

de-famille/changement-de-situation/changement-familial/les-caf-s-engagent-contre-la-fraude-a-enjeux

5. Ministère de l'Intérieur [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа до ресурсу: <https://www.police-nationale.interieur.gouv.fr/Organisation/Direction-Centrale-de-la-Police-Judiciaire/Lutte-contre-la-criminalite-organisee/Sous-direction-de-lutte-contre-la-cybercriminalite>

Колесник А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Василенко О.

ART-NAPPING: CONCEPT, EXAMPLES, US EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING

Art theft, sometimes called art-napping, is the stealing of paintings, sculptures, or other forms of visual art from galleries, museums or other public and private locations. Stolen Art is often resold or used by criminals as collateral to secure loans. Only a small percentage of stolen art is recovered—an estimated 10%. Many nations operate police squads to investigate Art theft and illegal trade in stolen art and antiquities. Art theft is an international industry worth £3bn a year, the third biggest illegal trade behind drugs and arms [1].

Some famous art theft cases include the robbery of the Mona Lisa from the Louvre in 1911 by employee Vincenzo Peruggia [2]. Another was theft of The Scream, stolen from the Munich Museum in 2004, but recovered in 2006. The largest-value art theft occurred at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston, when 13 works, worth a combined \$500 million were stolen in 1990. The case, unfortunately, remains unsolved.

Many thieves are motivated by the fact that valuable art pieces are worth millions of dollars and weigh only a few kilograms at most. Also, while most high-profile museums have extremely tight security, many places with multimillion-dollar art collections have disproportionately poor security measures. That makes them susceptible to thefts that are slightly more complicated than a typical smash-and-grab, but offer a huge potential payoff. Thieves sometimes target works based on their own familiarity with the artist, rather than the artist's reputation in the art world or the theoretical value of the work.

Unfortunately for the thieves, it is extremely difficult to sell the most famous and valuable works without getting caught, because any interested

buyer will almost certainly know the work is stolen and advertising it risks someone contacting the authorities. It is also difficult for the buyer to display the work to visitors without it being recognized as stolen, thus defeating much of the point of owning the art. Many famous works have instead been held for ransom from the legitimate owner or even returned without ransom, due to the lack of black-market customers. Returning for ransom also risks a sting operation.

For those with substantial collections, such as the Marquess of Cholmondeley at Houghton Hall, the risk of theft is neither negligible nor negotiable. Jean-Baptiste Oudry's *White Duck* was stolen from the Cholmondeley collection at Houghton Hall in 1990. The canvas is still missing [3].

To recover these precious pieces—and to bring these criminals to justice—the FBI has a dedicated Art Crime Team of 20 special agents, supported by DOJ trial attorneys for prosecutions. The Bureau also runs the National Stolen Art File, a computerized index of reported stolen art and cultural properties for the use of law enforcement agencies across the world.

The National Stolen Art File (NSAF) is a database of stolen art and cultural property. Stolen objects are submitted for entry to the NSAF by law enforcement agencies in the U.S. and abroad. When an object is recovered, it is removed from the database. However, we should be aware that not all recoveries are reported to the NSAF.

The FBI established a rapid deployment Art Crime Team in 2004. The team is composed of 20 special agents, each responsible for addressing art and cultural property crime cases in an assigned geographic region. The Art Crime Team is coordinated through the FBI's Art Theft Program, located at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Art Crime Team agents receive specialized training in art and cultural property investigations and assist in art related investigations worldwide in cooperation with foreign law enforcement officials and FBI legal attaché offices. The U.S. Department of Justice provides special trial attorneys to the Art Crime Team for prosecute support. Since its inception, the Art Crime Team has recovered more than 15,000 items valued at over \$800 million [4].

A lot of artists are uncertain about whether or not their artwork are in safety and truthfully, it's a valid concern. However, there are a few ways you can protect your images (and your copyright) if you decide to publish your artwork in the world. Here are some of the most common ways to prevent image theft:

- to register your copyright with the us copyright office;
- establishing protection of the object;
- installation of surveillance cameras;

- take action when you find a violation.

As we see, the theft of works of art is a very widespread crime today, so it needs attention and constant monitoring by the law enforcement of the world, and particularly in Ukraine.

Список використаних джерел:

1. How art treasures are stolen to order. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2000/jan/08/nickhopkins>
2. Stealing the Mona Lisa, 1911. URL: <https://web.archive.org/web/20070303065050/http://www.time.com/crimes/2.html>
3. Art theft. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_theft
4. Art Crime Team. URL: <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/violent-crime/art-theft>

Колесник А.Є.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Ченківська Н.

**CYBERCRIME – ONE OF THE BIGGEST THREAT
OF 21ST CENTURY**

The 21st century has seen the rise of entirely new challenges, in which criminal and national security threats strike from afar through computer networks with potentially devastating consequences. The National Police of Ukraine continues to adapt to meet these challenges. Department of Cyberpolice was formed on 3 October 2015 to combat cyber-based terrorism, hostile foreign intelligence operations conducted over the Internet and cybercrime by applying the highest level of technical capability and investigative expertise. The Cyber Division continues to evolve for defend Ukraine against the rapidly growing cyber threat [1].

Cybercrime is defined as a crime in which a computer is the object of the crime (hacking, phishing, spamming) or is used as a tool to commit an offense (child pornography, hate crimes). Cybercriminals may use computer technology to access personal information, business trade secrets or use the internet for exploitative or malicious purposes. Criminals can also use computers for communication and document or data storage. Criminals who perform these illegal activities are often referred to as hackers [2].

There are more connected devices, connected people and connected things than at any time in history and, as the 21st century progresses, this trend is set to continue. For many people, all this innovation is going to make the world a smarter, sharper and more captivating place to be, with