

motivated by reasons other than maintaining discipline (“scapegoat Anti-corruption and police reform www.U4.no 8 syndrom”). In South Africa, for example, it is required that direct supervisors take responsibility for initiating punitive actions, but they are forced to deal with a slow and complicated system that managers do not always fully understand. In practice, front line managers take action only when requested by their superiors, which encourages a situation where lower level managers perceive themselves as being closer to their subordinates rather than as part of a coherent management system.

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CYBERSAFE IN CANADA

Canada has started a new special body of the cybernetic space. The Canadian Center for Cybersecurity has become the main reference point of the official information service for Canadian enterprises, owners and operators of critical infrastructure, and for all Canadians. The Expert Center will help the Center to promote its partners in academic and private spheres with the help of the most common cybernetic calls, which will stand before Canada, – said the Ministry of Defense.

A new body will be installed to the structure of the Center for Security of Communities – the Canadian special services, which are responsible for the call of radio electronic intelligence, the owner of regular electronic information and communications, and cryptography. The Government of Canada is convinced that the Cybernetics Center will play a role in strengthening Canada's cyber defense, maintaining secure cyberspace, as well as the stability and prosperity of its' state.

The Ministry of Defense also added that the new Center will move to the open for community place in Ottawa, the message was sent to the robot from the information that the cybernetic search for the Canadians, and also the rosters of the special technical specialists.

Also there is an appropriate website dedicated specifically about cybersafe, for example: how to secure your account from hackers, secure personal devices and connections as well. The website called “Get Cyber Safe”.

The Get Cyber Safe is a national public awareness campaign created to inform Canadians about cyber security and the simple steps they can take to protect themselves online. The campaign is led by the Communications Security Establishment, with advice and guidance from its Canadian Centre for Cyber Security in behalf of the Government of Canada.

The campaign is an important component of the National Cyber Security Strategy, dedicated to securing government systems, partnering to secure vital cyber systems outside the federal government, and helping Canadians be secure online.

Get Cyber Safe’s goal is to bring together all levels of government, the public and private sectors, and the international community, to help Canadians be safer online. So the main mission of Get Cyber Safe is to keep Canadians safe online.

The world has shifted online and it’s important that all Canadians make cyber security a priority. As part of Canada’s National Cyber Security Strategy, the Government of Canada is committed to working with provinces and territories as well as with the public and private sectors to keep Canadians safe online. Cyber security is shared responsibility and we all have a role to play.

Canada also collaborates with partners around the world in building a global cyber security culture. Each October, we take part in Cyber Security Awareness Month and collaborate with our partners to share the Get Cyber Safe message.

There many problems in Cyber space, like, for example, cyberbullying. It really hurts the people who it targets, and affects every aspect of their lives. In some cases, it has even led to tragedy. Cyber bullying happens when people use computers, cellphones or other devices to embarrass, humiliate, torment, threaten or harass someone else. Quick facts:

- Almost 1 in 10 Canadian online teens – 8 per cent – say they have been victims of online bullying on social networking sites.

- Over one-third of Canadian teens with a social network profile – 35 per cent – have seen mean or inappropriate comments about someone they know. 14 per cent say they have seen mean or inappropriate comments about themselves on social networks.

- 18 per cent of Canadian parents say they have a child who has experienced cyberbullying.

In these cases Get Cyber Safe says:

– Keep your cool, and don't respond to a hurtful text, post, or email, however much you may want to.

– Block whoever sent the hate! Move the message to your 'Junk' folder, which is totally appropriate. If you don't know how to block a sender from your phone, call your cell phone service provider.

– Protect yourself by keeping your passwords private. Don't share them with anyone except a trusted adult.

– If someone created a profile of you without you knowing, contact the people who run that site and have it removed.

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME ON MONEY-LAUNDERING

The Law Enforcement, Organized Crime and Anti-Money-Laundering Unit of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for carrying out the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, which was established in 1997 in response to the mandate given to UNODC through the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The Unit's mandate was strengthened in 1998 by the Political Declaration and the measures for countering money-laundering adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, which broadened the scope of the mandate to cover all serious crime, not just drug-related offences.

Economic and financial crime, faced by lagging and developing countries alike is a major obstacle to development. Resources that could support a country's development are lost through criminal acts like corruption, tax evasion, money laundering, and others. In order to combat this type of crime, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund has developed a specific legal model – Sub-Programme 2. It contains a comprehensive set of legal measures that a domestic law should include in order to prevent, detect, and