

The bride-traders sell women as brides or as prostitutes depending on their physical appearance. A common trick employed by bride-brokers in

acquiring brides for sale is the offer of a job such as in factories and instead kidnapping them. Bride-traders can sell a young woman for the price of \$250 to \$800USD. US\$50 to US\$100 of the original price goes to the primary kidnappers while the rest of the income goes to the traffickers who bring the bride to the main client.

Chinese women, who are bought as wives, who bear children are more prone to staying within the marriage. This is confirmed by the fact that "strong sense of duty" that Chinese women have, and the idea that it is shameful to leave their husband. Also credits that some women might consider their forced marriage a better option to the life of poverty and hard labor they would be subject to upon returning home or the idea that some women may not feel they can find another husband, since they "have already been with one".

Thus, there is an active fight against the human trafficking in the middle of the country, and especially abroad. Women and young girls are the biggest victims of the bride trafficking problem, so government create new laws to protect the rights and freedoms of the female half of the population.

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Котьяш І.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Харчук Н.Р.

ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS NEGATIVE IMPACT ON SOCIETY

Crime has been around us for many centuries. Every day when we open a newspaper or turn on TV almost all we read or hear is about criminals and their illegal actions. According to the law, people who commit a crime must be punished, imprisoned or even sentenced to a death

penalty. Without punishment our life in the society would be less secure, although sometimes punishment isn't strict enough, to my mind. The 20th century has also seen the appearance of organized crimes such as drug-trafficking, drug-smuggling and hijacking . Organized crime is the most socially dangerous form of illegal activity.

The presence of organized crime in society has a very negative impact on development,deforming social relations. There are three ways in which networks are formed within organized crime. The first is within a family, what we often refer to as a mafia. This form of organized crime operates based on the hierarchies of the related families, training of family members, reliance on religion, tradition and culture.The second way in which a network is formed is through a business. These organized crime groups are rigid, have a complex authority hierarchy and are impersonal. These tend to be particularly dangerous for the members due to the impersonal nature of the organizational members, the lack of familial or interpersonal loyalties to other members, and the importance of power relationships rather than protection of family members as in the prior network.

An example of a business that has incorporated organized crime would be to conduct illegal activities, such as insider trading, racketeering or drug trafficking. These legal corporations incorporate illegal organized crime methods in order to help them succeed and earn more money. An infamous example would be Bernard Madoff and his corporate associates who orchestrated a \$65 billion Ponzi scheme, which was considered one of the biggest frauds in U.S. history, taking the life savings of over 1,000 investors.The third way in which a network is formed is through a 'gang.' These members are often recruited through members' involvement in crime as youths and the connections made in the correctional facilities. Members often join a gang for protection or the need to belong, typically due to their lack of a support system in their homes. Organized crime revenues are very difficult to estimate, as criminals often spend a significant amount of time trying to hide what they make. Also, "organized crime" is a loosely defined concept. Anything from a vast drug smuggling ring to a handful of car thieves can be classified as organized crime groups, and the cohesiveness of organized crime organizations around the world varies widely. Some groups, like Japan's Yakuza, are highly organized and hierarchical, allowing economists and crime fighters in Japan to attribute much higher revenue totals to Yakuza groups than others around the world.

Russian mafia groups sit on the other side of the organizational spectrum from Yakuza. Their structure, according to Frederico Varese, a professor of criminology at the University of Oxford and an expert on international organized crime, is highly decentralized. The group is composed of 10

separate quasi-autonomous “brigades” that operate more or less independently of each other. The largest known gang in the world is called the Yamaguchi Gumi, one of several groups collectively referred to in Japan as “Yakuza,” a term that is roughly equivalent to the American use of “mafia.” Camorra is the most successful of these groups, raking in an estimated \$4.9 billion per year on everything from “sexual exploitation, firearms trafficking, drugs, counterfeiting, gambling ... usury and extortion,” according to the report. And Camorra has been at it a long time. Based in the Calabria region of Italy, the ‘Ndarangheta is the country’s second largest mafia group by revenue. While it is involved in many of the same illicit activities as Camorra, ‘Ndrangheta has made its name for itself by building international ties with South American cocaine dealers, and it controls much of the transatlantic drug market that feeds Europe. Sianola is Mexico’s largest drug cartel, one of several gangs that has been terrorizing the Mexican population as it serves as the middleman between South American producers of illegal drugs and an unquenchable American market. The White House Office of Drug Control Policy estimates that Americans spend \$100 billion on illegal drugs each year, and the RAND Corporation says that about \$6.5 billion of that reaches Mexican cartels. With an estimated 60% market share, Sinola cartel is raking in approximately \$3 billion per year.

In conclusion I should say that crime prevention in our society is an extremely difficult and complicated task because we should change our social and moral principles at large.

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Король М.,

слухач магістратури Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

XENOPHOBIA AND RACISM IN AMERICA TODAY. WAYS OF FIGHTING

The USA is and has always been a very multicultural country. Unfortunately, however, minority groups in the United States are often discriminated.

The purpose of my research is to analyze the general state of xenophobia and racism, as well as the activities of the US government in combating the above crimes.

Xenophobia, racism and extremism pose a serious threat to the modern world. A special and main risk group for these phenomena is young people in connection with the peculiarities of perception of the environment, the psycho-emotional state of people, friends and parents; the need for self-realization is clearly expressed.

The US government is careful to ensure that the police are able to offer alternative methods for rehabilitating adolescents and children, as well as know how to engage with their families. The main goal of the government and law enforcement agencies is to have a clear understanding of the psychology of children and adolescents, their special needs, and how to interact with them.

Racism is a conscious or unconscious belief in the primary superiority of one race over another, which implies that the "higher" race should occupy a dominant position and control those who belong to the "lower" race.

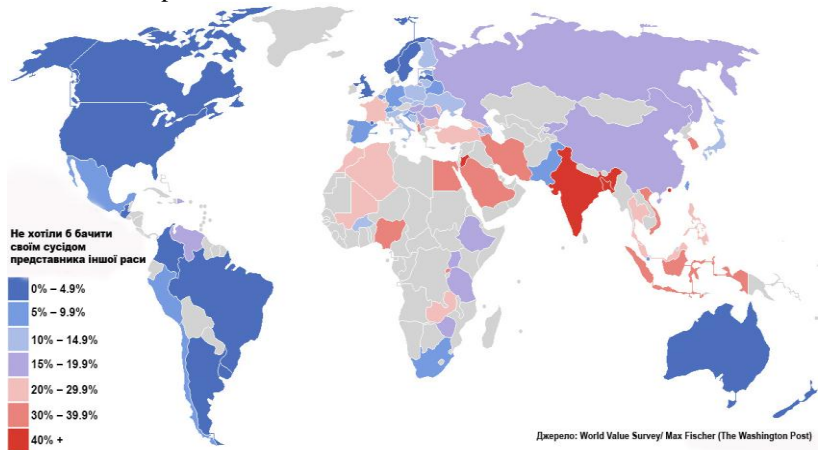
In my opinion, in the modern developed world it is unacceptable for a person's appearance to be the cause of a certain hostile attitude towards him.

Racial discrimination is widespread throughout the United States, and is especially pronounced in the country's conservative regions, such as the south and Midwest, as well as in small towns and rural areas. The most frequently discriminated groups are African Americans, Hispanics, and Muslims, but smaller minority groups such as Jews, other immigrant groups, and the LGBT community also share their intolerance. The US government in the fight against discrimination toward migrants has decided to take such measures to combat discrimination as: eliminating racism and xenophobia in the workplace against migrants, ensuring full equality of all

before the law, including labor law, the struggle of the police and other bodies with manifestations of common the non-recognition of migrants, the suppression of all racist manifestations in their direction, the promotion of education on the human rights of migrants and the full access of the public to information on issues concerning migrants and migration, etc.

Swedish economists Niklas Berggen and Teresa Nilsson ranked 65 countries most tolerant and intolerant of other races.

According to the final results, the most tolerant were the inhabitants of Great Britain and its former colonies (USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) and Latin America. The exceptions are Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.



India, Jordan, Bangladesh and Hong Kong are the least tolerant.

Only in three of the 81 countries surveyed, more than 40% of respondents said they did not want their neighbor to be of a different race. Among them, 43.5% are Indians, 51.4 Jordanians, and 71.8% and 71.2% of Hong Kong and Bangladesh respectively. The most tolerant are Belarus and Latvia.

Xenophobia is the main panic of disagreement, hostility, hatred, the whole spectrum of negative emotions in relation to all this, which is a waste of the category of “stranger”. Xenophobia can occur anywhere. In the United States, which are known as immigrant countries, numerous groups have fallen victim to xenophobia, including Italians, Irish, Poles, Slavs, Chinese, Japanese, and various immigrants from Latin America.

As a result of xenophobia, immigrants from these countries have faced discrimination in employment, housing and other sectors. The US government even passed laws restricting the number of Chinese citizens in

the country and depriving Americans of Japanese descent off the coast of the country.

To prevent the emergence of xenophobic ideas among people, the US government believes that such means are necessary as:

- promotion of the principles of tolerance;
- replacing fear with curiosity, the method of studying the unknown, acquaintance with foreign cultures, religions, nationalities based on public events;
- education of ideas of equality and respect in the family, the media, educational and educational institutions.

To ensure that racism and xenophobia are not even more turbulent, the US government considers it important that citizens actively participate in various anti-racism events, round tables, public hearings, the prevalence of tolerance for national minorities, refugees and migrants, as well as a call for reporting cases of xenophobia, racial hatred and violence, as well as cases of racism.

Activities in this area have confirmed that racism and xenophobia are increasing in modern America and that they have significant criminogenic potential due to factors such as long-term political instability, low economies, low levels of well-being and illegal migration.

In the United States, the government and law enforcement agencies took coordinated actions to combat discrimination, namely: methods for approaching victims of these crimes were developed; improving the skills to evaluate and individualize victims of discrimination, envisaging risk levels for becoming a victim, improving the methodology of working with victims during the investigation of crimes, developing agencies to assist victims of racism and xenophobia and other sources, support services for victims of crimes; realization of the rights of victims, increased attention to their safety issues, informing victims (therapy, rehabilitation treatment, additional training), and more.

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Костюк Ж.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Харчук Н.Р.

COUNTERING THREAT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The problem of new terrorist threats of a global nature is considerable has grown in recent years. Effectiveness of action taken by national government structures to prevent terrorist attacks wide circles of the world public. The United States of America has addressed the issue of counteracting terrorist threats throughout its history. Therefore, the experience of organizing counter-terrorism in the United States deserves further attention.

The need to fight with terrorism in the United States was thought to come to the terrorist attack of 11th Sunday, 2001. 18 years ago, 19 al-Qaida militants captured four passenger aircraft. Two of them were sent to the skyscrapers of the World Trade Center in New York, another plane flew into the Pentagon. Fourth - crashed in Pennsylvania. A total of 2,977 people were killed, including passengers and crew of hijacked aircraft, people who were in or near destroyed buildings, as well as more than 400 rescue personnel. Another 6 thousand people were injured. People who were inside buildings at the time of the collision tried to escape by any means. They even jumped out of the windows. This is one of the bloodiest crimes against humanity in modern history. Not only US citizens, but also foreigners suffered from the attack. Among the dead there were 372 foreigners, of which 12 were Ukrainians of origin. Rescuers 100 days extinguished all areas of fires.

The September 11 attacks forced the United States to tighten security measures in the country. In addition to internal security, the events of September 11 significantly influenced US foreign politics. Much attention was paid to the fight against terrorism by George W. Bush. The document with the title “Act of 2007 on Realization of Recommendations of the Act

of Terror 11 September 2001” is seen in the programs of the USA internal security of offensive financial period of \$ 40 billion, including \$ 4 billion for the protection and security measures of rail and urban bus transport.

At the time, 1.8 billion were also seen on the programs for the progressive zeal of the Great Terrorism in the great cities of the United States, respecting the zone of the high terrorist rhizic. The bill for the transfer of temporary and near-border control, the standard visas of the city, which must carry passenger and marine transport, as well as transfer to foreign ports of the sea, directly to the United States.

The document also includes provisions on those that the US President, repairing from stream, is guilty of an oversubscribed budget of the United States’s rooted budget, which is stocked up of 16 special services. Doteper Dani about the budget rozvidki revered in the US sovereign secret. The document also has a position to implement in the structure of the White House, plant a coordinator to prevent the distribution of mass protection from terrorism.

The new strategy also aims to prevent terrorists from receiving weapons of mass destruction and the components necessary to create them, and to strengthen US defense capabilities to a level that will prevent such terrorist attacks or reduce their likelihood of success to a minimum. At the same time, the US plans to prevent the support of terrorism by other states or individuals, to destroy the technical capabilities of terrorists, and to develop a number of new technological methods for identifying features of the development, storage and use of weapons of mass destruction.

"Given the potential global impact of terrorism used by the WMD, the United States will assist other countries as needed to develop their capabilities to combat this growing threat," the US administration said. Conclusions. In the aftermath of 9/11, there has been a fundamental change in approaches to organizing systemic counteraction to the terrorist threat in the United States. First of all, the American society has moved its counter-terrorism center out of the interstate relations with the internal life of the country through the creation of a Department of Homeland Security, the development of a comprehensive national counter-terrorism program under the Patriot Act. Accordingly, the approved National Counter-Terrorism Strategy envisaged, within the framework of the fight against terrorist organizations, the destruction of their bases, management, sources of financial support and management tools abroad.

According to US experts, the most effective method of counteracting terrorist threats is to organize, jointly with other countries, national, regional and global events aimed at identifying and destroying terrorists, their

leaders, and points of management, communications systems and sources of funding, sponsorships and supporters.

In general, the creation of a system of counter-terrorism measures in recent years has occurred a significant factor influencing the determination of US domestic and foreign policy priorities. Using the current experience of other countries, in particular the United States of America in the organization of counter-terrorism, it should help to strengthen the anti-terrorist component national security of our country.

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Котлова Н.,

студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Богучкий В. М.

MODERN FOREIGN CRIMINOLOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR CRIME PREVENTION

At the present stage, the development of the information society, new technologies, the intensification of globalization processes creates new forms of threats. Crime is one of the major threats to the national security of the state. The European Community is responding promptly to these challenges by developing new crime-fighting techniques, introducing new principles of criminal justice. Combating crime is an important function of

the State, which means the activities of the competent authorities to respond to crime as a social phenomenon and a social phenomenon consequences for society. Today, an integrated (integration) approach is being introduced in European countries, combining preventive and repressive measures, labeled "counteraction". This term is a generic term that encompasses activities aimed at minimizing controversy, the factors and factors that give rise to or contribute to crime, to reduce certain types of crime by preventing them from being committed at different stages of criminal behavior (crime prevention measures), as well as adequate measures to respond to crimes already committed (repressive approach).

At present, crime is an extremely serious danger for its further development. Going beyond the borders of a country, crime has become dangerously transnational. Today, the government of any state (regardless of the means and resources it possesses) is extremely difficult to take measures that are effective in combating transnational organized crime without resorting to one form or another of international cooperation. All countries in the world should be aware that none of them is protected from the collision with transnational crime. A new stage in the development of the organizational foundations of EU crime-fighting activities began after the signing of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, which formed the basis of the three European Communities organizations – the European Union.

It has become part of its competence. The primary name of the third pillar is the Justice and Home Affairs Cooperation (JHA). The EU bodies responsible for maintaining and enforcing law and order in the European Union are: European Police Office (Europol), European Justice Organization (Eurojust), European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the EU (FRONTEX). Alongside these, there are a number of specialized subsidiary bodies, including the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security, the Group of Experts on Trafficking in Human beings, the Crime Prevention Network, the European Asylum Support Office, and the European Anti-Fraud Office. All these bodies have been set up at different times, based on the level of integration processes and achievements within the EU, as well as the urgent needs of its member states.

Particular attention should be paid to Europol - the European Intergovernmental Organization for the Police Direction on Organized Crime. Noteworthy is the fact that, given the lack of funding, Europol deliberately abandons a rigid and regulated organizational structure and operates on the following principles: delegation of responsibility for specific activities (taking into account the reliability of each employee),

teamwork and thus maximum avoidance of the hierarchy (members of the Europol Directorate simultaneously head its separate divisions, whose activities are coordinated without the use of classical guidance principles). The tasks of individual staff members are not so much within their direct competences, but rather on the basis of their practical knowledge and skills (deliberate avoidance of formalities). They are obliged to inform each other of their participation in joint investigative teams. Within the structure of Europol, there are unique, in essence, operational services in the following areas: support for law enforcement operations, creation of a unified information network, analysis of practice. Each EU Member State has a national Europol office, which is the liaison between Europol and the competent authorities of the Member States.

The activities of EU governing bodies in the area of the protection of EU law and the administration of justice have traditionally been considered from a legal point of view rather than a managerial one, although the cooperation of these bodies results in the development of common standards and principles of action, as well as the protection and dissemination of common values. In addition, the issues of how these authorities cooperate with each other are not well understood; whether they are interdependent and how they affect each other's activities. Among the European institutions, the European Committee on Crime (CDPC), which drafts conventions (criminal policy recommendations), plays an important role. Within the framework of this Committee, on March 2, 2016, the Transnational Organized Crime Action Plan for 2016-2020 was adopted.

Thus, the formation of a common EU policy in the criminal sphere was accompanied by the establishment of an appropriate organizational mechanism, which today includes both general competence institutes and special competence institutions.

So, we agree with the opinion of the scientists who researched this issue. Crime is transforming at this stage of development, becoming more progressive. This entails, on the part of the European Union, taking all the necessary measures to put an end to criminal offenses. The competence and efficiency of the work of the authorities, as well as the coordinated work of States, can significantly reduce the crime rate.

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Кравив'янська Т.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

INTERPOL AGAINST INTERNATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is one of the pressing problems worldwide. This is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. This may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage, or the extraction of organs or tissues, including for surrogacy and organ removal. Human trafficking can occur within a country or trans-nationally.

Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation. Human trafficking is the trade in people, especially women and children, and does not necessarily involve the movement of the person from one place to another.

Interpol working to ensure police is trained and equipped to identify and investigate cases of human trafficking in all its forms, including:

1. Trafficking for forced labour.
2. Trafficking for forced criminal activities.
3. Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation.
4. Trafficking for the removal of organs.
5. People smuggling.

Interpol supports national police in tactical deployments in the field, aimed at dismantling the criminal networks behind trafficking in human beings and people smuggling. In 2018, Interpol operations rescued 600 victims of human trafficking, including nearly 100 children.

Interpol-coordinated operations are built to empower national police forces with the skills and international network required to take on human trafficking.

Actions in the field are preceded by training workshops to ensure that officers on the ground are trained in a range of skills, including interview techniques and the use of Interpol's tools and databases. Deployments effectively combine police action with input from a number of different actors such as customs and environmental officers,

non-governmental organizations, officials from the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs, and prosecutors.

Nearly 350 potential victims of sexual exploitation and forced labour were in an Interpol-coordinated operation targeting human trafficking in the Americas.

In Sudan, 94 victims, including 85 minors, were rescued from criminal networks involved in illegal migration, child labour and exploitation, and forced begging. Nearly 500 victims of human trafficking, including 236 minors, were rescued simultaneously across Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Between 2013 and 2014 15,846 victims were registered in the EU, 71% of the victims were women and girls, and more than half aged under 25. This is why the European Parliament continues to prioritize the fight against human trafficking, whether for sexual exploitation, labour, organs or domestic servitude.

Press Trust of India Trafficking victims from South-Asian countries including India are detected in many parts of Europe, according to a new UN report that said human trafficking has taken “horrific dimensions” with children accounting for a third of those being trafficked.

There are anti-trafficking organizations around the world, namely:

1. 3Strands Global.
2. Anti-Slavery International.
3. Catholic Relief Services.
4. ECPAT International.

Each of these organizations fulfills its functional duties related to combating human trafficking. For example, it was formulated the ways anybody can help fight human trafficking:

1. If you are in the United States and believe someone may be a victim of human trafficking, report your suspicions to law enforcement by calling 911 or the 24-hour National Human Trafficking Hotline line at 1-888-373-7888.

Trafficking victims, including undocumented individuals, are eligible for services and immigration assistance.

2. Volunteer and support anti-trafficking efforts in your community.

3. Organize a fundraiser and donate the proceeds to an anti-trafficking organization.

4. Encourage your local schools to partner with students and include modern slavery in their curricula. As a parent, educator, or

school administrator, be aware of how traffickers target school-aged children.

5. Set up a web alert to receive current human trafficking news. Become familiar with public awareness materials available from the Department of Health and Human Services or the Department of Homeland Security.

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Кривович В.,

студент Прикарпатського факультету
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Бойчук В.М.

THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION AND ITS SOLUTION IN THE USA

Nowadays corruption is an actual problem for the whole world, in particular for Ukraine. It has penetrated all spheres of life in Ukraine. The Ukrainian society is not fully aware of the complexity of the current situation. Moreover it claims the government to take strong anti-corruption measures. Recent dramatic events of Euromaidan in Kyiv shows that the Ukrainian people do not want to live as before, tolerate corruption and social injustice.

Eliminating corruption is a difficult task and the solution requires a systematic approach, proper political, legal and institutional actions. The lack of positive results of the national fight against corruption encourages us to learn and summarize the international experience in this sphere [3].

According to the Transparency International's flagship research, the Corruption Perceptions Index [1] was created in 1995. The index offers an annual snapshot of the relative degree of corruption by ranking countries and their territories from all over the globe. The 2018 CPI draws on 13 surveys and expert assessments to measure public sector corruption in 180 countries and territories. One of the country that made substantial progress

in fighting corruption is the USA. In 2018, Transparency International ranked the United States as the 22nd least corrupt country.

In this country the wide experience of the fight against corruption has been accumulated. The Federal Bureau of Investigations is the main division of the Department of Justice directly assigned to combat against organized crime and corruption [3].

In the US legislation the concept of “public corruption” is determined rather widely. It includes a number of the illegal acts provided generally in four chapters of title 18 of US Code: 1) "Bribery, dishonest income and abuse of public officials"; 2) "Officials and employees on hiring"; 3) "Racketing and threats"; 4) "Elections and political activities" [4]. Criminal prosecution for bribery in the USA is exposed not only on those who take bribes, but also those who offer it.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations can cope with any type of corruption. For example, FBI’s prison corruption initiative, which began in June 2014, is connected with contraband by prison officials in exchange for bribe payments. Through this initiative, the Bureau works to develop and strengthen collaborative relationships with corrections departments and the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Inspector General to help identify prison facilities plagued with systemic corruption and employ appropriate criminal investigative techniques to combat the threat. Prison officials and staff being coopted, even if unwittingly, betrays the public trust, threatens the integrity of the justice system in the U.S., and threaten national security interests overall.

Another type is border corruption. Throughout the U.S., the FBI has investigated corrupt government and law enforcement officials who accept bribes in return for allowing loads of drugs or foreigner to pass through ports of entry or checkpoints; protecting and escorting loads of contraband; providing needed documents, such as immigration papers and driver’s licenses; leaking sensitive law enforcement information; and conducting unauthorized records checks. FBI groups, located along the country’s borders, investigate border corruption standing shoulder to shoulder to combat corrupt officials, both operationally and through the sharing of intelligence and information, along with the use of trend analysis, lessons learned, and best practices. [2].

Public corruption is the FBI’s top criminal investigative priority. No other law enforcement agency has attained the kind of success the FBI has achieved in combating corruption. So the success of the UK makes it a great example to follow for many countries, as well as for Ukraine.

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Кубишин І.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Богуцький В. М.**

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE POLICE

Actuality of theme. The problem of corruption in various spheres of activity of public authorities is urgent in the current environment and has a global and systemic character. Corruption is a direct threat to national security, impedes the development in our country of institutions of democracy and civil society, the exercise by citizens of their constitutional rights in the fields of education, health care, social security, property relations. All these problems affect the formation of an administrative and legal mechanism for combating corruption in the police as one of the most important legal mechanisms that can and must counter corruption today.

Presenting main material. Planning tactics and strategies for counteracting corruption in police forces requires the use of not only one's own but also one's foreign experience. The incorruptibility of the police, like any other institute, requires the formulation of a rule and the creation of a system of incentives / sanctions for compliance with and violation of this rule. Accordingly, in summarizing international experience, the following areas of prevention and counteraction to police corruption should be highlighted:

- 1) development of informal ethical rules that exclude corruption behavior;
- 2) formalization of anti-corruption requirements;
- 3) creating material incentives for police officers who do not allow corruption;
- 4) imposing sanctions on corrupt police officers.

Consider these areas of counteraction to police corruption.

Development of informal ethical rules that exclude corruption behavior (educational measures). It is about ethically educating citizens in general and police in particular. Despite the "naturalness" of anti-corruption mental institutions, in developed countries, special work is being done to introduce some new ethical standards into the public consciousness.

Formalization of anti-corruption requirements (legal and administrative measures). This trend envisages the development of general anti-corruption legislation, as well as the consolidation of anti-corruption standards in special normative legal acts that regulate police activities.

The prevention, detection and suppression of police corruption are aimed, first of all, at the basic principles and standards of police activity, which are enshrined in international documents. There are the "Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials". Adopted by General Assembly resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979. in Art. 7 which was established: "Any act of corruption, in the same way as any other abuse of authority, is incompatible with the profession of law enforcement officials"[1, Art. 7].

Modern Ukrainian legislation is considered by the police service as a special type of public service. Like other civil servants, police officers are required to comply with disciplinary and ethical standards. To this end, special codes have been adopted in some countries – codes of ethics, codes of police honor, standards of behavior, model rules, etc.

In the US, model rules for preventing police corruption include defining and adhering to professional standards: every police officer is required to adhere to a code of professional ethics, every new employee is required to read this code, sign one of them, in agreement with its prescriptions.

Creating material incentives for police officers to prevent corruption (incentive measures). For a long time, developed countries have been dominated by the assumption that police are mainly staffed by people who do not have strong economic motivation and therefore do not require high pay. In recent decades, a new, more economically determined unit has emerged: honest service in the police must be not only prestigious but also financially attractive.

In order to develop the attractiveness of a stable police service for its employees, it is necessary to create particularly favorable social conditions. Not only is it not so much about high pay, but also about social benefits, including preferential lending, quality health care (insurance), free higher education and high retirement benefits.

Imposing sanctions on corrupt police officers. This trend envisages the existence of several independent centers of organization of anti-corruption control – internal and external, by civil society.

In all countries, police departments are set up to investigate law enforcement violations in the police service. For these investigations, special staff working undercover is often assigned. For example, in the UK, there is a special secret anti-corruption unit that has been disguised as a commercial firm. According to G. McLagan, author of a book on corruption in the UK police, a special group of undercover workers has been working in the country since 1993. "Its agents have mimicked police release and lead a double life, earning salaries through secret channels and tracking police activity from the outside" [2].

In the US, anti-corruption legislation is characterized by extreme rigidity. In this context, anti-corruption legislation is regulated in relation to the police, which in turn focuses mainly on preventive measures. It is important to note that police officers are initially given significant preferences.

US police have organized special work to prevent official misconduct. This will happen through the implementation of a system of departmental control, which is based on two elements:

1) monitoring the material well-being of employees and their relatives.

2) daily control over the employee's work activities.

Educational work has been recognized as a means of preventing corruption in the police. At the Financial Police of Italy the issues of anti-corruption prevention are studied in special courses. Practicums to corruption are commonplace in law enforcement agencies in the UK, Denmark, Moldova and Poland, while paying special attention to preparing police officers for bribery or forcing other unlawful acts.

An important role in combating corruption in Germany belongs to the Federal Criminal Office. This police body develops strategies, tactics and techniques for combating corruption and organized crime, and coordinates the efforts of the German police [3].

Conclusions. Thus, the low level of corruption in the police of foreign countries is achieved through the purposeful public policy of condemnation and intolerance of corruption by the whole society, maintaining the high level of prestige of the profession of police and moral responsibility of persons in public service, before society, creating conditions for competition for police service, improving the quality of candidate checks, providing police with substantial cash and social benefits, setting a high level of pensions for workers with perfect track record.

Analyzed experience of foreign countries in preventing and counteracting corruption among police officers may be an orientation factor in the context of reforming the bodies of the National Police of Ukraine and

implementation of anti-corruption measures in the country. However, it is necessary to carefully implement the international standards established in other foreign countries to increase the efficiency of law enforcement in Ukraine.

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Кузнєцов І.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.Ю.

FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Money laundering is a problem for the UAE, despite the steps the country has taken to combat financial, organized, and terrorist crimes. The UAE maintains a strong Anti-Money Laundering (AML) system in an effort to protect against the possibility of money laundering and terrorist financing.

Since 2001, the UAE Government (UAEG) has taken steps to better monitor cash flows through the UAE financial system and to cooperate with international efforts to combat terrorist financing. The UAE has enacted two laws that serve as the foundation for the country's Anti Money Laundering (AML) and counterterrorist financing (CTF) efforts: Law No 4/2002, the Anti Money Laundering law, and Law No. 1/2004, the counterterrorism law.

Although the Anti-Money Laundering law criminalizes money laundering, it is administrative Regulation No. 24/2000 that provides guidelines for how financial institutions are to monitor for money laundering activity.

This regulation requires banks, money exchange houses, finance companies, and any other financial institutions operating in the UAE to follow strict Know Your Customer (KYC) guidelines. Additionally, financial institutions must verify the customer's identity and maintain

transaction details (including name and address of originator and beneficiary) for all exchange house transactions over \$545, and for all non-account holder bank transactions over \$10,900. The regulation delineates the procedures to be followed for the identification of natural and juridical persons, the types of documents to be presented, and rules on what customer records must be maintained on file at the institution. Other provisions of Regulation 24/2000 call for customer records to be maintained for a minimum of five years and further require that they be periodically updated as long as the account is open.

On July 29, 2004, the UAE strengthened its legal authority to combat terrorism and terrorist financing, by passing Law No. 1/2004. The law sets stiff penalties for the crimes covered, including life imprisonment and the death penalty. It also provides for asset seizure or forfeiture. Under the law, founders of terrorist organizations face up to life imprisonment. The law also penalizes the illegal manufacture, import, or transport of "non-conventional weapons" or their components, with the intent to use them in a terrorist activity.

In July 2013, the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) AML Module was revised to be the Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorist Financing and Sanctions Module (AML Rules).

AML Training in the UAE

The Regulation Concerning Procedures for Anti-Money Laundering requires financial institutions within the UAE to create and implement Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Terrorist Financing (AML/CTF) training programs to combat criminal activity within the country.

The regulator for AML controls in the UAE is the Central Bank (CBUAE); in the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) free-zone, it is the DFSA. The CBUAE regulates all banks, moneychangers, finance companies, and other financial institutions operating in the United Arab Emirates while the DFSA regulates Authorised Firms, which include banks, insurance companies, investment banks, asset managers, and fund administrators, providing financial services in the DIFC. Both regulators require financial institutions to have extensive customer due diligence (CDD) policies as part of their AML/CTF programs.

The Economy of the UAE

Since the discovery of oil in the UAE more than 30 years ago, the UAE has undergone a huge transformation from an impoverished region of small principalities to a modern state with a high standard of living. The government has increased spending on job creation and is opening up utilities to a greater private sector involvement.

Banking in the UAE

The Central Bank of the UAE is the Central Bank of the UAE.

The supervision of the UAE banking and financial sector (including banks, exchange houses, and investment companies) falls under the authority of the Central Bank. The Central Bank issues licenses to financial institutions under its supervision and can impose administrative sanctions for compliance violations. The Central Bank issues instructions and recommendations as it deems appropriate and is permitted to take any necessary measures to ensure the integrity of the UAE's financial system. The central bank has issued a number of circulars outlining the requirements for customer identification and providing for a basic suspicious transaction-reporting obligation.

Conclusion

The New AML Law has harsher punishments with the aim of combating Money Laundering. Also, the law addresses the Financing of Terrorism and the Financing of Unlawful Organizations, which constitutes a step forward for the UAE as Money Laundering is often closely linked to the Financing of Terrorism or Unlawful Organizations.

The initiative of the UAE legislator to pass the New AML Law indicates that the UAE shall not tolerate financial crimes and emphasizes that the UAE does not want to be seen as a safe haven for perpetrators of such crimes. We believe that the New AML Law will have a positive impact on the UAE and the integrity of its financial system.

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Кульчицький-Ручка Р.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Гуляк Т.М.

FIGHTING AGAINST CRIMINALITY IN LATIN AMERICA

Criminality is the quality or state of being criminal [2]. It is a common phenomenon for the whole world with a different rate in different countries.

Latin America features among the world's most prolific and concentrated forms of criminal violence. Home to just 8% of the world's population, Latin America experiences at least 33% of the world's

homicidal violence. In 2016, 17 of the 20 most homicidal countries and 47 of the 50 most homicidal cities on the planet were located in the region. Although the region is still the world's most murderous in 2017, some of the most violent countries registered improvement – including El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Over the past decade, the annual regional increase in homicide was 3.7%, three times the population growth rate of 1.15%. There are indications that the situation is worsening: the regional homicide rate is expected to increase from 21.7 murders per 100,000 in 2012 to 39.6 per 100,000 by 2030 [1, c. 17].

A real challenge in Latin America is ensuring standardized and reliable statistics on crime and victimization. While the region has achieved significant gains in recent years, there are many challenges. There are many sources of data for assessing the incidence and characteristics of criminal violence including crime records, health statistics and victimization surveys. But generating comparable data is exceedingly challenging at the national scale. As a result, there is a growing tendency to focus on sub-national and even micro-level data to better understand the patterns of crime in cities and neighborhoods [1, c. 21].

When looking at what causes homicide rates to rise, the report mentions correlations to youth unemployment and teen pregnancies, especially when teens

are in disadvantaged situations.

Latin America's cities grew faster than in the rest of the world, the Washington Post said. The outlet refers to an Economist article which states that the vast migration to cities lead to unemployment, inequality, "poor government services" and "easily available firearms."

According to the report, the countries do not have enough police officers in high-crime areas and many of them are either involved in organized crime or are willing to look the other way. Only 14 % of people in Venezuela say they feel safe. Less than one in five people are confident in the police. Almost half of Latin Americans believe police are involved in crime. The faith of Latin Americans in the judicial systems declined between 2015 and 2016 [3].

The high crime rates also affect the attitudes and perceptions of Latin American citizens, as several polls and surveys have shown in the past decade. For instance, the 2014 wave of the Americas Barometer asked respondents what is the most important problem facing their countries; almost one-third of respondents (32.6 %) considered criminal violence as the most serious problem. Unsurprisingly, the percentage of people who considered crime as the most serious problem was even higher in the most violent countries (for example, 47.9 % in El Salvador and 65.2 % in

Honduras). Normally, it is the police that are sent to fight crime; they are, in theory, the first responders. However, the conundrum facing many Latin American states plagued by pervasive drug-related crime and violence is that they are unable to rely on their police forces to provide citizens with the protection they demand. While police are normally at the front lines in the battles to defeat crime, they are also the part of the problem: inept, corrupt, outnumbered, and outgunned by lethal criminal syndicates with sufficient resources to purchase police docility or connivance.

Even if they could hold their own against criminal organizations – which they cannot – police often lack the motivation to try. Instead, the police throughout the region regularly skirt the law, and even cross the line into criminality, corruption, and rampant violence. Running drug operations and prostitution rings, committing extrajudicial killings and kidnappings, providing intelligence to drug traffickers, and abusing detainees have become familiar police practices in a number of Latin American countries. Opportunities for these activities abound, as do motives, such as poor pay, poor training, and the knowledge that such transgressions will likely go unpunished. These police practices have also led to an erosion in trust in the police and to low levels of satisfaction with the performance of the police.

The obvious solution is to reform the police.

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Кушнір Д.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скринник М.В.**

EQUAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE USA

Gender equality is a global campaign that seeks to place a higher value on the work that women do.

There have been some structural changes in U. S. police profession. Yet, the numbers of female police officers employed in police departments are still disproportionate when compared to male police officers. In this study, I described and analyzed female police officers' work experiences

and how years of police experience, job satisfaction, and mentoring impacted the perception of their careers. Demographic information, researcher notes, and questions related to job satisfaction, discrimination, and mentoring was used to analyze the variables related to the study. There are police studies on variables such as job satisfaction, job performance, gender differences, stress, and the inequitable treatment of female officers; however, no scholars have combined the variables of job satisfaction, years of police experience, and mentoring to determine if the variables influence female police officers' perception of their career.

By studying female police officers' lived experiences and perceptions, the study addressed a gap in the literature. The findings of this study may also empower female police officers and provide women a voice in U.S. law enforcement agencies.

The EPS looks for many important qualities in potential candidates. Officers must be honest and have the utmost integrity. They must display courage and perseverance, along with compassion and understanding, when responding to challenging calls. These qualities are not strictly male or female traits, but ones that help make a good police officer — no matter what your gender.

Women often approach and solve problems from a different angle than their male counterparts. EPS officers recognize these differences and see them as vital components of a great team. In the end, each gender brings something unique and valuable to the job — that's why a diverse membership is so important to the EPS.

The field of law enforcement would not be what it is without those who blazed the trail for current generations of women in this field. These women overcame prejudice, doubt, rejection, and discrimination to serve their communities and prove to the world they could perform duties just as well as — if not better than — their male counterparts.

The following women pioneered their respective roles in law enforcement. Although there is no definitive 'first female police officer', there are a number of women who broke crucial barriers through their own contributions to the field.

The new millennium ushered in the "first sworn female police officer — Lola Baldwin — in Portland, Oregon. Baldwin's duties were primarily of a social work nature, beginning with protecting young women working at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in 1905. Her success in this assignment led to her swearing in as an officer — with the power to conduct arrests — in 1908.

Another woman who made a significant contribution to the law enforcement field. Alice Stebbins Wells, one of the first female police

officers in the United States, was appointed to the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) in 1910. Within two years of Wells' appointment, two other women joined the LAPD, and by 1915, she had founded the International Policewomen's Association, which is still active today. By the time Wells started this organization, sixteen other cities and countries around the world had hired women as a result of her efforts.

Penny Harrington became the first female police chief of a major U.S. city when she was elected to lead the Portland Police Bureau in 1985. She, along with the vice president of the Feminist Majority Foundation, founded the National Center for Women and Policing in 1995, which exists to support women and increase their numbers in the field of law enforcement.

There are many stories of women who have helped shape our profession - some are famous, others are infamous, and still others are women whose stories are not widely known but are fascinating nonetheless.

Attitudes concerning policewomen have changed for the better, and the media has contributed to this. It has been found that there is a growing acceptance by the public for females in the law enforcement role. Especially noteworthy is that most people are no longer skeptical of women's ability to handle violent situations.

If we are to remain competitive in the fight against international organized crime and achieve the desired successes, then we must embrace gender diversity, bringing together talent, skills and knowledge from all sides to create the most effective workforce.

Women will make their own way to the top based on the supportive environment and policies that employers put in place. Europol's gender-balance project is embodied and actively supported by its senior managers, who have the responsibility and ability to embed gender diversity in the DNA of the entire organization.

In practice, Ukraine still maintains a rather conservative and stereotypical perception of women and men, their capabilities and roles that do not allow the full implementation of gender equality in all the aforementioned documents. Although in recent years, the situation is gradually improving.

An important step towards gender equality was the abolition of the division of professions into "female" and "male." But this does not mean that discriminatory practices have disappeared in Ukraine or that there are no prohibited professions.

For example, in the army, there are still a number of "non-woman" professions, approved by the orders with the stamp "with restricted access." In addition, the International Labor Organization Convention of 1935,

which prohibits the employment of women underground and in mines, is still not ratified in Ukraine.

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Левковець А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

COMMON LAW IN THE UK

The relevance of the topic is that common law dominates or holds one of the leading positions in the states of the Anglo-American legal family whose legal systems were formed under the influence of the law of England, in particular, such as the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Ireland and the Commonwealth of Nations.

The purpose is to identify the features of English common law, its sources, structure and development of common law.

Common law developed autonomously, and relations with continental Europe had little effect on it. There is no consensus on the impact of Roman law on common law among researchers. If, in the opinion of some, this influence is insignificant in comparison with Roman-German

law, then in the opinion of others, in its development, English common law has not been able to avoid the strong influence of classical Roman law. [1]

K. Osakwe, examining the influence of Roman law on the formation of common law, notes that Roman law inevitably influenced the development of English law. English law borrowed a lot from Roman law: terminology, legal methods, general concepts, general principles, common values "[2]

As GJ notes. Berman, on the formation and development of the common law was greatly influenced by canon law. In other words, it is difficult to overestimate the role of canon law in shaping the legal systems of Western countries, including common law. [3]

Common law first originated in England and then spread to other territories. Therefore, the formation of this legal system is closely linked with the development of law in England.

In the history of the formation and development of English common law are several major stages.

The first stage in the formation of English common law is related to the formation of law as a nationwide, the rules of which were drawn up in the practice of royal judges.

From this period began the formation and development of common law, which was valid throughout England. Common law was created by the royal courts.

The next stage, which encompassed the fourteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries, is associated with the reformation of archaic common law and the formation of justice.

From the middle of the XIX century. a new phase in the development of English common law begins, and continues to this day. It is associated with legal reforms of the XIX century.

Common law family is called differently: Anglo-Saxon legal family, Anglo-American legal family. Features of common law are:

- English law was developed by legal practitioners;
- the common law of England was formed as an unwritten law, based on professional tradition and later on the reasoning of judges when deciding cases;
- criminal cases and most civil cases are heard by a jury;
- Common law regulates, through precedents, many issues to be resolved by a court.
- common law - a set of rules that contribute to the stability of the principles formed in court decisions;
- common law is a set of cases dealt with orally;
- historically common law rules have been shaped by royal courts;

- common law rules are an integral part of the legal system. [4]

The main source of English common law is judicial precedent. Precedent is defined as the behavior in a particular situation, which is treated as an example in similar circumstances.

Judicial precedent is a general formal rule established by a judge in a particular case when he finds that none of the applicable legal rules is appropriate in the case. Recognition of the precedent as a source of law allows the judicial authorities to perform law-making functions, since they are in fact have the right to create new rules of law [5]

Judicial precedent is formed only by decisions of the High Courts. Other courts' decisions may serve as an example, but are not a binding precedent. The High Courts of England (High Court, Crown Court and Court of Appeal) not only apply but also create legal rules.

The most important sources of English common law are justice.

Important role as a source in the development of English common law was played by court reports produced by eminent English lawyers.

The statute is an important source of modern English common law. In England, laws have taken the form of statutes, which are adopted in due course by Parliament and must be approved by the King.

Currently, jurisprudence and statute (law) are the main sources of English law [5]

Another source of English common law is delegated legislation, whose role in the twentieth century. increased. Delegated legislation is a normative regulation exercised by executive authorities.

The next source of law is the custom of great historical importance for the formation of the common law.

It should be noted that custom is not a primary but rather a secondary source of common law. This is because according to the established rule custom can to be considered obligatory only if it has the character of an ancient custom.

There are three elements to the common law structure: common law, right to justice and statute law.

Common law is the set of judicial precedents produced in the course of consideration of various cases by the courts of England since the formation of the common courts. [6]

The rules of common law directly regulate the most important institutions of modern law in England, related to such areas as criminal law, contract law, civil liability (offenses) and others.

The right to justice is a set of rules created by the court of the Lord Chancellor to supplement the common law system. Justice includes the resolution of real estate disputes, trusts, commercial partnerships,

insolvency cases, the interpretation of wills, and the elimination of inheritance. [6]

Statutory set of legal rules enshrined in the laws (statutes) adopted by the English Parliament, beginning in 1215 on various legal issues. [6]

Consequently, the common law of England is very important in the history of all mankind, because today, in fact, one third of the world's population lives largely on the norms of English common law.

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Лось Ю.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICE OFFICERS IN UKRAINE

The National Police of Ukraine (police) is a central executive body that serves society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order. Police activity is directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in accordance with the law.

The police shall be composed of:

- 1) criminal police; 2) patrol police; 3) pre-trial investigation bodies;
- 4) police protection; 5) special police; 6) special purpose police.

All police units interact with each other to fulfill the tasks set by the Law of Ukraine on the National Police. Consider examples of their interaction.

Activities of criminal police units aimed at identifying and retrieving promptly meaningful information about preparation or deed committing crimes, as well as the persons preparing them. Effectiveness of interaction

with pre-trial bodies investigations are provided by sharing this information, including actual data.

Interaction of criminal police units a pre-trial investigation body and a widespread institution in the civilized world. The highest results in any activity can be achieved by combining the efforts of those concerned parties that share a common goal or task. Under these conditions, a group (a collective entity interaction), which has emerged, is not only enhanced quantitatively due to human and material engineering resources, but also qualitatively - thanks to narrow specialization and professional skills of the individual participant in a particular field of activity. Increased attention of the interaction of criminal units police with pre-trial authorities needs while documenting criminal records offenses. This is because that it carries a lot of risks, due to the specific activity of the subjects. First of all, it is the risk of disclosure of state secrets, namely, the conduct of search operations measures and secrets of investigation. Second, carrying out operative-search measures almost always implies constitutional restrictions human rights. Third, the danger to life and occupational health risks of a law enforcement officer. So, interaction between units criminal police and pre-trial investigation bodies carried out in the case of: receipt of body, police department statements and notices about criminal offenses and responding to them; referral to the operational unit of materials according to the results of the operational search activities in the pre-trial investigation body; setting up pre-trial investigation teams investigation of criminal offenses; getting employees prompt subdivision of the body, subdivision of police orders investigators about conducting investigative (search) actions and unspoken investigative (search) actions; carrying out separate investigative (search) actions and execution measures for ensuring criminal proceedings; suspension of pre-trial investigation; at the stage litigation of criminal proceedings.

The patrol police performs the functions of maintaining public order and ensuring safety on the streets of cities and roads. So, the patrol police often interacts with investigators and operatives. The patrolmen are obliged before the arrival of investigators, operatives:

- 1) to bring out insane persons from the scene;
- 2) to assist the victims;
- 3) to secure the scene;
- 4) to ensure that eventual consequences are prevented;
- 5) to arrange detention of the offender in «hot pursuit».

Upon arrival at the scene, investigators and officers, the patrol police are required to report to them on the measures taken to secure the scene and the particularity of the scene, which he did not pay attention at the time of

his arrival. Following the report, patrol officers are required to act as directed by the investigator, to assist in the detection of the crime in a «hot track», to provide further protection of the scene and other actions that may contribute to obtaining reliable information about the circumstances of the crime.

The special police provide public order in sites and territories that are of particular importance or have been affected by a natural disaster, pollution or catastrophe.

The security police cooperate with the task force. They go out to the police units and services from the objects (premises), move the protected objects, inspect them, block them, and provide operational information from the scene. As well as the security police provides assistance to the victims, establishes witnesses (eyewitnesses) and before the arrival of the investigation group ensures the security of the scene, inviolability of the situation, traces, tools of crime and other material evidence.

The special purpose police interacts with all police units. They assist the patrol police in ensuring public safety and order in the streets, squares, parks, squares, stadiums, train stations, airports, seaports and river ports, other public places and during public events. They also assist them, where necessary, in delivering detained persons suspected of a criminal offense and persons who have committed an administrative offense to a police unit.

In addition, special-purpose police also assist the special police in rescuing people, ensuring their safety, protecting property in the event of natural disasters, accidents, fires, catastrophes, and eliminating their consequences.

Therefore, the interaction between police officers of subdivisions is essential for the police and for ensuring that the tasks assigned to it are fulfilled.

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*Мазур М.,
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Шемякіна Н.В.*

LA LUTTE CONTRE LE TRAFIC DE STUPÉFIANTS

La drogue est un problème mondial. L'ensemble de la communauté internationale est confronté aujourd'hui au défi des stupéfiants dont les niveaux de production sont sans précédent. La lutte mondiale contre la drogue s'articule sur 3 volets : définir des politiques internationales, aider les États à les appliquer et s'assurer du respect des conventions :

1. La définition des politiques émane de la Commission des stupéfiants des Nations unies. Cette commission, constituée de 53 Etats membres et siégeant à Vienne, est compétente pour le suivi politique de toutes les questions liées aux drogues. Elle constitue la principale enceinte de débat sur les projets de décisions et de résolutions sur les drogues et joue donc un rôle fondamental dans l'élaboration des politiques internationales.

2. Afin de favoriser l'application de ces politiques, la Commission des stupéfiants a pour bras armé l'ONUDC (Office des Nations unies contre la drogue et le crime), qui aide les États membres à mettre en place des politiques conformes aux conventions.

3. Le suivi technique du respect des conventions est assuré par les experts indépendants de l'Organe international de contrôle des stupéfiants (OICS). L'OICS exerce également une veille qui donne lieu à la publication d'un rapport annuel et propose les produits précurseurs à réglementer. [3]

La police nationale et la gendarmerie nationale sont les principaux services chargés de lutter contre l'usage et le trafic de stupéfiants en France. L'Office central de répression du trafic illicite de stupéfiants (OCRTIS) centralise tous les renseignements pouvant faciliter la recherche et la prévention du trafic illicite des toxiques stupéfiants et permettre une meilleure coordination des opérations tendant à la répression de ce trafic. Il constitue la 7^e division de la D.C.P.J., est chargé de centraliser tous les renseignements utiles dans son domaine de compétence.[1 ; 2]

Les missions de l'O.C.R.T.I.S. sont celles d'un organe d'administration centrale et d'un service de police judiciaire.

En tant qu'une administration centrale:

1. Il représente la police judiciaire française aux réunions des divers organismes nationaux et internationaux.

2. Il sert de liaison en sa qualité de correspondant d'Interpol et d'Europol, pour les questions de stupéfiants entre les services de police français et étrangers.

3. Il coordonne sur le territoire national les enquêtes importantes, les livraisons surveillées et les opérations d'infiltration et y apporte son concours.

4. Il fournit à tous les services d'enquête, des statistiques et de la documentation générale.

5. Il participe aux programmes de stages spécialisés en France comme à l'étranger et réalise des actions d'information auprès de divers secteurs publics.

En tant que service de police judiciaire: il procède à des enquêtes sur tout le territoire national pour la recherche de trafics nationaux et internationaux; il s'appuie également sur des officiers de liaison spécialisés affectés dans des zones présentant un intérêt stratégique. Ils sont en poste dans des pays de production de drogue (Colombie, Pays-Bas, Maroc) ou dans des pays de transit (Venezuela, Brésil, Espagne, Turquie, Sénégal, Ghana ...). [1; 2; 3]

La police nationale et la gendarmerie nationale réalisent de très nombreuses actions de prévention en direction de la jeunesse dans les établissements scolaires et universitaires, mais également en direction des adultes, dans le milieu professionnel[1].

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Майборода В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Ковальова Т.О.**

ENGLISH COURT OF ARBITRATION IN UKRAINIAN SOCIETY

This article examines the role of the arbitral tribunal as a body of private jurisdiction for the protection of private rights and the formation of civil society. It was found that the arbitral tribunal along with public institutions of civil society (parliamentarism, freedom of the press, jury) supported its existence, forming a mechanism of private enforcement.

Arbitral review of cases is an important part of the system of protection of public rights, which in turn is an alternative to the jurisdictional form of their protection. In reality, the arbitral tribunal is not a body of government but an institute of civil society endowed with publicly important functions [1].

Adoption of the current Constitution of Ukraine marked the beginning of the development of a new rule of law, which, as a result, led to the need to reform and improve the judicial system of Ukraine. But such a movement is very slow due to the overload of courts with cases pending and overloading of judges. Another problem of the modern judicial system is the corporate nature of the judicial corps. That is, it involves certain politicians, authorities or business groups. Such factor has a very negative impact on people's confidence in state court. According to sociologists, only 1.7 % of the population fully trust the court, and 12 % trust only partially. Only about 2 % went to court and received assistance there. Because we see the problem of securing the right of citizens to an open and fair hearing of their case by an independent and impartial tribunal, which is provided for in Article 6 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950. In accordance with Art. 55 of the Constitution of Ukraine, citizens are given the right to resolve conflicts, both in court (state courts) and in extrajudicial (alternative) dispute resolution methods.

It is worth noting that the Law of Ukraine "On Arbitration Court" itself is the basis for activity, but it is only the right to act. And the content of such actions is the acceptance by the parties of the arbitration agreement and the signing of such a document, which simultaneously affords formality and personalized timeliness, since such agreement is valid at the time of consideration of this case.

In my opinion, the Arbitral Tribunal is indeed not a bad alternative for resolving the issues of ensuring a person's constitutional rights. Indeed, the Permanent Court of Arbitration can reduce the burden on courts of general jurisdiction. According to statistics, each judge from the court of first instance has from 10 to 12 cases per week, while in the courts of other countries where the arbitral tribunal operates, the judges of the first instance account for close to 4 cases per week [2].

But still, those arbitral tribunals in the form they exist today in our country, in my opinion, are superfluous and cannot operate to the extent that they do in European countries. The problem is also the lack of public awareness of the dispute in the arbitral tribunal. About 70% of individuals will want to file a dispute with the Commercial Court. Most attorneys are advised to go to a state court, since arbitral proceedings do not require

participation in the court hearing of the defenders of the parties' rights: these rights are thus guaranteed by the principles of arbitration. Therefore, citizens lack reliable information. In addition, arbitral awards are often ignored. There is no effective body of arbitration of arbitrators. The Arbitration Chamber of Ukraine does not have the status of a legal entity, and therefore cannot fully represent the interests of all arbitrators. In addition, the arbitral tribunals have been abused to resolve ad hoc disputes. These and other problems make it virtually impossible for arbitration to be heard.

It should also be noted that a number of changes made to the Act brought out a considerable number of cases that could be heard by these courts, which negatively contributed to the development of the Arbitration Court in our country.

It can be concluded that the lack of political will on the part of the Parliament has led to the fact that the arbitral tribunals cannot effectively perform their functions. It is necessary for the legislator to pay attention to the benefits of arbitration and to remove obstacles to their activity at the legislative level.

Therefore, summarizing all the arguments, we can say that for the normal existence of the Arbitral Tribunal as it should be, it is necessary to create favorable conditions. And if we have unfavorable conditions for this, we should not use this industry, so as not to harm either the normal judiciary or the rights and freedoms of the individual. First of all, it is necessary to prepare the regulatory framework for the existence of this institute, to prepare the normal mechanism of interaction with the courts of first instance, to clearly define the boundaries and functions of existence, and only then to use the Arbitral Tribunals for their purpose.

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Мартинова М.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Ковальова Т.О.**

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Over the last decade, the problem of human trafficking has become particularly relevant. Every year, millions of people in the world are victims of open and hidden trade. Today trafficking in human beings has touched all regions and countries, threatening their security, forcing them to speak of it as a global problem of the 21st century.

International organizations and governments are actively working to develop programs, strategies, policies, laws, and mechanisms to counter this phenomenon. The problem of combating human trafficking is discussed in detail by foreign scientists [1, p. 83]. The first significant steps to be taken to combat human trafficking internationally were the London Committee on the Identification and Elimination of Trafficking in Human Beings. Activities of the International Catholic Union were also conducted in this direction, it established a number of institutions for the protection of young girls in 1896. In 1899 the International Congress on Combating Trafficking in Women was convened.

During the Congress, decisions were made to establish a National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Women. The Congress laid the foundations for the formation of international cooperation between states and non-governmental organizations in the fight against trafficking of women. The first intergovernmental treaty was the International Treaty on the Suppression of the Slavery of White Slaves of 18 May 1904 (Paris). The focus was on protecting victims, not punishing criminals. The Convention on the Suppression of the Slave Trade was adopted on May 4, 1910. It was considered a criminal offense to trade in women and girls. Further cooperation between the states continued within the League of Nations. The Geneva Convention on the Prohibition of Trafficking in Women and Children was adopted in 1921. In accordance with the terms of the Convention, States have taken all necessary steps to seek and punish persons involved in trafficking in human beings [1, p. 83-85].

The experience of all countries is interesting, but we would like to focus on the best practices of the neighboring countries of Moldova and Romania.

Romania. Romania has taken and continues to take effective measures to combat trafficking in human beings. For example, in 2016,

preventative measures were launched in Romania, taking into account the specific features of the locality. Such events are implemented as "classic" (meetings, posters, flyers, and audio-video materials and their distribution) in ways and through the Internet (social network, Facebook and others). All issues related to these topics from central trafficking information were presented. One of them, trained for the use of the Swiss-Romanian Program, is cooperating, checking the assessment of average employment and sexual activity cases that must be followed by human activity, and the other story is serious. They appreciated what they had reported to a large potential victim about cases that had passed on the employers' web.

In this case, law enforcement agencies are the first to be held responsible for preventing the crime of trafficking in human beings. In its 2012 and 2016 reports, Romania maintains that the Office of the National Police and the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Crime and Counter-Terrorism Office used the Prosecutor General's Office of Romania specifically for the expansion of criminal offenses. Criminal investigations of police system regularly check resources and activate potential criminals; any identified activate cases of use of their seizure needs through court. Information on confiscated activists was made by the Office of the Attorney General of the Ministry of Justice, which has been in place since 2011 [2, p. 23]. In addition, according to the provisions of the Romanian Law on the Prohibition of Trafficking in Human Beings, victims should be guaranteed physical protection at the request of the judiciary, which should also extend to groups and associations providing assistance to victims.

In addition, the case may also be heard behind closed doors to protect witnesses, especially children. The law also provides for the physical separation of the offender and the victim during the hearing of the case in order to protect the victim, but in practice, not all courtrooms are equipped with appropriate equipment [2, p. 24]. Such a mechanism attracts special attention, since it requires additional human and financial resources of the state. Thus, quite often it is declarative in nature.

Moldova. Moldova's high level in combating child trafficking, in particular with regard to dealing with a vulnerable population. Moldovan authorities have launched a program to support the economic rights and opportunities of vulnerable women, including women who have been victims of domestic violence, who are offered advice and counseling and partially cover the costs of training and support to create their own business. In addition, victims of domestic violence have the status of potential victims of trafficking and have access to security measures provided under the National Referral Mechanism.

The National Employment Agency of Moldova is taking steps to ensure that victims of human trafficking have access to the labor market. In particular, victims of trafficking are registered at employment centers where they are provided with employment, counseling, training, participation in job fairs and assistance in professional integration or reintegration. In 2008-2009, 40 trafficking victims underwent vocational training courses conducted by the agency's regional centers.

With regard to ensuring an effective investigation in Moldova (2012 and 2016 reports), a center for combating trafficking in children was set up under the Ministry of the Interior in 2006 to improve the investigation and prosecution of cases of trafficking in human beings. The Center is a highly specialized multidisciplinary unit comprising officials appointed by the Ministry of the Interior, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Customs Service, the National Migration Office, the Border Guard, the Information and Security Service and the Center for the Fight against Economic Crime and Corruption. In 2014, the Center was restructured to make it even more operational.

Thus, the public danger of trade in living goods as an extremely dangerous crime is the encroachment on the most valuable and inalienable human rights – the right to respect for dignity, to freedom and personal integrity, to freedom of movement and to free choice of residence.

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Матвєєнко В., Зінюк І.,
студенти Університету Державної
фіскальної служби України
Консультант з мови: Кузько І.В.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

International cooperation of the countries in the fight against crime is imperative for survival in the present moment and a very important defense mechanism of society and its values. The threat of organized crime is a

serious threat not only for individual states, but also for international security. In the fight against organized criminal groups operating in the region and the wider environment adopted are relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements, accepted modern criminal procedural mechanisms and established specialized organizations that should facilitate the international criminal legal assistance and police cooperation.

International organizations involved in the prevention and fight against organized crime determine the directions, standards, strategies and activities in this area. They also undertake a number of various political ventures as well as operational and procedural activities (in the legal and criminal context), in which many specialists are involved, as well as police, border and tax services of individual states. The confrontation of states and criminal organizations is a natural consequence of their conflicting interests [1].

Legal sources of international criminal and police cooperation are norms of international and domestic law. Combating crime on the basis of applicable international agreements at the operational level is most often carried out using police organizations, which have the greatest competence in this area. The competent entity in this regard is the European Police Office (Europol), and at the international level, assistance to national collection bodies is provided by Interpol - the International Criminal Police Organization [2].

The international community has long recognized the need to cooperate in combating organized international crime before it became a global problem as it is nowadays. Cooperation in this field at the international level includes, in particular, exchange of information, cooperation of governments and institutions in the creation of relevant legislation, proper control of financial operations, joint analysis of crime data, international DNA data exchange, organization of international training and exercises for officers, and campaigns informative. It should be noted that Interpol is not an international police because it does not have law enforcement agencies. The organization is an international tool for the exchange of information on crimes and makes it possible for police institutions of individual countries to cooperate in combating international crime [3]. In the Member States of the organization, the National Interpol Bureau was established, employing only officers and officials from a given country. The main task for the National Offices is to cooperate on specific manifestations of crime. With their help, police actions are also initiated in the Member States.

The European Police Office was set up to provide support to European Union Member States in preventing and combating organized

crime and terrorism. Police activities based on intelligence support were recognized as the priority of Europol's activities. The institution was also entrusted with the role of a body preparing regular assessments of the threat to the security of Member States related to the activities of criminal and terrorist groups presents operational support provided by Europol to the Member States of the European Union in 2010 [4].

In order to ensure the desired state of security and public order, the state maintains specialized institutions, services and guards. In the light of the applicable legal regulations, the Police is a armed and uniformed protective formation, which is to serve the public, and its main task is to protect people's safety and maintain public safety and order. While realizing the tasks entrusted to him, this formation cooperates with other services.

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Мацювка Ю.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Гончаренко Н.І.

PREVENTIVE WORK OF POLICE OFFICERS WITH TEENAGERS

Nowadays, young people love going online, for very good reason. By using the internet, they can:

- easily access information to inform and educate themselves
- maintain and develop supportive relationships
- form their identities (through self-expression, learning and talking)
- promote a sense of belonging and self-esteem through staying connected with friends and being involved in diverse communities.

Potential risks for teenagers It's important to remember that, just as teenagers need to have good boundaries and rules for offline behaviour, and the guidance and morals to make good decisions, they also need these

things to protect them when online. Some risks associated with being online are:

Cyberbullying: This is when people use technology to embarrass, harass or bully someone. Cyberbullying can include posting mean or untrue statements, making fake online profiles intended to embarrass people, sharing embarrassing photos, and more.

Trolling: This is when people deliberately try to start arguments or to upset people on the internet, often causing considerable distress.

Isolation: Too much time spent online and using technology is time not spent face-to-face with family and friends, which can create barriers and contribute to a sense of isolation.

Inappropriate material: Teenagers posting inappropriate pictures or content online, or sharing such material with friends, may humiliate themselves or others.

Inappropriate relationships: Strangers or others may try to form inappropriate relationships with young people.

Being aware of these risks is the first step in helping your teenager to manage them. Smartphones and tablets have changed every aspect of teenagers' lives, from communication to mental health. It affected all corners of the United States and the types of families: poor and rich, urban and rural, people of any ethnic background.

Interaction of police officers with the modern generation of teenagers and the basics of preventive work with them

Interactions between Youth and Law Enforcement Police – youth contact consists of any face-to-face interaction between a youth and one or more law enforcement officers, including sworn officers serving in municipal police departments; sheriff's departments; state police; and special jurisdiction agencies such as transit, park, and university police. Contact can be youth-initiated or police-initiated and may occur in programmatic settings, such as police-led programs (e.g., police athletic leagues), or through day-to-day interactions in community and school settings. Some interactions also occur when youths are victims of crime. As gatekeepers to the justice system, police–youth contact can result in informal solutions such as programs and services that divert youth away from system involvement, or arrest and further entry into the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Police–youth contact occurs often and is most frequent for youths between the ages of 18 and 24 . Despite the importance and prevalence of such interactions, limited research has been dedicated to understanding the dynamics of encounters between police and youth. Though official police data provides useful context for understanding the prevalence of police–youth contact, the data does not provide information

on police–youth interactions in terms of the nature of the incidents or how youth behaviors affect the actions of police officers, and vice versa. Most research focuses on factors that influence the decisions made after juveniles have been arrested or youth attitudes toward police.

Factors that Influence Police–Youth Interactions

A substantial body of criminological research suggests that interactions between police and youths are often influenced by a convergence of factors and that these factors, including legal and extralegal factors as well as the attitudes and perceptions of law enforcement and youth, can influence police–youth contact.

Legal Factors

Probable cause is usually required by police to meet the legal grounds for stopping youths, taking them into custody, and making an arrest. There are certain legal factors that influence police decisions, including seriousness of the alleged offense, the strength of the evidence, presence of weapon, characteristics of the victim or the willingness of the victim or complainant to press charges, prior police contact with the youth, and prior arrest and criminal record. Studies have indicated that when the offense is serious (e.g., a felony) and the available evidence is strong, police are more likely to arrest a youth. When police encounter youths who have had previous police contact, have a conviction for a status offense, or are on probation or parole, they are also more likely to make an arrest. Some analyses have examined the effect of victim characteristics on youth arrest. It has been found that the following characteristics predicted whether an arrest was made: 1) number of victims; 2) victim age, sex, and race; 3) whether the victim was injured; and 4) whether the victim was a family member or acquaintance. If the offense was serious, but the victim requested that no arrest be made, then the police officers may have used their discretion on whether to arrest a youth. SROs consider the same legal factors when making arrest decisions, but are more likely to make arrests to maintain order in the school over making arrests due to a violation of the law. However, there is a limited body of research that fully explores how such legal factors influence police–youth interactions.

Extralegal Factors

Police officer decision-making is not only influenced by the law. There are also extralegal factors that influence police decisions to arrest youth, such as 1) the characteristics of the environment in which police – youth contact occurs, 2) the characteristics of the officers and the youths involved in the contact, and 3) the characteristics of the police organization.

Conclusion

Interactions between law enforcement and youth, whether youth-initiated or police-initiated, occur often and in many different settings, such as on the street, in malls, at schools etc. Though law enforcement officers have higher rates of work-related injuries, youths under the age of 18 only commit a small number of assaults and police killings every year. Although the juvenile arrest rate has been declining for many years, there were still nearly 1 million arrests of individuals under age 18 in 2015. These statistics underscores the complicated nature of police-youth contact, and the importance of understanding and improving interactions.

During such encounters, there are several legal, individual, organizational, and environmental factors that affect police officers' perceptions of youth and the decisions that they make. These factors can also influence youths' perceptions and behaviors toward law enforcement. However, there is no consensus on the overall impact of such factors, or whether one factor, such as officers' concerns for community safety and their own safety, compete with other factors, such as youths' perceived demeanor toward police. Despite a limited understanding of interactions between law enforcement and youth, there are several programs, including prevention programs, police-led diversion programs, and community based policing programs, that are either specifically designed to improve interactions or incorporate secondary elements that can have an impact on interactions between police officers and youth. Yet, an analysis of the available research and outcomes evidence suggests that more research is needed to improve the quality and applicability of research on law enforcement and youth interactions.

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Мельниченко І.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Марченко І.В.

CHILD SLAVERY

Today, more than a quarter of the world's slaves are children. These children are forced to commit commercial sex acts, forced into a system of domestic servitude or employed in occupations that are mentally, physically, socially and morally harmful.

Despite the fact that many people believe that slavery no longer exists, an estimated five million children are in slavery worldwide, including in the UK.

Child slavery is often confused with child labour, but is much worse. Whilst child labour is harmful for children and hinders their education and development, child slavery occurs when a child's labour is exploited for someone else's gain.

Child slavery includes:

- Children used by others for profit, often through violence, abuse and threats, in prostitution or pornography, forced begging, petty crime and the drug trade
- Forced child labour, for example in agriculture, factories, construction, brick kilns, mines, bars, the tourist industry or domestic work
- Children forced to take part in armed conflicts
- Children forced to marry

Why do children work? Most children work because their families are poor and their labour is necessary for their survival. Children are often employed because, compared to adults, they are more easily controlled and are unlikely to demand higher wages or better working conditions. For poorer children from rural areas, school is not an option. Education can be expensive or schools are too far away.

As well as being a result of poverty, child labour also perpetuates poverty. Many working children do not have the opportunity to go to school and often grow up to be unskilled adults trapped in poorly paid jobs.

The terms around exploitation of children can be quite confusing so here is a short guide.

Child work. Some types of work make useful, positive contributions to a child's development, helping them learn useful skills. Often, work is a vital source of income for their families.

Child labour. Child labour is not slavery, but nevertheless hinders children’s education and development. Child labour tends to be undertaken when the child is in the care of their parents.

Worst form of child labour. “Hazardous work” is the worst form of child labour. It irreversibly damages children’s health and development through, for example, exposure to dangerous machinery or toxic substances, and may even endanger their lives.

Child slavery. Child slavery is the enforced exploitation of a child for their labour for someone else’s gain.

Child trafficking. Trafficking involves transporting, recruiting or harbouring people for the purpose of exploitation, using violence, threats or coercion. When children are trafficked, no violence, deception or coercion needs to be involved, trafficking is merely the act of transporting or harbouring them for exploitative work. When away from their families, they are at the mercy of their employers.

Child marriage. Many marriages involving children will not amount to slavery, particularly between couples aged 16 to 18 years. But when a child didn’t give their consent to a marriage, is exploited within it or is not able to leave, that child is in slavery.

Children in armed conflicts. Children forced to take part in armed conflicts don’t only include child soldiers but also porters or girls taken as “wives” for soldiers and militia members. Children involved in conflict are severely affected by their experiences and can suffer from long-term trauma.

Facts about child slavery:

Worldwide 10 million children are in slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, forced recruitment for armed conflict, prostitution, pornography and other illicit activities according to International Labour Organization (ILO); 151.6 million are estimated to be in child labour (ILO); 114 million child labourers are below the age of 14 (ILO); 72 million children are in hazardous work that directly endangers their health, safety and moral development (ILO); more than 700 million women alive today were married before their 18th birthday. More than one in three (about 250 million) entered into union before age 15 (UNICEF); 300,000 children are estimated to serve as child soldiers, some even younger than 10 years old (UNICEF); 15.5 million children are in domestic work worldwide – the overwhelming majority of them are girls (ILO).

In the UK, 981 children were referred to authorities as potential victims of trafficking in 2015 (National Crime Agency)

Preventing child slavery in the UK. Primarily, preventing child trafficking requires addressing and responding to the factors that make

children vulnerable around the world, including poverty, inequality and conflict. It also requires highlighting government policies that exacerbate vulnerability and prevent children getting the support they need. Many organisations, including ECPAT UK, have anti-trafficking programmes operating across the world, often working in collaboration with smaller organisations, and national and local governments. ECPAT UK has called for improved training for police, local authority staff, health practitioners, border officials and all frontline workers who are in contact with children in order to improve identification of risk.

There are now over 1,400 active investigations involving modern slavery across the UK. A £10 million Modern Slavery Policy and Evidence Centre has also been established to “significantly increase the ability to understand and prevent modern slavery from happening in the first place, based on evidence and research.

To strengthen the law enforcement response, in April 2015 the Home Office provided Police Transformational Funding (PTF) for an initial 12 months, to Chief Constable Simon Bailey (National Policing lead for Child Protection Abuse Investigation (CPAI)). The Prevention Officers have delivered both national and regional CSA/E Prevention Strategies to assist local networks and practitioners in tailoring their response, based on the contents of the aforementioned problem profiles. Alongside this the Prevention Officers have undertaken significant activity to raise awareness, improve practice and contribute to systemic changes in our collective approach to CSA/E.

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Мерзескул Л.,
студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.В.

DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE WORLD

According to a report by Europol and the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EBDD), the European drug market is being called "increasingly dynamic and innovative". According to Laurent Laniel, an EBDD analyst, he is multifaceted and well-developed. "Most often, as before, marijuana is used. Cocaine and amphetamine are also widespread, but these drugs are used in much smaller quantities," the analyst explains. Laniel predicts that methamphetamine will become a bigger problem in the future [1].

Illicit drug trafficking is a globally illegal business that involves the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances that are subject to drug laws. The UN is constantly monitoring and exploring the global illicit drug markets in order to gain a better understanding of their dynamics.

According to a recent World Report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, approximately 250 million people, nearly one in 20 adults, have used at least one drug. This is 2014 data, but the figure has been set for the past four years. 12% of these people, or 29 million, are estimated to suffer from substance used is orders. This has grown from 27 million for the first time in six years [2].

The most tragic consequence of drug use is death. Approximately 207,400 deaths in 2014 were associated with drugs, accounting for 43,5 deaths per million people aged 15-64. The number of drug-related deaths worldwide has remained stable, according to the UN. An overdose, especially of opioids, is the cause of almost half of all drug-related fatalities. Infections for the 12 million drug users who inject them intravenously increase the death toll. "One in seven people who inject drugs live with HIV and one in two with hepatitis C," the report said. The infection can be from needle exchange, or as a result of more risky sexual behavior after drug use.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) says production has grown by about 31% a year to nearly 1,400 tonnes. The cultivation of raw materials for drugs uses 171,000 hectares of land. The administration warns that manufacturing could jeopardize recent efforts to bring peace to the country. Colombia is the largest producer of cocaine in the world, much of which goes to the United States. The United States is the largest consumer of this drug in the world. Colombia's Justice Minister

Gloria Maria BorreroRestrepo reportedly called the data "very disturbing" [3].

As a result of drug abuse comes intellectual, physical, mental, moral degradation of the person, decreases its positive social activity, narrows the circle of interests of the person, which leads to the breakdown of social ties. In turn, drug addicts commit socially dangerous acts that harm socially-active relationships. Non-medical use of drugs significantly increases the threat of AIDS. Developed an international strategy to combat the spread of drug addiction, which includes four main areas:

1. Improvement of the control system in the use of narcotic and psychotropic pharmaceuticals;
2. Achieving a balance between the demand and supply of controlled drugs for use in medicine and science.
3. Suspension of supply of drugs from illegal sources.

A general strategy to combat the spread of drug addiction should involve simultaneous activity in two directions. First, it is necessary that it be developed and implemented simultaneously at two levels: the upper and the lower. Second, it must appropriately affect all stages of drug trafficking: demand - production - supply - distribution.

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Миколаєнко А.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Гончаренко Н.І.

THE TASKS OF THE POLICE AS TO PREVENTION CASES OF TEENAGERS' SUICIDE

Understanding teenagers and technology can seem a little overwhelming. It sometimes seems like teenagers' lives revolve around their phones and technology. From the internet and social media, to phones, apps, games, television and other types of technology, technology is increasingly becoming an essential part of our lives. And thus the tasks of

the police as to prevention juvenile delinquency and cases of teenagers' suicide due to their addiction to living online are extremely important.

Juvenile Justice (Latin *juvenalis* - youth; Latin *Jūstitia* - justice) - a legal system for the protection of the rights of children, includes institutions and organizations that administer juvenile delinquency.

Basic functions:

1. Security. Ensuring the judicial protection of a minor as a victim, defendant, convicted, etc. by closing the case of the crime of a minor or about assaulting a crime, reducing the size of juvenile punishment in accordance with the Criminal Code of Ukraine; giving preference to educational influence over coercive measures, etc.; this principle is related to restorative and reconciliatory functions;

2. Restorative and conciliatory. Juvenile justice must be based on a restorative principle. This is a significant difference from modern "adult" justice. Juvenile justice should not be punitive but, above all, restoring the violated rights and freedoms of the victim of the crime, contributing to the awareness of the offender the need to be responsible for their actions and to take measures to compensate for the harm caused. Conflict settlement and resolution of situations related to offenses is achieved by reaching a mutual understanding between the parties to the trial, involving their social environment and representatives of local communities;

3. Rehabilitation. Rehabilitation applies to a child who has suffered abuse or neglect, and a juvenile offender who must be re-socialized. In order to do this, the juvenile court should become the coordinator of programs and projects, as well as the central institution among a number of state and non-state working children.

Rehabilitation Function

For several months, the community has been discussing the popular Blue Whale game online. It is also called "The Quiet Home", "The Sea Whale" or "Wake me up at 4:20". In addition, new death games have recently emerged. Among them is the Pink Fairy Quest. The last task of the game for the "Queen" is to unscrew the hotplate on the gas stove without lighting a match and go to bed. Scarring has become popular with girls. Among the guys, "doggystyle" is a suffocation or heavy pressure on the chest. This leads to loss of consciousness. The end in these games is always one - the child commits suicide. What makes teenagers a scary move is still unknown. According to the National Police, nearly fifty "death groups" have been identified. Only some of them are blocked. In addition, there are more than 30,000 people in groups. After blocking some Russian social networks and portals, it was hoped that this would reduce children's access to dangerous groups. However, this situation has not improved much,

experts say. Those familiar with blocking are looking for ways to get around the ban. In addition, they move to other accessible networks - Instagram and Viber. According to experts, offenders do not choose random children. They monitor their lives on social networks and only then choose a victim.

So the task of juvenile police is to prevent a child from falling victim to such "childish games".

How it should be done? First of all, carry out preventive conversations with school teachers and parents of children.

They should monitor the psychological state of their children.

The police should cooperate with children, their parents and teachers, manage the situation and trends. And the most important thing is to follow the pages of teenagers on social networks. We live in an age of technology. Now people show their whole life on their social pages. And that's a huge plus for juvenile police officers. By checking the page of the child they can see in which groups she or he is involved, with whom they communicate, what are their interests. With such information, the police can prevent many cases of teenagers' suicide.

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Мороз В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN GERMANY

Combating international organized crime remains one of the major new challenges facing the international community. Organized crime encompasses various lucrative operations in addition to its "traditional" activities in the field of drug trafficking. These include money laundering, the smuggling of illegal migrants, human trafficking and the arms trade. There is no doubt that organized crime poses a threat to international security and stability, since it is new, still unconsolidated democracies and states with weak or corrupt governmental and administrative structures that are particularly hard hit.

The German Government is engaged in efforts to combat organized crime at the bilateral level and as a member of the European Union. It

cooperates with multilateral bodies and finances international projects to fight crime. Germany has concluded bilateral agreements on cooperation to combat organized crime with a range of countries. Liaison officers from the Federal Criminal Police Office work at many embassies.

The Vienna-based United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) does valuable work on various practical aspects of the fight against organized crime and receives support from the German Government for its projects. A number of global organized crime groups operate in Germany, engaging in a wide range of crimes such as drug trafficking, property crime, people smuggling and crime associated with the business world, tax and customs offences. Associated crime includes extortion and money laundering. Since a large volume of Germany's organized crime threats are orchestrated from other countries and regions, a connected, informed and collaborative response is essential to disrupting them. An international approach is also a key point to effectively tackling the threat of cybercrime and terrorism in Germany. The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in Germany provides national law enforcement with a platform to work with police across the globe in tackling transnational crime.

The Federal Police (Bundespolizei or BPOL) is a (primarily) uniformed federal police force in Germany. It is subordinate to the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI). The Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) - which acts as the EUROPOL National Unit (ENU) for Germany - is Germany's central agency for police information and communication. It provides support to all Federal police forces and coordinates national crime suppression activities.

As an agency subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, the BKA is tasked by German Police forces including Landespolizei when criminal investigations take on an international dimension. Through its operations and coordination center, a 24-hour service center the BKA is able to take immediate action when investigations, searches and international communications require it. The Federal Police carry out a wide variety of law enforcement tasks, in particular border protection, railway policing, maritime and aviation security. They are also involved in fighting organized crime and terrorism and may serve abroad, for example at German embassies or in international police peacekeeping missions. With its approximately 40,000 staff, including more than 35,000 highly trained law enforcement officers, the Federal Police is an extremely effective police service which plays an important role in maintaining internal security in the Federal Republic of Germany and Europe. The number of organized-crime cases prosecuted went up slightly from 563 to 572, and some types of

organized crime are on the rise. In particular the drug trade remains a major problem, representing more than 36 percent of organized crime in Germany.

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Мугир С.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN POLICING

Objective: to explore the role of a police psychologist in the United States

The task of psychological support in the police is to create favorable conditions for the operational and official activities of the police, which would neutralize the effects of negative professional factors, comprehensive provision of mental health of employees, development of the ability to successfully counteract stresses, conflicts, emotional burnout and other factors of professional risk. The National Police of Ukraine is a new law enforcement agency in which the experience of psychological support is currently practically absent. [2]

Most police work is concerned with human behaviour such as the interrogation of witnesses, and the handling of hostage situations where psychology is of particular relevance. Over recent years, psychologists (Bonifacio, 1991; Chandler, 1990; Horncastle, 1985) have become involved in studying police work, and Volckens (1992) is aware of an emerging field of "police psychology". It has appeared that psychological theories, methods, and research findings should be relevant and useful to policing. Despite this, most psychological studies are nevertheless subjected to harsh criticisms for their inconclusiveness while its theories are impractical. In view of the controversy, this article attempts to examine various aspects of psychology which bear upon the core policing tasks. Before answering the question of whether psychology is useful to the police, it is worth defining what is meant by "usefulness".[3]

What Does a Police Psychologist Do?

A police psychologist performs a range of duties; however, every police psychologist's primary purpose is to shed light on the inner workings of the human mind in situations when it is not apparent. They apply psychological principles when working with people inside and outside police departments, gather evidence and data to inform recommendations, clarify witness testimonies, advise officers during interrogations, and, in general, offer insight into the hidden compartments of the human brain when called upon to do so.

To perform their jobs at an optimal level, police psychologists need a variety of specialized skills and knowledge, including:

- Thorough grasp of basic psychological principles
- Understanding of the functions of police departments and public safety administrations
- Working conditions and stressors unique to law enforcement careers
- Normal and pathological responses to stress and trauma
- Confidentiality of officers, victims, witnesses, and others
- Discretion with sensitive information and identities
- Excellent observation and analytical skills
- Patience and compassion without judgment, especially when dealing with criminals or situations of misconduct
- Good communication skills, both oral and written
- A healthy dose of skepticism, which is necessary when working with those who are not always being completely honest
- A strong sense of ethics and morality
- Good organization and record-keeping skills
- Timeliness — necessary to complete continuing education hours and licensing and certification requirements.[1]

Police Psychology Roles: Public Safety & Law Enforcement

Police psychologists have a wide range of duties, but they're most commonly hired to perform one of four tasks: assessments, fitness for duty evaluations, clinical interventions, and operational support.

Police psychologists have been used for decades to screen candidates who apply for jobs as police or public safety officers. Obviously, police departments must apply very high standards when hiring new personnel, but in actual practice, this is easier said than done. Since the mid-20th century, law enforcement departments have availed themselves of psychologists to assess the suitability of potential candidates. Police psychologists recommend those candidates who appear to be a satisfactory psychological match and rule out those who are inappropriate – or who may even be dangerous in the position.

Evaluations for fitness for duty take place in a wide range of workplace settings, such as construction or medicine, but in no situation are these evaluations more important than in law enforcement. Officers who take time off, suffer a physical or mental setback, or who perform poorly must be examined to determine whether they are able to resume their duties. Sometimes, they are not mentally or physically sound, possibly because they are incapable of going back to work after a distressing incident, or because they are experiencing difficulties in another area of their lives that compromises their ability to behave safely and professionally.

Police psychologists also are frequently called in for clinical interventions. Because traumatizing events are much more likely to occur in police work than in other jobs, police psychologists stay busy, offering short-term behavioral treatments to help traumatized police officers cope with their experiences. They also may intervene to help shell-shocked victims or vulnerable witnesses assist in investigations, and they frequently assist family members of both officers and victims in learning how to respond to stressors in a healthy manner.

Lastly, police psychologists are called upon to provide operational support. For instance, they often assist with the paperwork involved in the staffing, interviewing, hiring, evaluating, and training process of law enforcement officers.[1]

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Нерез В.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Романов І.І.**

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE

Nowadays, there are police units that focus on adhering to strict religious rules that are established and controlled by the state. The most

prominent unit is *Muṭawwi'*, which is a special body within the Saudi Ministry of Internal Affairs. The main unit it is *The Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice* (Arabic: الرئاسة العامة لهيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر), abbreviated CPVPV and colloquially termed *hai'a* (committee), is a Saudi government religious authority charged with implementing the Islamic doctrine of *hisbah*. It traces its modern origin to a revival of the pre-modern official function of *muhtasib* (market inspector) by the first Saudi state (1745–1818). The committee was established in 1976 in its current form, with the main goal of supervising markets and public morality. It has been assisted by volunteers, and often described as Islamic religious police. It has been called *mutawa*, *mutaween* and by other similar names in English-language sources, with various translations.

In the early 2010, the committee was estimated to have 3,500-4,000 officers on the streets, assisted by thousands of volunteers, with an additional 10,000 administrative personnel. Committee officers and volunteers have been known to patrol public places, with volunteers focusing on enforcing strict rules of hijab, segregation between the sexes, and daily prayer attendance. Officers were authorized to pursue, detain and interrogate suspected violators prior to the 2016 reforms [1].

In response, committees were established in Riyadh and Mecca in 1932 to check their excesses. In 1976 the committees were united under an official of ministerial rank, acting under direct royal command. The unified Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice is mainly responsible for supervising markets and public order. It has been assisted by volunteers, who enforce attendance of daily prayers and gender segregation in public places.

In 2009, the CPVPV created and formalized a special "Anti-Witchcraft Unit" to "educate the public about the evils of sorcery, investigate alleged witches, neutralize their cursed paraphernalia, and disarm their spells". The unit also had a hotline on the CPVPV website for Saudis to report any magic to local officials.

In January 2012, Abdul Latif Abdul Aziz al-Sheikh was appointed head of the *mutaween*. He "holds the rank of cabinet minister and reports directly to the king". His agency employs more than 4,000 "field officers" and reportedly has another 10,000 administrative personnel. Its 2013 budget was the equivalent of \$390 USD million [2].

The Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice enforces traditional Islamic morality by arresting or helping to secure the arrest of people who engage in conduct that violates Islamic principles and values. They are tasked with enforcing conservative Islamic norms of behavior defined by Saudi authorities. They monitor observance of the dress

code and ensure that shops are closed during prayer times. In some instances, they broke into private homes on suspicion of untoward behavior, though this attracted criticism from the public and the government [3].

Upon being appointed head of the CPVPV, Abdul Latif Abdul Aziz al-Sheikh identified "five areas the religious police should focus on": preserving Islam, preventing blackmail, combating sorcery, fighting human trafficking, and ensuring that no one disobeys the country's rulers [4].

Saudi mutaween are often accompanied by the regular police, but also patrol without police escort. They recently launched a website on which un-Islamic behavior can be reported.

While on patrol, the duties of the Mutaween include, but are not restricted to:

- ensuring that drugs including alcohol are not being traded;
- checking that women wear the abaya, a traditional cloak;
- making sure that men and women who are spotted together in public are related [4];
- formerly, enforcing the ban on camera phones. This ban was enacted out of a fear that men would use them to secretly photograph women and publish them on the Internet without the consent of the subjects. The ban was enacted in April 2004 but was overturned in December that same year;
- preventing the population from engaging in "frivolous" Western customs such as Valentine's Day;
- the punishment for such offenses is severe, often involving beatings and humiliation, and foreigners are not excluded from arrest [5]. The mutaween encourage people to inform on others they know who are suspected of acting unvirtuously, and to punish such activities;
- instructions of his ministry runs afoul of that same government's religious police" [5].

On 11 April 2016, the Saudi Council of Ministers issued a new regulation that limits the jurisdiction of the Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice.

The new regulation has 12 clauses. Most notable of them are:

1. The Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice is expected to uphold its duties with kindness and gentleness as decreed by the examples of Prophet Mohammed.

2. The Committee has the responsibility of reporting, while on patrol, to official authorities (depending on the suspected activity) any suspected crimes witnessed. Subsequent actions from pursuit of suspect, capture, interrogation and detainment will be left to the relevant official authorities.

3. Neither the heads nor members of The Committee are to stop or arrest or chase people or ask for their IDs or follow them - that is considered the jurisdiction of the police or the drug unit.

4. They will be barred from making arrests, conducting interrogations, or carrying out searches without a warrant from the local governor. They will no longer stand at the entrances of shopping malls to keep women out who do not adhere to the Wahhabi dress code or who are not accompanied by “approved” men-husbands, siblings, or parents.

5. "Community volunteers", who were the original mutaween, were forbidden from joining Hai'a men on their rounds and pursuing, chastising, and interrogating miscreants, as "a religious duty". Field officers were also ordered to “approach people with a smile,” and forbidden from using their private e-mails, cellphones, or social media accounts to receive and act on anonymous tips.

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Олійник В.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Горбач О.В.

EUROPOL: ZIELE UND AUFGABEN IN DER MODERNEN WELT

Europol oder **Europäisches Polizeiamt** ist eine Polizeibehörde der Europäischen Union mit dem Sitz in Haag. Sie soll die Arbeit der nationalen Polizeibehörden Europas im Bereich der grenzüberschreitenden organisierten Kriminalität (OK) koordinieren und den Informationsaustausch zwischen den nationalen Polizeibehörden fördern. Der Grundgedanke von Europol ist die Zusammenführung von bi- und multilateralen Übereinkommen wie TREVI (französisch Terrorisme, Radicalisme, Extremisme et Violence Internationale), Schengener Abkommen und der European Drug Unit (EDU). Arbeitsbereiche sind unter anderem die Terrorismusbekämpfung, die Bekämpfung und Prävention des

illegalen Waffenhandels, des Drogenhandels, der Kinderpornografie und der Geldwäsche. Direktorin von Europol ist seit Mai 2018 Catherine De Bolle (Belgien). Aktuelle Rechtsgrundlage für die Arbeit von Europol ist die Verordnung (EU) 2016/794 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 11. Mai 2016 (Europol-Verordnung).

Seit 1. Januar 2010 ist Europol eine Agentur der Europäischen Union, wie OLAF, CEPOL und Eurojust. Die offiziellen Arbeitssprachen der Europol sind die Amtssprachen der Europäischen Union. Die Anbindung an die nationalen Strafverfolgungsbehörden erfolgt durch Verbindungsbeamte (sog. „ELOS“ – Europol-Liaison Officers). Über diese Verbindungsbeamten wird Dienst- und Rechtsaufsicht durch die jeweiligen Justiz- und Innenminister der Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union ausgeübt. Die Zweigstellen von Europol finden sich mittlerweile in jedem EU-Mitgliedstaat, gegenwärtig ist die Nationale Stelle Europols für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland beim Bundeskriminalamt eingerichtet. Neben einigen Ausnahmen kann Europol grundsätzlich dann ermitteln, wenn die Verbrechen in mindestens zwei EU-Mitgliedstaaten verübt wurden und zum Zuständigkeitskatalog der EU gehören.

Die Leitung von Europol hat ein Direktor. Diesem Direktor sind direkt stellvertretende Direktoren zugeordnet, die die verschiedenen, funktional gegliederten Departments leiten. Sie bestehen im Wesentlichen darin, „die Leistungsfähigkeit der zuständigen Behörden der Mitgliedstaaten und ihre Zusammenarbeit zu verbessern im Hinblick auf die Verhütung und die Bekämpfung des Terrorismus, des illegalen Drogenhandels und sonstiger schwerwiegender Formen der internationalen Kriminalität“ [1, c. 207].

Die daraus resultierenden Aufgaben und Zuständigkeiten sind in den Artikeln 4 und 5 zusammengefasst:

- Informationen und Erkenntnisse sammeln, speichern, verarbeiten, analysieren und austauschen;
- Unterrichtung der zuständigen Behörden der Mitgliedstaaten über die sie betreffenden Informationen und die in Erfahrung gebrachten Zusammenhänge von Straftaten;
- Unterstützung der Ermittlungen in den Mitgliedstaaten insbesondere durch die Übermittlung aller sachdienlichen Informationen an die nationalen Stellen;
 - Erstellung von Analysen und Lageberichten;
 - Unterhaltung der nötigen Informationsinfrastruktur;
 - Fortbildung und Forschung in den Bereichen Prävention, kriminaltechnische und kriminalwissenschaftliche Methoden und Analysen sowie Ermittlungsmethoden.

Seit 2002 ist Europol befugt, sich an gemeinsamen Ermittlungsgruppen der Mitgliedstaaten zu beteiligen, und kann einzelne Mitgliedstaaten auffordern, Ermittlungen aufzunehmen.

Der Verwaltungsrat besteht aus je einem Vertreter pro Mitgliedstaat und einem Vertreter der Kommission, wobei jedes Mitglied eine Stimme hat. Er tritt mindestens zweimal jährlich zusammen, die Vorsitzregelung orientiert sich an der Ratspräsidentschaft. Beschlüsse bedürfen in der Regel der Zwei-Drittel-Mehrheit. Der Verwaltungsrat entscheidet über die Strategie von Europol sowie sein jährliches Arbeitsprogramm, überwacht die Amtsführung des Direktors und erlässt den Haushaltsplan.

Die Leitung des Polizeiamtes selbst obliegt dem Direktor, der gesetzlicher Vertreter von Europol ist. Er wird vom Rat der Europäischen Union mit qualifizierter Mehrheit aufgrund eines Dreivorschlags des Verwaltungsrates ernannt. Sein Aufgabenbereich umfasst die Erfüllung der Europol übertragenen Aufgaben, die laufende Verwaltung, die Personalverwaltung und zugewiesene Aufgaben. Die Finanzgebarung wird vom Europäischen Rechnungshof geprüft.

Die einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten benennen nach Artikel 8 des Europol-Beschlusses jeweils eine nationale Stelle, über die der Kontakt zur Europol verläuft. Sie ist eine Einrichtung des jeweiligen Mitgliedstaates und kein Organ von Europol. Die nationalen Stellen entsenden jeweils Verbindungsbeamte zu Europol, die in Haag die Interessen des Mitgliedstaates vertreten. Im Jahre 2019 arbeiteten rund 1294 Menschen für Europol. Die Verbindungsbeamten bestehen nicht nur aus den jeweiligen Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union. Australien, Kanada, Kolumbien, Island, Norwegen, Russland, Schweiz, die Vereinigten Staaten und die internationale Polizeibehörde Interpol entsenden zusätzlich zu den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten einen oder mehrere Verbindungsbeamte.

Zur Lösung der gestellten Aufgabe wurde Europol im Artikel 11 der des begründenden Ratsbeschlusses die Einrichtung einer Datenbank für die Fälle im Zuständigkeitsbereich aufgetragen. Diese Datenbank wurde unter dem Namen *Europol Information System (EIS)* eingerichtet. Anfänglich erfolgte der Zugang zu EIS über das *Information Exchange System (InfoEx)*, welches Mitte 2009 durch die *Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA)* abgelöst wurde. Aus den Daten in EIS können fallbezogene oder strategische Analysis Work Files erstellt werden, in denen die Rohdaten miteinander in Beziehung gesetzt werden. Zugang zu der Infrastruktur haben relevante Polizeibehörden der Mitgliedstaaten sowie dritte Parteien, ggf. über einen Kontakt bei Europol.

Der Kern von Europol war von Anfang an und sind bis in die Gegenwart spezialisierte Datenbanken zu

Aktivitätsfeldern. Gründungsdirektor Jürgen Storbeck baute die ersten *Analysis Work Files* auf, inzwischen werden diese Sammlungen als *Focal Points* bezeichnet. Die erste AWF entstand 1994 zum Thema grenzüberschreitende Rockerkriminalität. Anhand der so genannten Operation Monitor entwickelte Europol die IT-Anwendungen einschließlich Fragestellungen um Datensicherheit und Datenschutz. Jedes Projekt enthält allgemeine Lageberichte, Bedrohungsanalysen und Risikoanalysen. Die Mitgliedstaaten erhalten durch die Analysen Ermittlungsansätze.

Ein Beispiel kann die Reise einer Person sein, die in einer kriminellen Vereinigung für Waffen zuständig ist. Daraus kann sich der Verdacht ergeben, dass im Zielland ein Waffendepot unterhalten wird.

Der Kern jedes Projektes ist es, verschiedene mit einer Gruppierung verbundene Kriminalitätsfelder zusammenzuführen. Wichtig ist in diesem Zusammenhang fast immer Geldwäsche, weshalb Europol in besonderem Maß Finanzermittler beschäftigt.

Ein AWF oder Focal Point kann nur für drei Jahre betrieben werden und wird anschließend aus Datenschutzgründen gelöscht.

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Ополонська І.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Романов І.І.

THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Terrorism aims at the very destruction of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. It attacks the values that lie at the heart of the Charter of

the United Nations and other international instruments: respect for human rights; the rule of law; rules governing armed conflict and the protection of civilians; tolerance among peoples and nations; and the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Terrorism has a direct impact on the enjoyment of a number of human rights, in particular the rights to life, liberty and physical integrity. Terrorist acts can destabilize Governments, undermine civil society, jeopardize peace and security, threaten social and economic development, and may especially negatively affect certain groups. All of these have a direct impact on the enjoyment of fundamental human rights [1].

The destructive impact of terrorism on human rights and security has been recognized at the highest level of the United Nations, notably by the Security Council, the General Assembly, the former Commission on Human Rights and the new Human Rights Council. Specifically, Member States have set out that terrorism:

1) threatens the dignity and security of human beings everywhere, endangers or takes innocent lives, creates an environment that destroys the freedom from fear of the people, jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and aims at the destruction of human rights;

2) has an adverse effect on the establishment of the rule of law, undermines pluralistic civil society, aims at the destruction of the democratic bases of society, and destabilizes legitimately constituted Governments;

3) has links with transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, money-laundering and trafficking in arms, as well as illegal transfers of nuclear, chemical and biological materials, and is linked to the consequent commission of serious crimes such as murder, extortion, kidnapping, assault, hostage-taking and robbery;

4) has adverse consequences for the economic and social development of States, jeopardizes friendly relations among States, and has a pernicious impact on relations of cooperation among States, including cooperation for development;

5) threatens the territorial integrity and security of States, constitutes a grave violation of the purpose and principles of the United Nations, is a threat to international peace and security, and must be suppressed as an essential element for the maintenance of international peace and security [2].

International and regional human rights law makes clear that States have both a right and a duty to protect individuals under their jurisdiction from terrorist attacks. This stems from the general duty of States to protect individuals under their jurisdiction against interference in the enjoyment of

human rights. More specifically, this duty is recognized as part of States' obligations to ensure respect for the right to life and the right to security [4].

The right to life, which is protected under international and regional human rights treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has been described as “the supreme right” because without its effective guarantee, all other human rights would be without meaning. As such, there is an obligation on the part of the State to protect the right to life of every person within its territory and no derogation from this right is permitted, even in times of public emergency. The protection of the right to life includes an obligation on States to take all appropriate and necessary steps to safeguard the lives of those within their jurisdiction. As part of this obligation, States must put in place effective criminal justice and law enforcement systems, such as measures to deter the commission of offences and investigate violations where they occur; ensure that those suspected of criminal acts are prosecuted; provide victims with effective remedies; and take other necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of violations. In addition, international and regional human rights law has recognized that, in specific circumstances, States have a positive obligation to take preventive operational measures to protect an individual or individuals whose life is known or suspected to be at risk from the criminal acts of another individual, which certainly includes terrorists. Also important to highlight is the obligation on States to ensure the personal security of individuals under their jurisdiction where a threat is known or suspected to exist. This, of course, includes terrorist threats [1].

In order to fulfill their obligations under human rights law to protect the life and security of individuals under their jurisdiction. States have a right and a duty to take effective counter-terrorism measures, to prevent and deter future terrorist attacks and to prosecute those that are responsible for carrying out such acts. At the same time, the countering of terrorism poses grave challenges to the protection and promotion of human rights. As part of States' duty to protect individuals within their jurisdiction, all measures taken to combat terrorism must also comply with States' obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law [1].

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Павлова А.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Василенко О. В.**

K9 (CANINE) OFFICERS AND POLICE DOGS IN THE USA

K9 (Canine) officers are law enforcement professionals who are partner with police dogs (K9s) in the execution of their duties. Canine officers agree to the additional responsibility of training and caring for their police K9s. Police dogs may fulfill one of several roles:

- Detector dogs assist law enforcement in detecting illegal substances (narcotics or explosives, and substances such as gas that are often used in criminal activities).

- According to the United States Police Canine Association, patrol dogs are “find and bite dog(s)”, who find suspects by tracking or searching and bite and hold them.”

- Scent specialty dogs use their scent to track evidence or individuals. Dogs are usually trained in one particular area – such as missing person or cadaver search – and focus on that area for their careers.

Law enforcement can generally use any type of dog with a penchant for hunting and retrieving and for detection assistance as long as the dog receives proper training, though German Shepherds are the most recognized K9 breed. Police dogs are often sworn in as officers, receiving their own badges and ID numbers, and officers must be specially trained to handle their canine partner. Positions in K9 units are typically few in number and highly coveted, resulting in fierce competition [1].

To be a successful dog handler person will need patience and confidence as well as being comfortable working independently with dog. Future K9 officer also need to be able to judge situations accurately and react instantly to any given situation. He/she will also need:

- experience of caring for dogs and have an affinity with them,
- to be physically fit and strong,
- to be patient and self-confident,
- the ability to work a dog efficiently with minimum supervision,
- a stable home life – in some positions your dog lives in your own home,
- to be responsible, alert and observant [2].

Aspiring K9 officers typically start their careers as police officers and must complete the requisite police academy training plus one to two years of patrol experience before becoming eligible to transfer to a specialty K9 unit. Experience as a regular patrol officer allows prospective canine officers to gain valuable experience in law enforcement, build relationships, and make a positive impression on the department. Depending on a given police department's policies, having an associate's or bachelor's degree may make prospective K9 officers more competitive in the selection process for this special duty.

Officers who earn a coveted spot with the K9 unit generally have several years of law enforcement experience. However, canine officers will have additional training to prepare them for working with a canine partner. Training typically focuses on such topics as dog obedience, crowd control, caring for a canine partner, safety, apprehension control, and tracking. Certification is available through the United States Police Canine Association [1].

Day-to-day tasks of K9 officers: 1) helping prevent and detect crime; 2) finding lost or missing people; 3) protecting property; 4) looking after dog in home [3].

A K9 police officer's salary will be commensurate with that officer's time in grade and service. Although the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not report specifically on K9 police officers, the BLS reports that, in general, police officers and detectives earn a median salary of \$62,960 per year. This annual salary is higher for police and detective in the federal government, who can expect to earn an average of \$87,130 per year. Employment growth for these professionals is expected to be 7% through 2026, which is roughly as fast as the average for all occupations and is projected to add 53,400 new openings through 2026 [4].

Therefore work of K9 officers is extremely interesting but at the same time very responsible. Prospective officers must complete certain requirements and be properly trained.

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Палій А.,

курсант Прикарпатського факультету
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Дзеньків В.В.

VALUE OF DNA DATABASE IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION: US AND UK EXPERIENCE

DNA evidence is now widely accepted as a standard forensic technique for the investigation and detection of a wide spectrum of crime types from volume crime (burglary and automobile crime) to serious and major crime such as rape and murder. The DNA database helps police to link offenders to crime scenes by matching DNA profiles that have been stored in the national database to DNA samples taken from crime scenes or suspects. It can also be used to eliminate suspects from enquiries. [2, c. 28]

The United Kingdom has been at the forefront of developments in DNA profiling and has the most enabling legislation in the world for the taking, retention and use of DNA samples. It had the first DNA database for use in criminal investigations and still has, proportionately, per head of population, the largest in the world. [3, c. 309]

The UK National DNA database (NDNAD) operates by analysis of buccal (mouth) scrapes or hair roots taken from any individual arrested for any criminal offence. These are known as criminal justice samples (CJ). DNA material collected at a crime scene is processed to produce a DNA profile, which is loaded onto the NDNADB. If the loaded profile matches that of a named individual already on the NDNADB (known as a DNA “match”), then that information is passed back to the police force who submitted the crime scene DNA material. This usually leads to the arrest of the individual (who would be considered a suspect for the crime) and a police interview follows in which the suspect is expected to account for how their DNA came to be at the crime scene. If the police do not accept the explanation offered or if the suspect confesses to the crime, then the suspect will be charged with the offence and that DNA “match” counted as a detection. [1, c.128]

The Combined DNA Index System, or CODIS, (the FBI’s DNA database) blends forensic science and computer technology into a tool for linking violent crimes. It enables federal, state, and local forensic laboratories to exchange and compare DNA profiles electronically, thereby

linking serial violent crimes to each other and to known offenders. Using the National DNA Index System of CODIS, also helps to identify missing and unidentified individuals. [2]

When specifically looking at the advancement of DNA testing, its “impact...on the legal system cannot be overstated; it is one of the more transformative developments that have taken place in recent legal history” [4, c.88]

This impact can be seen in DNA’s power to determine the legal outcome of criminal case by “providing certainty about identity in a way that has not been possible before”, and establishing the innocence or guilt of an individual suspected of a criminal act. [4, c.87]

DNA analysis can also be useful in solving cold cases (unsolved cases from the past). One of the most famous examples is the Kathy Whorton case. Kathy Whorton was the victim who was found dumped in Ouachita Parish in 1980. A male pubic hair and semen were recovered from the victim's panties and clothing, but at the time the only scientific method of identification was blood typing. The examination of this evidence led investigators to believe that they were looking for a black male suspect. Shortly after Whorton's murder, infamous serial killers Henry Lee Lucas and Otis Elwood Toole confessed to hundreds of similar rapes and murders across the United States. The only problem was the fact that both Lucas and Toole were white. But based on their confessions, the Kathy Whorton case was closed. Kathy Whorton's sister, Debbie Whorton Wilson, had been trying to get the case re-opened for years, always believing that her sister's murderer was still on the loose.

The Whorton case was re-opened in October of 2003. There had been five or six original suspects at the time, and an anonymous 911 caller who originally reported finding the body. Over 20 years later, investigators identified and located the anonymous caller, as well as the other suspects. DNA was obtained from all of them and compared to the now-valuable crime scene evidence. There were no hits and no suspects. But there was one last hope, the FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). The DNA evidence from the Whorton case was submitted to CODIS, and the result was a positive match to career criminal Anthony Wilson. Wilson was already a convicted sex offender, but had no previous links to a murder case. Thanks to the DNA evidence, the police had conclusive proof of his guilt and on March 31, 2007 Anthony Wilson was arrested for the rape and murder of Kathy Whorton.

Therefore, DNA traces found at crime scenes and DNA records held in databases have already helped the police to solve numerous investigations into specific crimes. The police clearly benefit from the use

of forensic science at an operational level. The use of DNA databases has an important advantage for criminological research: it is possible to link offences committed by the same individual, whether the offender's identity is known or not. By making a one-on-one comparison of police data with the corresponding DNA data, not only can co-offenders be studied, but a larger network of offenders connected to each other can also be analysed, even if their identity is unknown to the police.

Based on the findings from this review we may come to conclusion that Forensic DNA databases constitute an important investigative resource in contemporary criminal justice systems of every state.

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Полковніков Ю.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

WHY DOES HEALTHCARE FOR PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS IN UKRAINE CONTINUE TO FAIL?

Recent geo-political events have thrust Ukraine onto the world stage in unprecedented ways. The increased attention to Ukraine's political and economic situation is long overdue, yet nevertheless tends to overlook one feature that has attracted international attention to Ukraine for more than a decade: its unusual HIV epidemic. Injection drug use and HIV are synergistic public health problems that remain poorly controlled in the region. In 2014, estimated HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 was 1.2% and more than 300,000 individuals in the country are currently living with HIV. Injection drug use was the primary driver of HIV transmission in Ukraine from the earliest recorded infections in the mid 1990s until the year 2008, when drug use was finally overtaken by heterosexual transmission as

the most common route of infection. Overall, between 2005 and 2012, 44.9% of all newly reported HIV cases occurred in injection drug users.

The WHO recommends a wide variety of services and policies for the control of HIV among people who inject drugs. These include regular HIV testing and counseling, appropriate linkage to and retention in HIV care, and the prevention of incident HIV infection through evidence-based substance dependence treatment programs (like medication-assisted therapy with methadone or buprenorphine), and harm reduction strategies including the distribution of syringes and other injection equipment. Ukraine offers all of these services. Though the economic and political troubles that have affected all aspects of life in Ukraine have also occasionally hampered HIV-related care (Ukraine has experienced stock-outs of primary HIV medications, for example), the Ministry of Health has not done a terribly bad job, all told, of putting these health care mechanisms in place.

Why, then, are these efforts failing? Why is HIV still spreading at its current rate, affecting nearly 1 in 5 drug users in Ukraine? The problem is not the policy environment for promoting better health care for drug users, but the social and political will to see those policies through to their full potential. Here, I argue that three related but distinct factors hinder the advancement of health care and HIV prevention among people who use drugs in Ukraine: (1) the fundamental incompatibility between social stereotypes about addiction and the ideal social self in contemporary Ukraine; (2) the perceived responsibility of the government to perpetuate the oppression of drug using individuals; and (3) significant financial interests of people and organizations that continue to profit from the disenfranchisement of drug users and, therefore, resist changes to the status quo.

Today's popular views on drug use in Ukraine can be traced back to two different legacies of Soviet medicine. The oldest of these conforms to the Marxist view that all forms of illness or disease (which drug addiction was, at least partially, considered to be) were products of the larger socioeconomic environment. The Bolshevik Revolution, according to this logic, "eliminated the basic antagonistic contradictions between the socioeconomic structure and the health of the people, and thus did away with the basic source of illness for the workers". Those who remained caught up in illegal drug use following the socialist liberation of the working classes, therefore, had to be willful, wanton drug users who carried the blame for their own behavior.

The second and, arguably, more significant Soviet approach to understanding drug addiction was developed by psychologist Ivan Pavlov, who pioneered the concept of the conditional reflex. According to Pavlov,

the term “conditional reflex” refers to the neural pathways that become hardwired in the brain through repeated exposure to the same stimulus. Pavlov’s famous laboratory canines who would salivate at the ring of a bell once they learned that this sound indicated feeding time often serve as the classic example of the conditional reflex in action. Applied to drug use, Pavlov’s ideas articulated a link between individual experiences and the seemingly compulsive behaviors of those labeled “addicts.” This logic was further applied by Soviet psychologist Mark Sereisky who argued that drug users were predisposed to addiction and simply needed a trigger, such as a first dose of morphine, to send them into uncontrollable patterns of neurologically enforced drug consumption.

Both of these views are riddled with inaccuracies (as were the theories of addiction developed by the American scientific community at the same time, to be fair). Drug use is not necessarily an indicator of psychological or brain disease: non-addicted drug users vastly outnumber addicted drug users. For example, less than a quarter of heroin users in the US actually meet the diagnostic criteria for substance dependence, and that proportion has remained somewhat constant despite massive shifts in the total number of heroin users, addicted or otherwise, over the last 20 years. Moreover, the view that addiction is more akin to a learning disorder than a chronic relapsing brain disease is beginning to gain traction in the scientific community.

Nevertheless, popular myths of what drug addiction “really is” permeate contemporary medical and non-medical discourses about drug users throughout the world, including Ukraine. In my own research, I have spoken with countless patients, physicians, psychologists, and laypeople in Ukraine about what drug addiction “really is,” and the answer always sounds something like this: drug use severs the link between one’s will and one’s agency. A program consultant who has advised medication-assisted therapy programs for opioid dependent people across Ukraine articulated this idea as follows: drug users, they must have this desire to quit, because the behavior is bad. But the sin—the consequence—of this behavior is that it destroys your constitution—the thing inside of you that should be the strongest. So, when you are addicted, you understand. You know what is happening to you. But you can do nothing about it.

Addiction, therefore, is defined not simply by compulsiveness or behavior but by the inability (or lack of self control) to act upon one’s inner desires. This understanding of addiction—and the reason it is deemed socially problematic—overlaps with another stigmatized social category: the slave. The social imagination of ‘slavery’ in contemporary Ukraine is also an abstract judgment about one’s ability to act with free will. In her

analysis of Ukrainian sociality in the early 2000s, Anna Fournier observed that “Slaves [are] not people,” and the term itself “denotes a lack of rights and the absence of agency”. During the Orange Revolution, Fournier interviewed a middle-aged political science professor who elaborated on what this phrase meant: What are slaves? A silent, amorphous mass. Slaves carry out the tasks given to them, otherwise they know their heads will be cut off. Slaves are mute, but now, now we can already talk. We have freedom.

She observed that protestors used language like “slaves” and “cattle” to describe those who opposed the protests and even those who chose not to get involved. These individuals, she was told, were either sell-outs who were paid to attend or had been “zombified, brainwashed, or drugged.” These same epithets were repeated against Berkut officers and pro-government protestors during the EuroMaidan revolution in 2014 as well.

Slaves, drug users, zombies, and others who are believed to act without agency are assumed to pose a particularly dangerous threat to society on two levels. First, these individuals (and drug users especially) allegedly display an unwillingness to join in and support the social collective. For example, the perceived intentional refusal to work – and by extension a refusal to enter into the Ukrainian collective formed and defined by multiple overlapping relations of mutual dependence – is deeply ingrained into the popular stereotype of drug and alcohol use. I heard this sentiment repeated about drug users both in and out of formal treatment for their dependence during my fieldwork in 2013.

Second, the alleged mental weaknesses of slaves, zombies, and (especially) drug users renders them vulnerable to psychological exploitation. A cunning enemy could easily fill the crowd at a counter protest or staff a unit of government police officers or a brigade of separatist fighters, armed and unwieldy at a militia checkpoint, with such manipulable, zombie-like individuals. Ukrainian soldiers fighting in the Donbas have even made such claims, reporting that local separatists fighters were being drugged and “used as cannon fodder” by insurgent leaders. “Their blockposts are just littered with used syringes,” the report reads. “Drugs are brought to them in large quantities from across the Russian border... They feel nothing when they are killed”. These sentiments hardly encourage the compassion or patience for illicit drug users that programs in harm reduction and disease prevention require.

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Попова Ю.,

студентка ННІ №3 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Ващук А.О.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

Today we are in the process of reforming the system of public authorities, in search of ways and instruments to ensure the rights and freedoms of society. Foreign countries have accumulated considerable experience in training staff for services.

The organization of law enforcement, public security and crime prevention in all its manifestation in each country has its own peculiarities. The main feature of law enforcement agencies in many countries of the world is the high social, legal protection and financial support of their employees, which leads to the responsible fulfillment of their responsibilities and professional development. But law enforcement improvement is seen as an urgent task that needs a timely solution.

In the scientific literature, the problems of law enforcement agencies have always been actively investigated. The most notable scientists who have studied this issue are M. Korkunov, L. Petrazhitsky, S. Frank, G. Shershenevich, E. Anners, Y. Arzamasov, P. Baxter, E. Blankenburg, V. Gilensen, E. Graham, O. Zhalinsky, V. Kartashov, V. Kudryavtsev, V. Tomin, I. Rostovschikov, V. Cherdantsev, V. Fedorov, K. Hesse, etc.

Based on the results of the studies conducted until now, some scholars have

come to the conclusion that

Based on the results of the studies conducted until now, some scholars have

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This topic is relevant because law enforcement agencies perform those internal functions of the state that counteract threats to the individual and property.

The purpose of research is to explore the nature and principles of law enforcement and to characterize the methodology of European Union law enforcement research. We should also identify the object and subject of the

study. Besides, it is also necessary to identify directions and problems of reforming the activities of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and European countries. And finally, our aim is to reveal the peculiarities of the implementation of law enforcement activities in the practice of Ukraine and the countries of the European Union.

The subject of the research is the law enforcement activities of the European Union countries and the analysis of the features of law enforcement activities.

Law enforcement activity is a type of the state activity which is carried out for the purpose of right protection by specialty authorized bodies by application of legal measures of influence in strict accordance with the law. The most distinctive features of law enforcement agencies are publicity, professionalism, procedural character, jurisdictional character, orientation on protection of human rights and freedoms. It is proved that the function of law enforcement is the direction of its influence on public relations, the necessity of which gives rise to the existence of law enforcement activity as a phenomenon of legal reality. Law enforcement agencies have been influenced by relevant social factors and features of the legal systems of the concerned countries.

The following general features of the structure of law enforcement agencies specific to the countries of the European Union may be distinguished: the diversity of law enforcement, their independence from one another, high police professionalism, active involvement of public voluntary associations, publicity of thought when solving difficult situations. The joint activity of the European Union countries requires intensive cooperation of law enforcement agencies, that is why a system of law enforcement agencies was created: European Police (Europol), Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security, European Anti-Corruption Office, etc.

The functional component of building a police system is revealed by defining the specific functions of the two main sectoral police services of France, Germany, Poland - the criminal police and the administrative police. The main task of the police is to fight crime. The law enforcement system is an integral part of the person, the reproduction of mentality and development. The positive experience of organizations and the functioning of existing systems in this field are relevant for Ukraine. The link between the law enforcement system in Europe and Ukraine contributes greatly to the development of the structure of Ukraine's internal organs.

To sum it up, today the law enforcement system of Ukraine should follow the example of developed European countries. The process of Ukraine's accession to the European Union, active cooperation with the

Council of Europe, the OSCE and other international organizations make it possible to be implemented at the international level. In any case, the constant aim and task of the subjects cooperating with the European countries is to strengthen law and order, the integrity of the state, the protection of human rights and freedoms.

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Пословська Т.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

PREVENTING CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND UKRAINIAN REALITIES

The problem of preventing corruption is one of the actual issues of the modern world. Although, corruption, i.e., 'misuse of public power for private gain', is disliked in its essence because of its detrimental effects on the development of a country, it is pervasive and exists, with varying degrees, in every country in the world [5]. Corruption is a threat to national security, hindering the development of established institutions of democracy and the public, who want to create university truths that have education, and human health, important relationships, property relations. In addition, corruption has a negative impact on the economy, which is also a system of Ukraine [3]. It should be noted that the comparative legal analysis of anti-corruption initiatives in different countries are valuable not only in the scientific, but also in the practical context. So, on the basis of comparative

analysis of selected legal and organizational measures against official abuse and corruption in the activities of the police, proved successful in other countries. Among the preventive anti-corruption measures necessary to pay attention to the experience of the Ministry of interior of Bulgaria, which created the “telephone hotline” for complaint concerning the Commission of acts of corruption among employees of this Department, as well as twice a month to carry out reception of citizens, so that they can Express their grievances and suspicions Ministry officials. The experience of other countries in combating the abuse of power or official position, and manifestations of corruption among police officers can be oral factor in the conditions of realization of anticorruption actions Ukraine [2].

Concerning the state of corruption in Ukraine, in 2011, in terms of corruption in Ukraine, Ukraine ranked between Uganda (151st) and Congo (154th), ranking 152nd among 183 countries (Transparency international index) [4]. The level of corruption in law enforcement of Ukraine is increasing every year. If criminal charges are brought in 2011 260 law enforcement officials and eight judges, then in the first nine months of 2012 alone, there are already 450 law enforcement officers and 16 professional judges [2]. According to the urgency of ensuring the protection of the system at the 71st Session of the General the Interpol Assembly, held in Cameroon in 2002, was adopted Common standards for combating police corruption units and services aimed at ensuring honesty, the integrity and ethical behavior of police officers at performing their functions of law enforcement, assistance developing the necessary measures in each Interpol member country to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption police, and the involvement of corrupt police officers accountable [1].

According to international corruption studies in police, for example, the Transparency International's Center for Anti-Corruption Research and Initiatives has found that, in terms of corruption, police ranked third in the world after political parties and civilian services [3]. As it knows, anti-corruption measures implemented by police in other countries depend primarily on typical ways of committing corruption. For example, in Poland, a police officer annually completes so-called "property declarations" in which he publishes information about his income and property. A new Anti-Corruption Strategy (2011–2016) is currently in place in the country to strengthen law enforcement cooperation, improve legislation to combat corruption more effectively, and meet the requirements of international organizations to criminalize corruption. If a police officer is suspected of committing corruption, the Hungarian Police Internal Security Service shall initiate a check on the sources of origin of his funds or property [1]. However, recently a number of scandals over

corruption have shown that rich nations, supposedly free from corruption, are also suffering from its effects. In Norway and Sweden (considered as the cleanest nations), for example, state-owned companies have been shown to be involved in bribe taking. In Germany, former Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Christian Democratic Party, the CDU, were found to be involved in malpractices and were penalized for receiving illegal campaign funding [5].

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In conclusion, it should be noted that regarding corruption of The World Bank's Director for Governance, Daniel Kaufmann states that: "It is important to emphasize that this is not simply a developing country problem, fighting corruption is a global challenge" [5]. So, the main use of this anti-corruption policy is to create a sound security and anti-corruption system. An effective means of preventing police corruption has been recognized carrying out educational work. In the Financial Police of Italy issues of anti-corruption prevention are being studied at special courses. Corruption workshops are commonplace in law enforcement in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Moldova and Poland. A police and anti-corruption system has been set up in the United States. Its essence lies in the fact that police departments are particularly concerned with the issue of their staffing. You should pay attention to another anti-corruption measure launched by the police USA, namely the issue of the special magazine "National bulletin of bad behavior," which includes examples cruelty, failure to take the necessary legal measures, aimed at ending the offense is published information about corruption in the police. This experience should be used in our country. Preventing corruption in Ukraine has made positive progress. Yes, a number of Laws on Prevention and Combating Corruption have been adopted. Special state bodies have also been set up, such as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau in Ukraine. However, in order

to improve the theoretical, legal and organizational foundations of counteracting crimes in the sphere of official activity committed by employees of units of the National Police of Ukraine, it is advisable to implement a positive foreign experience of conducting anti-corruption measures in national legislation [1, 2].

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Потоцька В.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.О.

COUNTERACTION TO CRIME IN MODERN CONDITIONS

We all know that the world is becoming smaller and more inter-related from to day. Advances in telecommunications, transportation, and technology make it possible for people in every nation to feel more interconnected than at any time in human history. The same breakthroughs in telecommunications (including the growth of the Internet and the development of advanced new systems of wireless and satellite-based communications) allow virtually every person on the planet to have access to anyone else. The advances that have so greatly facilitated trade, travel,

and telecommunications have also benefited international criminal activity. Organized crime knows no administrative borders. It is especially widespread in the countries emerging from post-conflict situations, due to their nascent structures and present trends of major social, economic, rule of law and other undergoing reforms. Another factor tends to be income levels. Some criminals are poor and steal because they have not much to lose.

Bahrain (1,900 police per 100,000), Hong Kong (highest Web-surfing speeds), and Singapore (stiff penalties for theft.) Thus, three fairly small Asian countries have achieved low crime rates. There are still very serious penalties for drug and theft crimes in these traditionally conservative nations[1].

Governments have a theory of crime, called the "Broken Windows" concept whereby people who are more likely to engage in crime will be lazier and not fix basic elements of their surroundings, like chipped paint, long grass and broken windows. The #1 nation in the world for low crime has quite a reputation for the cleanliness of its streets, precision and tight immigration control: Switzerland. Switzerland is known for high-quality, precision, good watches, chocolate, cheese and banking. Its cold climate is also conducive to low crime. This nation has a relatively diverse mixture of French, German and Italian influences, which it controls very effectively. Although Singapore does not hand out the death penalty randomly, Amnesty International states that Singapore has one of the world's highest rates of execution relative to its population. Reuter's journalist Amy Tan reported that the Singaporean government has hanged 340 people between 1991-2001.

According to the Think Center, a Singaporean civil rights group, 70 percent of those executions were for drug offences. By comparison, Canada executed 710 people between 1867 and 1962 before the death penalty was abolished in 1976. For those lucky enough to escape hanging, caning may be the punishment prescribed for roughly 30 crimes in Singapore, including attempted murder, armed robbery, immigration offences, and vandalism. Secretary General of the Singapore Democrats and former political prisoner, Dr. Chee Soon Juan spent five weeks in a Singapore prison for refusing to pay a fine he received for violating a law restricting public gatherings

Therefore, it should be noted that most European countries pay particular attention to improving regulatory base, trying to minimize negative consequences of their discriminatory actions. Relevant for the European community is to improve the forms of public police control as a guarantor observance of universal human rights and freedoms.

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Приймак Л.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Грабовська Н.А.

MONEY-LAUNDERING AND GLOBALIZATION

Nowadays, the development of information and communication technologies makes it possible to move money quickly and easily anywhere in the world. This is the main reason why advanced and emerging economies face financial problems such as money flow regulation, financial system abuse and the ability to launder money secretly and unimpeded. Whenever a criminal activity generates substantial profits, individuals must find ways to hide, control, and legalize the funds without grabbing any attention from legal authorities. Criminals are forced to do all these activities so that their criminal activities are not tracked and all ties are eliminated.

Moreover, money must be legal in order to make it usable and transferable and not allow the police to track it. Money laundering is a global problem all over the world whereas it happens in every country. Criminals are constantly improving their skills in money laundering, and the globalization of such processes continues. Legalization of proceeds of crime in ways that threaten the economic security of any country, it is of a global nature because various money laundering schemes are transnational in nature and have links to organized crime such as drug dealing, financial fraud, the slave trade and the financing of terrorism.

There are many criminal schemes, but each involves the transfer of money through various channels and the use of financial transactions to conceal the origin of money. Most frequently used instrument by money launderers is banking institution as these institutions can provide multiple services such as deposit, cashier check, deposit box, loan, acceptance, discount, foreign exchange, settlement, and like [2]. Along with the money-laundering banks traditionally used, e-money systems are becoming more popular. These institutions also provide easy means of transferring money or assets into another institutions or different branch of same institution in different geographical region with different regulations. With global economy and integrated financial markets, transferring funds across

international borders is convenient and fast. Many countries have rigid bank secrecy laws allowing anonymous fund transfers. This creates an easy way for criminals to transfer money into other countries, and eventually cover up or conceal the nature or source of illegally obtained funds [2].

The money laundering process has three stages, that is placement, layering and integration.

1. Placement is the first stage of money laundering where launderer invests in one or more foreign bank accounts. The main purpose of the employee is to withdraw money from the place of receipt and transfer it to various forms, which are common to foreign accomplices and unusual for use by the population of the country where the offender stole the money.

2. Layering is important step of money laundering. At this stage, money is converted into various forms of currency, real estate and assets. Most often, money laundering is done through offshore banks, alternative banking services (money transfer on trust), smuggling, shell companies (this is a company that does not provide services, but is not really designed for illegal money transfer) and insurance agencies. Money laundering scheme usually involves combination of these methods. Layering ultimately makes the origin of money untraceable and is the most complex step in illegal money laundering scheme [2].

3. Integration is the final and most important stage, because of the offender was not caught during the previous two stages, it will be very difficult to do so in the third.

As there are many people who want to get money illegally and money laundering has become a global concern and that the governments worldwide have started to create agencies to fight it, their efficiency is still being challenged [3]. Information technology development is a big help in money laundering, but it is also positive for those who are struggling with the problem, as the most advanced technologies and programs make it possible to check payments. Combating money laundering has become an international priority. Most countries' constitutions and laws contain articles about liability for corruption. In addition, legal representatives from the state are trying to cover as much as possible information about the perpetration of criminal activity and the punishment of a person caught for committing a crime and they encourage people to report criminal or suspicious activity. In their view, this will help to stop the development of crimes in the financial sphere.

Money laundering exists almost everywhere in globe. This factor makes combating money laundering difficult because criminals can easily transfer money to anywhere in the world, thereby spreading criminal activity. The more countries and people involved in money laundering, the

harder it is to expose the crime and stop it. But fortunately, law-abiding persons are more than criminals and this does not make it possible for crime to become universal.

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Продюс В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Марченко І.В.

ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons occurs in all parts of the globe but is concentrated in areas afflicted by armed conflict, violence, and organized crime, where the demand for illicit weapons is often highest. Arms trafficking fuels civil wars and regional conflicts; stocks the arsenals of terrorists, drug cartels, and other armed groups; and contributes to violent crime and the proliferation of sensitive technology.

Black market trafficking usually takes place on a regional or local level; publicly available data suggests that the multi-ton, inter-continental shipments organized by the ‘merchants of death’ account for only a small fraction of illicit transfers. Among the most important forms of illicit trafficking is the ‘ant trade’—numerous shipments of small numbers of weapons that, over time, result in the accumulation of large numbers of illicit weapons by unauthorized end users. Analyzed data indicates that thousands of firearms seized in Mexico are traced to the United States annually. These weapons are often purchased from gun shops in small numbers and then smuggled over the border. While individual transactions occur on a small scale, the sum total of the weapons trafficked into Mexico is large.

While most arms trafficking appears to be conducted by private entities, certain governments also contribute to the illicit trade by deliberately arming proxy groups involved in insurgencies against rival governments, terrorists with similar ideological agendas, or other non-state

armed groups. These types of transfers, which are prevalent in Africa and other regions where armed conflict is common, are often conducted in contravention of UN arms embargoes and have the potential to destabilize neighbouring countries. In recent years, governments have covertly delivered tens of thousands of small arms and light weapons to various armed groups in Somalia despite a long-standing UN arms embargo. These weapons range from Kalashnikov-pattern assault rifles to third-generation SA-18 MANPADS, one of which was used to shoot down a Belarusian cargo aircraft delivering supplies intended for peacekeepers in March 2007.

The prices of illicit firearms and their relation to security dynamics have attracted interest among journalists and researchers for some time. It is found a clear link between illicit market prices in Lebanon and reported fatalities during the first 19 months of the conflict in Syria. The particularly strong correlation between ammunition prices in Lebanon and fatalities in Syria underlines the value of monitoring ammunition prices. Yet available reporting from conflict zones has tended to neglect this important piece of the puzzle, focusing on prices for the most common weapons instead.

It is revealed that newly produced ammunition is circulating in conflict-affected countries in Africa and the Middle East. Tracing investigations presented in this edition conclude that Sudan government stockpiles are the primary source of weapons for non-state armed groups of all allegiances in Sudan and South Sudan—both through deliberate arming and battlefield capture. Such arms monitoring is, however, increasingly hampered by the production of unmarked ammunition and the deliberate removal of weapons' markings.

Recent terrorist attacks in Europe have spurred initiatives to crack down on the illegal trade in firearms, a relatively small market under the control of organised criminal groups. Organised criminal groups often rely on the availability of weapons to carry out their activities. However, the market for firearms in the EU remains modest in size. Trafficking occurs on a small scale, and the weapons trafficked are intended for either personal use or to meet specific orders. Weapons trafficking is almost exclusively a supplementary rather than a primary source of income for the small number of organised criminal groups involved. Most groups enter the weapons-trafficking business through other criminal activity, which may offer contacts, knowledge of existing routes and infrastructure related to the smuggling of weapons. The weapons and organised criminal groups involved in weapons trafficking primarily originate from the Western Balkans (the weapons will typically have been held illegally after recent conflicts in the area) and the former Soviet Union. Outlaw motorcycle

gangs are also involved in the trafficking of weapons, and have opened chapters in the Western Balkans. Organised criminal groups use existing criminal routes to traffic weapons.

The main sources of illegal weapons are:

- the reactivation of neutralised weapons;
- burglaries and thefts;
- the embezzlement of legal arms;
- the selling of legal arms on the illegal market, including the

Darknet;

- the reactivation of decommissioned army or police firearms;
- the conversion of gas pistols.

In 2014, Europol estimated that there were almost half a million lost or stolen firearms in the EU. The relatively high risks associated with weapons trafficking act as a disincentive for organised criminal groups. However, where demand exists, criminals will exploit vulnerabilities in legitimate supply chains to obtain weapons and ammunition.

Europol plays a key role in supporting Member States fight criminal networks involved in illegal weapons and explosives trafficking. As part of a wider strategy to identify the criminal networks supplying terrorist groups with firearms and ammunition, Europol experts work closely with counter terrorism experts on international investigations. Moreover, Europol specialists and analysts combine efforts to assist Member States in developing their own resources to monitor and tackle the Darknet phenomenon. The agency's Analysis Project (AP) Weapons and Explosives deals with criminal organisations and individuals involved in the illegal manufacturing, possession and trafficking of small arms, light weapons, ammunition, parts and components explosives (military, commercial, pyrotechnics and improvised/homemade), explosives precursors, improvised explosive devices (parts and components), military ordnance (parts and components), chemical biological radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials and other dangerous substances that could be used as weapons. Europol's European Counter-Terrorism Centre (ECTC) supports Member States in information-sharing and operational cooperation with regard to monitoring traffic in illegal firearms in the context of anti-terrorism.

In addition, Europol's European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC) is seeking to identify and analyse links between the facilitation of illegal migration and other crime areas, including firearms trafficking.

In April 2017, over 578 firearms and 776 pieces of ammunitions were seized as part as a joint operation targeting the illegal movement of firearms, explosives, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear material

through the Ukraine–Moldova border. Five pieces of explosives and one package of radioactive material were also seized at the border as part of this operation. Co-ordinated by the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM), this operation involved Europol, Frontex, the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC) and law enforcement agencies in Ukraine, Moldova, Greece, Romania and Spain.

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П'ятночка С.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Марченко І.В.

FORMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is a multi-billion-dollar form of international organized crime, constituting modern-day slavery. It, believed to be the third-largest criminal activity in the world, is a form of human slavery which must be addressed at the interagency level. Human trafficking includes forced labour, domestic servitude, and commercial sex trafficking. It involves both U.S. citizens and foreigners alike, and has no demographic restrictions. There are many forms of trafficking, but one consistent aspect is the abuse of the inherent vulnerability of the victims.

Forms human trafficking

- Trafficking for forced labour
- Trafficking for forced criminal activities
- Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation
- Trafficking for the removal of organs
- People smuggling

Trafficking for forced labour Victims of this widespread form of trafficking come primarily from developing countries. They are recruited and trafficked using deception and coercion and find themselves held in conditions of slavery in a variety of jobs. They can be engaged in agricultural, mining, fisheries or construction work, along with domestic servitude and other jobs.

Trafficking for forced criminal activities This form of trafficking allows criminal networks to reap the profits of a variety of illicit activities without the risk. Victims are forced to carry out a range of illegal activities, which in turn generate income. These can include theft, drug cultivation, selling counterfeit goods, or forced begging. Victims often have quotas and can face severe punishment if they do not perform adequately.

Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation This prevalent form of trafficking affects every region in the world, either as a source, transit or destination country. Women and children from developing countries and from vulnerable parts of society in developed countries are lured by promises of decent employment into leaving their homes and travelling to what they consider will be a better life. Victims are often provided with false travel documents and an organized network is used to transport them to the destination country, where they find themselves forced into sexual exploitation and held in inhumane conditions and constant terror.

Trafficking for the removal of organs In many countries, waiting lists for transplants are very long, and criminals have seized this opportunity to exploit the desperation of patients and potential donors. The health of victims, even their lives, is at risk as operations may be carried out in clandestine conditions with no medical follow-up. An ageing population and increased incidence of diabetes in many developed countries is likely to increase the requirement for organ transplants and make this crime even more lucrative.

People smuggling Closely connected to human trafficking is the issue of people smuggling, as many migrants can fall victim to forced labour along their journey. Smugglers may force migrants to work in inhumane conditions to pay for their illegal passage across borders.

Interpol seek to extend the police powers in Member States to investigate and deal with cases of trafficking in human beings. This is done through:

Training: building long-term capacity by sharing the latest investigation and victim interview techniques with officers;

INTERPOL's policing capabilities and expertise: tools and systems for sharing intelligence globally;

Global operations: concrete action in the field to disrupt and dismantle human trafficking networks;

Partnerships: working across sectors to improve the ways in which trafficking can be identified, reported and investigated;

Events and conferences: gathering experts from across the world;

Specialist groups which focus on frontline police work and the exchange of operational information;

Resources: covering general information, international legislation, and law enforcement guides and manuals.

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Ратошнюк А.,
курсант ННІ № 2 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови : Василенко О. В.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

What does Royal Canadian Mounted Police Officer? The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is one of the most emblematic and iconic symbols of Canada. They are known for their bright red uniforms and the horses they ride, and are affectionately called The Mounties. They work as the national police force, providing law enforcement in all three territories and eight of the ten provinces (although they are present throughout the entire country, they do not provide municipal policing services in Ontario nor Quebec). The RCMP is the maximum Law Enforcing agency in Canada and, therefore, are in charge of enforcing federal law throughout the entire country. In Ontario and Quebec, they usually work closely with the provincial police offices (the Ontario Provincial Police and the Surete du Quebec). Other provinces also have their own municipal Police Forces working in tandem with the RCMP. The operations they undertake include enforcing federal law regarding organized crime, drug trafficking, border protection, and anti-terrorism and domestic security affairs.

Primary Responsibilities. Here’s a non-exhaustive list of common tasks Royal Canadian Mounted Police Officers are required to complete.

- Enforcing the law: Arresting and detaining criminals; responding to emergencies, confrontations, and protests; conducting patrols on motorized vehicles, bicycles, or on horseback; enforcing traffic laws and fining offenders.

- Running criminal investigations: Collecting evidence from crime scenes; interviewing suspects, witnesses, and other people involved;

analyzing crime scenes and accidents; providing testimony in a court of law when necessary; and

- Ensuring the safety of civilians: Responding to emergencies in a timely manner; providing assistance to victims; assessing and responding to national emergencies, evacuating civilians if required.

- Maintaining community safety awareness: Using a wide range of lethal and non-lethal weapons (e.g. handguns, shotguns, batons, and pepper spray).

- Investigating federal crimes (e.g. drug trafficking, terrorist activity, grand-scale financial fraud, and other matters of national security): Combating drug trafficking; preventing and responding to terrorist attacks; investigating grand-scale financial frauds.

- Driving several motorized vehicles: Pursuing criminals when necessary.

- Maintaining order during public events: Watching over public meetings, manifestations, protests, and strikes; assessing and handling potentially volatile situations.

Required Skills and Qualifications. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is always looking for new recruits to bring all sorts of skills and knowledge to their force, reflecting and upholding the Canadian ideals of diversity and multiculturalism. There are, however, certain conditions that need to be met in order to join the force. All applicants must be at least 19 years of age and be Canadian citizens or have had permanent resident status in Canada for at least 10 consecutive years. All applicants are subject to physical and psychological evaluations prior to entering the force. The results of these tests can be used to exclude or prevent applicants from joining.

So, as Canada's national police force, the RCMP is primarily responsible for enforcing federal laws throughout Canada while general law and order including the enforcement of the criminal code and applicable provincial legislation is constitutionally the responsibility of the province and territories. Larger cities may form their own municipal police departments.

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Романюк А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Романов І.І.**

FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN POLAND

Every year, about a hundred Poles become victims of human trafficking, but the scale of the problem is much larger. Forcing prostitution and begging in the streets are the most common forms of using people who have fallen into the hands of human traffickers.

Confidence reigns that trafficking in human beings can affect and concerns mainly women who end up in brothels. And trade itself resembles a slave market. However, the modern slave trade procedure looks much more sophisticated.

The question: how to stop human trafficking and what methods will help? often arises in Poland.

As a method of struggle, Poland introduced the appropriate amendments to the Criminal Code, tightening measures to combat criminals involved in modern forms of the slave trade.

The country also has the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), which helps the state cope with the problem. Together with the group, the Polish authorities took a number of important steps to prevent and combat human trafficking, but several important problems still remain unresolved. One step is accession to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. The Convention is a full-fledged treaty that focuses mainly on protecting victims of trafficking and respecting their rights. It is also aimed at preventing trafficking in persons, as well as at prosecuting those who engage in such trafficking.

The Convention applies to all forms of trafficking in persons - at the national or transnational level, both related and not related to organized crime. The Convention applies to all persons irrespective of who is the victim of trafficking: women, men or children, and also regardless of the forms of exploitation: sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, etc.

The Convention provides for the establishment of an independent monitoring mechanism ("GRETA"), which would guarantee compliance by the parties with its provisions.

According to statistics, human trafficking is the third most profitable type of criminal activity in the world. And this problem is present in Poland. In this country, human trafficking has acquired an epidemic nature, and in my opinion it takes at least 10 years to cope with it.

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Савчук Л.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.В.

FOREIGN ANTI-CORRUPTION EXPERIENCE

Today total corruption has penetrated all spheres of life in Ukraine. The corruption scope even became a threat to the national security. The Ukrainian society is not only fully aware of the complexity of the current situation, but also claims the government to take strong anti-corruption measures. Recent dramatic events of Euromaidan in Kyiv shows that the Ukrainian people do not want to live as before, tolerate the arbitrariness of officials, corruption and social injustice.

Here are a few examples of countries, which had made substantial progress in fighting corruption. Most of these countries recently had an extremely high level of corruption.

Israel

The basis of all anti-corruption measures in Israel - is ramous monitoring of possible corruption actions. The monitoring is carried out by government agencies, special units of the police, the Office of the State Controller, which is independent from the ministries and various NGOs. If the corruption facts appear the investigating bodies are being informed immediately.

The legislation of Israel provides significant social benefits for the state employers. At the same time the penalties for the officials, involved in corruption actions are very heavy, thus local corruption in the country is almost absent. The number of cases brought to court is less than 5%.

Likewise the register of the corrupted firms has been also created in Israel.

Germany

The liquidation of material and first of all the financial part of organized criminal groups is the basis for fight against corruption in Germany. The legal base in the country prevents money-laundering, the property of persons, involved in corruption actions should be confiscated. Likewise, the bank institutions are obliged to provide information, concerning the money transactions over 20 000 Euros, to the law enforcement agencies. This information should be used for the investigation purposes only. Everyone, who opens a bank account for the total amount of 50 000 Euros, is obliged to pass the dew identification procedures.

The general line of the German government in the area of prevention of corruption is the elimination of corruption in public service.

Great Britain

This country has the most ancient traditions in the fight against corruption. The system of anti-corruption mechanisms is settled here on the legislative level. The first anti-corruption law in the civil service was adopted here in 1889. The following two laws as of 1906 and 1916 were consequences of society's reaction for spreading this socio-political phenomenon. Contrasting legal traditional principles, these laws obliges officials to prove own innocence.

The Committee on Standards in Public Life was established in October 1994, as an advisory non-departmental public body of the United Kingdom Government. The Committee's original terms of reference were: to examine current concerns about standards of conduct of all holders of public office, including arrangements relating to financial and commercial activities, and make recommendations as to any changes in present arrangements which might be required to ensure the highest standards of propriety in public life. In particular, the committee studies activities of members of parliament who advise firms related with impact on a state policy.

Japan

The experience of fight against corruption shows, that the absence of single unified act, aimed to defeat this evil, does not affect the effective resolution of the problem. For example, in Japan the anti-corruption regulations are present in different national laws. Moreover, Japan has no single agency designated solely to fight corruption; however, many agencies actively fight corruption within their jurisdiction. For example, the Fair Trade Commission (JFTC), the National Police Agency(NPA), and the National Tax Administration Agency (NTAA).

In Japan, as in other countries, the main tendency of the fight against corruption is the human resources policy.

Thus, the priorities in the fight against corruption are: 1) Measures of Political Economy (accountability of political leadership, political parties and campaigns financing reform); 2) reform of civil service (adequate salary, motivation policies); 3) civil liberties (the system of social and legal control, as well as influence over politicians by civil society).

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Самборська М.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Гончаренко Н.І.

DETENTION: CONCEPT, NATURE AND LEGAL REGULATION

Detention as a precautionary measure constitutes the most significant intrusion in to the sphere of the right guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine for freedom and personal inviolability, so it can only be justified for the purpose of protecting even more important social values. International standards of detention enshrined in a number of normative acts ratified by Ukraine. Having examined the latter, DV Kolodchyn proposes to the basic international standards, the observance of which should be sured in the procedures related to

- the use of detention as a precautionary measure
- the use of detention as an exceptional precautionary measure in cases and in the manner prescribed by law;
- the judicial law fulness of the taking and detention;
- detention for a reasonable period;
- providing the detained person with access to legal aid [1, с. 4].

Detention is the most severe precautionary measure, and since this precaution substantially restricts citizens' freedom, it should be applied only where other measures are ineffective. According to AL Dahl, the use of a preventive measure in the form of detention is a temporary restrictive measure and should be selected taking into account the presumption of innocence [2, c. 147].

The essence of this preventive measure is the imprisonment of the accused, the defendant, the convicted person and the detention of the minpre-trial detention facilities. Detention is the most severe precautionary measure that significantly limits a person's constitutional right to liberty and security of person. Being natural, it must be afforded increased protection in criminal justice and, therefore, may be restricted only by observance of the general principles of law, based on the criteria of reasonableness, necessity and appropriateness. For this reason, detention should be chosen when it is impossible to ensure the proper conduct of the suspect, accused, defendant and the procedural obligations of him by other, more lenient precautionary measures[5, c. 263].

A pre-trial detention measure can not be applied except as follows:
1) to a person suspected or accused of committing a crime, for which the law provides for a basic penalty of a fine of more than three thousand tax-free minimum incomes,

- only if the prosecutor proves, in addition to there as on provided for in Article 177 of the CPC of Ukraine, that the suspect, the accused has failed to fulfill the duties assigned to him in the application of another precautionary measure, or has failed to comply with the prescribed procedure in accordance with the established procedure, depositing funds as collateral and providing a document confirming it;

2) to a previously convicted person suspected or accused of committing a crime for which the law provides for imprisonment for a term up to three years, unless the prosecutor proves, except for there as on provided for in Article 177 of the CPC of Ukraine, that, while at liberty, the person was hiding from a pre-trial body or a court, obstructing criminal proceedings or being informed of suspicion of another crime;

3) to a previously unconvicted person suspected or accused of committing a crime for which the law provides for imprisonment for a term up to five years – only if the prosecutor, except for there as on provided by Article 177 of the CPC of Ukraine, it will be shown that, while at large, the person was hiding from a pre-trial investigation or court, obstructing criminal proceedings or being informed of a suspected other crime;

4) to a previously unconvicted person suspected or accused of committing a crime for which the law provides for imprisonment for a term exceeding five years;

5) to a previously convicted person suspected or accused of committing a crime for which the law provides for a sentence of imprisonment for more than three years;

6) to a person wanted by the competent authorities of a foreign state for a criminal offense, in connection with which the issue of extradition of a person (extradition) to such state for criminal prosecution or execution of a sentence may be resolved, in the manner and on the grounds provided by the section IX of this Code or international treaty, the consent of which was provided by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [3, c. 567].

Thus, the purpose of the precautionary measure is to ensure the proper course of criminal proceedings, to prevent an delimitate there all and possible obstacles on the part of the suspect (accused) in carrying out this trial, ensuring the participation of the suspect (accused) in the procedural actions in which such participation is required, and his early arrival at the place of their holding, preventing the commission of new crimes by the suspect (accused); also the educational impact on the minor [4, c. 93]. It should be noted that in almost every fifth case the request for pre-trial detention is denied or a milder measure of restraint is applied.

Grounds for the application of pre-trial detention in the form of detention, from a theoretical point of view, should be considered as facts that bind the emergence of the right of authorized persons of the CPC of Ukraine to restrict within the criminal proceedings the constitutional right of the suspect, accused of liberty and personal integrity the use of custody.

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Самойленко М.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

NATIONAL POLICE FORCE IN GERMANY. INTERNATIONAL MISSIONS

Law enforcement in Germany is constitutionally vested solely with the states, which is one of the main features of the German political system. Policing has always been a responsibility of the German states even after 1871 when the country was unified. The 1919 constitution of the Weimar Republic stated the possibility of creating a national police force, but it was only in the Nazi era that state police forces were unified under central control and a national police force was created. The police became a tool of the centralized state and the Nazi party. Following the defeat of 1945, Germany was divided; in 1949 the three western zones were turned into the West Germany, the Soviet zone became East Germany. Each country pursued a different path concerning law enforcement.

In the light of the gross abuse of power by the centralized Nazi state, the new West German constitution provided a strict separation of powers, placing law enforcement firmly in the hands of the states. The only policing agencies allowed at the federal level were the paramilitary Federal Border Guard, also responsible for coast guard services and the Federal Criminal Police, both under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Because Germany's borders became largely open since 2005, due to the development of the European Union and the Schengen Agreement to all neighbourhood countries, the former *Bundesgrenzschutz* was renamed to *Bundespolizei* - Federal Police. The duties of the Federal Police still are limited to the security of railway lines, main railway stations, airports, sea ports, and other special duties.

East Germany created a centralized police force under the Ministry of the Interior, the paramilitary *Volkspolizei* (literally "People's Police"). It also established a border police force, initially an independent force, later integrated into the army and then reorganized as an independent military organization.

German police officers rarely use their guns - for good reason. But when deadly shootings occur, the victims are often part of an especially vulnerable group in society.

German police officers are deployed around the world to stabilize countries in crisis. For nearly 30 years, German police officers serving in mandated peace-keeping missions and bilateral police projects, mainly as trainers, instructors and observers, have helped stabilize countries in crisis. Their deployment is managed by the Federal Ministry of the Interior,

Building and Community and the joint federal–state working group on international police missions (AG IPM) of the standing conference of German interior ministers.

More than 200 officers from the Federal Police, the state police forces, the Federal Criminal Police Office and the Federal Customs Administration are currently serving in missions organized by the EU, the UN and the OSCE as well as in the bilateral police project in Afghanistan and with FRONTEX at the EU's external borders. They are helping mitigate the causes of illegal migration where they arise: in the countries of origin and transit. The duties of German police officers include advising high-ranking officials in security ministries and police administrations in the sub-Saharan region as well as training instructors, criminal investigators and border guards at the police academies in Bamako, Mali and Kabul.

In this way, police missions provide a lasting and effective contribution to the fight against human smuggling and illegal migration. The goals of German police participation in missions are thus closely linked to ensuring the internal security of Germany and Europe.

In view of the fact that Germany's federal and state police forces currently have their hands full at home and at the EU's external borders in dealing with migration and the threat of international terrorism, the Federal Government and the IPM working group select law enforcement and geographic priorities very carefully.

Most German police officers are currently serving in UN and EU peace-keeping missions in the Sahel and in Ukraine in the bilateral German Police Project Team in Afghanistan.

In future, these priorities could be expanded to include Libya or North Africa as soon as the security situation and political conditions there allow.

Sending as many police officers as possible is less important than providing the necessary expertise in the right place. For example, the number of EU member state experts seconded to EU missions has fallen by more than half since 2012, from more than 1,600 to fewer than 800.

German police officers have gained an excellent reputation among countries in crisis and mission organizers as highly competent and yet modest. Their service to stabilize countries in crisis will continue to be an important contribution to the internal security of Germany and Europe.

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Сандул О.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Романов І.І.

PROCESS OF A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Criminal justice is a process, involving a series of steps beginning with a criminal investigation and ending with the release of a convicted offender from correctional facility. Rules and decision making are at the center of this process [1].

Investigation initiates from that moment that the police receives the phone call. Reports can be received by the victim itself, neighbour or anyone else that may have noticed or suspected any different movements or noises. One should be very cautiously due to the fact that the crime could have occurred any time and perpetrators could still be inside the premises or nearby. Solving crime is about finding the right balance between so called «activity» – for example, better analysis of trends in order to improve prevention – and reactivity. Criminal investigation is a reactive activity that must be oriented towards a final goal, and this can only be achieved by reducing bureaucracy and increasing efficiency [2]. Investigators should be on the alert for any persons fleeing the area, suspicious or well-known persons that are known by the police and suspicious vehicles. The first officer to respond a burglary call is usually the patrol officer. Officers should first determine whether a crime is currently in progress. When a crime is still being carried out, officer must call for more help in order to prevent the escape of the suspect/s. On the way to the scene of crime, officer should approach the burglary location without warning emergency lights or siren. After arriving, one can observe certain reliable indicators that a burglary has been or still being (for example open doors, windows). The first attendant officer should immediately preserve the crime scene, in order to maximize forensic opportunities due to the fact that there is few amount of time before the evidence will be contaminated. The crime scene should be secured and the victims are to be escorted to another area. It is made in order to ensure that victims won't touch anything

Burglar can gain access by force (open a door or a window by means of tools). It is important to discover what type of tool was used and how the perpetrator had gained entrance. When no signs of forced entry are found it may indicate that burglar entered through an open or unlocked door or might possess the keys. The next step for an investigator is to search, collect and preserve evidence. Great care must be taken when searching for evidence. The point of entry is usually the area which has a lot of evidence. When walking around the scene one must use extreme caution. Search must start from the entry. Investigator must locate what items were disturbed or removed. After the search, the type and amount of loss should be defined with thorough description. An important step in the preliminary investigation is the *Modus Operandi*. The identifications of a unique *modus operandi* are essential in investigating burglary due to the fact that most burglars commit a series of burglars using the same patterns. Investigator should look for the time, location, type of methods used to gain entrance, stolen things (for example cash only or jewelry and any particularities of the offence). Such patterns can tie and lead several burglaries to one suspect.

Preliminary investigations also include interviewing the victim, any witnesses available and the identifications of CCTV cameras. A sketch of the scene of a crime and a list of property stolen could also help toward the investigation.

Some people might think that when it comes to such crimes like burglaries, there are few witnesses but, actually there might be more than they believe. Police try to locate witnesses. Witnesses are very important in the process of solving crimes and they are key persons in such situations. Eyewitnesses are those who can provide a detailed account of the circumstances which otherwise would be lost and weaken the evidence. Although, the testimony given by eyewitnesses has often been criticized they are of a great importance for judges and jury in a litigation process.

Burglary scenes are visited by SOCO in order to maximize forensic opportunities. When searching for physical evidence at a burglary scene it will also require the help of the victim who can easily identify what has been moved and what items does not belong to the owner. Forensic recovery includes the photographing of the crime scene and the discovery of physical evidence that may include fingerprints, footprints inside and outside the house (e.g. below windows, fibers, hair, tire prints, tool marks, tools, and broken glass and paint chips and even personal items). Burglars tend to drink and eat in the kitchen of the burgled home and therefore they also leave traces of DNA on bottles or cups. Fingerprints are considered to be accurate and valuable marks in the process of identifying a human body due to the fact that the patterns and characteristics of the fingerprints are

unique. Trace evidence can establish a link between the perpetrator and the scene of crime. The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) is a great advance in scientific criminal investigation and it is possible to search criminal record for a single latent print [4].

Shoe footprints are also common physical evidence that can be found in a crime scene. Shoe footprints can provide unique wear patterns that can be compared with a suspect's shoes. Shoe print can indicate whether the suspect was running, walking or even if it was carrying something heavy. The pattern, size, personal characteristics and coincidental characteristics can make a shoe mark unique.

The most common means used to gain entrance in a residence are tools. Common tools that are used in burglary are screwdrivers, glass cutters, vice grips, pry bars, picks and augers. Tools marks are important evidence. Most criminals use the same tool in order to gain entry and thus, leave marks that can link one burglary to another.

To sum up, investigation of such crime like burglary involves several stages: investigating the crime scene, collecting and preserving available physical evidence, interviewing potential witnesses, using informants, examining records, tracing property and identifying suspects. A successful case will depend on the investigator's ability to handle clearly unrelated pieces of information in an analytical way. In order to deter the burglar, there should be more effective policing and enhanced situational prevention.

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Сарібекян Ю.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Гончаренко Н.І.

HOUSING FOR POLICE OFFICERS ON TERMS OF FINANCIAL LEASING

According to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, a police officer is a citizen of Ukraine who has taken the oath of police officer, is serving in relevant positions in the police force and who has been assigned a special police rank. A police officer is required to take the necessary steps to rescue people and assist those in need.

We often hear that a police officer is “obliged”. Every law enforcement officer has taken an oath of allegiance to the Ukrainian people and is continuously serving the community, as it is his voluntary decision. However, we have never elaborated on the issues, and what, in turn, a citizen of Ukraine has as a police officer.

Today, there is a police leasing program that provides housing for police officers. It has its own peculiarities and has gained some relevance recently. That is why we will consider the conditions and content of this housing in our work. This program is governed by such legal act as "Procedure for providing the State Mortgage Institution of police officers and officers of the civil and civil security service with financial leasing", which was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 14, 2018 No. 1201.

A police officer or a member of the civil or military service of the Civil Protection Service shall have the right to provide housing under financial leasing if:

1) availability of service for at least two years, except for persons who have the status of a participant of hostilities;

2) if at least five years have elapsed before reaching the age limit.

Financial leasing agreements and compensation for a portion of lease payments are concluded for the period up to the date the lessee reaches the maximum age of tenure. The duration of such contracts shall not be less than five years and may not exceed 20 years.

Financial leasing shall be for housing that has been in operation for no more than 20 years or reconstruction (major repairs) which is carried out not more than 10 years prior to the conclusion of the financial leasing contract and which corresponds to the normative area of housing, which is not more than 21 square meters of the total area per person and additionally

10.5 square meters of total living space per family, but not more than 94.5 square meters.

In case of excess of the standard area of the dwelling, the lessee pays the cost of the over-standard housing area in advance at his own expense in accordance with the terms of the financial lease agreement.

The cost of housing does not change over the term of the financial lease.

The amount of lease payments paid by the lessee is reduced by the amount of compensation for the part of the lease payments, which is transferred by the housing authority to the SMI account.

The amount of compensation for part of the lease payments includes part of the amount that reimburses part of the cost of the home and the full amount of the compensation to the lessor.

The amount of part of the amount that reimburses part of the cost of housing is determined based on the length of service of the lessee:

– 5 to 10 years of service - 10 percent of the monthly amount, which reimburses part of the cost of housing;

– 10 to 15 years of service - 20 percent of the monthly amount, which reimburses part of the cost of housing;

– 15 and more years of service - 30 percent of the monthly amount that reimburses part of the cost of housing.

The amount of the portion of the monthly amount that reimburses part of the cost of housing is increased by:

– 5 percent for each child under 18 living with the lessee, but not more than 10 percent;

– to the appropriate percentage determined in accordance with this paragraph, depending on the length of service of the other spouse (in the case where the applicant's spouse / spouse is a police officer or a member of the civil or military protection service).

A police officer or a member of the civil or military service of the civil protection service may obtain a dwelling in the property (joint property) in accordance with the Procedure once.

Thus, we see that today, for police officers, there is a real opportunity not only for housing but also for many others. New programs and legislative improvements are implementing social protection in life. We are receiving more help, which creates additional motivation in deciding to devote our lives to serving the Ukrainian people.

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Свистіль С.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

NEW METHODS OF OBTAINING EVIDENCE

In the course of criminal proceedings, the bodies of pre-trial investigation, prosecutor's office and court in order to make a correct and well-founded decision seek to restore a true picture of a past event, to know all its circumstances and facts. Achieving this goal is accomplished through the gathering of evidence. Evidence is the basis of the criminal process, from them the objectivity depends on the legality of the decision. Therefore, it is important to study the positive American experience of identifying and gathering evidence in the jurisdictions of a developed democracy. US evidentiary law pays considerable attention to evidence. Every time law enforcement agencies are improving and finding new evidence-gathering methods to prevent injustice in criminal cases.

Let to begin with consider the definition of "evidence". So evidence is any factual data on the basis of which the existence or absence of facts and circumstances relevant to the adjudication of the case is established. In short, "evidence" means "testimony", and must accordingly be for use at a trial. Any procedural action is unconditional adherence to the procedure and

rules established by the legislature, the obtaining of evidence is no exception.

Today there are quite a few new methods available to collect evidence in the United States. At first, Discovery is pre-trial investigation. It allows you to get either evidence itself, or information that will lead to getting the evidence you need. There are rules for how much time you have to do things, and how many questions you can ask in a certain way. An indispensable component of new methods is interrogatories. Interrogatories are written questions sent by one side in a lawsuit to an opposing side. The side that receives the interrogatories must answer them in writing under oath, or give a legal basis for not answering them. Also there must be a Request for Admission and a request for Production of Things. This means that the request for entry is formally one party and asks the other party to acknowledge in writing the truth of certain facts relevant to the case and one party may ask the other party about specific ones documents or things. The requesting Party may deny, copy or verify them.

There are rules of evidence that everyone must follow. These rules help ensure that the judge gets reliable, relevant and accurate evidence to consider when making decisions about your case. Among the most important of these rules are generally, people can only talk about what they know first hand – what they themselves saw, heard, felt, smelled, or tasted. The other party has the right to cross-examine anyone whose words are being considered. All testimony must be relevant information. Different case types may have their own rules.

Practice proves that there are times when evidence needs to be collected Practice proves that there are times when evidence needs to be collected outside the United States. In such a situation it is necessary obtaining evidence outside the United States involves considerations unfamiliar to many American prosecutors. Most problems associated with international evidence gathering revolve around the concept of sovereignty. Virtually every nation vests responsibility for enforcing criminal laws in the sovereign. The other nation may regard an effort by an American investigator or prosecutor to investigate a crime or gather evidence within its borders as a violation of sovereignty. Even such seemingly innocuous acts as a telephone call, a letter, or an unauthorized visit to a witness overseas may fall within this stricture. A violation of sovereignty can generate diplomatic protests and result in denial of access to the evidence or even the arrest of the agent or Assistant United States Attorney who acts overseas.

Today is quite used new forensic technology examines fingerprints once considered too old or compromised to analyze. This technology allows

investigators to examine fingerprints that were once considered too old or compromised to analyze. A vacuum metal deposition instrument is now in the hands of Cumberland County to better collect fingerprints and DNA.

Cybersecurity in the US is always under threat, as law enforcement agencies detect cyberattacks that dramatically reduce the level of information security in the country. That's why in an effort to fight e-crime and to collect relevant digital records for all crimes, law enforcement agencies are incorporating the collection and analysis of digital records, also known as computer forensics, into their infrastructure. Law enforcement agencies are challenged by the need for train officers to collect digital records and keep up with rapidly evolving technologies such as computer operating systems.

In conclusion the CSI systematically makes her way through the scene collecting all potential evidence, tagging it, logging it and packaging it so it remains intact on its way to the lab. Depending on the task breakdown of the CSI unit she works for and her areas of expertise, she may or may not analyze the evidence in the lab.

It's so important to find new methods for collecting evidence, to refine the old methods and combine them. The fairness of the trial depends on the quality and correctness of the obtaining of evidence.

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Сидорко М.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови : Драмарецька Л.Б.

PECULIARITIES OF COMBATING CRIME AND CORRUPTION IN SINGAPORE

From 1995 to 2016, Singapore has consistently been ranked as the least corrupt Asian country according to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). Singapore was ranked 7th among 176 countries / economies with a score of 84 on the 2016 CPI. This ranking gives credence to the widespread perception that Singapore is one of the most corruption-free countries / economies in the world.

Now the fight against corruption in Singapore is governed by two pieces of legislation – the Prevention of Corruption Act (“PCA”) and the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (“CDSA”). The PCA is the primary legislation that established the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (“CPIB”), empowers CPIB investigators, criminalizes corruption and provides for the punishment and penalties for corruption offences.

There would be no economic growth in Singapore if the state had not eradicated mercilessly crime and corruption. Under the British, Singapore was very corrupt. Local Chinese policemen dutifully shopped and shared with their English superiors.

Crime in Singapore was eliminated without any jury trials: according to the Internal Security Act, in order to put a triad member without trial, three witnesses were enough. These witnesses were anonymous to the public, but not to the authorities. Without a court it was possible to keep a person behind bars for two years, after which a special advisory board considered the issue of releasing him or leaving him for the next two years. It was impossible to control the triads in any other way: in any court they would refuse to testify against them. The same procedure was used against the communists, and now against Islamic terrorists.

They also fought mercilessly with corruption, the first example being Lee Kuan Yu himself, who cracked down on any of his associates suspected of a bribe.

Now Singapore is the only country in the world where a small official can steal more than a large one. The largest theft in Singapore’s history occurred in 2004, when it turned out that one of Singapore Airlines’s managers, Theo Chen Kia, had stolen \$ 35 million by systematically falsifying invoices. For comparison, the largest case of corruption in recent times (the minister responsible for water provided information for bribes during tenders), imposed only 7 million dollars.

Just because there is no corruption in Singapore does not mean that there is no personal relationship in Singapore. On the contrary, they form the basis of society. Singapore is a much closed and highly efficient Asian corporation. In the end, the best example of such closeness and continuity is Lee Kuan Yew himself, who appointed his son as his successor, and he himself became the “minister-mentor”.

Recently, there was a scandal in Singapore: one of the PAP parliamentarians was convicted of working in 64 different posts. However, it was easy for the parliamentarian to justify himself: he immediately reported that most of these posts were completely free. The

proportion of personal ties is very high in Singaporean politics, but thanks to the merciless fight against corruption, these ties are not monetized, and therefore work for the good of the state, not harm.

Now almost all of Asia is trying to repeat the example of Singapore. But all these countries are pretty corrupt. And as a result, all the money there goes through Singapore - because only Singapore trusts, and all the money that officials and businessmen, including China's money, go to Singapore, again because they trust Singapore. For example, when Malaysia tried to create ports that will replace the port of Singapore, thanks to corruption and inefficiency, it simply failed.

Numerous impressive fines and a large number of prohibitions that, at first glance, may outrage the European, but Singaporeans do not attach much importance to this. Such penalties show themselves well in the role of a stable income to the treasury of the country, and strict laws have a good effect on the country and on residents in general.

The ambiguous nickname of Fine City is not accidentally given to the Asian city-state. Fine, on the one hand, means beautiful, and Singapore is truly an excellent place to live. On the other hand, fine translates as "fine": the city became famous for sanctions for minor, in the opinion of the European, violations. These are two sides of the same coin: if you want it to be good, follow the rules.

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Ситник С.,

студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Богущкий В. М.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH ALCOHOL-CAUSED CRIMES

Actuality of theme. The relations between alcohol and crimes such as anti- social behavior, assault and robbery are well known. Recent crime

statistics show that more than a million crimes and 1.2 million hospital admissions are linked to alcohol every year. Overall, alcohol-related harm is estimated to cost society £21 billion annually.

Main material. Only in USA evidence based on victim reports, alcohol use by the offender was a factor in: 37% of rapes and sexual assaults, 15% of robberies, 27% of aggravated assaults, 25% of simple assaults [1].

In this country, there are some specificities in the laws governing alcohol, thereby preventing crime. The regulation of the sale of alcoholic beverages was passed to the state and local authorities. Different states will have different time limits on who can sell alcohol and who can buy alcohol. The federal government formally defines an alcoholic beverage as any beverage containing more than 0.05 percent alcohol, and most states adhere to that limit; however, there may be variability in certain states and localities.

Although the federal government has provided flexibility to individual states regarding statutes regarding alcohol use, it retains the ability to use tax credits and federal funding to get states to support certain alcohol policies. One such policy is to establish legal age for alcohol.

The Federal Uniform Alcohol Drinking Act 1984 sets the minimum legal age for alcoholic beverages at 21 years and almost every state adheres to this standard, although there are some exceptions that states in different localities may recognize. The federal government may withhold certain percentages of federal funding if states fail to meet this minimum standard [2].

The maximum alcohol level for drinking and the maximum number of drinks a person can drink at one time varies by state and state and location. States have specific provisions for retailing alcoholic beverages and licensing companies that allow the sale of various types of alcoholic beverages. Some outlets may only sell beer and wine, and some may sell liquor, depending on the licenses obtained by the business. Persons who sell alcohol at retail outlets can be significantly under the age of 21 (for example, cashiers at large retailers selling beer, wine and spirits). Most states require that an individual submit a government-issued ID with a picture on it to make sure that the person has the right to buy alcoholic beverages; however, there may be different interpretations of acceptable forms of identification from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Throughout much of Europe, the legal drinking and purchasing age ranges between 16 and 18, and often there isn't even a drinking age at all. While it can be tempting, there are also a number of effective safeguards in the EU countries.

The law, police and executive power involves:

- regulating attendance and visibility of police in cities and urban centers in busy times;
- developing PubWatch to allow licensees to share information and tackle issues together;
- making prohibition of a "restraining order" for persons who have been banned from premises or arrested for drink-related violence or disorder;
- targeting named perpetrators of violent and potential alcohol related "hot spots" such as business taxis, cafes and bars and late-night clubs;
- issuing fixed penalty notices when the licensors who sell alcohol for under 18 people in licensed premises are found;
- issuing an order to leave orders giving police officers the right to report to persons 16 years of age or older and to leave certain territory for up to 48 hours;
- using litmus tests to determine if alcoholic beverages contain youth alcohol;
- using civil investigations, criminal conduct orders, and acceptable conduct agreements to deter repeat offenders, or to force parents to take responsibility for their children's behavior;
- working with trade standards officers to conduct test purchases at bars, clubs, and licensing documents to verify staff selling alcohol to persons under 18 years of age;
- seizing of alcohol from antisocial users, designing non-alcohol use areas and arrests of those who do not want to obey the law;
- working with unlicensed premises to reduce theft and purchase of proxies and work with licensed premises to reduce antisocial behavior [3].

Conclusions. Alcohol causes many crimes, but most countries have learned to regulate this at the legislative level to reduce the number of crimes. Today, it is impossible to ban alcohol completely, because it is not democratic. But there are some methods of regulating human behavior and sanctions related to alcohol consumption.

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Сіренька Д.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скряник М.В.

EMBEZZLEMENT AS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME

"White collar crime" can describe a wide variety of crimes, but they all typically involve crime committed through deceit and motivated by financial gain. Reportedly coined in 1939, the term white-collar crime is now synonymous with the full range of frauds committed by business and government professionals. These crimes are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and are not dependent on the application or threat of physical force or violence.[1] These crimes include misrepresentation of a corporation's finances in order to deceive regulators and others. White-collar crime has been associated with the educated and affluent ever since the term was first coined in 1949 by sociologist Edwin Sutherland, who defined it as "crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation. "These are not victimless crimes. A single scam can destroy a company, devastate families by wiping out their life savings, or cost investors billions of dollars (or even all three).[1]

Although white-collar crimes are quite varied, most have several characteristics in common. First, they involve the use of deceit and concealment, rather than the application of force or violence, for the illegitimate gain of money, property, or services. A defendant convicted of making false statements in order to obtain a government contract, for example, is considered a white-collar criminal. Although white-collar crimes are quite varied, most have several characteristics in common. First, they involve the use of deceit and concealment, rather than the application of force or violence, for the illegitimate gain of money, property, or services. A defendant convicted of making false statements in order to obtain a government contract, for example, is considered a white-collar criminal. Next, white-collar crimes typically involve abuse of positions of trust and power. Public officials who solicit and accept bribes, or corporate officers who fix prices to drive competitors out of business, are engaging in such abuse of their positions. White-collar crime is also often more difficult to detect than other types of crime, in part because losses may not be immediately apparent to victims but also because the crimes can involve sophisticated schemes and cover-ups. Many white-collar crimes require concerted criminal activity by coconspirators.

There are many types of white collar crimes, but the following are the most common: corporate fraud, embezzlement, Ponzi schemes,

extortion, bankruptcy fraud.[2] When an employer hires a new employee, they expect that employee to perform the work that is asked of them so that they can receive a paycheck. Often, employees are promoted to positions of trust within the company. These positions enable dishonest employees to commit criminal acts against the company for their own personal gain. One of the most common crimes they commit is embezzlement. The crime of embezzlement involves improperly taking money from someone to whom you owe some type of duty. The most common example is a company employee that embezzles money from their employer by siphoning money into a personal account. Embezzlement can take many forms, however. Lawyers who improperly use client funds commit embezzlement. So do investment advisers who improperly use client funds they've been entrusted to protect. Embezzlement means that the business is going to suffer direct losses in the form of money or other assets. This is a severe problem for any business, since the goal of a business is to generate profits; the survival and continued growth of business is directly tied to producing a big enough surplus to cover costs and expand. Particularly for new or small businesses, which already face tremendous hurdles to survive, embezzlement could very well be the kiss of death that puts a business under and prevents it from even getting off the ground. Embezzlers use all sorts of techniques to get at the resources of the companies they work for. The schemes they use can be disruptive to regular business far beyond the simple loss of assets. For example, one common low level form of embezzlement involves overcharging customers. This can alienate customers, make the business appear incompetent, and cause the products or services to be misrepresented. The name of the business can even be tarnished beyond repair through what clients, associates and the general public perceive to be incompetence, bad business, or outright criminal activity on part of the company.

Some examples of embezzlement and the industries in which it occurs include the following:

- Bank tellers given access to the bank's funds for work
- Store clerks or cashiers given access to a money till
- Employees given access to a company car
- Employees who are issued laptops or other electronics by their employers. [3]

In addition, for a charge of embezzlement to be supported, four factors must be present and must be proven a fiduciary relationship must exist between the two parties; that is, there must be a relationship of trust, responsibility for taking care of the asset (money or property, for example), and reliance by one party on the other. The defendant must have acquired

the property through the relationship, rather than in some other manner. It is sometimes difficult to prove, particularly in the case of embezzlement of cash from a bar, for example. The defendant must have taken ownership of the property or transferred the property to someone else (called conveyance). The defendant's actions were intentional. It is also sometimes difficult to prove intent.

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Скуйбіда К.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Грабовська Н.А.**

MONEY LAUNDERING. WHERE DOES THE USA STAND ON THIS ISSUE?

In the era of computerization, the development of information technology and the emergence of cryptocurrency, the growth in money-laundering crimes has increased significantly. The problem of money laundering is relevant for almost anywhere in the world, as a consequence of almost all income-generating crimes. This is a serious problem not only for the United States, but for the entire international community.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Introduction to Money-Laundering, “Money laundering is the method by which criminals disguise the illegal origins of their wealth and protect their asset bases, so as to avoid the suspicion of law enforcement agencies and prevent leaving a trail of incriminating evidence”.

Money laundering has three distinguishable phases – placement, layering and integration. The initial stage of money laundering comprises the placement of illegally obtained funds or assets into the financial system. Layering constitutes the second stage of money laundering and involves the conversion and movement of the illicitly derived funds to other legal institutions. This process aims at distancing the placed funds from their criminal source, such as by concealing or disguising their true source, ownership, and audit trail through complicated layers of financial

transactions. The final stage in the process involves the integration of funds into the legitimate economy and financial system [1].

As noted by the former Special Adviser to the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, William F. Wechsler (2001), for decades money laundering and tax avoidance have relatively frequently been perceived by the international community as intricate issues “hinging on the minutiae of tax codes and regulatory laws” and yet that perception masks “a destructive, often bloody reality” [2].

The United States is one of the countries that has been taking measures to combat money laundering for more than 10 years. The primary source of laundered funds comes from the accessibility of the financial system. Trade-based money laundering is another method by which criminals have laundered funds in the USA. The Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 authorized the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Treasury establish regulatory measures requiring the filing of currency transaction reports. Subsequently, Congress enacted the Money Laundering Control Act in 1986, which made the laundering of proceeds derived from any one of the long list of offenses a crime. These laws have become the basis for further measures to combat money laundering. The laws presented have a number of interesting provisions. First, U.S. money laundering laws are not confined to one statutory provision, but include an array of different offenses that are scattered throughout the United States Code. Second, money laundering statutes operate broadly in the United States, with the crime often added to garden variety fraud cases.

Each year, between \$500 billion and a trillion dollars of laundered money is generated through international banks and financial institutions. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 amends the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) by requiring all financial institutions to establish Anti-Money Laundering (AML) programs. The Act is intended to strengthen the USA’s measures to prevent, detect, and prosecute money laundering and the financing of terrorism [3].

Money laundering crimes in the United States are addressed on three levels. First, the Bank Secrecy Act requires financial institutions to provide information to the government on transactions exceeding a certain amount. A financial institution that fails to comply not only can be held criminally liable, but liability also can be premised upon the “collective knowledge” of its employees.

The global threat of money laundering poses unique challenges to the law enforcement community. The existence of laws on money laundering in the United States suggests that this country is at the center of the advancement of other countries to adopt comparable legislation. Only with

laws that have been harmonized can law enforcement agencies, working together with financial institution administrators and regulators, combat this ever-increasing problem.

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Скумін В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скряник М.В.**

AMERICAN DRUG TRAFFICKING STRATEGY IN MEXICO

Today, Mexico is the main drug supplier in the United States. As you know, the United States ranks first in the world in drug use, respectively, in neighboring Mexico, at one moment it became profitable to use this American weakness. The drug business in the country began to flourish, and with it the first drug cartels began to appear. Only from 2005 to 2010 on the southern border of the USA, the number of marijuana seizures increased by 49%, methamphetamine - by 54%, heroin - by 297%, and ecstasy - by 839% [1].

In 2006, Mexican President Felipe Calderon decided to put the end of the unrest in the country and declared war on the drug cartels. He tried to resist the corruption of the police, which grew to unimaginable limits and was explained, first of all, by the minimum earnings of Mexican police officers. Calderon also added tens of thousands of troops to help the local police in the Mexican states, and in most cases completely replaced the local police forces.

Under this program, the military made several high-profile arrests and killings of cartel leaders. For example, in October 2012, Heriberto Lazcano, the leader of one of the most powerful Mexican cartels of Los Zetas, was killed. As part of bilateral cooperation with the United States,

Mexicans managed to capture 25 of the 37 most wanted drug lords in Mexico [2].

All this time, the United States saw the problem mainly only in Mexico, with less attention paid to its drug users. Therefore, the next program to support Mexico's domestic fight against drug cartels was a program to provide funds for the purchase of weapons and equipment, as well as military training, called the Merida Initiative or the Mexico Plan. In fact, it was supposed to help Mexico to eradicate problems with illegal crime, as well as normalize the situation on the common border, both in relation to migration and in matters of drug trafficking. But unlike previous bilateral actions, Merida was based on the fact that the United States ranks first in the world in terms of drug use,

Almost in parallel with Merida, in 2006 governments began to carry out the Coronado Project, which lasted almost 4 years and ended with the famous operation to destroy the Mexican drug cartel La Familia. Its essence was approximately the same as that of the above operation. During the program, 1200 people were caught who were involved in the drug business in one way or another. On the US side, more than 3,000 federal and municipal agents participated only in the final two-day operation against La Familia, during which 729 pounds of methamphetamine, 62 kilograms of cocaine and 967 pounds of marijuana were seized [3].

However, despite all the actions taken, the drug war in Mexico continues to this day, and unilateral action, even with US support, is not enough for Mexico. Therefore, it seems rational mother measures in the United States itself as the level of drug use by Americans remains very high, demand does not decrease, and Americans continue to sell firearms to Mexicans. Of course, as a solution, many propose the abolition of criminal liability for the use and possession of drugs, in particular marijuana - one of the most used drugs in the United States. But such a development of events is unlikely to help, since the loss of marijuana in the drug cartel markets will, of course, affect the cartel's finances, but only slightly: savvy dealers will find another way to make money. In addition, differences in US state law must be considered. In some of them, taxes on certain consumer goods may vary, so they are also sold on the so-called gray market.

Another solution to this problem is to decriminalize drug users and provide them with mandatory medical services. A controversial point of view, but in a report setting out these ideas, the Commission on Drug Policy referred to the successful implementation of decriminalization programs in Portugal and Australia [4].

Also, the elimination and capture of drug lords and cartel leaders may be a solution, but this is already a completed stage and he did not show

the necessary results. In the place of some leaders, others come, and those arrested have proved that they are able to manage their drug organizations while in custody. It is worth citing the example of the leader of the drug cartel Sinaloa, Joaquin Guzman, nicknamed Shorty, who was repeatedly arrested, but he managed to escape from the most protected prisons in both the USA and Mexico. But on January 19, 2017, Shorty was nevertheless handed over to the American authorities and will receive a life sentence, which means that the world famous drug cartel will have to look for a new leader [5].

Strengthening border protection, tightening migration policies, as well as mass arrests also did not affect the business of drug cartels, as dealers not only began to transit drugs by land, but also by air, water and underground. In addition, according to the report of the US border service, one in four out of five drug detainees turns out to be a US citizen [6]. Dealers recruit ordinary American citizens, threaten them, offer huge amounts of money, etc.

Thus, we can conclude that, perhaps, only Latin American countries, including Mexico, can stop this drug boom and the accompanying drug war. Mexico should legalize cocaine, as its wave descends on the United States, which will not be able to stop it. By moving drugs from the black market, the government will thus be able to destroy the source of the huge income of the drug cartels, which will greatly weaken their position. If this happens, the entire regime of world control over drugs and drug trafficking will collapse. Accordingly, the war for drugs will become meaningless. Of course, the developed countries, together with the USA, which are the main consumers, will have to choose solutions to the problem arising from this, which can boil down to the same legalization and simultaneous development of the national healthcare institute in the field of drugs, as well as decriminalization of consumers, i.e. in the future, it may be more rational for America to pursue a policy aimed at minimizing the harm from drugs, rather than trying to limit drug trafficking.

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Споденейко А.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Грицук Л.П.**

KRIMINALITÄT IN DEUTSCHLAND: SITTLICHKEITSDELIKTE

Kriminalität ist die Bezeichnung für sämtliche Handlungen, die nach dem Gesetz verboten sind und in den meisten Fällen zur Schädigung einer Person oder des Staates führen.[1] Kriminelle Handlungen sind zum Beispiel Diebstahl, Mord, Steuerhinterziehung oder der Handel mit Drogen. Da die Gesetze von Land zu Land zu variieren, ist es schwierig, die Kriminalität zweier Länder miteinander zu vergleichen. Deshalb entscheidet man sich in der Statistik in der Regel für Vergleiche klar messbarer Dinge, wie beispielsweise die Tötungsrate zweier verschiedener Länder. Kriminalität wird von den unterschiedlichen Staaten scharf bekämpft, wobei manche Länder dazu deutlich besser in der Lage sind als andere. In einem korrupten System kann es vorkommen, dass die Kriminalität verschleiert wird oder kriminelle Delikte erst gar nicht erfasst werden. Innerhalb der Gesellschaft haben sich verschiedene Bezeichnungen für unterschiedliche Arten der Kriminalität eingebürgert.[2] Vergehen wie Mord oder schwere Körperverletzung werden unter dem Begriff Schwerstkriminalität zusammengefasst, Diebstahl und der Handel mit Drogen werden dahingegen zur Kleinkriminalität gezählt. Weiterhin gibt es auch Formen der Kriminalität, die innerhalb von weiten Teilen der Bevölkerung als unwesentlich angesehen werden beziehungsweise sogar unterstützt werden. Trotz fortschreitender Globalisierung gibt es immer noch signifikante Unterschiede in der Beurteilung von Kriminalität.[2] Die Anzahl der registrierten Straftaten in Deutschland ist im Jahr 2018 im Vergleich zu den Vorjahren gesunken. Laut Kriminalstatistik des BKA wurden im Jahr 2018 rund 5,76 Millionen Straftaten erfasst. Die polizeiliche Aufklärungsquote

von Straftaten lag bei 57,1 Prozent. Die Straftatengruppen mit den meisten erfassten Fällen sind Diebstahl, Betrug und Sachbeschädigung. Kapitalverbrechen wie Mord, Sexual- oder Rauschgiftdelikte machen dagegen nur einen kleinen Anteil aller Fälle von Kriminalität aus. Am höchsten ist die Anzahl der Kriminalitätsfälle in den Bundesländern Nordrhein-Westfalen, Bayern und Baden-Württemberg. Gemessen an der Häufigkeitszahl von Straftaten ist es allerdings deutlich wahrscheinlicher, in Berlin, Bremen oder Hamburg Opfer eines Verbrechens zu werden. [3] Obwohl sexuelle Verbrechen nur einen kleinen Teil aller Verbrechensfälle ausmachen, machen sie mir große Angst. Unter Sexualdelikten fallen alle Straftaten gegen die sexuelle Selbstbestimmung.[4]

Im Bereich des Sexualstrafrechtes Deutschlands spielen auch Richtlinien und Rahmenbeschlüsse verfassungsrechtlich eine immer größere Rolle.

Häufige Arten von sexuellem Missbrauch in Deutschland :

- Sexueller Missbrauch von Kindern .
- Männliche Missbrauchsopfer .
- Sexueller Missbrauch von Behinderten.

Sexueller Missbrauch von Kindern bedeutet, dass eine Person mit einem Kind sexuelle Handlungen vollzieht, ein Kind dazu bestimmt, solche Handlungen an sich oder einem Dritten zu vollziehen oder ihm pornografische Darstellungen vorführt. Unter sexuellem Missbrauch werden insbesondere folgende Handlungen verstanden: der Vollzug des Geschlechtsverkehrs mit Kindern gegen ihren Willen (Vergewaltigung) das Vornehmen sexueller Handlungen an einem Kind gegen seinen Willen zur eigenen sexuellen Stimulation. Dies umfasst intime Berührungen an primären und sekundären Geschlechtsteilen (siehe Geschlechtsmerkmale).

Buben lernen schon sehr früh, dass Männlichsein bedeutet, überlegen zu sein, über Schwächere zu dominieren und diese zu besiegen. Deshalb haben sie Schwierigkeiten damit, sich als Opfer zu fühlen, wenn ihnen sexuelle Übergriffe widerfahren. Zudem gelten in unserer Gesellschaft homosexuelle Handlungen als pervers und werden sozial geächtet. Das macht es auch dem Buben oftmals schwer, sich jemanden anzuvertrauen.

Sexuelle Gewalt gegen Menschen mit Behinderungen ist ein Tabuthema und ein gut gehütetes Geheimnis von Betroffenen, Betreuerinnen und der Öffentlichkeit. Vor allem geistig behinderte Kinder und Jugendliche sind aufgrund ihrer nicht altersgemäßen intellektuellen Entwicklung noch viel weniger als ihre Altersgenossen in der Lage, die Inanspruchnahme ihrer Person für sexuelle Handlungen zu erkennen. [5]

Zum Schluss möchte ich sagen, dass es ein sehr schwieriges Thema ist, das niemanden kalt lassen darf. Ich würde den Prozentsatz der Straftaten reduzieren, nämlich der sexuellen Straftaten.

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Степанова Д.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О.А.**

THE ROLE OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR A LAWYER OFFICER

Learning a foreign language is an integral part of the task of preparing qualified specialists. The motivation and desire of learning a foreign language are a professional requirement for cadets and students who are preparing to become professionals in different sectors of the law.

Requirements Ukrainian society in the preparation of a new type of professionals in terms of restructuring and reform reflected in the qualifying characteristics of graduates. Qualification characteristics of graduates of higher schools include the presence of high professional training, high general culture and knowledge of the foreign languages. Thus, learning a foreign language is an integral part of the process of formation of a specialist in almost every sphere of public life. Also we can say that learning a foreign language is very interesting and useful for everyone.

What are the benefits of it? The most obvious and direct benefit of learning a foreign language is that it allows you to communicate and understand a different group of people. This can help you make new

contacts and maybe even new friends. Also, learning a foreign language helps you solve the different affairs and questions in the daily life and diverse tasks that are on each job. In addition, these skills will help you achieve more. For example, without a foreign language you will not be able to attend international conferences or meetings that might help you in your career progression and much more.

The role of foreign languages is increasing today. It is due to the active foreign and domestic policy of the states. For example, we may refer to international treaties that are originally written in a foreign language. Also, one of the reasons for the growing role of foreign states is the scientific and technological development of a particular state and the world as a whole. In this regard, Ukraine is also pursuing an active domestic policy. So in Ukraine studying foreign languages starts at primary schools as general and continues all further life. This is due to the fact that almost every day we are exposed to the influence of a foreign language on our lives. For example, it may be borrowed words, terms, or slang in fiction or literature, economics, politics, law, etc. Historically, the development of one's own culture and community takes on something new for itself as a result of interaction with other states. So, we can say that knowledge of a foreign language is desirable for each of us, and for persons representing the state this knowledge is obligatory.

Each person realizes that the state needs highly skilled specialists, knowing foreign language, professionals who are able to absorb and assimilate everything new and progressive, who are ready to generate and implement new original ideas and also to favourable participation in internal cooperation and formation of new attitude towards our country all over the world. If you are talking about a lawyer, he must have a thorough knowledge and experience of legal knowledge and skills. He should also be aware of the basic laws governing public relations in the state. In addition, he must appropriately assign and exercise the powers vested in him by law. Knowledge of a foreign language is required by a lawyer to properly understand and interpret the international treaties and the normative legal acts. All these factors explain why one of the key requirements for a lawyer is knowledge of foreign languages.

Also we should talk about problems that may arise from lack of knowledge of a foreign language. Firstly, it leads to misunderstanding of many terms. Historically, many terms, especially legal ones, are foreign-language in origin. So you need to understand the meaning of words correctly. Secondly, it leads to misuse and use of words. This mistake is very often the cause of misunderstandings between people and even to a wrong judgment. Misuse of terms can lead to misinterpretation of the

meaning of certain words. Thirdly, misinterpretation of foreign language terms leads to misunderstanding and perception of terms and different situations. Thus, if a person interprets a term incorrectly, then one can completely confuse his or her conception of the situation. Also, it can lead to a person's misunderstanding of the unlawfulness of his or her actions and sentencing. And for this reason we can say with certainty that to avoid such and other mistakes the lawyer must have a good command of a foreign language.

Therefore, learning a foreign language is a prerequisite for a well-trained lawyer. Everyone should understand that in the context of the development of the state, society and the world as a whole, it is necessary to change the old standards, rules and requirements and introduce something completely new. We can also say with confidence that today foreign language skills open to many people prospects and opportunities. In addition, the study of foreign languages is an interesting and useful process for a person, because in this way she learns something new, develops in cultural, intellectual and spiritual senses, learns the true meaning of some words that have occurred historically. The main advantage of studying a foreign language for a lawyer is to achieve a high level of qualification and development of his professional skills.

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Стеценко І,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Крашевська С.М.

FEATURES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT INFLUENCE ON CRIME IN LATIN AMERICA

Crime is a relatively mass, historically changing, social and criminal phenomenon that represents the totality of all crimes committed in a particular territory over a relevant period of time. The police are a public authority (a system of public bodies) involved in the protection of public order and the fight against crime (including crime).

Latin American countries traditionally include two groups of states - Central and South America. The states of Central America include Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and El Salvador. The countries of South America are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Chile, Ecuador, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

The presented region differs from the rest of the countries of the world not only by its distinctive culture and a special structure of the peoples living in Latin America but also by the fact that the Latin American countries have a high crime rate. According to experts, more than 100 people are killed every day in Latin America from committing various crimes. Every year, about 12% of the world's population are victims of violence. Latin American governments spend more than 2% of their annual GDP on counteracting organized crime groups².

Considerable funding for law enforcement in these countries is aimed at preventing the expansion of the market for drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors, in countries such as Colombia, Peru and Bolivia are world leaders in cocaine cultivation and production.

The average annual worldwide revenue from the sale of this drug is estimated at \$ 100 billion by UN experts. USA. The protection of illicit drug production interests by drug cartels is provided by a powerful market for the circulation of firearms and explosives. In terms of combat equipment and number of armed participants, criminal groups are inferior to the government's internal troops or police units in individual countries of the region. As a result, many do not have full government control and compliance within citizens.

Factors that influence the spread of dangerous crime in Latin America include:

1. High property polarization of the population;
2. civil wars and military conflicts;
3. low economic growth;
4. high unemployment rate;
5. rapid urbanization of the population, the presence of a large number of metropolitan areas with a population of more than 10 million people;
6. weak development of urban infrastructure;
7. the presence in the large cities of areas of subsoil (favelas), where a large number of marginalized persons live;
8. unsatisfactory public education system;
9. low level of efficiency of the criminal justice system, etc.

An example is Guatemala, where convictions are handed down in only 2% of homicides.

Crime in Latin America has its own specificity. Therefore, in order to more or less successfully prevent crime, reduce victims of violent crime, reduce drug trafficking, law enforcement agencies are forced to respond rigidly to criminal manifestations and new challenges from organized and transnational crime. The suppression of armed resistance by drug cartel members, their physical destruction, the detention of criminals, and criminal prosecution are among the most effective means of preventing crime in Latin America.

Medellin's crime has been reduced by the police paying special attention to the city's most criminally affected areas. But, according to some experts, the success of reducing Medellin's killings has been achieved through the interaction of local authorities with NGOs as they use the community.

The crime in the capital of Bogota, Colombia, has also been significantly reduced through the professionalization and training of police and the creation of police services for the family, which has enhanced the police's social service function and increased public confidence in law enforcement.

The police are very helpful in solving crimes and keeping order. If it wasn't for the police profession, we wouldn't have the law without following it.

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Ступницький В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Скринник М.В.

PREPARATION OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE REFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE MIA

As the reform of MIA was held the special police units as «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia were reorganized to Corps of Operative-Sudden Action. With the beginning of police reform, the reform of special police units has also begun. The main special unit of the police is now the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action – a police special forces tasked with combating crime related to the threat to life and health of police officers; planning, training and conducting special police operations aimed at apprehending persons engaged in armed resistance, armed persons who threaten the use of weapons and / or other objects or use them, and other persons whose illegal activities endanger the life and health of persons and / or a police officer; release of handcuffs; detention of members of criminal organizations and armed gangs.

The formation of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action was carried out not only on the basis of the former special units «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia, volunteer battalions, which showed themselves during the anti-terrorist operation, but also professional experienced workers law enforcement agencies that meet the requirements and have successfully passed the pro-transparent procedure, based on the experience of the American SWAT.

The world-famous Corps of Operative-Sudden Action counterparts are not only the US Special Police Unit - SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics), but also the German Group GSG9 (" Border Guard Group 9 "), the French GIGN Group (" French Gendarmerie Intervention Group "), the Spanish GEO Group (Grupo Especial de Operaciones: Operations Task Force, the Italian GIS sub-section (Gruppo Intervento Speciale: Special Response Unit), etc., whose work is already recognized as justified and urgent in today's world [1].

The creation and development of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action is currently underway with the support of an international technical assistance project, gradually covering all regions of Ukraine.

Depending on the specifics of the functions and responsibilities assigned to police officers, the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action structural units are divided into two types:

- Type "A" (assault units) - units that are dedicated to the immediate conduct of special police operations and other crime-related activities related to the increased threat to the lives and health of police, the likelihood of armed resistance, and a service which stipulates that police officers must have a high level of physical fitness, professional skills, including the possession of specific tactical skills, as well as the ability to act confidently in extreme conditions;

- Type B (Supply Units) - Departments designed to ensure the activities of Type A Subdivisions [2].

On October 28, 2015, the reception of candidates started at the National Academy of Internal Affairs, located in Kiev. In total, about 1300 candidates for service in the special police unit were tested.

On March 4, 2016, the first 37 fighters of the National Police Witness Protection Program, the first US Marshal training began. And two weeks later, 17 instructors of the group "B" of the special unit Corps of Operative-Sudden Action of the National Police of Ukraine received certificates of completion of training. Also, on that day, the first of April, the selection of candidates for Corps of Operative-Sudden Action units across Ukraine began. The Corps of Operative-Sudden Action Special Forces Group A, after rigorous selection and a two-month training course, began their duties.

With the support of US partners, the first Special Forces selected by 900 candidates received certificates of completion of the training course. During the two-month training course, they learned the experience and tactics of conducting the United States Department of Justice's Police Special Operations on Drug Enforcement (DEA) and the BORTAC Border Patrol. Eighty-one percent of the training course consisted of practical classes. Practical lessons included training on fire training, which is a basic discipline, as well as tactics in extreme conditions, in particular, the premises and forest area. In addition, the candidates gained the skills of sniping, knife fighting, tactics of arresting criminals using cars. The theory included the study of the legal bases of the activity of the police special unit, familiarization with the qualification of crimes, the passage of psychological training.

On March 7, 2016, as part of the creation of the National Police Witness Protection Program, the first US Marshal training began. And two weeks later, 17 instructors of the group "B" of the special unit Corps of Operative-Sudden Action of the National Police of Ukraine received

certificates of completion of training. Also, on that day, the first of April, the selection of candidates for Corps of Operative-Sudden Action units across Ukraine began [1].

Today, candidates are accepted into the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action special unit as they meet the following requirements:

- experience of practical service in the Armed Forces, internal affairs bodies, the National Police of Ukraine and other state security structures of at least 3 years (the period of participation in the anti-terrorist operation counts towards the internship);

- fitness for police service;

- good physical fitness.

Candidates are also required for the following qualities:

- stress resistance;

- ability and desire to work in a team;

- high motivation for law enforcement work;

- organizational skills;

- determination;

- initiative;

- activity;

- self-confidence;

- the desire for constant self-improvement.

If the candidate meets all of the above requirements, he or she proceeds to the following steps, which include:

- Filling in and processing of candidates' questionnaires.

- Checking the state of physical fitness.

- Checking the level of fire preparation.

- Psychological testing of candidates.

- 5-day endurance course.

- Interview.

- A two-month training course at the Special Police Squad Training Center of the National Police of Ukraine [3].

If a person has been able to go through all these stages, then he becomes an employee of the special unit Corps of Operative-Sudden Action.

Summarizing the above, it is possible to define the essence of the concept of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action as a special unit of the National Police of Ukraine, which is a part of the special purpose police and is intended to carry out special operations on detention of dangerous criminals and criminal groups, release of hostages, force support number in the area of counter-terrorism operation, based on the norms, principles, requirements and criteria stipulated by the current legislation.

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Стукало Н.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.О.

PREVENTION OF CRIMES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In modern conditions, intensified integration of foreign states, as evidenced by the convergence of national cultures and legal systems, expanding international cooperation. In this regard, issues related to ensuring human safety and warnings are of the greatest importance crime, maintaining public peace and public order. A set of functions carried out by the police, different in foreign countries. The main function of the police is to prevent and solve crimes and various offenses. In addition, police officers ensure order in public places and carry out administrative control and supervision in various fields activities and also execute decisions of others government agencies.

Distinguish centralized (Austria, France, Ukraine) and decentralized (USA, Great Britain, Germany) police systems. Police in a large number of countries report to the Ministry of the Interior or are part of it. Police can be separate from a ministry or agency, may be managed by a ministry justice and security.

Analysis of the work of the US and UK police reveals that it is in practice sometimes deviates from the rule of law, cases of violation of human rights and discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, nationality, official and social status are recorded. US's lawmakers began to develop

more strict regulations that govern police activity in accordance with the provisions of the 1966 Supreme Court of the United States, known like the MIRANDA code. Criminal Law Specialists and criminologists focused their efforts on the analysis of the causes of police offenses, offering more specific recommendations to eliminate existing deficiencies [1].

Crime prevention concepts, operating in different years in the USA and countries of Western Europe, are quite diverse. Despite this diversity, the following points can be distinguished: crime is a phenomenon that is inherent in any society; concepts do not aim to change the social system; They are focused on the prevention of the most common crimes; particular attention is paid to victims of crime and the active participation of international organizations in this field of activity, as well as public organizations.

The forms of such cooperation include:

- cooperation with private investigators and security structures, security services of enterprises providing economic security;
- independent public programs prevention.

World experience shows that preventive work is not only a matter of state bodies; in many countries, including Ukraine, there is an unused reserve public, amateur, including charitable organizations that could would take part of the job. Necessary create a social service caring poorly adapted people who have not yet become on the path of crime, but experienced family, household, production difficulties.

In the practical aspect of crime prevention in these countries, a lot is being done. Crime prevention cannot be effective if it does not carry complex measures and does not entail social transformations. In European countries, traditionally criminologists distinguish two levels of crime prevention: social and situational. Social warning directed to change the unfavorable conditions for the formation of the personality of a person and a citizen. Situational proceeds from the fact that certain categories of criminal acts are committed under a certain set of circumstances, at certain times and certain places.

For objects that concern the police activities, the police are divided into three categories: 1) administrative police; 2) security police; 3) the judicial police. Everyone the view has its purpose and objectives by which the goal of such an activity is achieved. So, administrative police have the task of protecting a well-known branch of state and public activity.

Since the 60's. last century, the police in Germany began to actively practice work with the public, focusing on self-protection of citizens, in the form of public consultations: how using technical mean to save property from thieves and how not to become a victim of crime. For this purpose,

crime prevention tips are distributed free of charge, broadcast on the radio and shown on television on the cycle of the «Criminal the police advises» .

There are three models of preventive activity in the USA: 1) a model of public institutions, 2) individual safety model, 3) environmental impact model Wednesday At the federal and local levels, crime prevention programs are being implemented. In some states, citizen participation in strengthening the rule of law has reduced the number of robberies by 30%.

An interesting experience is the interaction of foreign law enforcement agencies with the media. U.S. Police Interaction Study Results, England, Germany, Sweden, India and other countries with the media [2] talk about that strengthening this cooperation is attached priority value. Recognized that the original the moment in strengthening the connection of the police with the media is the realization by its leadership that, firstly, at the core The Highest priority should be given to openness and publicity; and secondly, success the fight against crime directly depends on the state of public opinion about the police in general and its employees, in particular, on the ability and the desire of fellow citizens to assist in solving crimes. In this case, the police can achieve success in their activities only in that if she enjoys authority among the population. This should be promoted by the press.

Therefore, it should be noted that most European countries pay particular attention to improving regulatory base, trying to minimize negative consequences of their discriminatory actions. Relevant for the European community is to improve the forms of public police control as a guarantor observance of universal human rights and freedoms.

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Титаренко К.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скринник М.В.**

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN RIGHTS

The notion of “children’s rights” has developed into a term involving the personal freedoms of children, parents’ authority over children, and the state’s responsibilities regarding children.[1] The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as "any human being below the

age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier." [2]

Children's rights includes their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for physical protection, food, universal state-paid education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, color, ethnicity, or other characteristics. Interpretations of children's rights range from allowing children the capacity for autonomous action to the enforcement of children being physically, mentally and emotionally free from abuse, though what constitutes "abuse" is a matter of debate. Other definitions include the rights to care and nurturing.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is seen as a basis for all international legal standards for children's rights today. A number of current and historical documents affect those rights, including the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, drafted by Eglantyne Jebb in 1923, endorsed by the League of Nations in 1924, which contains only five articles. It later served as the basis for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This statement is limited, but it highlights the most important rights of the child. Article 1: the right to normal development, from a material and spiritual perspective. Article 2: the right to food, to access to health care, and to help for orphans and the disabled. Article 3: priority access to relief in times of distress. Article 4: protection against all exploitation. Article 5: access to education in a respectful and welcoming environment.

The U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child (DRC) builds upon rights that had been set forth in a League of Nations Declaration of 1924. The Preamble notes that children need "special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth. [3] One of the key principles in the DRC is that a child is to enjoy "special protection" as well as "opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means," for healthy and normal physical, mental, moral, spiritual, and social development "in conditions of freedom and dignity."

Also important the Minimum Age Convention (MAC). The aim of MAC is to establish a general instrument on the subject of the minimum age of employment with a view to achieving the total abolition of child labor (Preamble). Thus, each State Party is to "pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labor and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons" (article 1).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the most comprehensive document on the rights of children.[5] Based purely on the number of substantive rights it sets forth, as distinct from implementation measures, it is the longest U.N. human rights treaty in force and unusual in that it not only addresses the granting and implementation of rights in peacetime, but also the treatment of children in situations of armed conflict.

The European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights (ECECR) stresses in the Preamble the aim of promoting the rights and "best interests" of children.[6] To that end, it states that children should have the opportunity to exercise their rights, particularly in family proceedings affecting them; they should be provided with relevant information (defined as information appropriate to the child's age and understanding, given to enable the child to exercise his or her rights fully, unless contrary to the welfare of the child) and their views should be given "due weight"; and, "where necessary," States as well as parents, should engage in the protection and promotion of those rights and best interests.

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Тлуста Я.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Ковальова Т.О.**

COMPARISON OF COUNTER-TERRORISM IN NIGERIA AND UKRAINE

Terrorism is, in the broadest sense, the use of intentional violence, generally against civilians, for political purposes. It is used in this regard primarily to refer to violence during peacetime or in context of war against non-combatants (mostly civilians and neutral military personnel) [5].

Counter-terrorism, also known as antiterrorism, incorporates the practice, military tactics, techniques, and strategy that government, military, law enforcement, business, and intelligence agencies use to combat or prevent terrorism. Counter-terrorism strategy is a government's plan to use the instruments of national power to neutralize terrorists, their organizations, and their networks in order to render them incapable of using violence to instill fear and to coerce the government or its citizens to react in accordance with the terrorists' goals.

Recently, terrorism has become one of the biggest threats to the survival of mankind on the planet. Nigeria has had her own share of the effects of this menace. It is evidently a challenge to national security, a sure enemy to national development. No doubt, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has pervaded every facet of human endeavour, and terrorist groups too are taking advantage of its potentials to recruit, propagate their propaganda, train its members, communicate and conspire, and even to raise money. Nigeria's 2011 counterterrorism law was amended in 2013 and was strengthened by the 2014 National Security Strategy and the 2016 National Counter Terrorism Strategy [5].

The Nigerian Office of the National Security Advisor is responsible on paper for coordinating all security and enforcement agencies. The Nigerian military has primary responsibility for combating terrorism in the Northeast. Several government agencies also perform counterterrorism functions, including the Nigerian Police Force (NPF), Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC), and the Ministry of Justice. The NPF has a Counterterrorism Unit and a Terrorist Investigation Branch. Both units are responsible for investigating acts of terrorism and conducting proactive measures to prevent terrorist attacks. Interagency cooperation and information sharing was limited. Due to their knowledge of the local context, community-based security groups, often collectively referred to as

the Civilian Joint Task Force, provided critical and necessary responses to the terrorism threat in the Northeast.

UNODC is actively involved in the fight against terrorism globally and provides capacity building programs that are adapted to local needs. The counter-terrorism project in Nigeria aims to enhance criminal justice capacity for effective rule-of-law-based investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of terrorist cases; promote inter-agency collaboration on counter-terrorism matters, enhance the national legal regime against terrorism, strengthen international cooperation against terrorism and ensure respect for human rights. The project featured 24 training sessions with practical lessons, role-plays, mentoring, and experience-sharing by counter-terrorism professionals from different parts of the world [4].

The capacity building program has been focused on practical issues relevant to the challenges that Nigeria is facing right now.

The risk of terrorist attacks in Ukraine over the past years can be classified as high. Compared to other countries, it is still placed somewhere in the middle of a terrorism ranking. Over the past 5 years a total number of 851 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 1119 people have been killed and 1200 injured.

In 105 incidents a total of 365 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage, though a ransom was rarely (4 times) extorted.

According to the legislation of Ukraine terrorist activity is recognized, which covers:

- planning, organizing, preparing and implementing terrorist acts;
- incitement to commit acts of terrorism, violence against individuals or organizations, destruction of material objects for terrorist purposes;
- the organization of illegal armed groups, criminal groups or criminal organizations, organized criminal groups for the commission of terrorist acts, and participation in such acts;
- recruitment, arming, training and use of terrorists;
- promoting and spreading the ideology of terrorism;
- financing and assisting knowingly terrorist groups (organizations)

[1].

On March 5, 2019, the President of Ukraine approved the Concept of Combating Terrorism in Ukraine with his Decree No. 53/2019 [2].

Counter terrorism in Ukraine is very different from Nigeria. It cannot be said that one of the countries is less prepared for these situations. The difference is in strategy, preparation and preparedness for terrorist acts. The variety of regulations has also played a significant role in counteracting terror.

Combating terrorism is no easy task and it is something that cannot be done overnight. It will be a long struggle that could be quite dangerous. One of the first things to do is to find out all of the methods that these terrorists use and understand their strategies. How do they attack us? In what ways have they been most successful? If we can find out all of the ways they may attack, it will be much easier to set up defenses and stop them before they harm any innocent people.

Once we know where they will attack, you can begin setting up procedures to stop them.

In my opinion, one of the greatest tools that can be used to combat terrorism is to simply get citizens involved and make sure they understand how important it is to report anything that is out of place.

Terrorism is something that can be stopped. When a terrible act occurs, it is important that the act does not go unpunished. If the terrorist believe that they can successfully attack us and escape without harm, they will become more bold and dangerous. It is important to stop them quickly. It can be done as long as everyone comes together and does their part to ensure the security of countries.

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Толочко О.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Ченківська Н.О.**

FIGHTING AGAINST CORRUPTION IN ISRAEL

The need to combat corruption is one of the most important tasks for any state in the modern world. Nowadays, there is an urgent need for international cooperation to combat this negative phenomenon, which must be combined with the efforts of the countries of the world.

There is no organizationally separated law-enforcement agency that is exclusively engaged in the fight against corruption in Israel. At the same time, there is a special body that deals with anti-corruption activities and is organizationally part of the Israeli police system. There is also a Joint Information Center - a kind of structure that includes police, prosecutors, tax administration and other anti-corruption bodies.

The main functions of the Israel Police as a law enforcement agency of the country are defined in paragraph III of the Police Act 1971, which states "the Israel Police will be engaged in the prevention and detection of offenses, the detention of criminals and their bringing to justice, the safe guarding of detainees and the maintenance of arrest and order safeguarding the safety of life and property (of citizens) ".

The Israel Police act in accordance with the following powers conferred by each police law of 1971 and other legislative acts:

- maintaining public security and order;
- solving the public`s problems in an efficient manner;
- investigating, preventing and combating types of crime, including corruption;
- ensuring the smooth flow of traffic [1].

An important component of police activity is the detection and proper investigation of corruption crimes committed by senior government officials. Such investigations also identify economic offenses and fraud by means of special means of investigation requiring special specialization.

The basis of all anti-corruption measures in Israel - is ramous monitoring of possible corruption actions. The monitoring is carried out by government agencies, special units of the police, the Office of the State Controller, which is independent from the ministries and various NGOs. If the corruption facts appear the investigating bodies are being informed immediately.

Israel has signed and ratified the UN convention Against Corruption and is a member of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

The legislation of Israel provides significant social benefits for the state employers. At the same time the penalties for the officials, involved in corruption actions are very high, that's why the corruption in this country is almost absent. The number of the cases in courts is less than 5% [2].

The basic concept at the core of the international commitment to combat corruption, including foreign bribery, is the idea that corruption is transnational. The shared belief is that illicit bribery acts inherently pose a great threat to good governance and economical development all over the world, while undermining free competition conditions in international business relations. Therefore, in order to maintain a continuing struggle against such a disturbing phenomenon and abolish it, a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach must be applied, with an emphasis on international cooperation. Joint action by the international community will facilitate an effective fight against global corruption.

For example, former chief prosecutor Ruth David was charged in 2015 with bribery and tried to 18 months in a prison. The Mayor of Jerusalem Olmert was found guilty in 2014 for accepting money from developers of real estate projects and it led him to a six year prison sentence.

The maximum penalty set for the offence of bribery of a foreign public official is seven years imprisonment and/or a fine. Person can be fined up to about 1.13 million ILS (approximately 221,000 EUR) - a fivefold increase of the previous applicable fine, or four times the benefit intended or obtained - whichever is higher. While Legal persons can be fined up to about 2.26 million ILS (approximately 443,000 EUR) - a tenfold increase of the previous fine, or four times the benefit intended or obtained - whichever is higher [3].

According to the law, in appropriate circumstances, both the corporation and its officers responsible for the commission of the offence, or involved in its commission, can be held liable for the foreign bribery offence.

The State of Israel is a part of the battle for creating an international climate that is free of corruption. Establishing the offence of bribery to a foreign public official is an important step in that direction, and has direct impact on the battle against corruption inside the State of Israel as well. This offence completes the internal legal framework and enhances Israel's ability to protect the honesty and integrity nationally.

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Третяк І.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Ващук А.О.**

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Nowadays the issue of law enforcement activities is really relevant because of the variety of reasons. According to the Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine”, local self-government bodies are empowered with the authority to create the police, which is maintained at the expense of local self-government, that is, they are empowered to create municipal police. But to date, these powers of local governments are not realized, which is due to a number of factors: social, economic, legislative. The state's unwillingness to decentralize the law enforcement function, as well as the unwillingness and inability of the heads of self-government to bear the burden of responsibility for the state of public order on the territory of the community's residence, is also present. But Ukraine has chosen the path of reforming social life in the direction of further democratization, humanization, strengthening of protection of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the requirements of international legal acts and obligations of our country to the European and world community. Therefore, it becomes urgent to create a municipal police force in Ukraine as a subdivision of a local government body designed to preserve public order in the community. Establishment of municipal police requires the solution of a whole complex of various problems, first of all theoretical. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a deep scientific analysis that will determine the status of municipal police and to form the legal basis of their organization..

Municipal police are police forces that are subordinate to the local governments and are funded by these bodies. Scientific literature shows that the organization of the municipal police model takes into account the state system and the related degree of decentralization of social governance in the country, geographical, historical and other national features.

The ukrainian scientist O.S. Pronevich divided the models of municipal police organization into European and American. The notable scientist A.M. Kononov divided these models into the "weak" and "strong". The "weak" or European model is characterized by the fact that the municipal police is focused exclusively on the protection of public order and the provision of social services to the population. A "strong" or American model is characterized by the absence of a central government agency that is called upon to coordinate the activities of municipal police. Also, this model is characterized by the presence of the Institute of Sheriffs. The peculiarities of the existence of these models of municipal police in the western countries are directly related to the model of management and building of police forces in the country, which in terms of centralization of management can be divided into centralized (Ukraine), semi-centralized (UK) and decentralized (US). As Ukraine belongs to the centralized system of management of the law-enforcement forces, it is logical to focus on the study of European or "weak" model of functioning of municipal police existing in European states. This model is suitable for a number of European countries, including the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, the Netherlands, Latvia, Moldova and some other countries where state and local authorities share responsibility for the governance. In these countries, decentralization has also been fragmentary in recent times, but in the last ten years the role of local self-government in the development of public order has changed.

Municipal police have been created to function alongside and interact with the state police. Municipal police are working closely with the state police, which should provide the municipal police with methodological and advisory assistance.

To conclude, the conducted research gives grounds to consider that the municipal police of the European countries with a centralized management system have the following features:

1. Self-governing bodies that are subordinated to local self-government bodies are funded;
2. Functions within clearly defined legislation of jurisdiction, which is limited to activities for the protection of public order, implementation of local self-government decisions, sanitary and trade rules and other functions not related to crime detection;
3. Its activities are coordinated by the state bodies, and municipal police are state police duplicators. The experience of European states shows that public order measures taken by state police structures do not always meet the needs of the community population. It should be mentioned that the experience of the European states should not be copied, because each

country has its own administrative-territorial, geographical, national, economic and other differences.

So, municipal police are law enforcement agencies that are under the control of local government. This includes the municipal government, where it is the smallest administrative subdivision. They receive funding from the city budget, and may have fewer legal powers than the "state paid" police. These police forces usually report to a mayor or a local police board.

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Трофименко К.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Харчук Н. Р.**

COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN POLAND: PROSECUTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT FORCES AND WAYS TO IMPROVE

The Government of Poland does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. These efforts included sentencing more convicted traffickers to prison without suspending their sentences and increasing coordination among prosecutors, border guards, and police through a prosecutorial review mechanism [3].

However, these efforts were not serious and sustained compared to the efforts during the previous reporting period. The government liquidated its high-level interagency coordination body and replaced it with an auxiliary body subordinate to the Minister of the Interior.

The government decreased law enforcement efforts. Article 189a of Poland’s penal code criminalized sex trafficking and labor trafficking and prescribed punishments of three to 15 years’ imprisonment. These penalties were sufficiently stringent and, with respect to sex trafficking, commensurate with those prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape.



TIER PLACEMENTS

-
 TIER 1
 TIER 2
 TIER 2 WATCH LIST
 TIER 3

Article 189a replaced Article 253 of the old criminal code, which prosecutors used in cases that started when Article 253 was in effect and the first instance conviction was under Article 253. Article 253 of the old criminal code also prescribed punishments of three to 15 years’ imprisonment. In addition, Article 203 criminalized inducing an adult into prostitution through force, fraud, or coercion, and Article 204.3 criminalized inducing a child into prostitution; both articles prescribed punishments of one to 10 years’ imprisonment [4].

The national police and the border guard initiated trafficking investigations. Law enforcement authorities initiated 33 investigations under Article 189a in 2018 (27 in 2017). Prosecutors initiated 79 investigations of cases referred by police and border guard; the government did not report how many involved forced labor as it had reported in previous years (34 of 135 involved forced labor in 2017 and 12 of 45 in

2016). In 2018, there were 47 prosecutions under Article 189a (47 in 2017); the government did not report the number of prosecutions under Article 203 or Article 204.3 [4].

Authorities provided training on victim identification to 57 police, 18 border guards, 164 consular officers (154 in 2017), 29 labor inspectors (30 in 2017 and 99 in 2016), 43 employees of crisis intervention centers (94 in 2017 and 79 in 2016), and 20 officials who interview asylum-seekers (13 in 2017). The border guard organized training for 835 officers on standard operating procedures for assisting child victims of trafficking (410 in 2017 and 2,065 in 2016). Police and prosecutors, however, acknowledged authorities lacked the expertise to identify forced labor victims and child victims. Law enforcement had a list of indicators for interviewing potential victims; sample questions focused on freedom of movement and did not take psychological coercion or subtle forms of force into consideration. Authorities held one trafficking training session for 61 prosecutors and judges (111 in 2017 and 236 in 2016).

The National Prosecutor Office introduced a formal mechanism in 2018 to improve coordination among prosecutors, the border guard, and police, whereby law enforcement could refer discontinued or dismissed trafficking investigations and prosecutions for review. The prosecutor responsible for coordinating trafficking investigations within the National Prosecutor Office could review decisions made by lower-level prosecutors, including whether to discontinue or dismiss cases, and make assessments of the accuracy of these decisions. He served as a consultant on final resort appeals to the Supreme Court in cases of inadequate punishment. In 2018, the police referred eight cases to the National Prosecutor Office, and, in all eight cases, the office agreed with the police that the cases involved trafficking. The National Prosecutor Office sent the cases back to regional prosecutors' offices, who were obliged to look into the investigations and respond to the National Prosecutor Office with a planned course of action; in three cases authorities reopened investigations and in five cases authorities expanded charges to include human trafficking. The border guard did not use this review mechanism in 2018.

The government did not report any investigations, prosecutions, or convictions of government employees complicit in trafficking offenses. Authorities collaborated on investigations with counterparts in the United Kingdom (UK), requested extradition of a Polish citizen from the Netherlands, and extradited two Polish nationals to the UK on trafficking-related charges. Despite NGOs assisting approximately 520 victims of forced labor in the last five years, authorities reported there were very few prosecutions for forced labor for several reasons: law enforcement had

difficulty identifying this type of crime; there was no clear definition of what constitutes forced labor in the Polish criminal code; and prosecutors and judges often lacked expertise in labor trafficking cases. Observers reported prosecutors and judges lacked familiarity with a victim-centered approach to trial, the impact of trauma on victims, and the severity and complexity of the crime. One ongoing prosecutorial investigation involved suspected forced labor of 107 North Korean potential victims in the agricultural sector with trafficking indicators, such as workers paying money to middlemen in advance to obtain employment; none of the workers were referred to services.

The following recommendations should be made to improve trafficking in human beings. Vigorously investigate and prosecute trafficking crimes, particularly forced labor cases, and increase training for law enforcement and prosecutors on evidence collection. Improve central operational coordination and data collection for anti-trafficking activities. Sentence convicted traffickers to penalties proportionate with the severity of the crime, and increase training for prosecutors and judges on the importance of prosecuting under the anti-trafficking statute, the severity of the crime, and a trauma-informed, victim-centered approach to conducting trial. Appoint trauma-informed officials to conduct child victim witness interviews in a child-friendly manner. Create specialized prosecution units for trafficking crimes. Improve training and efforts to identify victims proactively, particularly among unaccompanied children, migrants, and children exploited in commercial sex. Enhance training for labor inspectors on trafficking indicators so victims are identified, and instruct labor inspectors to always use independent interpreters when interviewing workers. Facilitate victims' access to compensation by encouraging prosecutors to request restitution during criminal cases [3].

So, many people, especially from countries of Eastern Europe and Asia, come to Poland to seek work opportunities. Poland's accession to both the European Union (EU) and the Schengen zone has transformed it into both a transit and destination country for human trafficking. The scale of trafficking was already serious in Poland, but has become aggravated in the past five years due to joining the EU and the Schengen zone. There is a big increase in the phenomenon of human trafficking for forced labour, more and more frequent incidents of trafficking in human beings for criminal activity, and an increase in trafficking in children for begging. But both the government and law enforcement are doing their best to counter trafficking in human beings.

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Удовицька Я.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

ITALIAN MAFIA IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Since their appearance in the 1800s, Italian organized crime groups, broadly known as the Italian Mafia, have infiltrated the social and economic fabric of Italy and have become transnational in nature. Within Italy, there are four active groups: Cosa Nostra (Sicilian Mafia), Camorra, 'Ndrangheta, and Sacra Corona Unita. They are also known to collaborate with other international organized crime groups from all over the world to carry out their criminal activities. The FBI estimates they have more than 3,000 members and associates scattered mostly throughout major cities in the Northeast, Midwest, California, and the South. Their largest presence centers around New York, southern New Jersey, and Philadelphia. The major threats to Italian society posed by these groups are drug trafficking — heroin, in particular — and money laundering. They also are involved in illegal gambling, political corruption, extortion, kidnapping, fraud, counterfeiting, murders, bombings, weapons trafficking, and the infiltration of legitimate businesses.

La Cosa Nostra (LCN)

La Cosa Nostra evolved from the Sicilian Mafia and is one of the foremost organized criminal threats to American society. Translated into English it means “this thing of ours.” It is a nationwide alliance of criminals—linked by blood ties or through conspiracy—dedicated to

pursuing crime and protecting its members. It also is called the Mafia, a term used to describe other organized crime groups. The LCN, as it is known by the FBI, consists of different “families” or groups that are generally arranged geographically and engaged in significant and organized racketeering activity. It is involved in a broad spectrum of illegal activities: murder, extortion, drug trafficking, corruption of public officials, gambling, infiltration of legitimate businesses, labor racketeering, loan sharking, prostitution, pornography, tax-fraud schemes, and stock manipulation schemes. The LCN is the most active in the New York metropolitan area, parts of New Jersey, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, and New England. The major LCN families include the five New York-based families—Bonanno, Colombo, Gambino, Genovese, and Luchese; the DeCavalcante family; the New England LCN; the Philadelphia LCN; and the Chicago Outfit. They have members in other major cities and are involved in international crimes. Although the LCN has its roots in Italian organized crime, it has been a separate organization for many years. Today it cooperates in various criminal activities with different criminal groups that are headquartered in Italy.

Camorra (Neapolitan Mafia)

The Camorra first appeared in the mid-1800s in Naples, Italy, as a prison gang—the word “Camorra” means gang. Once released, members formed clans in cities and eventually grew into the largest of the Italian organized crime groups. The Camorra made a fortune in reconstruction after an earthquake ravaged the Campania region in 1808. Now it specializes in cigarette smuggling and receives payoffs from other criminal groups for any cigarette traffic through Italy. The Camorra is also involved in money laundering, extortion, alien smuggling, robbery, kidnapping, political corruption, and counterfeiting.

’Ndrangheta (Calabrian Mafia)

The word “’Ndrangheta” comes from Greek, meaning courage or loyalty. The ’Ndrangheta formed in the 1860s when a group of Sicilians was banished from the island by the Italian government. They settled in Calabria and formed small criminal groups. ’Ndrangheta has many cells, which are loosely connected family groups based on blood relationships and marriages. They specialize in kidnapping and political corruption, but also engage in drug trafficking, murder, bombings, counterfeiting, gambling, frauds, thefts, labor racketeering, loansharking, and alien smuggling.

Sacra Corona Unita

Law enforcement became aware of the Sacra Corona Unita—translated to “United Sacred Crown”—in the late 1980s. Like other groups, it started as a prison gang. As its members were released, they settled in the

Puglia region of Italy and continued to grow and form links with other Mafia groups. The Sacra Corona Unita specializes in smuggling cigarettes, drugs, arms and people. It is also involved in money laundering, extortion, blackmail, and political corruption. The organization collects payoffs from other criminal groups for landing rights on the southeast coast of Italy, a natural gateway for smuggling to and from post-Communist countries like Albania and the former Yugoslavia.

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Фазан В.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О.А.**

MISDEMEANOR

A misdemeanor (American English, spelled misdemeanour in British English) is any "lesser" criminal act in some common law legal systems. Misdemeanors are generally punished less severely than felonies, but theoretically more so than administrative infractions (also known as minor, petty, or summary offences) and regulatory offences. Many misdemeanors are punished with monetary fines. A misdemeanor is considered a crime of low seriousness, and a felony one of high seriousness. A principle of the rationale for the degree of punishment meted out is that the punishment should fit the crime. One standard for measurement is the degree to which a crime affects others or society. Measurements of the degree of seriousness of a crime have been developed.

In the United States, the federal government generally considers a crime punishable with incarceration for one year or less to be a misdemeanor. All other crimes are considered felonies. Many states also employ the same or a similar distinction.

The distinction between felonies and misdemeanors has been abolished by several common law jurisdictions (notably the UK and Australia). These jurisdictions have generally adopted some other classification (in the UK the substance of the original distinction remains,

only slightly altered): in the Commonwealth nations of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, the crimes are divided into summary offences and indictable offences. The Republic of Ireland, a former member of the Commonwealth, also uses these divisions. In the United States, even if a criminal charge for the defendant's conduct is normally a misdemeanor, sometimes a repeat offender will be charged with a felony offense. For example, the first time a person commits certain crimes, such as spousal assault, it is normally a misdemeanor, but the second time it may become a felony. Other misdemeanors may be upgraded to felonies based on context. For example, in some jurisdictions the crime of indecent exposure might normally be classified as a misdemeanor, but be charged as a felony when committed in front of a minor. In some jurisdictions, those who are convicted of a misdemeanor are known as misdemeanants (as contrasted with those convicted of a felony who are known as felons). Depending on the jurisdiction, examples of misdemeanors may include: petty theft, prostitution, public intoxication, simple assault, disorderly conduct, trespass, vandalism, reckless driving, discharging a firearm within city limits, possession of cannabis and in some jurisdictions first-time possession of certain other drugs, and other similar crimes. Misdemeanors usually do not result in the loss of civil rights, but may result in loss of privileges, such as professional licenses, public offices, or public employment. Such effects are known as the collateral consequences of criminal charges. This is more common when the misdemeanor is related to the privilege in question (such as the loss of a taxi driver's license after a conviction for reckless driving), or when the misdemeanor involves moral turpitude—and in general is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. In the United States, misdemeanors are typically crimes with a maximum punishment of 12 months of incarceration, typically in a local jail as contrasted with felons, who are typically incarcerated in a prison. Jurisdictions such as Massachusetts are a notable exception where the maximum punishment of some misdemeanors is up to 2.5 years. People who are convicted of misdemeanors are often punished with probation, community service, short jail term, or part-time incarceration such as a sentence that may be served on the weekends.

The United States Constitution provides that the President may be impeached and subsequently removed from office if found guilty by Congress for "high crimes and misdemeanors". As used in the Constitution, the term misdemeanor refers broadly to criminal acts as opposed to employing the felony-misdemeanor distinction used in modern criminal codes. The definition of what constitutes "high crimes and misdemeanors" for purposes of impeachment is left to the judgment of Congress. Depending

on the jurisdiction, several classes of misdemeanors may exist; the forms of punishment can vary widely between those classes. For example, the federal and some state governments in the United States divide misdemeanors into several classes, with certain classes punishable by jail time and others carrying only a fine. In New York law, a Class A Misdemeanor carries a maximum sentence of one year of imprisonment, while a Class B Misdemeanor "shall not exceed three months". All distinctions between felony and misdemeanour were abolished by section 1 of the Criminal Law Act 1967. Prior to this, a person prosecuted for misdemeanour was called a defendant.

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Хандій К.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.Ю.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling are complex phenomena that affect people in different ways. While sometimes linked, these are separate crimes. It's important to distinguish between migrant smuggling and human trafficking to develop appropriate responses.

Human trafficking is a modern form of slavery [1]. It involves the recruitment, movement or harbouring of people for the purpose of exploitation - such as sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or organ

removal. Victims can be children or adults, boys, girls, men or women, and are trafficked by the use of improper means such as the threat or use of force, fraudulent schemes, deception, or abuse of power. It can occur within a country or across borders. Human trafficking is therefore characterized by an act (recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of people), specific means (threats or use of force, deception, fraud, abuse of power, or abusing someone's vulnerable condition) for the purpose of exploitation (for example sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or organ removal).

Example of human trafficking

A person takes a job as a domestic worker in a different part of her country under the promise of a good salary and benefits. However, the person turns out to be subject to degrading work conditions and does not receive a salary.

Act: the person's recruitment and transportation to and harbouring in a different part of her country; means: deception and fake promise of good working conditions; and the purpose is labour exploitation for domestic work.

In contrast to human trafficking which can take place both domestically and internationally, migrant smuggling is a crime that takes place only across borders. It consists in assisting migrants to enter or stay in a country illegally, for a financial or material gain. Smugglers make a profitable business out of migrants' need and/or desire to enter a country and the lack of legal documents to do so. International law requires governments to criminalize migrant smuggling, but not those who are smuggled. Since migrants give their consent to the smuggling venture, mostly due to the lack of regular ways to migrate, they are not considered victims in absolute terms. However, smuggled migrants are often put in dangerous situations by smugglers (such as a hazardous sea crossings), and might therefore become victims of other crimes during the smuggling process, including severe human rights violations.

Example of migrant smuggling

A group of people charges money from migrants to drive them across a border into another country, thus bypassing the official entry requirements and border controls of the destination country. If migrants do not have enough money, the group takes whatever valuable possessions they have as payment [2].

How are human trafficking and migrant smuggling similar?

- The two crimes are not the same, but have been used interchangeably in the mass media – in particular with the focus on Europe's migrant crisis (where most migrants are African).

- People on the move can be subject to exploitation and abuse along their journey, including forms of human trafficking such as forced labour or sexual exploitation.

What are the differences?

Consent – migrants normally consent to being smuggled while a trafficked person has been forced into an activity against their will.

Purpose – smugglers complete their interaction with migrants once they have been moved, while traffickers continue to exploit people.

Borders – while smuggling always happens across borders, trafficking can occur within a state – even within a community.

Key messages

Human trafficking may be closer to us than we think - some of the goods we consume may have been the product of victims of trafficking.

Smuggled migrants have human rights which must be respected, including the right to be treated with dignity and the right to personal safety.

It is not only important to raise awareness about human trafficking and migrant smuggling, but also to address the root causes of social vulnerabilities, such as poverty, conflict, and to uphold human rights [3].

Given the seriousness of the threats that these crimes represent to individuals and to communities, the international community has responded, seeking to prevent and combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Much has been done and many lessons can now be learned as to what progress has been made, what has been effective and what areas continue to pose challenges [4].

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Ціко Х.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.О.

THE FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF PUBLIC CONTROL OF POLICE ACTIVITY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

As a member of the Council of Europe, Ukraine, in accordance with the Paris Charter for a New Europe of November 21, 1990, assumed the responsibility to accede to international human rights standards, to establish internal guarantees of their implementation, based on generally accepted international legal guarantees, enshrined in the relevant international legal norms.

The need to introduce uniform international standards into the work of the police is conditioned by the increase in the level of transnational organized crime, the rapid pace of population migration in the world, the significant differences in national policing systems, and the problem of ensuring human rights in the police activity. The signing of international agreements also stipulate in the police activities the strict observance of standards in the field of human rights protection during the implementation of law enforcement functions, the need to respond to the emergence of new types of crimes and act in accordance with international human rights standards. Therefore, there is an urgent need to harmonize the principles of the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter – NP) with world (in particular European) standards. First of all, it refers to the transition from the punitive to the socio-service content of its activities, the transformation of the police into a law-enforcement institution of the European model, which should provide law-enforcement services to citizens.

Therefore, based on the new "servicing" function of the police, the main customer of police services is the people of Ukraine, its citizens, who, by paying taxes, hold the police, and that's why have to legally determine the guarantees of control over their activities. Modern latest Ukrainian legislation regulating the system of rights of citizens in general and the observance and protection of their police provides certain opportunities for public control over the activities of the police, but the forms of such kind of public control, technologies and methods of its implementation need to be improved taking into account the foreign to all the European experience of public control over the activities of the police.

Thus, the purpose is to find out the means and methods of public control over the activities of the police in foreign countries (before the whole of Europe) and to identify the directions of its implementation in the national doctrine of the development of public control institutions for the activities of the National Police in Ukraine.

According to the current legislation, and in particular Section VIII "Public Control over Police Activity", the Law of Ukraine "On National Police" regulates the following forms of public control over police activities: receiving and publishing a report on police activity; control over the activities of the head of the police and the adoption of a resolution to distrust it; through interaction between the heads of territorial police bodies and representatives of local self-government bodies; by involving the public in the consideration of complaints about actions or omissions of police officers [1].

Despite the existence of legally defined forms of public control over the activities of the National Police, it is necessary to determine the means and methods of its implementation, which may include: 1) representation of the public in collegial bodies under the central and territorial units of the NP; 2) public participation in the discussion and preparation of legal acts regulating the activities of the NP; 3) direct appeal of citizens to the organs of the NP for the purpose of obtaining information about their activities; 4) circulation of mass media to the units of the National Defense Agency in order to obtain public information about their activities and its disclosure; 5) the participation of representatives of the public in the selection of personnel in the state of emergency and the certification of personnel; 6) participation of representatives of the public in the course of official examination of complaints about actions or inactivity of the police; 7) organizing public opinion polls on the activities of the NP.

In the basis of the systematic study of forms of public control over the activities of the police in foreign countries and the ways of its implementation, we rely on the principle of selectivity, which is based on the study of international experience of successful political, economic, social plan countries (France, United Kingdom, Germany, USA, Canada, Japan) in which the public is actively involved in the activities of the police.

It should be noted that among the diversity of forms of public oversight of police activities in foreign countries, the active participation of the public in co-operation with the police, aimed at taking a number of preventive measures aimed at preventing (minimizing) violations of public order, and eliminating the consequences of such violations, are most effective, especially at the local (municipal) level; participation in joint

meetings of local police and municipalities; participation in the protection of public order in the event of an enhanced version of the police service.

Unfortunately, in the current legislation, and in particular Section VIII "Public control over the activities of the police" of the Law of Ukraine "On National Police", such forms of interaction between the public and the police did not find their normative consolidation, and perhaps this is due to the fact, that the long-standing practice of involving the public in participation in the police activities was to forcibly involve citizens as people's warriors in order to safeguard public order, has not been effective in recent years. Since such forms of interaction between the public and the police as involving the holding of meetings, participation in the selection of personnel in the police, public assessment of the results of the police activities were almost non-existent, they formed the basis of the new Law "On National Police" as a normative act which is primarily regulated police but not public activities.

Despite this, the legal framework for the possible participation of citizens in the activities of the police is still determined by the Law of Ukraine "On Citizen Participation in the Protection of Public Order and the State Border" of June 22, 2000, No. 1835 III [5], in particular in Article 1 of this Law, which states "public formations for the protection of public order and the state border may be established on the basis of public amateurs as consolidated units of public formations, specialized units (groups) of assistance of the National Police to assist in preventing and terminating the protection of the life and health of citizens, the interests of society and the state from illegal encroachments, as well as in the salvation of people and property during a natural disaster and other extraordinary circumstances" [2].

Taking into account the analysis of foreign experience in the implementation of certain forms of public control over the activities of the police in a number of countries and in particular countries it becomes possible, in particular, to identify prospective ways of its implementation in Ukraine, which should include: 1) determination and normative consolidation of the grounds, forms and methods of involving citizens to the protection of public order in the new Law of Ukraine "On public participation in the protection of public order", which should be developed and adopted to replace the Law "On the participation of citizens in the protection public order and state border"; 2) the definition in the Law "On National Police" of one of the forms of public control over police activities – participation in voluntary activities of citizens in the protection of public order, detection, fixing and investigation of the circumstances of committing offenses and crimes and taking measures to eliminate the causes

and conditions for their implementation. 3) development and adoption of state and municipal public participation programs in the protection of public order and security, which should determine the effective rather than formal grounds, forms and procedures for such activities, including the establishment of a mechanism for the interaction of the police and the public in this area.

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Черната О.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Ковальова Т.О.**

CYBERCRIME IN FRANCE

France has most cybercrime victims in Europe. The French suffer more from cybercrime than any other Europeans, computer security company Symantec has found. And French companies need to take urgent action to protect themselves from fraud and espionage on the internet, the head of the national cyber security agency warns. The security company Symantec reported 41% of French smartphone users have been victims of criminal acts in the past year compared to 29 % in Europe and 38 % worldwide.

A Symantec poll also found that 43% of French web surfers are connected to people they don't know on social networks. At the same conference the boss of the French state's cyber security agency, ANSSI, declared that the "survival of the nation" depends on French companies to "act quickly" to protect themselves from cybercrime and internet spying [1].

The French Network and Information Security Agency (ANSSI) was created in 2009 and is the national cyber security authority. Acting as a genuine "first responder" in French cyber space, ANSSI is responsible for preventing and reacting to IT incidents effecting sensitive institutions. It also organizes crisis exercises on a national level. ANSSI currently employs 600 people and continues to grow.

France adopted a national cyber security strategy in 2015. This Strategy aims to accompany French society's digital transition and address

the new challenges of changing uses of digital technology and the associated threat.

It focuses on five goals:

1. Guaranteeing national sovereignty,
2. Providing a strong response to acts of cybercrime,
3. Informing the public,
4. Making digital security a competitive advantage for French businesses,
5. Enhancing France's voice on the international stage.

Leading French daily has looked at the success rate of police when fighting crime in each of France's departments, reaching some unexpected results.

France's *Le Figaro's* newspaper has enlisted the help of analysts to rate the effectiveness of police and gendarmerie in all of France's mainland 96 departments. They measured the ability of the police unit to name a suspect for each of its open cases.

According to *Le Figaro*, Paris came "bottom of the class" in terms of police effectiveness when catching criminals, whereas police units in rural and suburban areas of France fared much better. For every 100 crimes, police was only able to implicate 22% of suspects in 2017, a 36 percent drop over the five-year period.

This poor record pushes Paris to the bottom of the national ranking, just behind its Ile-de-France neighbour Hauts-de-Seine, where the decline in police productivity reached 28% and another Paris suburb Seine-Saint-Denis in third with a much more reasonable 2% efficiency drop.

Conversely the department of Corrèze in the rural south-west scored the highest rate of police effectiveness, with an increase of 43% in the number of cases attributed to suspects, despite its 10% rise in crime.

In third came Ardèche in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region of south-east France. Three of these departments still have some of the lowest crime rates in the country. All other heavily populated departments in France, most of which include a major city, seem to be struggling to deal with the crime spike in a similar vein to the capital. Some of the best performing police units are also found in the north-east of France, *Le Figaro's* study concludes, with a high number of cases being solved in Meuse, Aube, Vosges, Haut-Rhin, Meurthe-et-Moselle and Haute-Marne [3].

Enhancing strategic stability and international security in cyber space is a French priority. The Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs coordinates France's work on "cyber diplomacy". This work is carried out in a European and international framework.

Within the United Nations, building on the last five meetings of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on international cyber security issues in which France actively participated, the United Nations General Assembly adopted two resolutions in late 2018 aiming to relaunch international negotiations on these issues in two different forums: the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) open to all Member States and sixth Group of Governmental Experts with 25 members.

France will participate in the two discussion processes in order to defend its vision of the international cyber space regulation, particularly the principles in the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyber Space. In mid-May 2019, France put forward its contribution to the United Nations presenting the key points of France's position on global cyberspace issues. It set out: The actions undertaken by France to strengthen its cyber defence apparatus and its policy of transparency regarding its international and national strategy.

France is active in other international forums where cyber security issues are tackled, including:

Within NATO, France instigated the adoption by the 28 Nations of a Cyber Defence Pledge during the Warsaw Summit in June 2016. This pledge recognized cyber space as a field of operations and now commits NATO to defending itself in cyber space as it does in the land, air and maritime fields. In May 2018, France hosted the first ever Cyber Defence Pledge Conference.

At the G7, the Ise-Shima Cyber Group was created in 2016 and helped achieve the adoption of a "G7 Declaration on Responsible States Behavior in Cyberspace" in 2017. Under its 2019 G7 Presidency, France will put forward proposals to promote compliance.

At the OSCE, which has established itself as a key regional forum for defining and implementing confidence-building measures for cyber space, France continues to promote an ambitious agenda for the effectiveness of these measures to enhance transparency, cooperation and confidence between the Organization's member countries.

Centre Expert contre la Cyber criminalité Français (CECyF) is a centre of excellence for countering cybercrime in France. It is a partnership between government agencies, the academic community, non-profit associations and industry, set up to look at new and more effective ways to counter the cybercrime threat. CECyF is based on a collaborative model that enables partners to contribute to the fight against cybercrime while benefiting from the insight and experience of all the other members [2].

In my opinion, if cyber partnerships is one of the way to improve the condition in the world. Partnerships are essential in fighting cybercrime.

When it comes to cybercrime, police do not have all the answers. Partnerships with other organizations can allow INTERPOL and other countries to benefit from the cyber and technological expertise available in the public, private and academic sectors. to exchange information on emerging cyber threats and develop new tools to support the activities of police in our member countries.

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Чернявська О.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Романов І.І.**

FINANCIAL FRAUD IN THE USA

According to the modern political and economy developments, new global threats, such as terrorism, economic criminality and public corruption, both national and international criminal law systems require thorough reconsideration. The history, principles, and recent development in the field of the American corporate criminal liability should be considered for the national criminal law developments which strive towards democracy, rule of law, and free market economy. Over the past hundred years, American criminal law has significantly advanced by rethinking corporate criminal liability and introducing it into both federal and state legal systems. In the period of global financial crisis in the USA public danger of fraudulent attacks on the banking system connected with financial fraud has increased.

Traditionally, the main sign of encroachment on the financial system is fraud. Fraud is an intentional deception to secure unfair or unlawful gain, or to deprive a victim of a legal right. Fraud crime is a personal violation. Fraud criminals vary educationally, socially, geographically and financially. Some even join professional organizations to legitimize their schemes and project a respectable front. Financial fraud can be broadly defined as an

intentional act of deception involving financial transactions for purpose of personal gain.

According to the Interpol, the incomes of organized crime in financial fraud exceed the incomes of all other economic crimes and occupy the second place after the drug business. Losses caused by financial crime have increased in the last years and greatly undermined the prestige of many world-famous companies from the USA.

For example, the result of fraudulent actions of energy management «The Enron holding» in the end of 2001 was subsequently devalued and actually led to its bankruptcy. The investigation revealed facts of financial fraud with accounting statements. The investigation lasted for 4 years. This is one of the most extensive criminal proceedings in the history of the United States, which had grave consequences for the economy of the country. The company's employees and shareholders totaled for about several billion dollars.

Criminal liability for crimes against property and economic activity in the United States is established all over the federation and singly in states. Financial fraud under U.S. Code of Laws is divided into the following types:

- fraudulent deception, that means that the perpetrator, misleading someone, obtains property that belongs to another owner. The meaningful deception follows:

- enhancement of false ideas, including false ideas about the law, the value, the intentions;

- preventing another person from obtaining information that is capable to influence on his (her) opinion of the nature of the agreement;

- the use of false ideas that were previously made by another person;

- notification of the property which is being pledged, the existence of a legal claim against it, or other legal obstacle to the use of property that passes the perpetrator.

- credit card fraud, including the falsification or use of credit cards to influence interstate commerce; purchase, transportation, concealing money, property, services or other values, received from illegal use of cards, etc;

- betraying yourself as another person, misappropriation of office;

- bankruptcy fraud: liability for bankruptcy crimes are provided in Chapter 9 and Chapter 18 of U.S. Code of Laws. The main features of such actions are the fictitiousness of economic activity;

- submission of false information and other fraudulent techniques. To gather national statistics from the USA Federal Bureau of Investigation uses the Uniform Crime Reporting;

- fraud in the field of insurance: fraudulent actions committed by insurance claimants;
- computer fraud – the act of using a computer to take or alter electronic data, or to gain unlawful use of a computer or system;
- securities fraud, also known as stock fraud and investment fraud, is a deceptive practice in the stock or commodities markets that induces investors to make purchase or sale decisions on the basis of false information, frequently resulting in losses;
- tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals, corporations, and trusts;
- «bust-out» is a type of credit card fraud where an individual applies for a credit card, establishes a normal usage pattern and solid repayment history, then racks up numerous charges and maxes out the card with no intention of paying the bill;
- «skimming» (defalcation) is a slang for taking cash "off the top" of the daily receipts of a business (or from any cash transaction involving a third interested party) and officially reporting a lower total;
- land flip is a fraudulent real estate practice, in which a group of colluding buyers comes together to trade a piece of undeveloped land between one another to inflate the property's price beyond the market value;
- mortgage fraud refers to an intentional misstatement, misrepresentation, or omission of information relied upon by an underwriter or lender to fund, purchase, or insure a loan secured by real property.

Fraud in US federal criminal law is an extensive system of the most complex forms of actions in the form of schemes, techniques, methods, agreements and actions that are fictitious, encroach on different objects (property, credit, banking and tax field, relations in the field of business activities and health, etc.) However, there are a number of other fraudulent liability rules contained in various chapters of the U.S. Code of Law.

All in all, for Ukraine the experience of criminal law of the USA connected with financial fraud is of great importance in order to find effective means of counteracting this phenomenon in Ukraine, in particular in the area of improving criminal liability legislation. Millions of people in the United States are victims of fraud crimes each year. Fraudulent encroachments on financial relationships negatively affect banks' credibility and as a result, the value of banking products extremely increases. The USA as every country in our modern world tries all the best to protect its financial system from unlawful encroachment.

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Чубенко Р.,

курсант Харківського національного
університету внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Краснова Н.В.**

COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME. FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Organized crime is the most complex and dangerous antisocial phenomenon that has no state borders and the scale of which poses a real threat to the state and society. The very concept of "organized crime" is interpreted differently in different sources, but it remains unchanged that it is a group activity of persons who extract or control territories and markets, internal and external, through violence, intimidation or corruption. In the process of criminal evolution, organized crime has got immune to traditional crime prevention, investigation, justice and punishment systems.

There are now two ways to combat organized crime that show good results, taken alone or in combination, complementing each other. These solutions are "prevention" and "proactive tactics".

Two approaches for preventing and combating organized crime are distinguished: in the first case, prevention of organized crime is carried out by law enforcement agencies in general, without the creation of special bodies designed to prevent organized crime. In the second case, specialized bodies are created.

Some European countries and US use the second approach to increase the effectiveness of organized crime activities.

In the UK, for example, there is the SOCA (Serious Organized Crime Agency), which focuses on:

1) raising public awareness of organized crime;

2) an increase in the amount of refunds obtained illegally;

3) increasing the threat to organized crime groups in the UK through worked out operational and investigative actions, as well as introducing new ways of combating this phenomenon. [1]

In Italy, in order to strengthen the fight against organized crime, the Parliament of the country has established a special General Council on

Organized Crime, as well as the District offices to struggle against Organized Crime and Mafia Departments.

Also, every six months, the Minister of the Interior reports to Parliament on the work done. An annual report by the Minister of Parliament on the full range of organized crime issues is also foreseen. This gives the people and the leadership of the country a clear vision of the results of the activities of all departments. [2]

The task of combating organized crime is, in one way or another, entrusted to federal law enforcement agencies, which number is more than seventy in the United States. In the complex multi-entity system of US federal law enforcement agencies, there are several major ministries that play a leading role in the fight against organized crime in the country:

- 1) The Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- 2) State Attorneys' Office (prosecutor's office);
- 3) A Grand Jury.

In addition, the United States Government has created a Shock Force under the Organized Crime Program. The main task of the "Storm troops", under the overall guidance of the US Department of Justice and in close contact with state law enforcement, is to identify organized crime groups. [3]

A Central Bureau of Investigation was set up in Poland in 2000 that mainly deals with three directions:

- 1) combating organized crime and illegal activities that contribute to its prosperity (arms trade, explosive devices, extortion, etc.);
- 2) crimes related to drug trafficking (production, smuggling, distribution);
- 3) economic crimes (money laundering, fraud, corruption).

So, as we can see in the example of the above states, the use of the unconventional method of preventing organized crime is becoming more widespread in Western Ukrainian countries. Creating a separate, specialized body that is not purely punitive but has prevention functions is the choice Ukraine must make in order to effectively combat organized crime. We should also not forget about international cooperation with organizations such as Interpol, Europol, etc., because working closely with these organizations we will be able to increase the efficiency of our work and gain even more experience in cases related to organized crime.

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*Шамрай М.,
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.*

POLICE COMBATING DRUG CARTELS IN MEXICO

Mexican drug cartels have been around for several decades, and since the 1970s, some of Mexico's government agencies have supported their activities. Mexico is the main drug supplier in the United States. The United States ranks first in the world's drug usage respectively neighboring Mexico in one of the moments it became profitable to use this American weakness. The drug business in the country began to flourish and the first drug cartels began to appear. Only from 2005 to 2010 on the southern border of the USA the number of marijuana seizures increased by 49%, methamphetamine - by 54%, heroin - by 297%, and ecstasy - by 839% .[1]

The drug mafia in Mexico is much more than just a criminal problem. Its activities affect all spheres of the life of the state. In particular, the activity of drug cartels has become a factor hindering the development of the economy of the republic. The thing is that the areas most attractive for oil and gas are located in the eastern state of Tamaulipas and are in the hands of criminal gangs. As a result, foreign companies, primarily American ones, consider the work there to be too dangerous.

According to US media reports, regular clashes at the levels of small military units are taking place in 8 of the 32 states of the country. They are attended by 45 thousand soldiers of the Mexican army and 375 thousand police officers. They are opposed by about 300 thousand members of criminal communities enjoying the support of the local population.[2]

About 60 thousand troops and police were sent to areas bordering the United States. However, despite emergency measures being taken, the wave of violence and killings could not be brought under control.[3]

The United States saw the problem mainly in Mexico, they focused much less attention on its population that uses drugs. Therefore, the next program to support the fight against drug cartels in Mexico was a program to provide funds for the purchase of weapons and equipment as well as conducting military training, which was called «Merida» or «Plan of Mexico». In fact, it was supposed to help Mexico eradicate problems with illegal crime and also to normalize the situation on the common border, both in relation to migration and drug trafficking issues. But unlike previous Merida actions based on the fact that the United States ranks first in the world in quantity drug use, therefore, the initiative to combat drug trafficking by the plan was to be shared.[4]

Law enforcement authorities have arrested more than 81 thousand people involved in drug trafficking. The Mexican authorities also managed

to detain several leaders of the main drug cartels. Mexico and the United States announced the creation of a joint commission to prevent violence in the border zone. To this end, it is envisaged to strengthen cooperation between the special services, law enforcement agencies of the two countries and the exchange of intelligence information. Mexico and the United States also agreed to conduct a joint study to come up with concrete recommendations to reduce drug usage.

However, Merida did not produce the desired results, although in 2010 the Congress proposed to extend the project. The same problem was again evident: the American demand for drugs did not decrease and did not taken into account in a possible solution in full force.[4]

Almost in parallel with Merida, in 2006 governments began to carry out the Coronado Project which lasted almost 4 years and ended with the well-known operation to destroy the Mexican drug cartel «La Familia» Its essence was approximately the same as that of the above operation. Behind the time of the program was caught by 1200 people who were otherwise involved in the drug business. From the US over 3000 federal and municipal agents participated only in the final two-days operation against «La Familia», during which 729 pounds of methamphetamine, 62 kilograms of cocaine and 967 pounds of marijuana were seized [3].

In fact, in both operations the United States, for the most part, helped financially and sent small detachments of agents to destroy the drug cartels and arrest the drug lords. But for their part, they also carried out a series of actions. For example, in 2006, US President George W. Bush authorized the construction of a mechanical fence on the Mexican-American border, in order to prevent the penetration of illegal immigrants and drugs. In total, about 700 miles of the fence, which later became known as the Great American Wall, were built along the total length of the border.

In general, the American police receive a good salary, are well trained, equipped and interested in the results of their activities. American courts and prisons are functioning properly. But it cfn not be said the same about Mexico. The Mexican law enforcement system does not cope with this level of crime, only thanks to the US police, measures are being taken to combat drug cartels.[2]

It can be concluded that, perhaps, only Latin American countries, by combining the forces of the police, military and special services, including Mexico, can stop this drug boom and its accompanying drug war. By moving drugs from the black market the government can thus destroy the source of huge income of drug cartels, which will greatly weaken their position.[5]

If this happens, it will collapse the entire regime of world's control over drugs and drug trafficking. Accordingly, the war for drugs will become meaningless. Of course, the developed countries, together with the USA, which are the main consumers, will have to choose solutions to the problem arising from this, which can boil down to the same legalization and simultaneous development of the national healthcare institute in the field of drugs, as well as decriminalization consumers. The task of the authorities at the moment is to strengthen police control for drug-related crimes, prevent drug trafficking and continue to fight against such a poisonous phenomenon as drug cartels, which are a dirty spot on our planet.[5]

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Шульга В.,

студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Лопуцько О.А.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF RESISTANCE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ON THE EXAMPLE OF A SWEDISH MODEL

The problem of criminalization and decriminalization prostitution and human trafficking with a view to sexual exploitation is one of the most important problem which occupied leading position for a long time. This problem is being investigated by different famous domestic and foreign scientists. One of the most significant and actual question for today is the liberation of women and children from sexual slavery.

The fight against prostitution and human trafficking is intensifying significantly on the modern stage to development of contemporary society. We have to necessary in critical assessment of this problem and necessary in development of effective methods for solving this problem. This shows in the real considerable changes in the consciousness and thinking of society, in understanding of the scale of the problem of prostitution and human trafficking, and also in development of feminism and others movements that advocate for gender equality. For this reason, this subject is timely for today.

Foreign and domestic researchers and sociologists paid attention to the issues of combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation, such as: S. Monsson, A. Zaitseva, V. Deryuzhinsky, Frazer James, McGinn Thomas. They analyzed the activities of brothels, investigated the moral and psychological aspects of those who sell their body and those who buy it.

The purpose of this project is to study the problem of sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons and to exploring new methods of combating prostitution, as well as to develop effective ways to eliminate the illegal involvement of women and children in prostitution.

Now, around the world there is a difficult situation regarding trafficking in persons, the goods of which, first of all, are women and children. Trafficking in human beings is part of a complex criminal activity that affects most of all the weakest group of society - women and children. Buying and exploiting people as if a product or thing is contrary to fundamental human rights and the principle of gender equality, it follows that the normalization of prostitution or human trafficking, or any legalization of them, is the legalization of sexual slavery and gender inequality for women.

Prostitution is an act of autodestruction, because commodity is not some product which people produce or manufactory commodity is not actions which people make, it's people's body and spirit. We may understand about power of destruction from prostitution for people according such facts: American clinical psychologist Melissa Farlay made a greatest research in 2003, that affect nine countries and most of this have legalize status of prostitution. Melissa and her colleagues researches the condition of women who engage in sphere of prostitution, they have detected that two-thirds of such women suffer from PTSD in the same degree like a woman – victims of rape and violation and so like veterans of Vietnam war, who has vocation of disabled. This is results stay almost unchangeable independently from country where research was being conducted and independently from condition of work for prostitute.

We research the problem of human trafficking and sexual exploitation on the example of Swedish model. So, in Sweden in 1999 a law has been enacted, which forbidden purchase sexual services for money. This law provides criminal responsibility for pimps and for costumers of prostitution, but in the same time the law gives free from criminal responsibility for prostitutes, and offer to them different kind of help, psychological, legal and material support. We may claim that this law about criminalization of the criminalization of the purchase of sex services in Sweden is first and sole and is gender-free. So, according this law woman and man may be in the same role like a seller and like a victim, and like a buyer. But in the real life we can see that this model realizes some fight against demand on the women and children who was been used in sexual goals.

The fundamental difference and the novelty of the Swedish model is that the focus in it shifts to customers and buyers. According to the Swedish system, criminals are recognized not as people whom poverty and systemic inequality push to sell their bodies, but as consumers of sex services - those who create demand. It is the buyer of sexual services that makes human trafficking possible and profitable. Accordingly, this approach to the consumer of sexual services and their seller is the basis of the Swedish model.

Based on scientific researchы of Swedish law, we found that in 2005, when reforming the law on sexual offenses, the law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services was replaced by Section 11, Section 6 of the Swedish Penal Code. This article reads: "A person who, otherwise than as previously provided in this Chapter, obtains a casual sexual relation in return for payment, shall be sentenced for purchase of sexual service to a fine or imprisonment for at most six months. The provision of the first paragraph also apply if the payment was promised or given by another person" [4, chapter 6].

The goal of the Swedish model is to keep a person from committing a crime, in this context, buying sex, as well as creating social norms in which no one could be the object of sale and no one had the right to use another for sexual purposes.

In line with a growing number of studies these results suggest that the Swedish model embodies the modern vision of prostitution as a systemic oppression of women and combines effective mechanisms to combat this phenomenon with real support for the victims. The Swedish anti-trafficking model is obviously effective in reducing space and trafficking.

In addition to Sweden, the Swedish model is implemented in the legislation of Norway, Iceland, Canada, France, Northern Ireland, and several more countries are on the way to introducing appropriate amendments to their legislation. For Ukraine, this issue is also relevant, because there is no effective and effective law criminalizing or legalizing prostitution in Ukrainian legislation, it provides only administrative punishment for engaging in prostitution and criminal punishment for pimping and human trafficking. Therefore, there is an urgent need to introduce the Swedish model in Ukraine to effectively resolve the problem of prostitution.

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Ярош Я.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Романов І.І.**

CSI EFFECT: HOW SERIES HELP CRIMINALS ELUDE PUNISHMENT

The world knows quite a lot of films that were shot based on crimes. But few people thought how series and films can have a real impact on crime around the world, until after some time, from the influx of unsolved and sophisticated crimes, psychologists and detectives have not recognized and streamlined the cause of their failures calling it – CSI Effect [1].

CSI Effect – this is one of several reasons when a detailed depiction of the work of forensic experts and forensic experts in crime television shows such as CSI: Crime Scene Investigation affects public perception and further action in the area of breaking the law [2].

After Anthony E. Zuiker began his work on the “CSI” series in the USA in 2000, which now has 15 seasons, criminals around the world where

this series were available began to commit more “pure” crimes, and the main fault turned out to be the main the idea of the series is to show how crime investigations are actually investigated, how the forensic department works and what detectives and judges really pay attention to.

Armed with the knowledge from the series, criminals began to cover up behind themselves, hide evidence, put on special protective equipment so as not to leave traces, even in the event of their capture, most of these criminals even went dry out of the water as in the series they also told what exactly they would do or tell the investigator what evidence the judge is responding to and what attention the attorney’s attorney should pay attention to ruin the case.

For example, in Oregon, two women were convicted of murder, which helped the old woman in their care to die, and then dumped her body into a ravine. The series not only did not help the killers hide the tracks, but contributed to their exposure. According to prosecutor Joshua Marquez, women were CSI fans. They told their friends that the police would never prove that there was a medicine in the victim’s body, since the body had been lying in the ravine for two weeks. However, they miscalculated, and they were exposed.

Captain Ray Peavy of the Los Angeles Sheriff’s Murder Division told ABC that they were worried that criminals would find out which tracks should not be left at the crime scene. About it writes The Guardian. In Ohio, another fan of the series, Jeremy McKinney, is accused of having killed a mother and daughter, and then burned their bodies to leave no residue. Makkini was betrayed by his ex-girlfriend. According to the investigation, McKinney, who liked to watch CSI and other television programs on crime, did everything to hide evidence. Since the killer knew that his hair, sweat and DNA could remain on the bodies of the victims, he simply burned them.

At the same time, experts say that the CSI effect is not only for killers, but also for many jurors who no longer want to convict without high-tech evidence. As the judicial practice testifies, in fact, on a daily basis, prosecutors have to deal with the fact that the jury wants to see the results of DNA tests in any case, while in many cases there is no real evidence with DNA traces [1].

Naturally, the series was not alone, and after about 5 years of its shooting on the US cable channels, other similar series, for example Dexter, began to appear, and almost everyone who saw it would be able to answer anyone who wishes to leave no traces and hide the corpse.

It’s also worth noting that, unfortunately, this kind of “education” for criminals can’t be canceled anymore, and TV shows that are forever settled

on the networks and in the minds of potential criminals can't be so simple to find, but to find new methods how to detect traces and evidence of the identity of the criminal really hard.

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Яценко Ю.,

студент Університету Державної фіскальної
служби України

Консультант з мови: Киско І.В.

ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT IN UKRAINE: CONCEPTS, AUTHORITIES AND SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

The course on European integration for the Ukrainian legal system provides for the formation of new state structures that will be able to bring the rules of national law to the norms of international (European Union law). The concept of "corruption" is known all over the world, because if a country is an economically developed country, manifestations of "corruption" (albeit in a minor form) are quite possible. Unfortunately, this negative manifestation in the legal system of the state is also characteristic of Ukraine, which is confirmed by the existence of liability rules in the Criminal and Administrative Codes and decisions in the judicial practice on solving corruption offenses and offenses related to corruption. Therefore, in June 2018, the Law of Ukraine "On the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court" (hereinafter - the Law) was adopted in order to address specific corruption-related offenses.

According to Art. 1 of this law, "the Supreme Anticorruption Court is a permanent supreme specialized court in the judicial system of Ukraine", and Art. 3 stipulates that "The task of the Supreme Anticorruption Court is to administer justice in accordance with the principles and procedures of the judiciary defined by law in order to protect the individual, society and the state from corruption and related crimes and judicial control over the pre-trial investigation of these crimes, observance of rights and freedoms. and the interests of individuals in criminal proceedings "[1].

However, at the moment, as of April 8, 2019, such a court has not yet worked, although it has been conducted and selected judges to such a judicial institution that makes the study relevant.

Accordingly, Article 4 of the Law defines the tasks and aims of establishing the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court in Ukraine, which are vested in the newly created court, which includes:

- administers justice as a court of first and appellate instance in criminal proceedings concerning crimes within its jurisdiction (jurisdiction) by procedural law, as well as by exercising judicial control over the observance of rights, freedoms and interests of persons in such cases and in the cases determined by the procedural law. criminal proceedings;

- analyzes the judicial statistics, studies and summarizes the jurisprudence in criminal proceedings, which is within its jurisdiction, informs the Supreme Court of the case-law of the case-law and proposes to it the conclusions on draft legislation concerning the organization and activities of the Supreme Anticorruption Tribunal, of the judges of this court and the safeguards of their activities, as well as their publication on its official website [1].

Thus, it is quite clear that the activities of the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court Ukraine, in accordance with the above powers, will be limited to the specific type of corruption offenses, in addition to any other court in the system of courts of general jurisdiction entrusted with the generalization of jurisprudence and provision as a High Specialized the court (we should say, it is precisely its status as a specialized entity, since substantive jurisdiction implies the existence of such a negative phenomenon as corruption) of proposals concerning its activities.

Regarding the functioning of the Supreme Anticorruption Court in Ukraine, it should be noted that in his speech on April 8, 2019, the President of Ukraine promised to sign the Presidential Decree “On Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Anticorruption Court of Ukraine” and it will work in the next few days. Therefore, we hope that this court will be put into operation, since the judges are elected to it and only the President's decree remains to be signed.

Regarding the importance of the High Anticorruption Court for the Ukrainian legal system, it should be said, however, that Transparency International's international non-governmental anti-corruption organization has released the results of the Corruption Perceptions Index 2018. According to him, Ukraine was ranked 120th among 180 countries, receiving 32 points, and in 2017 it ranked 130th and had only 29 points [2].

Such static data testify to the readiness of the world community to accept Ukraine as a country that is ready to change and reform its legislation by eradicating the negative phenomenon of "corruption".

The importance of the Supreme Anticorruption Court is that it should become the ultimate link in the chain of newly created anti-corruption bodies, which will be able to ensure the inevitability of punishment for corrupt officials. Only the inevitability of punishment and fair sanctions for violation of criminal law will have a real effect on reducing corruption in Ukraine. And also for the real reduction of corruption of the public sector, which in turn will ensure the growth of the real sector of the economy [3].

One of the main advantages of creating an anti-corruption court is that such courts will actually only work for one body, namely the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU). The positive here is that this should significantly speed up the timeframe for dealing with corruption cases. The presence of 70 judges in one instance - the High Anticorruption Court will provide effective and speedy consideration of procedural issues such as custody and seizure of property, and the allocation of the Supreme Court of Appeal of the Anticorruption Court will speed up the terms of appeal, save time and save time [4].

B. Prokopov does not believe in the ability of such an anti-corruption body to truly combat corruption in the country. Arguing this is that other anti-corruption bodies (Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, National Anti-Corruption Agency, National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine), which today have not shown the expected results, are the most prominent example - corruption and still the current society.]. However, we share the view that this body will be able to at least discharge the courts of general jurisdiction and, in turn, be limited to a specific type of court case.

Summarizing the above, it can be argued that Ukraine fully and fully fulfills the conditions for unhindered entry into the international arena and entry into important international organizations such as NATO and the European Union. The creation of an independent anti-corruption court in Ukraine, regardless of the fact that it confirms the existence of corruption in Ukraine, at the same time shows Ukraine's readiness to change and implement international European standards in its legal system.

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Йогансен К.,

студентка ННІ № 3 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.О.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Foreign experience in the fight against crime shows that criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries in the world.

Hence, combating international organized crime is one of the major challenges for the international community. International organized crime forms part of a complex set of new security challenges. This calls for a multi-faceted approach to the problems we are facing. Although law enforcement is primarily the responsibility of sovereign nations, crime is becoming increasingly global. Thus, organized crime requires a coordinated international response and a close regional cooperation [1].

In many countries, agencies have been set up to coordinate crime prevention efforts. Their main functions are: collecting information, planning, implementing and evaluating crime prevention programs, coordinating the activities of the police and other bodies working in this area, ensuring public participation, cooperation with the media, and training.

For example, Europol is the most widely used crime prevention organization in the European Union.

Europol is the European law enforcement organisation whose objective is to improve the effectiveness and co-operation of the law enforcement authorities in Member States to prevent terrorism, unlawful drug trafficking and money laundering related to it, trafficking in persons,

counterfeiting of the euro, and other forms of serious international organised crime [2, p.3].

Europol is also charged with developing specialist knowledge of the investigative procedures of the competent authorities in the Member States and providing advice on investigations, and with providing strategic intelligence to assist with and promote the efficient and effective use of the resources available at the national level for operational activities. For this purpose, Europol can assist Member States through advice and research in training, the organization and equipment of the authorities, crime prevention methods, and technical and forensic police methods and police procedures [3, p. 396].

A significant role in improving the effectiveness of crime prevention is played by the use of science. Particularly promising are recognized:

- the use of laser and other optical equipment in order to control the movement of vehicles, drugs, weapons, etc .;
- improvement of methods for compiling a socio-psychological portrait of a criminal based on the characteristic features of a crime and the situation at the place of its commission;
- increasing the level of information support for the prevention and suppression of crimes.

In the United States, the National Crime Information Center, the Unified Crime Registration and Registration System, and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System have been created.

A fairly common punishment is home arrest with electronic monitoring, which is an effective way to prevent relapse. Of the non-traditional methods of crime prevention practiced in the United States, attempts to use hypnosis and meditation (group sessions of hypnosis and anti-crime meditation) should be noted.

So, the prevention of crime in Ukraine should to some extent be facilitated by a study of the preventive activity of law enforcement agencies in other countries of the world and by drawing on their positive experience. It is safe to say that this is an urgent need for Ukraine seeking to become a full member of the European Union.

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Моцанська Р.,

курсантка Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Романов І.І.

COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING: REGULATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSPECTIVES ON REFORM

Each country has a duty to combat money laundering and to prevent terrorist financing or any other threats that can compromise the integrity of the international financial system. The impact by economic crime, organized criminal groups and terrorism continued to be felt in USA and other parts of the world during 2018-2019. Money laundering has been a crime in the United States since 1986, making the United States one of the first countries to criminalize money laundering conduct.

Generally, it is a crime which engages virtually any type of financial transaction. Criminal activity can be a violation of any criminal law – federal, state, local, or foreign. Money laundering requires an underlying, primary, profit-making crime (such as corruption, drug trafficking, market manipulation, fraud, tax evasion), along with the intent to conceal the proceeds of the crime or to further the criminal enterprise. These activities generate financial flows that involve the diversion of resources away from economically and socially-productive uses and these diversions can have negative impacts on the financial sector and external stability of member states. They also have a corrosive, corrupting effect on society and the economic system as a whole.

Money laundering generally involves three steps: placing illicit proceeds into the financial system; layering, or the separation of the criminal proceeds from their origin; and integration, or the use of apparently legitimate transactions to disguise the illicit proceeds. Once criminal funds have entered the financial system, the layering and integration phases make it very difficult to track and trace the money. Anti-money laundering (AML) is a term mainly used in the financial and legal industries to describe the legal controls that require financial institutions and other regulated entities to prevent, detect, and report money laundering activities. The approach in the United States to stopping money

laundering is usually broken into two areas: preventive (regulatory) measures and criminal measures [1].

In an attempt to prevent dirty money from entering the U.S. financial system in the first place, the United States Congress passed a series of laws known as the Bank Secrecy Act. These laws require financial institutions include a broad array of entities, including banks, credit card companies, life insurers, money service businesses and broker-dealers in securities, to report certain transactions to the United States Department of the Treasury. Cash transactions in excess of a certain amount must be reported on a currency transaction report (CTR), identifying the individual making the transaction as well as the source of the cash. The financial database created by these reports is administered by the U.S.'s Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), called the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). The reports are made available to U.S. criminal investigators, as well as other FIU's around the globe, and FinCEN conducts computer assisted analyses of these reports to determine trends and refer investigations. A bank must verify a customer's identity and, if necessary, monitor transactions for suspicious activity. By knowing one's customers, financial institutions can often identify unusual or suspicious behaviour, termed anomalies, which may be an indication of money laundering [2].

Money laundering has been criminalized in the United States since the Money Laundering Control Act of 1986. The law prohibits individuals from engaging in a financial transaction with proceeds that were generated from certain specific crimes, known as "specified unlawful activities" (SUA). The law requires that an individual specifically intend in making the transaction to conceal the source, ownership or control of the funds. There is no minimum threshold of money, and no requirement that the transaction succeeded in actually disguising the money. A "financial transaction" has been broadly defined, and need not involve a financial institution, or even a business. Merely passing money from one person to another, with the intent to disguise the source, ownership, location or control of the money, has been deemed a financial transaction under the law. The investigation of money laundering usually goes hand in hand with the investigation of the original crime generating the proceeds. Financial investigations aim to identify the origins, flows and whereabouts of illicit income and unmask the networks involved. Illegally acquired assets can then be frozen or confiscated and the perpetrators of both the original offences and the subsequent money laundering prosecuted and arrested [2].

Controls, when effectively implemented, mitigate the adverse effects of criminal economic activity and promote integrity and stability in financial markets. All financial institutions, from large banks to small credit

unions, need to be on the lookout for money launderers. By integrating due diligence technology with people training and a robust partnership with law enforcement, banks can more effectively combat the increasingly sophisticated money launderers in the United States and abroad, helping prevent criminal activity from continuing on their watch.

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Сленко Б.,

курсантка Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Харчук Н.Р.

ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE WORLD: DEVELOPMENT AND COUNTER MEASURES

Modern organized crime poses a threat to the national interests of individual states and the international security and becoming transnational in nature. Organized crime creates particular danger for countries with unstable socio-political and economic conditions, which are in a state of economic and political transformation to which Ukraine belongs.

Organized crime such as piracy, trafficking in human beings, human organs, cybercrime, sexual exploitation of children, environmental crime and illicit trafficking weapons have become widespread recently crime in many countries of the world. There has been a slight increase in violent crime in the world for 15 years. These trends are not the same in different regions of the world.

For example, robberies and killings have increased on the American continent, motor vehicle thefts and drug trafficking have declined. In Europe, during the specified period, a significant increase in drug possession crimes has been recorded, the remaining crimes tend to be reduced: motor vehicle theft, theft, robbery and murder. The number of vehicle thefts and vehicle thefts decreased over the specified timeframe in Asia and Oceania, the number of cases of drug trafficking, rape and robbery has increased. The reasons for the listed forms of crime are globalization, social inequality, imbalance of the law enforcement system, development of modern information technologies.[1]

Because the world community should accumulate the latest achievements of science and technology, strategies to prevent crime to counteract these and other types of criminal activity. The main areas for the prevention of transnational organized crime are the development of national legislation in the field of preventing these crimes, enhancing international cooperation and improving the activities of criminal justice authorities.[2]

Important in this context is the exchange of experience between states, which helps to identify the most effective legislative and practical strategies for combating organized crime. Article 28 of the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime draws the attention of States Parties to the importance of expanding analytical knowledge of organized crime and the exchange of opinions among themselves and through the mediation of international and regional organizations.[3] Specialized organs are being set up in some European countries who increase the effectiveness of the fight against organized crime for particular the proper detection and investigation. Europol is the European Police Intergovernmental Organization directly on organized crime, which deserves special attention.[4] In order to prevent these crimes, it is recommended to improve the national criminal legislation and develop international cooperation in this field.

In order to combat cybercrime successfully in developed countries it has been proposed to share experiences across countries to prevent such crimes, facilitate the access of law enforcement organs to e-databases, improve mechanisms for handling electronic evidence in the indicated category of criminal proceedings.

The world community has recognized the leading role of the public in multiple revelations in crime prevention. The modern practice of combating crime proves that the most common forms of public participation in this area are studying the state of local crime (Colombia, South Africa), recidivism prevention (Singapore, Brazil), keeping public order (US, UK, Peru, Brazil), giving free legal aid, financial encouragement to the public for their contribution to crime prevention (Australia, Canada), use of communication tools to prevent crime (USA, UK, Australia).

Other areas of involvement of the public in the prevention of crime include joint conduct by the police and citizens of advocacy work on crime prevention, police lectures at schools and universities («Escola Sugura» in Portugal), the formation of women's police departments to prevent female crime and reduce victimization among women who have been victims of domestic violence (Liberia), enhancing the role of research institutions in the study of the trends and nature of local crime in order to improve police work and broaden the role of the public in crime prevention (Uruguay).[5]

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