

- Identify a national body or a single point of contact to act as liaison between the country and other States Parties on matters relating to the Protocol.

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.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Doss, Eric. "Sustainable Development Goal 16". United Nations and the Rule of Law. Retrieved September 25, 2020.

2. Firearmstrafficking — [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <https://www.interpol.int/Crimes/Firearms-trafficking>

3. Kostakos, Panos A.; Arsovska, Jana (2008). "Illicit arms trafficking and the limits of rational choice theory: the case of the Balkans". Trends in Organized Crime. 11 (4): 352–378.

4. UNODC: Firearms trafficking — [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/organized-crime/module-3/key-issues/firearms-trafficking.html>

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ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITY IN CANADA

According to the International Anti-Corruption Unit of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), there are currently over 34 anti-corruption investigations ongoing in Canada, a remarkable increase from zero merely four years ago. As a consequence, it was no surprise that Transparency International, in its recently issued 8th annual progress report on the enforcement of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, moved Canada up from the “little or no enforcement” category to the “moderate enforcement” category. Canada is now taking action, and Canadian companies are scrambling to ensure that they do not become ensnared in violations of Canada’s version of the FCPA, the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, known as the CFPOA.

Canada’s domestic anti-bribery provisions are part of the Criminal Code. It is defined a number of bribery, corruption and “influence peddling” offences that capture the payment of bribes, benefits and advantages to

domestic public officials in Canada. All advantages granted to Canadian public officials are illegal if made in violation of the Criminal Code of Canada.

An offence is defined as: (a) directly or indirectly give or offer to give to an official a loan, reward, advantage or benefit of any kind as consideration for cooperation, assistance, exercise of influence, or an act or omission in connection with the transaction of business or any matter of business relating to the government, or a claim against the government, or any benefit that the government is authorized to bestow; (b) have dealings of any kind with the government, pay a commission or reward to or confer an advantage or benefit of any kind on an employee or official of the government with respect to those dealings, unless the head of the branch of government has consented in writing.

Under the anti-bribery provisions of the Criminal Code, potential penalties include fines in an unlimited amount and imprisonment for up to 14 years. Officials and employees can be convicted personally and companies can be liable as parties to offences committed by “senior officers.” The actions of middle managers are sufficient to make a company criminally liable in appropriate circumstances.

A company may be liable for the acts of agents and contractors in two different ways:

- the company may be aware that an agent is about to pay a bribe and fail to take all reasonable measures to stop the agent;
- if an agent or contractor is delegated management of an important aspect of the company’s activities, the agent may become part of the class of senior officers who bind the company in criminal law, even where the executives of the company are unaware that the agent is offside.

It is acceptable to offer gifts, hospitality and other benefits to public officials if it is done outside the context of contractual negotiations and in accordance with all applicable conflict of interest laws and related codes of conduct. There is some uncertainty with respect to a precise ceiling beyond which gifts and hospitality would be considered unacceptable, because the relevant laws and codes do not define any dollar limits. Much will depend on the context. Generally, however, gifts, hospitality or other benefits arising out of activities associated with the performance of a public official’s duties may be acceptable if such gifts, hospitality or other benefits are within the bounds of propriety, a normal expression of courtesy, or within the normal standards of hospitality; are not such as to bring suspicion on the recipient’s objectivity and impartiality; and would not compromise the integrity of the government.

Note that the total value of all gifts, hospitality or other benefits received by a federal public official in Canada may be reportable by the public official, through the filing of a public declaration maintained in a public registry, if such value goes above a certain threshold (e.g., CAD 200 from any one source in a 12-month period).

The CFPOA expressly applies to conduct outside Canada by Canadian citizens and Canadian incorporated entities. Otherwise, Canadian courts have generally recognized jurisdiction over conduct that has a real and substantial connection to Canada. A Canadian court has held that it did not have jurisdiction over an individual charged with a CFPOA offence who had never been in Canada. However, the court confirmed that the individual could be charged if and when he is in Canada.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Anti-Corruption Dilemma for Canadian Companies. URL: https://www.millerthomson.com/assets/files/article_attachments2/J-Klotz_Miller-Thomson_Anti-Corruption-Dilemma-for-Canadian-Companies.pdf

2. Canada. Legal framework. URL: <https://www.globalcompliancencenews.com/anti-corruption/handbook/anti-corruption-in-canada/>

3. Anti-Corruption Legislation. URL: <https://www.brochure-Anti-Corruption-Legislation-in-Canada-EN.pdf>

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POLICE STATE OF PRUSSIA

In The Middle Ages (time when feudally fragmented Germany was dominated by regional absolutism) the kingdom of Prussia was the best from others parts of Germany. Absolutism is a political theory and form of government in which unlimited complete power is held by a centralized sovereign individual, with no checks or balances from any other part of the nation or government. The ruling Hohencoller dynasty began to rule in Bradenburg in 1415. Firstly, the territory of the state was about 23,751 square meters.km. because of foreign aggressive policy the kingdom of Prussia was increased to 194,891 square meters.km. Three provinces were created: West Prussia, South Prussia and New East Prussia.

Personal rights of citizens were ignored. Arrests, using weapons in any case, confiscations, persecution of infidels, censorship of private