

their activity online and sought to exploit digital opportunities for fraud and crime.

As we unlock and a sense of normality returns to our lives, this plan sets out our strategic approach to cutting crime. It builds on significant government investment in the criminal justice system and complements our existing strategies on child sexual abuse and violence against women and girls. Almost 9,000 extra police officers have been recruited since 2019, more than 440 new prosecutors have been recruited, and we have invested in 1,000 extra probation officers and 18,000 new prison places.

This plan sets out our determination to go further. It sets out our strategic approach: cutting homicide, serious violence and neighbourhood crime; exposing and ending hidden harms; and building capability and capacity to deal with fraud and online crime. It sits alongside our other work on hidden harms, as well as the work that will follow later this year when we publish our domestic abuse and national cyber security strategies.

Homicide, serious violence, and neighbourhood crime are concentrated in certain neighbourhoods, with nearly a quarter of neighbourhood crime concentrated in just 5% of local areas. We also know that many of these crimes are committed by a small number of persistent criminals, with just 5% of offenders accounting for up to 50% of all crime. Drugs often play a prominent role; and in the year to March 2020 48% of homicides were drug related.

That is why we are focusing our efforts on the places where these crimes occur, the people who commit them and the criminal enterprises that fuel the drugs trade. We already have strong foundations in place to tackle the root causes of crime. We have invested in strengthening our ability to tackle these crimes and the drug trade that underpins them, including £70 million in the Safer Streets Fund, £105.5 million in violence reduction units, £165 million in the Supporting Families Fund and £65m in tackling drugs supply and county lines.

Список використаних джерел:

1. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/beating-crime-plan/beating-crime-plan>

Бугайчук Ю.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Скряник М.

**THE PROBLEM OF PERJURY OF DETERMINATION IN TRIAL
OF CANADA**

What is perjury? This is, when a witness under oath commits perjury by making a statement in a court or other proceeding that the witness knows is not true. The statement must be "material" to the subject of the proceeding, meaning that it must have some relationship to the lawsuit, investigation, or inquiry of the proceeding. All parts of this definition are important, so let's take a closer look at each:

- **Perjury only happens under oath.** The witness must have vowed to tell the truth to a person who is authorized to administer the oath. It can be a judge, notary public, or other official. And, the proceeding must be "competent," that is, authorized by law.

- **Perjury requires a statement.** Silence or a refusal to give a statement is not perjury (but may lead to other charges).

- **Intent to mislead.** The witness must know that the testimony is false and must give it with the aim to deceive the court.

- **Statement made in court or other proceeding.** False statements made outside of official proceedings are not perjury. For example, if a witness lies to a lawyer who is taking notes in order to draft an affidavit, the witness has not committed perjury (unless she later signs the affidavit under oath with the false statement in it). Sworn, written statements submitted to courts or government agencies are statements made in a proceeding and subject to perjury laws.

- **Only a "material" statement can be perjury.** The false statement must be capable of influencing the proceeding – that is, it must have a relationship to the subject of the proceeding. This includes a false statement that would tend to mislead or hamper an investigation. This means that a lie, even under oath, about a subject that is not material to the proceeding is not perjury.

The Criminal Code of Canada has section 132, which explains the offence of perjury in court.

This crime is codified by section 132 of the Criminal Code. This section defines that everybody commits perjury who, with intent to mislead, makes before a person who is authorized by law to permit it to be made before him a false statement under oath or solemn affirmation, by oath, solemn declaration or deposition or orally, knowing that the statement is false.

Also everyone, who gives evidence under subsection 46(2) of the Canada Evidence Act, or gives evidence or a statement according to an order made under section 22.2 of the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, commits perjury who, with intent to mislead, makes a false statement knowing that it is false, whether or not the perjury was made under oath or solemn affirmation in accordance with subsection , until as

the false statement was made in accordance with any formalities required by the law of the place outside Canada in which the person is virtually present or heard. Applies, whether or not a statement referred to in that subsection is made in a court proceeding.

But Criminal Code of Canada has exception for writing applications. There are certain times, when a person are specially not permitted, authorized or required by law to make that statement.

Every person who commits perjury is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

In Ukraine perjury include deliberately false testimony of a witness, victim, deliberately false conclusion of an expert, specialist, drawn up for granting or provided to the authority, what carry out pre-trial investigation, enforcement proceedings, court, High Council of Justice, temporary investigator or special temporary investigative commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, submission of deliberately unreliable or falsified evidence, deliberately false appraiser's property appraisal report, and deliberately incorrect translation.

If a person is suspected of committing offences of perjury, will be guilty, her punishment will be community service for up to two years or arrest for up to six months, or restriction of liberty for up to two years.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Criminal Code of Canada / [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/>.

2. Кримінальний Кодекс України / [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text>.

Верчик Н.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.

COUNTERING WITH TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME IN USA

For decades, the United States and other countries have dismantled scores of criminal organizations around the world. The U.S. experience with La Cosa Nostra, prove that it is possible to constrain, shrink, disrupt and dismantle criminal and insurgent groups once considered to be untouchable.

Today the threat from TOC is more complicated because criminal networks are more fluid and are using increasingly sophisticated tactics. Countering TOC today requires an integrated and comprehensive approach.