



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ**

Кафедра правничої лінгвістики



ЛІНГВІСТИКА І ПРАВО У БЕЗПЕКОВІЙ СФЕРІ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

**Матеріали
міжвузівської курсантської наукової конференції
(Київ, 23 грудня 2021 року)**



**Київ
2021**

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Рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою Національної академії внутрішніх справ від 22 грудня 2021 року (протокол № 4)

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3-356 Лінгвістика і право у безпековій сфері: зарубіжний досвід [Текст] : матеріали I Міжвуз. курс. (студ.) наук.-практ. конф. (Київ, 23 грудня 2021 р.) : у 2 ч. / [редкол.: В. В. Черней, С. Д. Гусарев, С. С. Чернявський та ін.]. – Київ : Нац. акад. внутр. справ, 2021. – 405 с.

УДК 343.9:351.74:341.4

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NEW TYPES OF CRIMES AND THEIR PREVENTION (WHITE-COLLAR CRIME)

In relation to technological and informational changes, modern society is in the process of constant transformation, so it is arduous to follow how crime is changing, what new methods are emerging to combat it and what types of crime have tremendous impact on the economies of developed countries. However, it's undeniable that White-Collar Crime is one of the most dangerous phenomena in the world.

The first to draw attention to this kind of crime was the eminent American sociologist Edwin Sutherland, who singled it out among others and pointed to its systemic impact on all aspects of society.

It should be noted that although the very notion of White-Collar Crime has been known in developed countries for a long time, for Ukraine this type of crime is comparatively new, because the mechanisms of the market economy are not yet fully formed, and crimes that can be attributed to this type, are mostly economic (corporate) nature, typical of advanced countries of the European Union, the United States and a-few Asian countries. Presumably, that is why White-Collar Crime in Ukraine mostly includes official and corruption crimes of government and business representatives.

This is significantly different from the practice of industrialized countries, where the perpetrators of White-Collar Crime are more likely to be senior-level members of major corporations, and crimes are mostly committed by business against the business itself.

Some criminologists give the meaning of the concept of White-Collar Crime signs of elitist delinquency, because it is the elite (politicians, business representatives, leaders of various foundations and community groups, etc.), in their opinion, is a group of aberrant jeopardy, because it makes decisions and can influence socio-economic relations. However, commingling elite and White-Collar Crime only on the basis of people who may commit crimes in the field of economy, finance and public life seems to be the wrong approach.

Some scholars identify White-Collar Crime with economic crime, especially in countries where White-Collar Crime is not officially

considered a type of crime. Such an approach can also be reckoned erroneous, because these two types of crime should be considered, firstly, as part and integer (where economic crime is an integer, and white-collar - part of an integer), and secondly, exclusively from the perspective of those who commit these crimes, the social relations they affect, and their consequences. This will separate White-Collar Crime from economic crime on its own specifications.

1. Economic nature of crimes (corporate fraud, falsification of financial information, self-service by corporate insiders, crimes in the field of expropriation, fraud in health care, cybercrime, money laundering, causing insolvency of financial institutions, creating tax evasion schemes, violation of the Antimonopoly Law, etc.).

2. Non-violent crime, because "white-collar workers" commit financial and economic offenses under cover of quite legitimate activities, and the results become apparent only over time.

3. The offender that is, is turns out the perpetrator of the offence, a group of people or an organized crime group.

Such people always have a high social status and are respected in society; endowed with power and administrative authority; have high wealth and income from their activities; widely represented in the media; participate in the social, political, economic life of the country.

4. Antisocial nature. That is why White-Collar Crime is one of the most dangerous phenomena, as it not only causes economic damage to countries and individuals, but also undermines public confidence in government institutions, public morality and contributes to social disarrangement.

Thus, in view of the foregoing, it can be concluded that White-Collar Crime is the activity of people of high social status, respected at the national or international level, having an impact on the economic and political situation in individual countries, but despite their status, intentional and systematically carry out anti-social activities aimed at personal enrichment or concentration of a certain bunch of people, using their authority, position or profession as a tool to commit a crime.

For the international community, the problem of counteraction White-Collar Crime continues to be one of the most relevant. Objective factors indicate that this type of crime poses a significant threat to the lives of many countries, and the scale of its prevalence today poses a threat to the national security of any country. Currently, the tasks of combating it are considered national and priority.

The principles of successful counteraction White-Collar Crime have long been known to the international community. These are, first of all,

open government, transparency and clarity of state decision-making procedures, effective arrangements for monitoring the activities of public bodies, freedom of expression, liberty and independence of the media, modern control over business and respect for human rights in all aspects of society.

The United States is one of the countries where White-Collar Crime is officially investigated. Thus, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation in its reports and analytical materials draws attention to the priorities in the fight against White-Collar Crime, among which the warning is the most important: 1) corruption in the public sector; 2) corporate and securities fraud; 3) fraud in the health care system; 4) fraud in the area of finance; 5) fraud in the insurance sector; 6) money laundering; 7) fraud in mass marketing.

In conclusion, therefore, I note that the recent trends in the fight against White-Collar Crime and ways to eliminate this ignominious phenomenon include: · Controllability of public officials; · Openness and transparency of decision-making at all levels of state power and local government; · Freedom of speech and impartiality of the media; · The possibility of public influence on the most important economic and political decisions; · Independence of the judiciary; · Balance of all branches of government.

White-collar crime in Ukraine is trying to control other self-interested criminal groups and form their own security agencies from penal and other structures, to create their own private armies. Such tendencies become threatening for the existence of the state.

In Ukraine, official and corruption crimes of government and business are predominant among WCCs. Despite the fact that corruption crimes are non-violent, they pose a high public danger. One of the signs of a corruption crime is its commission by a special subject - a person specified in Part 1 of Art. 3 of Ukraine Law "On Prevention of Corruption". Such entities include, in particular, the President of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Prime Minister of Ukraine, the First Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Vice Prime Ministers of Ukraine, Ministers, the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine, The Prosecutor General, People's Deputies of Ukraine, judges, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, members of the High Council of Justice, the head of the Office of the President of Ukraine, the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING CORRUPTION

The article is about the problem of the spread of corruption in the world and about possible ways to solve that problem.

Most foreign countries are successfully fighting corruption. The main purpose of this work is to analyze anti-corruption measures in foreign countries. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to study the most effective anti-corruption measures and out-line the principles applicable in our country.

The importance of combating corruption is recognized by all countries, without exception, and is of concern to their Governments. Corruption in the modern world is one of the most serious problems of a global nature which threatens political and socio-economic development and undermines the democratic and moral foundations of society.

The world community has recognized that corruption at the present stage permeates all spheres of life of any country regardless of the level of democracy and social well-being, and has become a transnational phenomenon.

It encroaches on normal stable relations between states, is detrimental to peaceful cooperation in various areas of relations, as well as to organizations and citizens.

That is why in recent years there has been an increase in activity to counter this phenomenon not only in the international community, but also in Ukraine.

According to statistics, the level of corruption in Ukraine is growing every year. The country is one of the most corrupt countries in the world.

Lacking a coherent program to combat this phenomenon, only haphazard and scattered anti-corruption measures are being taken.

To reduce the level of corruption in Ukraine due to its widespread occurrence, it is necessary to use anti-corruption measures not separately, but the entire system of measures and conditions to ensure effective anti-corruption.

An analysis of foreign experience in combating corruption for this reason can help not so much to borrow anti-corruption measures from world experience, but to understand that in countries previously heavily affected by corruption, there are proven principles and methods of effective anti-corruption that helped them reduce the level of corruption to minimum.

Sweden. Today Sweden is one of the three countries with the lowest levels of corruption in the world according to Transparency International [1]. The rule of law is well maintained in Sweden and the judiciary operates independently and impartially, with consistent application of laws. The independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of the Swedish legal framework are considered competitive advantages. The Swedish Public Procurement Law regulates public procurement. The law does not distinguish between bribes and payments to simplify

The Anti-Bribery Working Group recognizes that Sweden has made significant progress in enforcing legislation regarding bribery of a foreign public official. In press freedom, Sweden ranks among the best countries in the world. Her media environment is considered "free". Swedish law protects freedom of expression and the media are independent. Law protects sources. The media play an important role in policymaking and accountability of government through strong legal protections, including the Freedom of the Press Act. The Supreme Court ruled that the editors of Swedish newspapers are personally responsible for all articles published on the newspaper's website (including those stored in the archives).

There are no income tax returns in Sweden, because all information can be obtained by calling the tax office. Any Swedish citizen can call the tax office and give the personal number of the official; he will be informed about income, property, available vehicles, and even about the official's debts. Church and public opinion play an important role in the fight against corruption. In this country, a businessperson is regarded with great suspicion for a short period. Thanks to which, in this country, they are very suspicious of a businessperson who managed to get a very high income in a short period, or an official whose income is significantly lower than his expenses. Such a businessperson will not be trusted either in business or in everyday communication. First, public opinion will force such an official to

resign and will never allow him to ever get a position either in the public service or in private business.

Germany. Germany ranks among the world's largest countries in anti-corruption legislation and can punish corrupt practices even abroad if they violate German domestic laws. Anti-corruption measures include: a ban on payments to simplify formalities, and gifts may be considered illegal depending on their intentions and benefits. There is also a strict rule about accepting favors and gifts. A bribe can be any gift, service or any other benefit received by an official or teacher or other persons in authority before or after the fact of helping them. For example, even a bar of chocolate presented by a student to a teacher as a token of gratitude for a letter of recommendation can be regarded as "excessive attention". In Germany, you must file an income and expense tax return at the start of your service and declare information about honoraria, gifts and other additional income within four years of your tenure. Civil servants are required to submit reasonable suspicions of corruption to the highest authorities or law enforcement agencies. Whistleblowers have some legal safeguards against arbitrary dismissal in the public and private sectors. In Germany, bribery of MPs since 1994 is a criminal offense. In the new version of the law from the spring of 2014, the crime applies to all actions in pursuit of their mandates. Prior to that, he was limited to buying votes.

Based on the analysis of foreign experience in combating corruption, one can conclude about the most important principles that significantly increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities and can be applied in Ukraine. To effectively combat corruption, these principles should be observed simultaneously, in combination:

1. Transparency and accountability of government authorities.
2. Increasing the importance of public opinion.
3. Real provision of rights and protection of private property.
4. Increasing penalties for all corruption crimes.
5. Presumption of the official's guilt in corruption.
6. Inevitability of punishment for corruption.
7. Policy of intolerance to corruption.
8. Publicity of the media.

Thus, foreign experience is characterized by the use of various methods, strategies and methods of combating corruption that are effective in their country. The positive experience in the development and targeted implementation of foreign anti-corruption strategies should be studied. There are no universal methods of combating this phenomenon, but it is possible to single out the principles that will be effective in our country.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNS OF GROUP CRIME

A criminal group is an anti-social association based on a public criminal group activities that are a small informal group, organized in some way and acting as a single, special subject of activity.

Qualifying features of a criminal group:

1. A criminal group is an association of people.
2. Criminal group – a small informal group, i.e. small in composition community formed in the profession of communication, the relationship in it is not regulated by official norms, and participants support direct personal contact.
3. The orientation of the criminal group is anti-social.
4. People are united in a criminal community on a joint basis criminal activity.
5. The members of the criminal group are organized in a certain way – from the lowest level (situational) to extremely high (organized criminal groups, criminal organizations).
6. The group acts as the only special subject of criminal activity, i.e. each participant has certain requirements, and he, in turn, is obliged to contribute to the joint activities in accordance with the group coordination and distribution of roles.

Socio-psychological patterns of formation and development of criminal groups:

1. Voluntary association.
2. The presence of the dynamics of the degree of organization (from situational groups to criminal organizations).

3. Improving the functional and psychological structure of the group.
4. Gradual expansion of the sphere of criminal activity in time and space.
5. There is a tendency to gradually replace emotional relationships with purely business, functional, based on joint criminal activity.
6. Constant action of two opposing forces: integrating and disintegrating.

Types of criminal groups:

1. Criminal groups of minors and youth.
2. Criminal groups consisting of previously convicted persons and recidivists.
3. Criminal groups of plunderers of state property.
4. Criminal groups of selfish and selfish-violent orientations.
5. Criminal groups of violent orientation.

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COMMON PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CRIMINALS

Are criminals born or made? This question has baffled psychologists, sociologists, and criminologists for many years and efforts have been made to establish the nature of criminality. The born or made argument, known as the “nature versus nurture” debate, arises the question, whether criminality is due to genetic factors, and therefore unavoidable, or whether it is the product of social, situational, environmental surroundings, and other external factors. [1]

In the 1950s, it was thought that home life, upbringing, inconsistent affection, physical abuse, and inconsistent discipline could result in criminality. Another area that may suggest an individual's personality is likely to cause criminal behavior is that of psychopathy. [1]

Psychological Theories of Crime:

Biological Theory

This theory states that a person inhibits criminal behavior. The biochemical effects such as diet, hypoglycemia, hormones, and neurophysiological (brain dysfunction) can be responsible for criminal behavior.

Psychological Theory

This theory defines the mentality of a person common psychological factors of crime include abnormal, dysfunctional, or inappropriate mental disorders of an individual. These people usually commit the crime without any reason. Most cases include suicidal tendencies or they even try to harm themselves.

Sociological Theory

These theories include both social as well as environmental factors which are majorly responsible for the crime. Poverty is one major reason that pushes the offender to commit the crime. Other factors involved are frustration, stress, etc.

A person's personality is a carrier of individual, unique signs and traits that depend on its nature and are formed during life experience, including during the commission of crimes. We studied 320 criminal cases of violations of personal freedom (kidnapping, human trafficking, the use of their slave labor, etc.), as well as an analysis of the scientific literature that made it possible to substantiate the characteristics of criminals and their victims. As a result of the study, criminals and their victims were classified into groups. The features of these groups were characterized. The study of the personal properties of criminals and victims is necessary for all crimes of personal freedom, regardless of the commission country, and allows you to properly organize an investigation, put forward standard versions, build work to find traces and means of crime, thereby exposing the criminal.

A crime is an unlawful act that is punishable by the state or other authorities. There are various factors that cause a crime, among which psychological factors also take part.

Psychologists approach the task of explaining delinquent and criminal behavior by focusing on the individual's personality. In particular, they examine the process by which behavior and restraints in behaviors are learned.

People who are affected by personality disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar effective disorder, aggression, depression, adjustment disorders, and sexual disorders like paraphilias are most susceptible to criminal behavior.

The terms delinquency and criminal act are related to each other but not the same, delinquency refers to an act that is prohibited by the social norms, whereas a criminal act in violation of existing laws of the state.

Various Psychological Factors include:

Mental illness

Depression

Aggressive behavior

Lack of self-control

Deviant behavior

Criminals differ from general population or non-criminals in terms of personality features. These traits have also discriminate and predictive validity for future recidivism. However, there is a dearth of literature in this field. Hence, there is a considerable gap in this area, and it is suggested that more research is needed.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECT

Topicality: The cooperation of local authorities is properly organized self-government with law enforcement will contribute to deepening processes of democratization of society; creating appropriate conditions for stopping increase in crime, the introduction of gradual changes in the structure of crime the region to the level of minimal danger to society; attracting additional resources for socio-economic development and confidence to law enforcement agencies.

Purpose: The creation of appropriate conditions for the implementation of the law enforcement function of the state involves the establishment of effective interaction of local governments with all entities that are responsible for the implementation of this function, primarily with law enforcement agencies. Therefore, a necessary component of the

activities of local governments is to promote the activities of law enforcement agencies, which are the main actors in the implementation of the law enforcement function of the state. This task should be solved, among other things, by establishing cooperation between local governments and territorial units of law enforcement agencies. In the process of such interaction, measures should be taken to implement the powers of local self-government in the field of law and order, rights and freedoms of citizens, prevention and counteraction of corruption, counteraction and prevention of offenses in a certain 9 administrative-territorial units, etc.

In the course of organizing this type of interaction, the following tasks should be solved:

- development of new forms and methods of interaction between local governments and law enforcement agencies;
- long-term forecasting of the state of crime and the main factors influencing it, determining the system of measures of influence in the region and its individual districts using modern methods of mathematical statistics, examination, analysis, study of public opinion;
- advanced development of the system of measures to combat and prevent crime;
- improving the system of preventive and educational work with various categories of the population, especially minors and youth;
- improving the organization of the law enforcement system in terms of solving prevention tasks and implementing the functions of combating crime;
- launching a system of victimological prevention of certain groups and types of crimes;
- establishment and development of interregional cooperation in the field of crime prevention;
- testing and subsequent widespread introduction of non-traditional forms and methods of combating crime, which have proven their effectiveness;
- formation of the system of legal education of the population;
- promoting the participation of citizens and their associations in the fight against crime;
- creation of an information complex that will ensure adequate public perception of the criminal situation.

According to Art. 140 of the Constitution of Ukraine, local self-government is the right of a territorial community - villagers or voluntary association in a rural community of residents of several villages, towns and cities - to decide on local issues within the Constitution and laws of Ukraine [1].

In accordance with the provisions of the European Charter of Local Self-Government, the basic powers of local self-government are established

by the constitution or law. In Ukraine, they are enshrined in general in Art. 143 of the Basic Law, and their details are contained in the laws of Ukraine "On local self-government in Ukraine", "On the capital of Ukraine - the hero city of Kyiv", Regulations on general meetings of citizens at the place of residence in Ukraine, as well as in sectoral legislation - laws of Ukraine On the basics of urban planning ", " On transport ", " On communication ", " On labor protection ", " On physical culture and sports ", " On education ", " On fire safety ", " On the legal regime of the state of emergency ", "On ensuring the sanitary and epidemic well-being of the population", "On the nature reserve fund", in the Land, Forest, Water Codes of Ukraine and other legal acts.

The essence of local self-government is the state-guaranteed right of the territorial community, citizens and their bodies to resolve a significant part of local affairs and manage them, acting within the law, under their own responsibility and in the interests of the population.

The powers of local self-government can be exercised directly by the population of the territorial community, as it acts as the primary subject of local self-government, the main bearer of its functions and powers and can independently resolve any issue of local significance referred by law to local self-government. It is this position that determines the name of this paragraph as functions and powers of local self-government in general, and not only its bodies, because the mechanism of their implementation includes the entire system of local self-government, not just its bodies.

Own powers are those rights and responsibilities that the state recognizes for the subjects of local self-government and which ensure the independent solution of issues of local significance by the population.

Delegated powers - the powers of executive bodies granted to local governments by law (definition of the Law) with the simultaneous transfer of the necessary material and financial resources, the implementation of which is under the control of state executive bodies.

The main activities of local governments can be identified on the basis of analysis of the nature, place, tasks and objectives of local government, as well as analysis of legal norms, which enshrine the powers of certain areas of municipal activity. The functions of local self-government can be classified according to several criteria, but the most significant is the division of functions by forms and areas of local self-government. In particular, the forms of activity are normative, constituent, control and law enforcement functions. By areas of activity, the following functions can be distinguished: ensuring the integrated development of the community; planning; budgetary and financial; management of communal property and local finances; ensuring the satisfaction of the needs of the

population in housing, transport, trade and communal services; social protection of the population; foreign economic; promotion of defense activities of the state; development of health care, education, culture and sports; environmental; regulation of land relations; accounting; permit-registration; informational.

The law enforcement function of local self-government and its bodies is to promote the protection of public order, which is ensured by the entire system of law enforcement and judicial bodies, public services, inspections, which perform the functions of supervision and control over compliance with the law. The Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" provides for the authority to ensure law and order, protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens in the jurisdiction.

According to Art. 38 of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", the powers of village, town, city executive bodies of local self-government include control over public order during meetings, rallies, demonstrations and demonstrations, sports, entertainment and other mass events [2].

Execution of the law enforcement function also includes the activities of executive bodies of local self-government to consider cases of administrative offenses referred to their jurisdiction (for example, violation of the Rules of protection and use of historical and cultural monuments, violation of silence in public places, knowingly false call to special services, etc.). In addition, the delegated powers of these bodies include:

- the right to establish administrative commissions, commissions in the fight against crime and the direction of their activities;
- registration of civil status acts, except for executive bodies of city (except cities of regional significance) councils;
- performance of notarial acts on issues referred by law to the executive bodies of local self-government;
- ensuring the requirements of the legislation on the consideration of citizens' appeals, control over the state of this work at enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of ownership.

The coordinating role of local self-government bodies (as an independent but stakeholder) is of great importance, as no state law enforcement body is empowered to carry out general coordination at the respective level.

It can be carried out in the following areas: joint study of the state of crime; development and implementation of joint measures to combat crime and delinquency; discussion of joint work plans and their implementation; raising the professional level and exchange of experience in the law enforcement system; joint measures to clarify regulations and legal

advocacy; participation in the detection of crimes and offenses, identification and elimination of the causes and conditions that contribute to their commission.

The need for law enforcement agencies close to the problems of the population began to materialize in the creation of a "local police." These units, along with solving the tasks of public order and crime control, should be endowed with the functions of monitoring the implementation of decisions of Ukrainian authorities and local governments adopted within their competence (in the fields of ecology, sanitation, land use, morality, consumer market, etc.).

According to the legislation of Ukraine (Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Local Police" of 2004, Presidential Decree "On Establishment of Local Police" of 2001, Regulations on Local Police, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of 2004) was to be formed by local self-government bodies on the joint submission of local state administrations and executive bodies of village, settlement, and city councils agreed with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Its formation was envisaged in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at the expense of the local budget, but due to lack of funding it was not possible to implement it in practice.

However, world experience shows the effectiveness of the local (municipal) police (police) in the system of local self-government, in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, local authorities, public groups for the protection of public order and the population.

Conclusion:

It is the consideration in the activity local governments factors and specific features, specific to a particular area, will develop effective programs combating crime and ensuring public order in the territory appropriate administrative-territorial unit, take effective measures to improve law and order at the level of a particular region.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN USA

The **American Mafia**, commonly referred to in North America as the **Italian-American Mafia**, **the Mafia**, or **the Mob**, is a highly organized Italian-American criminal society and organized crime group. The organization is often referred to by its members as **Cosa Nostra**, "our thing" or "this thing of ours") and by the American government as **La Cosa Nostra (LCN)**. The organization's name is derived from the original *Mafia* or *Cosa nostra*, the Sicilian Mafia, with "American Mafia" originally referring simply to Mafia (or *Cosa nostra*) groups from Sicily operating in America, as the organization initially emerged as an American offshoot of the Sicilian Mafia (known as *Cosa nostra* by its members). However, the organization gradually evolved into a separate entity partially independent of the original Mafia in Sicily, and it eventually encompassed or absorbed other Italian-American gangsters and Italian-American crime groups (such as the American Camorra) active in the United States and Canada that were not of Sicilian origin. In North America, it is often colloquially referred to as the **Italian Mafia** or **Italian Mob**, though these terms may also apply to the separate yet related Sicilian Mafia or other organized crime groups in Italy or ethnic Italian crime groups in other countries.

The Mafia in the United States emerged in impoverished Italian immigrant neighborhoods or ghettos in New York's East Harlem (or Italian Harlem), the Lower East Side, and Brooklyn; also emerging in other areas of the East Coast of the United States and several other major metropolitan areas (such as New Orleans and Chicago) during the late 19th century and early 20th century, following waves of Italian immigration especially from Sicily and other regions of Southern Italy. It has its roots in the Sicilian Mafia but is a separate organization in the United States. Neapolitan, Calabrian and other Italian criminal groups in the U.S., as well as independent Italian-American criminals, eventually merged with Sicilian Mafiosi to create the modern pan-Italian Mafia in North America. Today, the American Mafia cooperates in various criminal activities with Italian organized crime groups, such as the Sicilian Mafia, the Camorra of Naples and the 'Ndrangheta of Calabria. The most important

unit of the American Mafia is that of a "family," as the various criminal organizations that make up the Mafia are known. Despite the name of "family" to describe the various units, they are not familial groupings [1].

The Mafia is currently most active in the Northeastern United States, with the heaviest activity in New York, Philadelphia, New Jersey, and New England, in areas such as Boston, Providence and Hartford. It also remains active in Chicago and has a small presence in other regions such as Kansas City, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Louis, Florida, Las Vegas, and Los Angeles. Mafia families previously existed in Northeastern Pennsylvania, Dallas, Denver, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Rochester, San Francisco, San Jose, Seattle, and Tampa. While many of the regional crime families may no longer exist, descendants have continued to engage in criminal operations in some cities, whereas consolidation has occurred in other areas, with rackets being controlled by remaining crime families from nearby cities [2]. At the Mafia's peak, there were at least 26 cities around the United States with Cosa Nostra families, with many more offshoots and associates in other cities. There are five main New York City Mafia families, known as the Five Families: the Gambino, Lucchese, Genovese, Bonanno and Colombo families. The Italian-American Mafia has long dominated organized crime in the United States. Each crime family has its own territory and operates independently, while nationwide coordination is overseen by the Commission, which consists of the bosses of each of the strongest families. Though the majority of the Mafia's activities are contained to the Northeastern United States and Chicago, they continue to dominate organized crime, despite the increasing numbers of other crime groups [3].

The FBI is dedicated to eliminating transnational organized crime groups that pose the greatest threat to the national and economic security of the United States. The Bureau has found that even if key individuals in an organization are removed, the depth and financial strength of the organization often allow it to continue, so the FBI targets entire organizations responsible for a variety of criminal activities. The Bureau draws upon the experience, training, and proficiency of its agents; its partnerships within the intelligence and law enforcement communities; and its worldwide presence, using sustained, coordinated investigations and the criminal and civil provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

The members participating in the IOC-2 include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS); the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

(ATF); U.S. Secret Service (USSS); U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS); U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS); U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Inspector General (DOL-OIG); and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Division. The mission of the IOC-2 is to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations posing the greatest threat to the United States by (1) providing de-confliction and coordination of multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency, and multi-national law enforcement operations, investigations, prosecutions, and forfeiture proceedings; (2) identifying and analyzing all source information and intelligence related to transnational organized crime; and (3) disseminating such information and intelligence to support member agency investigative efforts. According to the *U.S. Law Enforcement Strategy to Combat International Organized Crime (IOC Strategy)* released in April 2008 by DOJ, international organized crime has considerably expanded in presence, sophistication, and significance in recent years and it now threatens many aspects of how Americans live, work, and do business. These threats include criminal penetration of global energy and strategic material markets that are vital to American national security interests; logistical and other support to terrorists and foreign intelligence services; the use of cyberspace to target U.S. persons and infrastructure; and the manipulation of securities markets and financial institutions [4].

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES

According to statistics, more than 70% of juvenile crimes are committed in a group.

Given the incompleteness of statistical information (individual participants in group crimes are not prosecuted or remain unknown to law

enforcement agencies), it can be argued that the commission of a crime by a single adolescent is the exception rather than the rule, but in such cases there is always influence on the juvenile offender. social environment, antisocial groups to which he belongs or belonged before.

It should be noted that participation in a group and complicity in the commission of a crime usually do not coincide. It is also possible that there is a difference in the role played in the group and in the commission of a specific crime, which must be taken into account when working with minors.

Studies show that criminal groups of minors and young people arise mainly on the basis of informal groups or "leisure groups". This is due to such elements of adolescent psychology as increased tendency to suggestion and imitation, emotional instability, group orientation (conformism), the dominance of the need to communicate with peers and reassessment of the importance of their approval, uncritical assessment of their strengths and weaknesses and etc.

Of course, criminogenic significance is not the listed age characteristics in themselves, but their content and direction. Social personality traits in adolescents are just beginning to take shape. In addition to the already mentioned lack of self-criticism in assessing their behavior, they may even have a reduced ability to select conscious actions. But special attention should be paid to the dominant need for communication and the tendency to group at this age. It is here that adolescents have the opportunity to express themselves and assert themselves as individuals.

According to psychological research, participants in criminal groups of minors and young people originally united: house neighborhood - 30.4%, living on one street – 24.8%, joint study and work – 10%.

Their anti-social orientation was conditioned by the need to satisfy the need for communication in the presence of narrowness, limited interests (their primitivism), inability to organize their leisure, which is exacerbated by a set of objective reasons and difficulties in the normative pastime. Full-blooded communication with peers in a formal environment for adolescents who find themselves in psychological isolation is replaced by antisocial. The anti-social group becomes a reference group, due to which its negative influence intensifies, and age features take distorted forms: increased emotionality is manifested in incontinence, the need for self-affirmation – in brutality, cynicism, and so on.

Minor members of anti-social groups, as a rule, are not able to express themselves and establish themselves in groups whose activities are socially useful, they gradually lose touch with the groups to which they formally belong, cease to focus on their attitude, do not value their opinion.

About 70% of them study poorly or mediocre, 40% – violate discipline, 37% – have previously committed misdemeanors and offenses; there are also conflicting relationships in the family and school. Such character traits as cruelty, aggression, impudence, and insidiousness (up to 45% of those surveyed) are exacerbated, which are much less common among law-abiding adolescents.

This clearly indicates a violation of the process of socialization and moral deformation and leads to an attempt at self-affirmation among others, including through the commission of offenses. The group, in turn, influences its members, instills in them anti-social views and attitudes, encourages a criminal lifestyle – there is an active process of "re-education". Of course, not every difficult teenager comes into conflict with the law, but the relationship between these phenomena is obvious.

At each stage of the formation of a criminal group of minors it is possible to turn it to positive development, but this requires certain conditions, a corresponding change in the conditions of functioning. Abandoned, the "permissive" group is more likely to become criminogenic, committing first minor offenses caused by brawls, pranks, and then offenses and crimes.

In the process of transformation of an anti-social group of minors into a criminal one, important changes take place in it: the number of participants decreases; the share of people with negative socio-moral characteristics is growing (unemployed, previously convicted, etc.); the composition of the group becomes more heterogeneous in social status; participants spend more and more time in places of criminal coloring; the methods of group leadership change from democratic to authoritarian.

Prevention of group criminal activity of minors and young people largely depends on the efforts of law enforcement officers. But the study of practice shows that there are significant shortcomings in this work. Thus, of the 132 groups that were registered, only 14.2% were subject to special measures for their separation and reorientation, and only in half of the cases there were positive changes.

The main reasons for low efficiency are: individual preventive work is carried out formally, without taking into account the personality of minors and young people, their relationships, the specifics of grouping, position in the group; there is no purposeful work on the group that has become a reference for the adolescent, which he focuses on, whose opinion he especially appreciates; insufficient assistance is provided in adapting to life, establishing positive connections and relationships.

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GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND COVID19 MITIGATION MEASURES

Because Gender-Based Violence Against Women (GBVAW) is still happening every day, everywhere, UNODC is implementing several initiatives around the world in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, through trainings with police, reviewing legislative initiatives, promoting essential services for survivors, or coaching judges to improve criminal justice systems, to name a few.

About 1 in every 3 women worldwide has experienced sexual and other form of violence, and women are more likely than men to being killed by intimate partners or family members.

GBVAW consists of several types of abuse, including physical, sexual, physiological, and economic abuse, consequently harming families and communities on a socio-economic scale.

Women struggle accessing justice whether they are victims, witnesses, alleged offenders or prisoners, a true key challenge because of discriminatory criminal laws and procedures. This is also portrayed in the lack of gender diversity among criminal justice professionals and the presence of gender bias, highlighting the importance of developing methods to strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women [1].

Violence against women is one of the most widespread violations of human rights. It can include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse, and it cuts across boundaries of age, race, culture, wealth and geography. This type of violence has far-reaching consequences, harming families and communities. Gender-based violence not only violates human rights but also hampers productivity, reduces human capital and undermines economic growth. Although rates of women exposed to violence vary from

one region to the other, statistics indicate that violence against women is a universal phenomenon and women are subjected to different forms of violence both within and outside their homes [2].

The gendered implications of COVID-19 for women's subsistence, workload and access to reproductive health services, among others, are likely to contribute to, or aggravate, GBVAW and its consequences. A report released by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in October 2020, based on interviews of more than 800 women from refugee, displaced and post conflict settings, living in 15 African countries, indicates that 73 per cent of women interviewed reported an increase in intimate partner violence, 51 per cent cited sexual violence and 32 per cent observed a growth in the levels of early and forced marriage during the pandemic [3].

A recent review by UNODC of available criminal justice data on homicide found that, in some countries there was no notable change in the number of gender-related killings of women and girls during COVID-19 related restrictive measures, while in others there was a decrease.

For example, the Chilean National Prosecutor's Office observed a reduction of intimate partner killings of women during the lockdown period.

One explanation for this reduction may lie in the fact that many of these killings occur when the woman leaves or threatens to leave the relationship, a situation that has been impossible during lockdown, and increasingly difficult or unlikely as the economic crisis deepens. Reduced levels of physical violence could be hiding increased levels of psychologic violence (that tends to be less visible and less reported) as aggressors do not need to use physical violence to ensure their power.

Greater dependency of women towards their abusers prevents women from leaving abusive partners. It should be noted that in humanitarian crisis settings and in the majority of contexts where IRC conducted safety audits, the worsening economic conditions were mentioned as a factor contributing to violence within the household and community. In any event, the number of gender related killings remained significant during the pandemic.

A recent review by UNODC of available criminal justice data found that the number of rape and sexual assault cases reported to authorities has decreased during COVID-19-related restrictive measures, suggesting a reduction in reporting violence to criminal justice institutions and/or a possible decrease in the number of incidents during COVID-19. It should be noted that often such a decrease has been followed by an increase of reported sexual violence to previous levels once confinement measures were relaxed. (UNODC (2020c)) The experience of some criminal justice practitioners confirms that confinement or movement restrictions may

decrease - de facto - certain forms of GBVAW, such as physical or sexual violence, committed by people who do not live with their victim.

It is important to note that levels of specific forms of GBVAW are not always captured by administrative data. This is true in particular for sexual violence in the domestic sphere and marital rape, crimes that even in non-emergency times are among the least reported to authorities. As one respondent in Uganda pointed out, this can be inferred from higher levels of unwanted and teenage pregnancies. According to this view, more men being at home in poverty due to unemployment has increased the rate of rape, leading to unwanted and teenage pregnancies. This is consistent with the WHO's indication that access to vital sexual and reproductive health services, including for women subjected to violence, will likely become more limited as a consequence of the pandemic. 53 In North East Nigeria, although there is a lack of specific data on the impact to COVID-19 on GBVAW, some research indicates an increase of this type of violence in all six geopolitical regions. As a result of multiple obstacles, reports received do not reflect changing dynamics of incidence as, for example, the indications of increase in marital rape incidence.

In addition, there are further risks of gender-based sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls who desperately look for ways to survive amidst the economic crisis. As the IRC states, in the context of humanitarian crisis settings in Africa, the impact of COVID-19 restrictions and lockdowns on the ability to meet basic needs also forced women and girls to undertake more risky activities, such as venturing outside of refugee camps in search of firewood to sell, and created additional opportunities for men to sexually exploit women and girls in exchange for food, sanitary pads and other essential items [4].

As indicated by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the potential spread of COVID-19 in refugee and internally displaced people settings may exacerbate the already high risk of sexual violence in such situations, including increased intimate partner violence, potential of trafficking, forced prostitution and sexual exploitation, as quarantine and other physical distancing measures affect economic and livelihood activities and impede basic humanitarian service delivery. Among other cases, UN agencies have already expressed concern over increased risk of trafficking as a consequence of the pandemic, including in locations such as Cox's Bazaar in Bangladesh where almost one million Rohingya refugees face acute vulnerability [5].

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CYBERSECURITY IN SINGAPORE

Singapore's cybersecurity strategy from 2016 identified 3 areas of development: building a sustainable infrastructure, creating a more secure digital space, dynamic development and strengthening international cooperation. The leitmotif of the document was the cybersecurity ecosystem, which is based on three pillars: government agencies, academia and industry, where the first violin, of course, is played by the government. The network of state profile institutions consists of CSA, the Cybersecurity Agency, which is part of the Prime Minister's Office and is managed by the Ministry of Communications and Information [1].

Singapore's 2018 Cyber Security Act obliges the Agency to prevent and respond to attacks. The NRF, the National Science Foundation, is an office of the Prime Minister's Office that focuses on capacity-building for research and development, and which sets the vector for research and

development, and funds strategic initiatives. The Cyber Command at the Ministry of the Interior coordinates and conducts operations in the digital space.

The Cyber Command of the Ministry of the Interior coordinates and conducts operations in the digital space.

Singapore pays great attention to education and research, which can be traced, in particular, to the disproportionately large number of research centers for the city-state, whose activities are focused on information and communication technologies.

The Cybersecurity Laboratory and the NUS-Singtel Cybersecurity Research and Development Laboratory are two institutions based on the National University of Singapore (NUS). The first specializes in creating a «risk environment» for testing vulnerabilities and creating solutions. The second deals with data analysis and machine learning for automatic detection of cyberattacks, as well as methods of protection against unauthorized access. The laboratory was launched in 2016 under the auspices of the NRF and funded jointly with NUS and the Singaporean telecommunications group Singtel in the amount of 43 million dollars [2].

The School of Computer Science and Engineering (SCSE), which is part of Nyan University of Technology and works with government, industry and higher education institutions in other countries, including universities in the UK, Israel and the United States.

Singapore's Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A* STAR), which focuses on economic progress and aims to bridge the gap between academia and industry. A * STAR conducts basic and applied research in a wide range of information and communication technologies, including artificial intelligence, block chain and privacy, cybersecurity and the Internet of Things (IoT), the concept of communication using technology for interaction between objects and the environment [1].

I-Trust is a cybersecurity research center at the University of Technology and Design in Singapore that protects critical infrastructure and is funded by grants from the Ministry of Defense. I-Trust works in 5 areas, within which it implements relevant research projects: cyber physical systems, block chain, IoT, autonomous vehicles and corporate network.

Among private companies, Ensign Info Security is the largest in the field of digital security, which performs three functions: customer consulting, solution development and operational support. Ensign is focused on providing Singapore with cyber threat data for critical sectors of the local and regional economies, as one of the basic conditions of the company's activity is the interoperable exchange of information with governments [2].

Cyberattacks. In Singapore, an unprecedented cyberattack stole the personal data of 1.5 million people, including the prime minister, according to Reuters. Authorities called the incident the most serious burglary of personal databases.

Singapore is a country with a population of about 6 million, known for its high level of computer technology.

Investigators from the National Cyber Security Agency and the health care system confirmed that the attack was deliberate and well-planned. About one and a half million patients who visited medical clinics from May 2015 to July 2018 were affected by the hacking of their personal data.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is one of the most common crimes to which law enforcement officers respond; yet, it is often misunderstood.

Domestic violence is abusive behavior in any relationship, as defined by law, which is used to gain or maintain power and control over a current or former intimate partner or family or household member. [1] Domestic violence may include physical, sexual, emotional, economic, and psychological actions or threats of actions. Abusers may also commit verbal threats, acts of intimidation, property damage, animal cruelty, elder and child abuse, strangulation, and stalking. The trauma and harm caused by domestic violence can be complex.

Domestic violence cuts across all identities and impacts people in all walks of life. Someone who experiences domestic violence can be a current or former intimate partner, a family or household member, or a person who has or had a child in common with the abuser. Because these crimes can be

multifaceted, complex, and cause devastating pain, a victim-centered and trauma-informed response to domestic violence is essential. This means that officers need to understand that victims of domestic violence can display a wide variety of reactions to the violence; no two victims may express themselves in the same way.

According to the IACP, a law enforcement agency should implement a zero-tolerance policy toward officer-committed domestic violence, which begins with screening and investigating prospective officers pre-hire, post-conditional offer, and post-hire. At each phase of the hiring process, certification agencies and law enforcement agencies should investigate candidates for a history of domestic violence, including asking candidates about their past behavior and using a psychological assessment that screens for indicators of abuse. Upon hiring, a law enforcement agency should reach out to officers' significant others and families to introduce the agency's zero tolerance policy on domestic violence, provide a point of contact within the agency, and offer referrals for support services. Departments should provide non-punitive options for assistance in response to observed warning signs or at the request of an officer, intimate partner, or family member. This should include, at a minimum, a confidential procedure for requesting counseling referrals. While couples counseling is discouraged as a response to domestic violence, law enforcement agencies should offer referrals for individual supportive services to officers and their family members when appropriate or requested.

Every third woman in the world has faced domestic violence, says UNO. According to research, from 1 to 2 million women in Ukraine suffer from physical abuse every year. Pandemic, quarantine, and self-isolation led us to an outbreak of violence in families and the increase in the domestic abuse level. This thesis is confirmed by the experience of countries that were the first to face the pandemic and introduce quarantine measures. The situation goes more complicated because people must stay at home and have no possibility to seek for help in different organizations. At the same time, there is no work, friends, sports, and training, walks so there are no limits between victims and offenders. Alcohol, job loss, financial challenges, and psychological problems exacerbate the situation.

The model policy also advises that officers should be trained in the agency's zero-tolerance policy through all phases of their career. Agencies should partner with local victim service organizations to develop the curriculum for such training, and topics should include understanding domestic violence, departmental protocol, warning signs of domestic violence by law enforcement officers, victim safety, and domestic violence laws. Any report or admission of domestic violence committed by an

officer should be investigated both criminally and administratively. The model policy outlines the best practices for communications, patrol, on-scene supervisory response, and follow-up when a report has been made that an officer has engaged in domestic violence. Whether you are in a supervisory or training role, a new officer, or a civilian employee, all law enforcement personnel have a role to play in responding to officer-committed domestic violence. You can start by knowing some warning signs of domestic violence. These include aggressiveness, such as excessive or increased use of force on the job, stalking or inappropriate surveillance activities, unusually high incidences of physical altercations and verbal disputes, inappropriate treatment of animals, and on- or off-duty injuries. Other warning signs include domestic violence-related issues, such as monitoring and controlling any family member through such means as excessive phone calling, stalking an intimate partner or family member, and discrediting or disparaging an intimate partner. Deteriorating work performance, such as tardiness, excessive absences, and alcohol or drug abuse, can also be warning signs.

The model policy outlines the responsibilities of each person in a law enforcement agency to respond effectively and responsibly:

Supervisory responsibilities: Supervisors who note a pattern of problematic behavior should address those behaviors through a review or other contact with the officer, forward written reports of the behaviors to the chief through the chain of command, prepare and submit to the chief a written request for a psychological exam, and request when warranted that the chief order an officer to seek assistance from a certified program for batterers.

Accused officer responsibilities: Officers are encouraged to take personal responsibility in seeking confidential referrals and assistance from the department to prevent a problem from escalating to the level of criminal conduct against an intimate partner. Officers who learn that they are the subject of a criminal investigation or a protective order proceeding should immediately report this to their supervisors and give their supervisors copies of court notices and orders. Officers should also cooperate with internal investigations.

Bystander officer responsibilities: Officers who have not engaged in domestic violence but are aware of domestic violence committed by other officers should report this to their supervisor. Those officers should cooperate with investigations and refrain from any behavior that could be interpreted as interfering with an investigation or intimidating witnesses.

[2]

It may be difficult for police officers at any stage of their career to respond to domestic violence committed by fellow officers. They may want to protect fellow officers from the consequences of their actions, including damage to their law enforcement careers. They may also want to intervene informally or to counsel an offending officer off the record in a misguided effort to prevent a more serious incident. Remember, domestic violence is a crime, and an officer's first obligation is to enforce the law; protect the community; and, most importantly, help keep victims safe. If you don't know what your agency's policy is on officer-committed domestic violence, ask your supervisor. Responding effectively to domestic violence is the responsibility of every member of the law enforcement community!

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Консультант з мови: Сторожук О.

UK BEATING CRIME PLAN

The beating crime plan makes plain that this government is on the side of the law abiding majority, and sets out how we will together deliver on our shared vision of fewer victims, peaceful neighbourhoods and a safer country.

While overall crime has been falling for some time, we know that this is not a reality recognised or enjoyed by all. We also know that even where crime does fall, the public rightly expect us to be focused, smart and unrelenting in continuing to drive it down further.

And over the past decade, we have also seen worrying rises in some of the most destructive and devastating crimes, such as homicide and knife crime, with drugs playing a prominent role.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made a challenging picture even tougher and more complex. We've seen increased demand on police to enforce lockdown restrictions, alongside a significant drop in many types of crime as offenders' movements were limited. However, criminals took

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.

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Бугайчук Ю.,

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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.

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Верчик Н.,

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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.

The FBI is dedicated to eliminating transnational organized crime groups that pose the greatest threat to the national and economic security of the United States. The Bureau has found that even if key individuals in an organization are removed, the depth and financial strength of the organization often allow it to continue, so the FBI targets entire organizations responsible for a variety of criminal activities. The Bureau draws upon the experience, training, and proficiency of its agents; its partnerships within the intelligence and law enforcement communities; and its worldwide presence, using sustained, coordinated investigations and the criminal and civil provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

Transnational organized crime (TOC) groups are self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate, wholly or in part, by illegal means and irrespective of geography. They constantly seek to gain power, influence, and monetary gains. 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 in 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 greater reach through the use of Internet and offshore servers, thus expanding their global impact.

To combat the ongoing threat posed by these groups, the FBI has a long-established—yet constantly evolving—transnational organized crime program dedicated to eliminating the criminal enterprises that pose the greatest threat to America. Dismantling and disrupting major international

and national organized criminal enterprises is a longstanding area of Bureau expertise. The goal of the FBI is to bring down entire organizations, not just arrest select individuals.

The Bureau 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. Unlike typical investigations, which target a single criminal act, this multi-pronged approach allows the FBI to disrupt or dismantle the entire enterprise.

Summing up, I would like to say that the United States is making a very significant contribution to the fight against transnational crime and will not only try to combat crime within the state, but also influences organized crime abroad.

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Вінярська Х.,

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LA TRAITE DES ÊTRES HUMAINS EN TANT QUE CRIME CONTRE L'HUMANITÉ

Aux termes du code pénal la traite des êtres humains c'est le fait de **recruter**, de **déplacer** des personnes et de les **assujettir et les faire travailler** contre leur volonté en utilisant la **tromperie**, la **contrainte** et/ou la **violence**.

Selon les experts c'est une des formes de trafic les plus rentables dans le monde pour les criminels, après le trafic de drogue et la contrefaçon. Elle génère un profit de 32 milliards de dollars par an. [1]

On sait déjà qu'il existe des différentes formes d'exploitation des êtres humains : le travail forcé, l'esclavage domestique, l'exploitation sexuelle, le trafic d'organes ou encore la criminalité et la mendicité forcées. [1]

Chaque année, près de 2,5 millions de personnes sont recrutées et exploitées à travers le monde et 80% des victimes de la traite sont des femmes et des enfants. Tous les États sont affectés par la traite d'êtres humains, soit en tant que pays d'origine, soit de transit ou de destination des victimes. [2]

Il est à noter que la communauté internationale s'est mobilisée en adoptant, en 2000, un instrument juridique universel contraignant: la Convention des Nations unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée (dite "Convention de Palerme") et son Protocole additionnel sur la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains. L'objectif premier de ce texte est de prévenir, réprimer et punir la traite des êtres humains, en particulier des femmes et des enfants. C'est dans le cadre de cette Convention que les États se sont engagés à adapter leur législation nationale pour lutter contre la traite des êtres humains. Ils sont soutenus par les agences de l'ONU, notamment par l'Office des Nations unies pour la lutte contre la drogue et le crime. [1]

La France est particulièrement préoccupée par la traite des êtres humains en situation de conflits, et en particulier par le fait que certains groupes terroristes ont intégré cette pratique à leur stratégie. Daech a ainsi utilisé la traite comme acte de terreur, mais également comme outil de recrutement et moyen de financement. La traite transfrontalière est également un fléau en Afrique, utilisée notamment par Boko Haram ou Al-Shabaab. La France a également fermement condamné les traitements inhumains et les violences dont sont victimes les migrants en Libye. Ce trafic alimente la criminalité transnationale organisée et constitue une véritable économie souterraine déstabilisant les États.[1]

On observe que de nombreuses victimes de la traite d'êtres humains ont été confrontées à l'ignorance ou à l'incompréhension lorsqu'elles ont tenté d'obtenir de l'aide. Elles ont vécu des expériences traumatisantes après avoir été secourues lors des entretiens d'identification et des procédures judiciaires. Certaines ont été de nouveau victimisées et punies pour des crimes qu'elles ont été forcées de commettre par leurs trafiquants. D'autres ont été stigmatisées ou ont reçu un soutien insuffisant.[2]

Le proxénétisme représente plus de la moitié des procédures ouvertes. L'étude spéciale sur ce sujet relève que le phénomène de l'exploitation sexuelle de personnes mineures ou jeunes majeures de nationalité française augmente». Selon les forces de l'ordre et la société civile, cela correspond à la hausse du phénomène d'exploitation sexuelle de jeunes filles françaises depuis 2017.[3]

Nous pouvons conclure que la traite des êtres humains reste un problème majeur dans le monde contemporain. Elle constitue une des priorités de la communauté internationale dont la France en matière de protection et de promotion des droits de l'homme et de la lutte contre la criminalité organisée.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CYBERCRIME

What is cybercrime? The term "cybercrime" is often used along with the term "computer crime", and often these terms are used interchangeably. ... Thus, "cybercrime" is a crime related to the use of computers and the use of information technology and global networks [1].

The peculiarities of crimes in the field of information and telecommunication technologies are studied, attention is paid to the main problems of their detection, detection and investigation. Revealed directions of international cooperation in the field of combating cybercrime, based on international regulations. Some foreign experience in the organization of police units and regulations in the Commonwealth Nations and the European Union in this area is highlighted. The need to study the experience of foreign countries is emphasized countries to organize the activities of units to combat cybercrime. The experience of the Canadian police in this direction is analyzed. The levels of interaction of operational units of internal affairs for the purpose of operative documentation of crimes in the field of information and telecommunication technologies and types of cooperation of law-enforcement bodies with law-enforcement bodies of other states are allocated. It was noted that the improvement of administrative and legal support for combating cybercrime in Ukraine should take into account national characteristics on the basis of a detailed scientific analysis of international law and the experience of other countries [2].

The formation of the information society in Ukraine is hampered by a low problem

regulatory and organizational vectors [3]. In the period of globalization, the rapid development of information technology, new systems communications and computer networks are accompanied by the abuse of these technologies criminal condition.

That is why the issue of studying and borrowing the international experience of the world's leading countries in the field of public activity on administrative and legal mechanisms regulation of information protection in modern world.

In this context, countering cybercrime is also relevant to ensuring strategic intent

Ukraine on the European and Euro-Atlantic integration [2].

Characteristic features of crimes in the field of information and telecommunication technologies are:

- the need for widespread use of special knowledge in the detection and fixation of traces crime in electronic form;

- organization and cross-border (broad interregional and international relations);

- high latency caused by the reluctance of the private sector to inform about such crimes due to distrust in the potential of law enforcement agencies and unwillingness to recognize the weaknesses of their security systems;

- high level of technical support offenders [3].

The main problems of detection, disclosure and the investigation of "cross-border" crimes with using the World Wide Web should attribute the territorial distribution of traces crime and keeping them for a short time interval. It is sometimes difficult for law enforcement officers outline the territories where modern ones are carried out

crimes. Criminals have a high degree of anonymity on the Internet, and information stored on computer systems is short-lived.

The current stage of formation of civil society is determined by the entry of Ukraine into leading technologically advanced countries of the world to the global information space. That is why we must use experience countries that already have quite serious developments in the field of information security, because it is integral the direction of building an information society, the development of which should go not only through increasing technological capabilities implementation of information exchange, but also through deep awareness of all subjects of information relations - information owners and its users, producers of information technologies and tools, service providers, the state - the need to take all measures to protect information resources and ensuring the security of the

state, including taking into account foreign experience in combating cybercrime in the field of administrative law software [4].

Only the coordinated efforts of organizations and agencies regardless forms of ownership, by establishing international cooperation, using modern technologies to protect information is possible get the benefits not only of e-business but also of the information revolution in general, no forgetting about the information security of the state and individual citizens.

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COMMUNITY POLICING: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND HISTORY OF IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

Actuality: In 2015, the police reform began, one of the steps of the Nation was to create a regulatory framework regulates activities in accordance with modern world standards. Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” clearly states that police activities should be a participant in interaction with the population, territorial communities and public associations on a partnership basis and should be aimed at meeting their needs. Thus, the beginning of reform, changes in laws, staff renewal, OTG creation and capacity building provide an opportunity to talk about the need for public dialogue between the population and law enforcement, building cooperation to protect and enhance security at the population level.

Target: A study of the formation of the community policing in Ukraine, as well as an analysis of foreign experience in the interaction of law enforcement with the population.

Main body:

- analysis of legislative acts
- study of the stages of reform
- study of foreign experience of interaction with the community
- defining the essence of the concept community policing

- acquaintance with the main tasks of the community police
- information analysis and summarizing

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.

Community Policing is community-oriented policing. It is this mechanism that is gaining popularity around the world as the contradictions between what law enforcement officers do and what they think they should do become clearer. We tried to explain what Community Policing is and what it means for the police, the community and the authorities.

Interaction between the police and the community is taken into account in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" (Article 11): In Ukraine, the active development of the community policing approach began in 2002 with the launch of a pilot project in two districts of Kharkiv as part of a project implemented by Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs and Leicester University (UK). A number of projects were also implemented in Lviv region (Sambir). The School Police Officer program was recently launched (in 2016). As part of this initiative, patrol officers conduct open lessons in schools, as well as individual consultations with students [1].

Implemented projects aimed at developing the approach and non-governmental organizations. For example, in Vinnytsia, the NGO Parostok set up sign language courses for police officers so that they could communicate with deaf people without any problems. In the same city, there is another project: the organization of the "Special Olympics" together with the police teaches children with autism safety rules and gives them instructions in case of problems. In Lysychansk, Severodonetsk and Rubizhne, police patrols visit orphanages and orphanages. In Kryvyi Rih, patrol police together with the military anti-terrorist operation are making a photo project about children with autism affected by the conflict. In Cherkasy and Dnipro, self-defense courses are held for women, coached by patrol police officers. In Odessa, the police joined the eco-project of the youth organization "Synergy" - its participants tell about the protection of the environment to schoolchildren and university students. In Poltava, police officers meet with residents as part of the Coffee with a Police Officer project: community members have the opportunity to communicate with law enforcement officers in an informal atmosphere, learn more about their work and security in the city. In Ternopil they spend "Weekend with the police" and so on [2].

In Kyiv, Convictus Ukraine, with the support of the International Renaissance Foundation, is implementing the project "Joining Forces - a Safe Community." The purpose of the activity is to form effective interaction between the territorial community, police and local authorities of Desnianskyi district of Kyiv, which contributes to the introduction of police accountability, community involvement in identifying and solving security problems in the community. The project conducted a series of trainings for employees of the Desnianskyi district sector of the Central Interregional Department on Execution of Criminal Punishments and Probation of the Ministry of Justice [3].

Police officers and the public generally believe that hiring more police officers is crucial to reducing crime. At the same time, many studies do not support the view that the involvement of additional police officers has the effect of preventing or reducing crime. Moreover, the data suggest that the reduction in crime in US cities had little to do with the recruitment of additional police officers. Proponents of community policing emphasize that positive results occur when there are fundamental changes in the management, structure and culture of police organizations. A study of the impact of foot patrols found no effect on crime. However, two studies in Auckland and Birmingham found that in communities where police use door-to-door contact with citizens, there has been a marked reduction in the number of reported violent crimes.

Research also shows that "those who believe that police-community interaction is practiced in their area are more likely to give positive assessments to the police." Interaction between the police and the community helps to create and strengthen the community. This approach also connects the police and the community. The partnership, which develops over time, can eventually help police find the causes of crime in the area. By engaging the community, the police receive more resources to fight crime. After meeting community members, officers are more likely to receive valuable information about criminals and their activities. In addition, they can more often receive information about the needs of community members and their expectations from the police [3].

Conclusions: the effective work of the police can only be achieved with the support of the public. It is necessary to conduct more introductory, preventive, educational work for the population for better education of society. From school to develop children's respect for the police and call for close cooperation on a partnership basis.

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THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE POLICE

Crime prevention involves any activity by an individual or group, public or private, which attempts to eliminate crime prior to it occurring or before any additional activity results. An analysis of international experience in combating crime shows what for in modern conditions, criminal acts pose a real threat to democracy development and national security of most countries.

In the world as a whole, violent crime is growing by 9% every year.

According to Kurke and Scrivner (2013), the main tasks of a police psychologist are evaluation, training and coaching of police officers, assisting organizational development and rendering psychological services.

Let's start with the concept «Evaluation». The evaluation role of psychologists in the police has laid the foundations of police psychology. Nowadays, most police agencies recognize and use psychological assessment as part of the selection of police officers. Psychologist provides guidance to police departments in case of conflict situations when the police officer in question is referred to a police psychologist who makes an assessment and makes recommendations for future functioning of the officer in question, quality police personnel and the employment of emotionally stable persons. Some specialist use a 'selection' assessment strategy, seeking candidates who demonstrate the qualities needed to succeed at work and recommending that police agencies admit them to law enforcement training. Other psychologists search for the applicants who show undesirable characteristics and recommend that police agencies no longer take them into consideration for employment. Evaluations typically include giving a series of psychological tests, interviewing, conducting situational tests and writing selection recommendations. Intelligence tests such as Stanford-Binet intelligence test, measure cognitive abilities. Psychologists also use personality tests to measure relatively stable characteristics or traits of the candidates. Such techniques are able to predict the behavior of police officers, for example: the use of excessive force, violations of police rules and procedures, substance abuse, as well as lateness or absence from work. Fewer psychologists still use projective tests that require candidates to seek answers to unstructured [1, p. 237].

Critical issues in police education and training to which psychologists have paid significant attention are negotiating in hostage situations, dealing with people with psychological difficulties, conducting criminal investigations and managing work related stress. These types of duties constantly involve the possibility of danger and the exposure of police officers to risk, hence requiring special education and training. Researchers have estimated that between 5% and 10% of police contacts with citizens are related to people with psychological difficulties. Contacts often take place in a person's home, and police usually process calls without incident.

Second concept is «Organizational development support». Type of development and counseling of a psychological support program. Job analysis determines what responsibilities a police officer has, what tasks he performs, what knowledge and skills he possesses and what results he achieves. Police agencies use information from job analysis to make informed decisions on organizational operations such as police selection and promotion procedures. Keeping up with consistent analyses of jobs provides police agencies with certain protection from requests for discriminatory selection procedures [1, p. 140].

Third – «Providing psychological services». Police psychologists can render a variety of psychological services which can be divided into three categories:

- a) clinical services for individual police officers and their families;
- b) program development support;
- c) operational support.

Individual services:

Clinical supervision

Crisis interventions

Emergency interventions for police officers and their families

Individual counseling

Individual, marriage and family psychotherapy

Stress management counseling

Well-being programs

Program / technical support:

Development of career advancement programs

Post crisis interventions support

Coordination with mental health services for persons in custody

Conducting research on organizational management

Selection and assessment of tests for physical readiness

Helping employees adjust

Seminars on stress management

Team building
Testing/interviewing candidates for police jobs
Psychological training / Lecturing
Operational support:
Active function of police officer with regular police duties
Consulting / Training
Giving recommendations for disciplinary measures and complaints
Employee performance appraisal
Expert witness in connection with police management (e.g. in case of discrimination)
Assessment of ability to perform duties
Management consulting
Organizational evaluation / development
Member of governing board for organizational policies
Peer support team training
Pre-employment and advancement testing
Organizational policy advice
Keeping reports on post-traumatic incidents
Program development and evaluation
Psychological evaluations (for personnel selection or assignment of specific tasks)
Consultations on a specific case using psychological techniques
Criminal profiling
Investigation / analysis of crime scene
Deceit detection
Family violence support
Expert witness in a criminal trial
Hostage negotiation or other similar situations
Research on human factors and operations related to the legal improvement of equipment or systems
Interviewing suspects, victims and witnesses *Consultations on research strategies*
Investigative hypnosis
Support in the investigation of kidnapping or murder
Identification of perpetrators
Research on operational issues

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SERIAL CRIMES IN THE USA: NATURE AND INVESTIGATION

Serial murder cases are quite challenging for law enforcement personnel who are responsible for investigating these cases. They are very rare and not every investigator has needed knowledge and skills to solve such crimes. Nevertheless, significant violent crime incidents such as serial killings can paralyze entire communities and stretch state and local law enforcement resources to their limits. So which agency is responsible for the detection of serial crimes? Well, *the answer is in the runoff* - The FBI - lead federal agency for investigating serious crimes. This institution concentrates on crime problems that pose major threats to American society.

Serial murder is neither a new phenomenon, nor is it uniquely American. Dating back to ancient times, serial murderers have been chronicled around the world. Although the term “serial murder” had been around since the 1960s, it was not used with any regularity until the FBI took it up in the 1970s, and even then the term was used primarily in law enforcement circles rather than in the mass media. This would all change in October 1983, when the Justice Department held a news conference to discuss research that the FBI had been conducting into serial murder for several years. According to the FBI, at any given moment there were dozens of active serial killers at large in the United States who were responsible for thousands of deaths a year [1, 2].

The nature of this phenomenon shows that society at the time was undergoing major changes - people were moving more and were less likely to know their neighbors. Hitchhiking was more common, making it easier for killers to find vulnerable victims. Crime detection also lagged behind. Police lacked large-scale computerized databases and investigative data banks that could help them link similar crimes. DNA wasn't used until the mid-1980s for forensic purposes, making it harder to track killers [3].

However, there are many opinions on this matter. For example, Vronsky has another hypothesis to add to the list: he believes the rise of the North American serial killer in the late 20th century can be traced to the ravages of World War Two, which lasted from 1939 to 1945, and the children of men returning from battlefields in Europe and the Pacific. Vronsky also pointed to popular culture of the post-war era as a contributing

factor, specifically the pulp fiction and true crime magazines that were widely sold across North America with covers that often depicted violent sexualised imagery [3].

Nowadays, members of law enforcement agencies and scientists are ready to present to the world their books and practices which greatly facilitate the investigation of serious crimes. Some of the main practical recommendations are represented in my work.

To begin, high profile investigations present a multitude of leadership challenges for law enforcement, from investigators to police executives. Law enforcement personnel may face external pressures from political entities, victims' families, and the media. Collectively, strong management throughout the chain of command must continually reinforce the supreme goal of the investigation: to arrest and prosecute the offender [2].

Attendees at the Symposium on this subject agreed that in successful serial murder investigations, the roles of both investigators and supervisors were clearly delineated. The investigative function is the primary mission, and all other activities are in support of that mission [2].

In serial murder cases, the actual investigation should be directed by competent, homicide investigators, who have the experience to direct and focus the investigative process. Law enforcement administrators should not run the investigation but rather ensure that the investigators have the resources to do their job. Supervisors should also act as buffers between investigators and the other levels of command [2].

What about task force organization during the investigation, once a serial murder series has been identified, it is important for the involved law enforcement agencies to work together. Initially, a lead agency for the task force should be designated and will assume the primary investigative role. The choice of a lead agency is based upon a number of factors including the number and viability of the cases, available resources, and investigative experience. Once established, all law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation should have representation in the task force [2].

An effective and reliable investigative model identifies a lead investigator and co-investigator, who, regardless of rank, are given complete control of the investigation. These investigators review all incoming information, collate the information, and assign leads. In turn, the lead investigator(s) must have the experience, dedication, and tenacity to direct all aspects of the investigation. In serial murder investigations, the lead investigators must handle all crime scene activities and related leads, as each incident may be interwoven [2].

At the onset of the task force, the lead investigators should immediately implement a preplanned task force model. Common to most models is the need to establish an information management system to track tips and leads in the case. This computer system should account for the idiosyncrasies of the investigation while being flexible enough to handle any contingency. All personnel should be familiar with its operation, and it should be pre-tested to insure viability in investigative conditions. That is why there should be a bifurcation of responsibility between the administration of the case and the investigation of the case. The task of running the investigation is the responsibility of the lead investigator. The administration provides all of the necessary support, including procurement of equipment, funding, and manpower [2].

Assignment of liaison personnel in serial homicide cases is highly recommended. The highest priority is the families of the victims, who will be supportive of the investigative efforts, when they believe the investigators are competent and all available resources are being used to identify and arrest the offender. An investigator with exceptional interpersonal and communication skills should be assigned to maintain constant contact with the families, keeping them apprised of the progress of the investigation and any pending press releases. Liaison must also be maintained with the numerous support entities both inside and outside the task force including the prosecutor's office, the forensic laboratory, the medical examiner's office, and surrounding law enforcement agencies [2].

The importance of disseminating information to the investigators engaged in a serial murder investigation through the daily briefings, communication on the operational level and submitting reports is also stressed. As well as it mentioned that in serial investigations data has to be entered into the electronic database in a timely, it is also recommended that law enforcement and prosecutors should work cooperatively as the investigative and prosecution processes are inextricably linked [2].

Another important issue is that the implementation of a tested and reliable case management system coupled with competent analytical staff, is imperative in serial murder investigations. Analysts should be assigned to the initial investigation group, so information can be sorted, compared, and charted to provide timely lead information. It is recommended that a review team of experienced investigators be formed to assist the lead investigator(s) in filtering through the information gathered by analysts, too. The team should consist of two to four investigators from within the involved agencies, as well as the crime analysts. The team must remain intact throughout the investigation, to maintain the case integrity [2].

Furthermore, a thorough autopsy and the subsequent collection of evidence are critical in serial murder investigations. Medical examiners and coroners operate according to their different state mandates and vary as to the thoroughness of their investigations. Consistent procedures to collect, record, and retrieve case information are important in linking cases in other jurisdictions [2].

Not to mention, in the past two decades, there have been tremendous technological advances in the laboratory testing of forensic samples. There have also been a number of improvements in the identification and collection of evidence at the crime scene, through innovative processing and evidence collection methods. Together, these advances allow for a greater probability of successful recovery and analysis of evidence than was previously possible. There is also growing recognition by criminal justice professionals of the wider scope of forensic techniques and available tests [2].

Forensic laboratories have developed advanced analytical techniques through the use of computer technology. Systems such as the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), various Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS), and the National Integrated Ballistics Identification Network (NIBIN), were identified by the symposium as beneficial to serial murder investigations, by providing links between previously unrelated cases [2].

It is also essential that an investigative agency have the resources available in order to establish the initial setup for a task force, both from financial and logistic perspectives. There should be a contingency plan in place to handle the resource issues in a major investigation. Buildings, office space, computers, phones, vehicles, food, and other necessities should be considered in the plan. Utilizing non-law enforcement agencies, such as the fire department for use of their high-tech equipment, may also be included in the plan. It was recommended that agencies develop emergency response plans and establish MOU's at the local, state, and national level [3].

Speaking about training in this area, it continues to be an issue for all law enforcement departments. Complex homicide investigations, especially those involving serial murder cases, depend upon the experience and abilities of investigators to effectively conduct the investigation. With the retirement of many experienced homicide investigators, newer investigators need training and exposure to a wide range of investigative techniques. Attendees also suggested the utilization of standardized training for homicide investigators, crime analysts, and medical examiners [2].

Finally, the brutality of the crime scenes; the senseless, repetitive acts inflicted on the victims; and a sense of helplessness in failing to catch the offender are all factors that may impact the emotional well-being of investigators involved in a serial murder case. Burnout, stress, and hopelessness are just some of the feelings that may affect members of the investigative team. To combat these issues, different authors offer many techniques to deal with stressful situations at work [2].

To conclude, there has been significant progress over the past few years in understanding serial killers and the crimes they commit. However, there is still much work to be done. Continued research in the topic areas is vital to advancing the knowledge on this important subject. A report from the FBI's behavioral unit notes that there is no single identifiable cause or factor that leads to the development of a serial killer. Rather, there are a multitude of factors that contribute to their development. The most significant factor is the serial killer's personal decision in choosing to pursue their crimes [2, 3].

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PEDOPHILIA IN EUROPE

Today, children are becoming increasingly skilled users of the Internet, in which they are attracted to online games and social networks, reminiscent of the Council of Europe (CoE). Thanks to Wi-Fi and mobile Internet, there is always access to the network - both day and night. They mostly benefit from being connected: doing homework, communicating with peers, sharing content with them, and editing videos. But they can face danger on the Internet, CE experts say. Criminals get to know children through social networks, livestreams and online games, receive personal information from them, photos or videos, and then begin to threaten to

distribute this content, demanding to send money or photos and videos with sexual images. In the latter case, it turns out that minors themselves are beginning to produce child pornography - in the EU this phenomenon was given the term “sexting” [1].

According to a study by the British organization EU Kids Online Survey (conducted in 2014) the number of children who publish their photos on the Internet is growing: from 6% in 2010 to 20% in 2014. At the same time, 20% of the surveyed children from 14 to 16 years old published their images with a sexual context on the Internet. 43% of children communicated on the Internet with people whom they did not see in reality, 11% of them sent their photos to these acquaintances. As shown by the Pan-European Insafe Youth Panel Survey, among surveyed British teenagers from 14 to 18 years old, one in three flirted and sent their candid photos and videos via the Internet, of which 28% wanted to attract attention in this way, and 14% did it under pressure.

CoE independent expert on children's rights on the Internet, Doctor of Law and mother of two teenage children Elisabeth Milovidov made special recommendations for parents. She introduces the term digital parenting to indicate that parents should not leave their child alone with phones and tablets. But banning such devices is not the best method. Adults will have to join children, delve into content that is interesting to kids and teenagers, explain to them the possibilities of the Internet and tell them about its dangers. The sphere of the Internet should be included in education, emphasizes Dr. Milovidov: “When handing over your smartphone or tablet to a child, say that working with the device requires responsibility” [2].

She divided the recommendations by age groups of children. The smallest - children under eight - can also actively use technology. Here it is imperative to monitor the screen parameters, such as brightness, as well as the themes of websites and games that a child can open. “Sit your child next to you when you are online so that he learns to use the Internet, discuss what is happening together,” the expert advises. She emphasizes that at this stage it is necessary to carefully take care of the protection of the computer: update the firewall - software that repels attacks by hackers, viruses and “worms”, install content filters for children, make sure that on all devices that the child has access to, the privacy settings of social networks, platforms and applications are set at maximum levels. All settings should be checked regularly as they can sometimes reboot after updating or changing the terms of service.

Next age group is 9-12 years old. It makes no sense for them to be prohibited from going online, as they will find a loophole anyway, and the

parents will lose control over what happens to them there. Dr. Milovidov encourages children to discuss what they are doing on the Internet, what sites they visit, with whom and what they talk about. “Teach your children not to share personal information with anyone and to protect their privacy. Show them how to block users on social media. You must be sure that your child will turn to you for help if something happens on the network,” explains the expert.

Teenagers from 13 to 17 years old may face more complex problems online, as they begin to use it freely and meaningfully. “Encourage your teen to talk to you about any problems they encounter while online. You can even make an agreement with your child, write down in it your hopes on how he will use the technology,” advises Dr. Milovidov. She suggests noting the mood in which children sit down at a computer or tablet and with what mood they get up because of it, whether their behavior changes when entering an adult’s room - they can close programs on the screen or quickly turn off the computer. If the child is agitated, angry or secretive, then it is worth talking to him, offering support. “As a last resort, seek help from other parents, schoolchildren or doctors,” says the author of the recommendations.

Various studies, such as, for example, the European Online Grooming Project, show that online criminals can quickly gain the trust of the victim and achieve a frank conversation or video chat within two minutes. Moreover, the child will not have a sense of danger. According to Dr. Milovidov, many children believe that pedophiles are fat elderly men, while they can be people of any gender and age, they can hide behind someone else’s face. They are betrayed by one thing: a conversation with them immediately acquires a sexual connotation.

It is important to explain to the child that by sending his image online, he loses control over it forever, emphasizes Dr. Milovidov. It is worth explaining to parents what is acceptable for posting and submitting. Young people think that sharing photos is just a game, but it can greatly affect self-esteem and cause emotional stress. “Make sure your kids don’t add strangers as friends on social media or post personal information there. Teach them to think before sharing information. Critical thinking is critical when working with the Internet,” the expert suggests.

“Older children can be shown real-life examples from the news that illustrate the risks, dangers and legal challenges of sexting,” says Dr. Milovidov. - If children have experienced sexting, use this moment to talk to them about sex, share your views and values on relationships. This will help the child make the right decisions in the future.”

The Council of Europe cautiously adds that criminals sometimes meet with children in reality and offer them gifts. In this case, the child faces a more serious danger - he may become a victim of human trafficking. The CE expert suggests paying attention to whether the child gets new phones, other devices, expensive things that his parents did not buy him, whether they use adult words with sexual connotations.

In case the child after all, he became a victim of an online criminal, Dr. Milovidov advises to contact the police. "Don't give anything to the extortionist, don't pay. Stop correspondence with him and block him on social networks. Save all the evidence, take screenshots of the correspondence," says the expert. In this case, the affected child should feel concern for parents.

Separately recommendations refers to the phenomenon of revenge porn. Peers or ransomware can spread defamatory images online, threatening the child. "Convince children never to take photos and videos of naked friends and girlfriends, and if their friends send them explicit content, it must be removed," advises Dr. Milovidov. make sure the pictures are really erased. " If the photos were posted on the Internet, then you can contact search engines and social media owners with a request to remove the content and links to it. In the legislation of a number of countries, for example, Germany, France, Great Britain, there are already norms that allow punishing those who distribute photographs without the consent of the person depicted on them. And the UK has created an online retaliation helpdesk that advises for free on how to remove photos from the internet.

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Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.

TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND GIRLS

Human trafficking is a global and domestic human rights issue that is characterized by economic exploitation through force, fraud and coercion.

Women and girls are usually trafficked for the purpose of sexual and economic exploitation, particularly prostitution and pornography, forced labour, including for work in commercial agriculture and domestic work, arranged marriages or to be ‘sold’ as brides, recruitment for participation in hostilities and such related purposes as sexual services, portage and domestic functions in conflict situations [3].

Women’s and girls’ experience of trafficking is different to that of men and boys. Women and girls tend to suffer a disproportionately heavy impact, whereas trafficked men find it difficult to access existing programs for victim assistance. This requires the inclusion of gender equality principles in the formulation and implementation of legislation and programs aiming at the prevention of trafficking in human beings.

Between 2017 and 2018, a total of 74,514 victims of trafficking were detected in over 110 countries [5]. About 70 per cent of detected trafficking victims are female: mainly adult women, but increasingly girls [5]. Some 77 per cent of detected female victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation, 14 per cent for forced labour and the remainder for other forms of exploitation [5]. Women also continue to be trafficked for the purposes of sham, forced and servile marriage, child marriage, domestic servitude and forced pregnancy. The International Labour Organization estimates that 28.7 million women and girls (71 per cent of the total number of victims) worldwide, were subjected to forced labour, debt bondage, forced marriage, slavery and slavery-like practices, and trafficking in 2016 [2]. The majority of traffickers continue to be men.

The current coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its deep and widespread social and economic effects is increasing the vulnerability of women and girls to exploitation, abuse and trafficking [6]. Increasing inequalities, vulnerability and poverty may increase the risk of trafficking for women and girls. Further, as the world moves online as a response to COVID-19, traffickers are using online technology and other means to recruit and exploit victims. Women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination are at the greatest risk. Deepening inequalities and the rise of all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking, in

the context of COVID-19, has the potential to significantly slow down progress on achieving the Goals, while also jeopardizing the limited progress made so far.

The trafficking of women and girls generates significant financial reward for traffickers. According to the latest available data, it is estimated that human trafficking globally generates \$150 billion in illegal profits annually – \$99 billion from sex trafficking and \$51 billion from labour trafficking – making trafficking one of the most significant generators of criminal proceeds in the world [4]. With a global average profit of \$21,800 per year per victim, sexual exploitation, which primarily affects women and girls, is more profitable than all other forms of forced labour, and five times more profitable than forced labour exploitation outside domestic work. 13 Updated data on the economic implications of trafficking will be critical going forward.

In 2002, the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (E/2002/68/Add.1) were issued by Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. According to principle 7: “Trafficked persons shall not be detained, charged or prosecuted for the illegality of their entry into or residence in countries of transit and destination, or for their involvement in unlawful activities to the extent that such involvement is a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked persons.”

Implementation of the principle remains inadequate, and even where the principle has been specifically implemented, there are challenges, such as insufficient awareness of the realities faced by victims of trafficking; failure to inquire about the circumstances surrounding the commission of a crime; ineffective training or capacity-building for those implementing the non-punishment principle; or inadequate victim identification. To implement the non-punishment principle, States should prioritize a gender and age-sensitive approach, including [1]:

- Training to support early victim identification and referral to comprehensive support services
- Integrating the non-punishment principle into anti-trafficking law and policy
- Developing clear laws, policies and practices to support the effective implementation of the non-punishment principle at all stages in the criminal justice system, as well as in non-criminal processes
- Enabling criminal records to be vacated or expunged for trafficking victims who were convicted of crimes committed as a result of trafficking.

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Консультант з мови: Могилевська В.

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE DARKWEB

Public interest in the Darkweb has increased over the years [1]. The anonymity ecosystem has evolved from being a communication channel for privacy actors to a global marketplace with a large variety of products and services available for purchase [2]. The Darkweb also serves as a platform for a large number of discussion forums covering a broad range of topics. These forums are sometimes structured by nationality and language, or to specific crime typologies such as credit card crime, insider trading, drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, Crime-as-a-Service and anti or counter-surveillance of online investigators.

As criminals increasingly use the Darkweb, it has rapidly become one of the most discussed topics at law enforcement and criminal justice conferences. This unprecedented interest has prompted law enforcement to create mechanisms and processes to investigate criminality that occurs on the Darkweb. There is, however, limited, consistent engagement in Southeast Asia which, consequently, reduces international cooperation and increases cybercrime opportunities in the region.

Although criminals on the Darkweb try their best to obfuscate their actions, successful law enforcement targeting has occurred. This success is due to joint efforts from multiple law enforcement agencies around the world. As investigative capabilities improve, so will successful operational outcomes. Identifying individual actors or marketplaces is made possible by analysing information from multiple sources. It is therefore vital that Southeast Asian nations continue to cooperate with their international counterparts to build actionable intelligence, plan coordinated actions, and seek to achieve strategic outcomes against the highest-risk cybercriminals

This requires, in the first instance, a policy decision, across government, to counter Darkweb cybercrime (irrespective of the state of readiness for online operations in the country). It is technically challenging to associate the Darkweb with specific jurisdictions and geographical boundaries. It sometimes takes the investigation and prosecution of specific cases to identify which countries the criminals are operating from. An example of this in Southeast Asia, involved the arrest of a Canadian citizen residing in Thailand who was running a marketplace called AlphaBay, which was the largest market on the Darkweb in 2017.

The international operation to seize AlphaBay's infrastructure involved cooperation by law enforcement authorities in Thailand, the United

States, Netherlands, Lithuania, Canada, the United Kingdom and France, as well as the European law enforcement agency, Europol [3]. Another case highlights the nature of cross-border transactions. Cross-border transactions involve global supply chains such as one that originated in India, where criminals manufactured illegal drugs for shipping via a criminal associate in Singapore.

From there, the parcels continued their journey to the US and UK [4]. Both of these cases demonstrate the absolute need for skilled, empowered criminal justice officers and a swift, intuitive international cooperation system.

Despite strong cooperation bilaterally and multilaterally, especially through INTERPOL channels, some criminals can conceal their offences and identities for extended periods of time. From 2006 to 2014, Richard Huckle abused up to 200 Malaysian children and shared images of his

crimes on the Darkweb [5]. The UK's National Crime Agency arrested Huckle after receiving intelligence from Queensland Police's Task Force Argos child protection unit. He was convicted on 71 counts of offences against children between the ages of six months and 12 years and received 22 life sentences.

Such offences, and offenders, reveal the clear-and-present danger from live-stream child sex offenders. This is why it is essential for all countries to have a ministerial policy lead on cyber affairs who can command the resources necessary to keep the most vulnerable in society safe. It is clear that international cooperation is absolutely vital to saving victims, identifying offenders and preventing further harm.

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Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Скриник М.

THE PROBLEM OF EXPOSING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency in Ukraine should be considered as a phenomenon that is part of the general crime in society, as it occurs in under the same conditions and under the influence of the same factors as general crime.

At the same time, juvenile delinquency has certain features, which are the level, structure, dynamics, determination and motivation of this category criminals, due to the specifics of their behavior, legal status in society, and therefore features of appointment and serving of punishments for the committed crimes [1, p. 132].

In Ukraine, there is a tendency to minimize the use of criminal law against minors liability with the actual serving of the sentence imposed by the court. According to the court statistics, during 2013-2015 in about 68% of convictions of perpetrators in a minor, applied exemption them from punishment, of which in more than 87% of cases - with a test. The same trend persisted and in 2017-2018. In particular, during 2017-2018 in 65% of cases of conviction of persons who committed a crime at a minor age, applied their release from punishment, of which more than 50% of cases - with a test [2, p. 141].

In 2018, as well as in previous years, the five are the most common types of juvenile delinquency, namely:

- 1) crimes against property - 81% (2018), 80% (2017);
- 2) illegal seizure of vehicles funds - 6.1% (2018), 8.2% (2017);
- 3) crimes in the field of trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors - 3.2% (2018), 3% (2017);
- 4) crimes against life and health of a person - 2.4% (2018), 2.8% (2017);
- 5) hooliganism - 1.7% (2018), 1.7% (2017).

According to domestic criminologists, a serious problem in crime prevention among juveniles have a negative impact on minors from organized crime structures. And more and more often there is a situation when minors take an active part in committing ancillary or direct criminal acts.

Created with the direct participation of organized crime, a network of entertainment for minors helps to involve them in the use of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, alcohol and, no less dangerous, in the ideology of abandonment established social norms, which is expressed in the reluctance of adolescents to learn and work.

It is through video culture that values and patterns of behavior that are authorized or unauthorized are introduced society, the mutual influence of video culture structures and the dominant values of the youth environment [3, p. 89-90]. That is why increasing the efficiency of activities on the prevention of juvenile delinquency is closely linked taking into account regional features, causal factors and the complex of social influences that can be identified and taken into account at the regional level and for which they should be precautionary measures were taken:

-creation in Ukraine of powerful information and analytical support for the prevention of juvenile delinquency;

- normalization of living conditions and upbringing of minors, improvement of the social environment cooperation of police officers from the administration and pedagogical educational institutions for the purpose of conducting preventive talks, lecturing not only schoolchildren and students, but and teachers;

- carrying out with minors various thematic actions of organ police, education, social services, libraries;

- conducting police patrol raids detection of the facts of stay of minors under 16 years without accompaniment of parents in shopping and entertainment establishments after 22 hours;

- registration of juveniles oriental to committing a criminal offense in the police.

Finally, it should be noted that an extremely important measure to prevent juvenile delinquency there is an appropriate political will as a basis for such prevention. It is the political will that determines the content, and hence the effectiveness of the other two main factors in crime prevention - the proper legal framework and the activities of law enforcement and other bodies for its application. The latter, depending on political leadership of the state can be used with different purpose, with different efficiency [3, p. 210].

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Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Василенко О.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE EU COUNTRIES

Domestic violence remains too widespread in Europe. One in four people knows a friend or a family member who has experienced it, and one

in five knows a perpetrator. An EU survey finds that over one in five women who has been in a relationship has experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or ex-partner, while homicide data shows that in many countries, over half of all female murder victims are killed by a partner or a relative. Many people feel unable to report abuse.

Many women experience different forms of violence just because they are women. These include domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, sexual violence during conflict and harmful customary or traditional practices. The elimination of violence against women involves challenging the unequal division of social, political, and economic power among women and men, and the ways in which this inequality is perpetuated through institutions at all levels of society.

Since 2015, the Victims' Rights law has required all EU countries to provide access to shelters, information, an individual assessment and special protection during any criminal proceedings. The Protection Order law means that orders issued in one EU country are recognised quickly in all the others.

In 2017, the EU launched a campaign to inform people about where to get help and fund grassroots projects like those running in Greece, Italy, Portugal and the UK to sensitise police officers. The EU is also encouraging governments to ratify the Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating domestic violence.

Austria was one the first countries to undergo the basic evaluation by GREVIO (Group of experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence) – the monitoring committee of the Istanbul Convention.

In Belgium, more than 1 in 3 women (36%) have suffered physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. Some complaints of violence among the couple (physical, psychological, sexual, economic) were recorded in 2015, in Wallonia (44 complaints on average per day). Of these complaints, about half (7,975) were on facts of physical violence. In cases of physical violence within the couple, 84% of the suspects were men [1].

According to the FRA (Fundamental Rights Agency) survey, in Bulgaria prevalence rates of domestic violence are in line with the EU average (22%). The Law on Protection against Domestic Violence was adopted in 2005, first National Programme on Prevention and Protection against Domestic Violence was approved for period 2007-2008.

Domestic violence and random attacks under the influence of alcohol are the most common forms of violence against women in Finland. According to FRA survey, 46.7% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence while 53% experienced psychological violence since the age of 15 [2].

Violence against women, even by relatives, acquaintances or partners, is anything but a marginal phenomenon in Germany. More than 100,000 cases of domestic violence against women were counted in 2015. The dark figure will be much higher [3].

According to the BKA's (The Federal Criminal Police Office) figures, in 2015, a total of 127,457 people in relationships were targets of murder, bodily harm, rape, sexual assault, threats and stalking. 82%, or over 104,000, of these, were women. Among the women, over 65,800 suffered simple injuries, 11,400 were badly injured, 16,200 were subjected to threats and nearly 8,000 were victims of stalking.

The EU protects women and children from gender-based and domestic violence through legislation and practical measures. Thus, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence – the ‘Istanbul Convention’ – is the benchmark for international standards in this field. The EU signed the Convention in 2017, signalling the intention to become a party to this most advanced human rights agreement on protecting women from violence. Concluding the EU’s accession is a key priority for the Commission.

The EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 confirms that the European Commission will do all it can to prevent and combat gender-based violence, support and protect victims, and hold perpetrators accountable [4].

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women is exposing the true extent of violence against women and domestic violence and is a wake-up call to action.

Thousands of women are in lock-down with violent partners. Keeping safe from the virus, slowing down its spread and making sure our health systems can cope are of crucial importance, but we need to be aware that the restrictions on movement offer perpetrators additional power and control.

In the few European countries where official statistics for 2021 are available, the figures are indisputable: in Spain, for example, since the state of emergency ended in May, one woman has been killed every three days, compared with an average of one a week before. In Belgium, 13 women have died from violence since the end of April compared with 24 in the whole of 2020, while in France, 56 have been killed so far this year compared with 46 for the same period a year earlier, NGO figures show. The same was true in Italy and Germany, with calls to domestic violence hotlines peaking in April and May 2020, while in the UK, the NGO Refuge said calls almost doubled between spring 2020 and February 2021.

To provide a lifeline to women at risk, different countries came up with innovative ways to call for help, such as Italy where women could call a police emergency number and say: "I'd like to order a margarita pizza" which would alert the operator to send round a patrol.

During quarantine, the greater economic vulnerability of Ukrainian women has locked many of them with abusive partners. In pre-pandemic times, only one third of domestic violence victims, 78% of whom are women, reported the abuse. During the pandemic, the calls to domestic violence helplines increased by 50% in the Donbas war zone and by 35% in other regions of Ukraine [5].

Ukraine adopted the law on domestic violence in 2017 and made such behaviour punishable under administrative and criminal law. Importantly, the law does not limit domestic violence to physical abuse, but recognizes its sexual, psychological and economic variations. Domestic violence is further not limited to a married couple or close family members, but can be perpetrated against a distant relative or a cohabiting partner [6].

In response to the challenges of coronavirus for women, the police spread information posters and created a special chat-bot about the available help.

Project "Combatting Violence Against Women in Ukraine" (COVAW) has been designed in line with the Council of Europe Action Plan for Ukraine (2018-2022) as regards supporting national legislation and policy reforms related to combatting domestic violence, and raising awareness of authorities and the Ukrainian public concerning both the Istanbul Convention and violence against women.

During the pandemic, the problems faced by women survivors of domestic violence became more visible. This is due to the small number of shelters for survivors, suboptimal provision of social services and access to services, including legal aid, and other issues.

To sum everything up, domestic violence is not only a problem of the developing or under developed countries. It is very much prevalent in developed countries also. Domestic violence is a reflection of our pseudo-civilized society. There is no place of violence in the civilized world. But the number of cases that are reported every year raise a high alarm. And this is not the complete picture, as most of the cases go unregistered or unnoticed in everyday life. This is a very dangerous trend creeping in our society and has to be dealt with iron hands.

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Гречанюк В.,

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Консультант з мови: Харчук Н.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

An analysis of the international experience in combating crime shows that under modern conditions, criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, with close interregional and international ties, are increasingly focusing their efforts on gaining control of the most lucrative areas of economic relations.

The lack of a unified national concept of combating crime, the inconsistency of national, regional, sectoral state targeted programs of social prevention in the relevant areas does not help prevent crime in the country. This situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on the social, democratic and legal state, as the current situation does not take into account the realities of today, because the fight against crime has long become a global problem that has become not only national but also international and transnational.

Programs often include a system of special criminological prevention measures that fall within the scope of criminal, procedural, and penitentiary law. A characteristic feature of the fight against crime in the United States in recent decades is the desire for centralized planning and coordination of this area of activity, the creation of special bodies for this purpose and endowing them with fairly broad powers.

Many countries around the world have established similar bodies that systematically analyze the state of crime prevention and provide appropriate advice to government agencies to make appropriate decisions. For example, in Austria there is a crime prevention advisory service with 143 regional offices; in Belgium - the High Prevention Council; in Denmark, the High Council for Prevention, which includes 46 organizations; in the United States, the National Council has established prevention services that unite more than 100 public and governmental organizations.

The highest rates of the most dangerous crimes at the turn of the 1990s were in the United States, Canada, and Australia. In 1988, the victims of at least one crime were 28.8% of US citizens, 28.1% - Canadians. In Europe, the highest rate in this category was registered in the Netherlands - 26.8%, Spain - 21.9%, Germany - 21.9%. The beginning of the 1990s did not bring positive changes in the dynamics and trends of crime in almost all countries of the world. The activities of organized criminal groups are becoming more sophisticated and the share of violent crimes is increasing. In most Western European countries, there was a sharp increase in crime between 1987 and 1994, with an average annual increase of 4.4%.

This situation has developed despite a significant system of international organizations and institutions to combat crime, including the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat (Sector) for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. in 1991 on the basis of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control), regional research institutes and UN centers, etc. International non-governmental organizations also contribute to the fight against crime: the International Association of Criminal Law; International Criminological Association, etc.

A special place is given to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). The fight against crime at regional level is facilitated by the Council of Europe (Parliamentary Assembly, Committee of Ministers, European Committee on Legal Co-operation, European Committee on Crime Problems), Central Criminal Police Agency - Europol.

Regional cooperation in the fight against crime is carried out within the CIS both at the interstate (Interparliamentary Assembly, Council of Heads of State, Council of Heads of Government) and at the interagency level of law enforcement agencies (prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, security agencies, tax police). However, the police in the world are central to the fight against crime. Generalization of the experience of cooperation between criminologists and employees of the above law enforcement agencies, allows to determine the most effective forms, namely: planning joint programs to combat the most dangerous types of crime; mutual consultations on developing a strategy to prevent crime; development of current and long-term crime prevention programs; exchange of experience in the organization of prevention.

According to the famous Italian scientist E. Savona, the first model, which can be called law enforcement, has its advantages, one of which is long-term control over a suspicious entity (individual or legal entity). In addition, this body itself determines whether there is sufficient evidence of a criminal case. This approach allows you to act quickly and efficiently, freezing bank accounts or seizing property, preventing its relocation and disappearance. And this is of paramount importance in a growing global economy that is becoming transnational.

An example of the first model is Austria, where a central unit specializing in the fight against organized crime and money laundering (EDCO) has been set up within the Directorate General of State Security (a structure similar to the Ministry of the Interior). In this structure, a clearing department was created, which directly receives reports of suspicious transactions. The department has the right to suspend the financial transaction for 24 hours. If enough evidence of illegal money laundering is gathered after the inspection, the materials are sent to the court, which may freeze the accounts.

In Denmark, when there is a specific suspicion of a criminal origin of a client's funds, banks and other financial institutions must notify the police and the transaction is suspended.

In Italy, a financial operator who suspects any money transaction must notify the institution's general manager or his authorized representative "without delay".

In the case of Sweden, when Swedish bank employees consider any transaction to be money laundering, this information cannot be released to the outside world and is immediately reported to the Financial Police (LRO), which is the central authority for suspicious transactions. The LRO operates as part of the national police and receives reports from banks. Its staff consists of 14 people.

In the UK, the central body that collects and analyzes reports of suspicious transactions is the National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS), which has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIM).

Organized crime in the economic sphere in recent years is one of the most significant factors destabilizing the social and political situation in the world. Therefore, most of the industrialized countries of the world are combating this phenomenon with a three-pronged approach in the form of:

- 1) strengthening internal control over money in combination with loosened restrictions on banking secrecy;
- 2) agreements and conventions;
- 3) cooperation between law enforcement agencies.

The experience of foreign countries shows a positive trend in adherence to the following basic principles in the formation of strategic documents for the implementation of state policy in the field of crime and security: clear definition and vision of priorities and goals; investing in preventive measures; focusing resources on "hot spots"; investing in focused deterrence and problem-oriented policing; strengthening social cohesion and collective effectiveness in communities; introduction of an innovative financing mechanism (from other sources); investing in new technologies to enhance public safety with mandatory performance evaluation, etc. At the same time, the formation of state strategies and programs in the field of combating crime should take place constantly with the appropriate dynamism and continuity, regardless of the political situation in the country and changes in government. Such programs should be part of relevant country development plans.

In conclusion, we can conclude that the main and effective means of combating organized crime in foreign countries is its economic undermining. As the US Secretary of the Treasury wrote in 1997, Rubin, although drug lords and other organized crime dealers can separate themselves from the crimes themselves, they cannot distance themselves from the profits from such activities. This is their "Achilles' heel".

Therefore, measures to help make this "Achilles' heel" of organized crime even more vulnerable need to be developed and implemented as soon as possible.

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THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE FIELD OF DRUGS TRAFFICKING

The constant growth of global drug trafficking is leading not only to an increase in the number of people suffering from drug addiction, but also to an increase in crime, violence, deaths, family breakdowns and irreparable damage to health. In recent decades, drug trafficking and abuse have become one of the global problems of humanity.

The problem of combating drug crime is one of the most acute social and legal problems of Ukraine at the beginning of the XXI century. According to criminal statistics, the share of drug crimes over the past five years ranges from 13.4 to 15.4% of the total number of crimes. The National Police has registered more than 14,000 crimes committed by drug addicts and registered almost 170,000 drug users.

The development of technology and the rapid growth of the number of Internet users, especially among minors, and the extraordinary mobility and accessibility of the Internet create a new wave of opportunities for drug traffickers to sell drugs with minimal risk [1, p.39].

In 2017, 143 gangs involved in drug trafficking via the Internet were exposed in Ukraine. More than 4 tons of narcotic drugs and psychotropic

substances worth at least UAH 130 million were seized. Law enforcement officers documented 113 facts of the organization of underground laboratories.

The range of substances available on the drug market has also expanded significantly, becoming more diverse. Opium production is growing, and the cocaine market is booming. In 2016, world opium production increased by one third compared to the previous year, and this was mainly due to the increase in the opium poppy crop in Afghanistan. The expansion of the cocaine market is also confusing, for example, in 2013-2015, coca bush cultivation increased by 30%, mainly due to increased cultivation in Colombia. After a decline, there are signs that cocaine use is growing in the two largest markets, North America and Europe.

Ukraine's geopolitical position is determined by the fact that the state has become an intermediate link in the chain of drug traffickers. Previously, drug trafficking was organized through West Africa and the Balkan Peninsula. But in recent years, Europe has begun to step up the fight against drug trafficking and has taken serious steps to block drug smuggling channels from West Africa and the Balkans used by the Albanian mafia. So Colombian drug cartels and Afghan opium kings began looking for new ways to supply dope to Europe. To this end, they actively use the Black Sea basin, including the following three ports: Varna, Bulgaria, Constanta, Romania, and Odessa, Ukraine and Illichivsk. The traditional heroin route through Turkey and the Caucasus now also runs through Black Sea ports [2, p.13].

International drug syndicates have intensified their activities in Ukraine and the import and consumption of synthetic drugs from China and India have increased. According to international experts, until recently, 5-6% of all European drug traffic passed through Ukraine, which in monetary terms exceeded 2 billion dollars per year, today these figures have almost doubled and are equal to 10% and 4-5 billion dollars, respectively. It is primarily cocaine, but a significant proportion is also synthetic drugs from India and China, Afghan heroin. We will add to this that large consignments of marijuana from the Maghreb and Africa in transit through Moldova to Russia are also constantly trying to be transported through our territory.

In addition, criminals use route verification schemes. There are cases when criminals sent cars with caches, which instead of drugs contained baking soda, and thus the reliability of the channel was checked.

According to the practice of anti-drug and drug trafficking legislation in Ukraine and other countries, low thresholds for small amounts of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances contribute to deepening drug latency, increasing the number of people convicted of drug possession and

use, and expanding the illegal drug market. Thus, the reduction of small sizes of certain drugs back in 2010 contributed to the prosecution of not so much drug dealers as drug users [3, p.594].

Thus, drug trafficking in Ukraine remains one of the most common activities of organized crime. Using the geographical location of the state, organized crime is actively reaching the transnational level in the field of drug trafficking. Of particular concern is the fact that due to the development of technology, the rapid growth in the number of Internet users, especially among minors, and the extraordinary mobility and accessibility of the Internet, drug traffickers are gaining a new wave of opportunities to sell drugs with minimal risk. Against the background of the growing number of drug addicts, the lack of purposeful state programs and mechanisms aimed at reducing drug trafficking activity in Ukraine becomes obvious.

Unfortunately, official statistics do not reflect the real state of drug trafficking in the country, which indicates the high latency of this type of organized crime. Therefore, combating this type of organized crime requires more effective and timely, and punishment – inevitable.

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EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

In Ukraine, there is no state-approved concept of combating crime, due to many economic, social, political, legal and other features. In the world as a whole, violent crime is growing by 9% every year. In most Western European countries, there was a sharp increase in crime between 1987 and 1994, which averaged 4.4% annually. This situation has developed despite a significant system of international organizations and institutions to combat crime, including the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, regional research institutes and UN centers, and so on. International non-governmental organizations also contribute to the fight against crime: the International Criminal Law Association, the International Criminological Association, and others. A special place is given to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). However, the central place in the fight against crime is occupied by the police of the world [1].

Due to the fact that the fight against crime in the developed countries of the world is important, there is a need to implement their positive experience in Ukraine.

Thus, the United States is characterized by positive developments in the fight against crime in the national planning, and for Japan - at the local level. In particular, in 1970 the US Congress passed the Organized Crime Control Act, which provides for a number of legislative and preventive measures to prevent crime. In the United States, the involvement of citizens in prevention work is also expanding, where there is an institute of voluntary police assistants.

The low criminalization of Japanese society is due to the active support of the police in crime prevention, high discipline of society. In Japan, there is also a crime prevention association, a non-governmental organization that operates at different levels at each police station, and its lower levels are crime prevention points that work in contact with neighborhood self-government committees. The association and its structural subdivisions in all prefectures are involved in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In France, the National Council for the Prevention of

Crime was established in 1983, which included members of parliament, mayors, ministers, experts, and representatives of business structures. The chairman of the National Council for the Prevention of Crime is the Prime Minister of the country [2].

The Council solves the following tasks: finances crime prevention programs; informs the public about the state of crime; develops national policy in the field of crime control. The United Kingdom has had a Standing Conference on Crime Prevention since 1966, which includes representatives of the Confederation of British Industrialists, the Chamber of Commerce, trade unions and the Association of Senior Police Officers. This organization includes working groups that specialize in preventing robberies and robberies. A significant achievement of the crime prevention system of developed foreign countries should be recognized as its thorough legal support. Government programs include the definition of sociological research, the development of their methods, staff training, funding, organization and implementation of preventive measures with an emphasis on early prevention [3].

A characteristic feature of the fight against crime in the United States in recent decades is the desire for centralized planning and coordination of this area of activity, the creation of special bodies for this purpose and giving them a fairly broad powers. Many countries around the world have set up similar bodies that systematically analyze the state of crime prevention and provide appropriate advice to government agencies to make appropriate decisions.

For example, in Austria there is a crime prevention advisory service with 143 regional offices; in Belgium - the Supreme Preventive Council; in Denmark, the High Council for Prevention, which includes 46 organizations; In the United States, the National Council has established prevention services that bring together more than 100 public and governmental organizations [4].

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LEGAL ASPECTS OF COMBATTING DRUG TRAFFIKING IN THE SOUTH AMERICA

Drug trafficking continues to be one of the most lucrative businesses for organised crime and has become the main challenge in regions where drug cartel violence operates. Despite the fact that Latin America and the Caribbean are home to only 9% of the world's population, they represent 34% of all violent deaths.

Far from achieving a “drug-free world,” decades of intense commitment to prohibition and the drug war have witnessed vast growth in the scale of illegal drug markets. Even worse, the drug war enormously amplifies the dangers of drug use, exacerbates the damage associated with drug markets, and fuels organized crime and corruption, all generating an incalculable toll of human bloodshed and suffering worldwide.

For Latin America and the Caribbean, the “war on drugs” is no mere metaphor, but a lived reality with devastating consequences for millions of people—the brunt of the harms felt by the most vulnerable communities, whether in the form of brutal repression, callous abandonment, or both.

The South Atlantic route has as its starting point the countries of the American arc of the South Atlantic— especially Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina - and the United States and Europe as its destination, commonly using African countries as pitstops. This route “has the world's most concentrated net of drug trafficking”. This route is responsible for overflowing the production of narcotics to Europe from South America, where are located the major cocaine producers in the world: Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, in this exact order. Colombia has around 70 percent of the global area under coca cultivation, Peru 20 percent, and Bolivia 10 percent. That means the region concentrates almost the totality of world production.

The performance of one country alone is not enough to combat international drug trafficking. To fight this practice, international cooperation in international organizations whether from states or is more than important: it is a sine qua non condition, without which international drug trafficking must not only last but also intensify. Cooperation at sea, from the sharing of information to the crossing of maritime borders in the line of duty, to actual joint operations, can enhance public safety and security. Money is saved, and effectiveness improved when neighbours agree to share information from their radars or sensors, operational infrastructure, lessons learned from recent operations, and intelligence. Security cooperation has strategic benefits: dialogue and cooperation on matters of security promote international understanding, confidence and peace.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - UNCLOS is the main instrument to govern state relations over the sea. It has only two articles concerning drug trafficking. The first one is Article 108, which imposes the state obligation to “cooperate in the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances engaged in by ships on the high seas contrary to international conventions” and allows the States to request the cooperation of other States whenever there is “reasonable grounds for believing that a ship flying its flag is engaged in illicit traffic in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances”. On the other hand, there is Article 27, which forbids the States to exercise their criminal jurisdictions – that means arresting any person or conducting any investigations - over foreign ships during its innocent passage through the territorial sea, unless “such measures are necessary for the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances”. This absence of objective rules and duties for the states is explained by the differences in economic, organizational, and social power between coastal states – either signatories or not. It is not possible to demand the same actions and level of commitment from developed and developing states, so that is impossible to establish a single general rule for all.

Just as UNCLOS, the 1988 Vienna Drug Trafficking Convention has a specific article concerning drug trafficking via sea – its Article 17. Conforming to the Convention, it imposes a general duty to “cooperate to the fullest extent possible to suppress illicit traffic by sea”. However, unlikely UNCLOS the Vienna Convention confers objective prerogatives to the signatory states, such as the right to board and search and take appropriate actions with respect to the vessels of other State parties engaged in illicit drug traffic - promptly informing the flag State concerned of the results of that action. The two international conventions mentioned before

should be applied together to get a broad view on the legal framework in order to fight against drug trafficking by sea.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the agency linked to the UN responsible for studying, gathering data, provide information, and encourage the development of national and international instruments to combat drug trafficking. The Office bases its actions into five normative areas of activity: Strengthening Member States' capacity to confront threats from transnational organized crime; Tackling corruption and its catastrophic impact on societies; Strengthening crime prevention and building effective criminal justice systems; Countering terrorism; Supporting Member States in implementing a balanced, comprehensive and evidence-based approach to the world drug problem that addresses both supply and demand. In this sense, UNODC has launched its Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP). Initially, it was created in response to United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for a concerted international response to address piracy off the Horn of Africa. Then it was gradually expanded and today it aims to fight crimes committed at sea in five different regions: Latin America and Caribbean; Gulf of Aden and Red Sea, Indian Ocean (East and West), Pacific Ocean, and Atlantic Ocean.

In addition, it is also important to demonstrate the actions taken by the two main international actors involved in the situation: the United States of America and the European Union - the main foreign donors of South Atlantic security initiatives. Their interest in the region goes beyond the fact that they are the final destinations on the South Atlantic Route and the consumer markets for the trafficked narcotics. The U.S. is interested in maintaining the security of the region, ensured by the presence and activities of state and multilateral actors, combating drug trafficking, illegal immigration and ensuring freedom of navigation. For that reason, Department of Defense created the Unified Combatant Command, the United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) in February 2007. A military division primarily responsible for planning and leading military in Africa but formed also by civil staff to face other humanitarian activities in conformity with the US defense strategy for preventing conflicts⁴¹. On the other hand, the European Union action on the matter can be divided into two categories: declaratory policy (output), operational policy (outcome). The first one consists of the elaboration of policies and documents of interregional cooperation (EU–Africa and EU–Latin America) aimed at combating drug trafficking on the South Atlantic Route, such as the European Pact to Combat International Drug Trafficking – Disrupting Cocaine and Heroin Route (Council of the European Union, 2012). Besides that, worths mentioning that the EU has adopted several projects to support

South America primarily in order to reduce the narcotics supply in its territory. The main one is the Cooperation Programme on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) which aimed to “improve the coherence, balance, and impact of drugs policies, through the exchange of mutual experiences, bi-regional coordination and the promotion of multisectoral, comprehensive and coordinated responses”.

In view of all the exposed in this paper, it is possible to conclude that, despite the increasing numbers of apprehensions and international attention focused on drug trafficking on the South Atlantic Route, all efforts that were undertaken to combat this practice - whether regional or international - do not demonstrate to be sufficient for this purpose. As a matter of fact, although impressive and extremely necessary, the presented initiatives lack a harmonical and effective strategy against the structural sources of transnational organized crime and seem to be much more responsive than preventive, not attacking the cause of the problems - just their consequences. The growth of the drug trade through the South Atlantic drug trade is particularly troublesome because there is not a clear or harmonic strategy for countering it. This is partly due to the organizational and cooperative level of the countries of South America and West Africa. First, the South Atlantic regional organizations do not have anything equivalent to the range and functionalities of the European Union’s border and maritime agencies. Regional organizations with security roles around the South Atlantic have acquired increasing relevance and functionality, but they do not perform regulatory tasks with cross-jurisdictional authority and institutional and operational structures.

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THE PROBLEMS WITH POLYGAMY IN TURKEY, PAKISTAN AND UKRAINE

Polygamy was outlawed in Turkey in 1926 and carries a two-year jail sentence for violators. But with the recent influx of refugees into Turkey, most of them Syrian, activists say the practice is on the rise. And they accuse the government of turning a blind eye, failing to prosecute men who break the law by taking second and third wives, some as young as 10 years. Aid workers say Syrian women are driven into polygamous marriages by poverty, displacement and cultural attitudes. Before Kinda married Turkish merchant Celal, she had already been a second wife to a man in Syria. “He showed off his wealth and was a womanizer,” she said. When gangsters kidnapped and killed her husband, and then started threatening her son, her family paid smugglers to bring them to Kilis. They struggled financially, and marriage was a way for Kinda to ensure her and her son’s security [1].

Nearly 187,000 women in Turkey, a candidate country for EU membership, are in polygamous marriages despite the practice being illegal in the country, a report has revealed.

Polygamy is particularly common in the Kurdish south-east, where second wives are married in religious or cultural ceremonies and thus have little legal protection, the study claims. It found that men in polygamous marriages often seek a second wife if the first one is unable to bear them a child, particularly a male one, Turkish daily *Hürriyet* reported. The study looked at the pressures placed on women in the country due to gender inequality, including underage marriage, the paying of “bridewealth” and a preference for sons over daughters [2].

Activists and opposition politicians in Turkey have rounded on a law that allows Muslim clerics to conduct civil marriages, describing it as a blow to women’s rights and secularism and part of an ongoing effort to impose religious values on a polarised society.

The law allowing “mufti” marriages was passed by parliament and Turkey’s president, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, then published in the country’s official gazette on Friday, despite protests by civil society activists and opposition lawmakers. Last month, Erdoğan declared the bill would be passed “whether you like it or not”. “Women’s rights are going to decline,”

said Nazan Moroğlu, an expert on gender law and a lecturer at Yeditepe University. “Everything that has been pushed on to women in this land has been done in the name of religion”.

Many people in Turkey, a Muslim-majority country, conduct religious ceremonies in addition to civil marriages, as do Syrian refugees who tie the knot in the country, and see it as a religious obligation. Other Middle Eastern countries do not allow civil marriages because of religious restrictions on Muslim women marrying non-Muslim men, but often recognise marriages performed abroad. Many couples in the region often travel to Cyprus or Turkey to conduct such marriages [3].

After the July 15 failed coup in Turkey, which has been followed by a purging of 50,000 accused dissidents, pro-government Islamist conservatives have been galvanized to preach their version of Islam in the media and on the country's streets. Women's rights activists worry that their efforts to fight practices like polygamy will be jeopardized by a stronger Islamist government. “We women are the most vulnerable population right now,” said Pinar, an activist who didn't want to give her last name, on Thursday.

Frustrated by what they see as the government's failure to protect the victims of polygamy, aid organizations are focusing on increasing awareness about the issue. Letting people know, for example, that if an underage girl can prove her family forced her into marrying an already married man, she has the right to get the union annulled [4].

A Pakistan court has jailed a man for six months for marrying a second woman without his wife's permission.

The court in Lahore also ordered Shahzad Saqib to pay a £1,433 (\$1,900) fine, rejecting his argument that Islam allowed him to have up to four wives. In Pakistan, men who take multiple wives usually do so after a period of several years - and must get written approval from their first wife prior to a second marriage.

Pakistan's Council of Islamic Ideology (CII), a body that provides legal advice to the government on Islamic issues, has often criticised the country's family law [5].

Muslim jurists have, over centuries, carried out admirable work in interpreting and developing Islamic laws based on the Quran and Hadith. However, they were all men and their work in fiqh is grounded in patriarchy and favour towards the male. The famous reformist scholar, Mohammad Abduh considered polygamy to be allowed, but restricted to certain conditions. Contemporary scholars such as Dr Fazlur Rahman, Khaled Abou El Fadl, Kecia Ali, Azizah al Hibri and Riffat Hasan are also bringing to light the compassionate and egalitarian content of the Quran.

An oft-ignored piece of Islamic law is the marriage contract that can include various clauses protecting rights of the wife. This can cover binding the husband to a monogamous marriage and equal right of divorce [6].

Marriage in Ukraine is made based on the Family Code of Ukraine. Only man and women can make a marriage so same-sex marriage is forbidden in our country.

Also, it is allowed to be married only with one person. So officially polygyny is forbidden as well. But at the same time, there is no criminal or administrative responsibility for polygyny in Ukraine.

Future spouses shall submit the application for marriage to the department of registration of acts of civil status or submit to a communal registration company. Both offices are acting under the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. The application is being prepared right there by the officer. All the documents shall be submitted personally by the spouses. So it is not possible to submit required documents based on the power of attorney or by one of the couple. The wife is able to choose her future surname when submitting the documents [7].

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BULLYING PREVENTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The formation of consciousness begins from childhood, the knowledge of the world, their rules, and devices. One of the important periods in the life of a child is the school period. The consciousness intensively develops, the children begin to understand that they are individuals and they have their own peculiarities. In the educational activity, the students develop an idea of themselves, self-assessment, self-control skills and free qualities of character. The child is exposed to social influence: Both from the educational process and from their peers. And therefore in our time the topic of bullying becomes urgent. The concept is new and most people do not realize that it is at all [5]. The law established that bullying is an act of participants in the educational process, which consists of psychological, physical, economic, sexual violence, including through the use of electronic communications, which could cause harm to the physical or mental health of the victim [1].

Bullying is an arrogant, abusive behavior associated with an imbalance of power, authority or power. Bullying manifests itself in many forms. There are verbal, physical and social forms of bullying. At the same time, victims of bullying are not only in the real world, but also in the virtual world - today the so-called "cyberbullying" (Internet harassment) is very dangerous, as well as closed groups that promote extremist, anti-social behavior, suicide and more. According to data from the International Cyber Security Forum 2018 (CSF 2018), 48% of adolescents aged 14-17 have been blackmailed, 46% of adolescents have witnessed aggressive online behavior, and 44% have received aggressive messages [3].

70% of bullying occurs verbally: derogatory name-calling, ridicule, cruel criticism, ridicule, etc. Unfortunately, the abuser often goes unnoticed and unpunished, but the insults do not disappear without a trace for the "object" of humiliation. Physical violence is most noticeable, but accounts for less than a third of cases of bullying (hitting, pushing, stepping on, damaging or stealing the victim's personal belongings, etc.). The most difficult thing to notice from the outside is social bullying – the systematic humiliation of the victim's sense of dignity through ignoring, isolation, avoidance, exclusion [3].

Cyberbullying is gaining momentum. This is humiliation with the help of mobile phones, the Internet. Children register on social networks, create sites where they can communicate freely, insult others, spread gossip, personal photos or taken in locker rooms or toilets. Victims of bullying experience heavy emotions – feelings of humiliation and shame, fear, despair and anger. Bullying has a very negative effect on the socialization of the victim, causing:

- inadequate self-perception – low self-esteem, inferiority complex, insecurity;

- negative perception of peers – exclusion from communication, loneliness, frequent absences from school;

- inadequate perception of reality – increased anxiety, various phobias, neuroses;

- deviant behavior – propensity to commit offenses, suicidal ideation, the formation of alcohol, tobacco or drug addiction [4].

Experience of Great Britain in preventing and overcoming the phenomenon of bullying in the student's environment. In particular, in 2006, the UK Ministry of Education developed recommendations and strategies aimed at preventing and eradicating bullying in secondary schools. It was determined that each school should adopt the Statute on Bullying, involve parents, society, students, representatives of educational authorities, church, police. It is also necessary to appoint a teacher or a state psychologist who should be responsible for dealing with questions related to bullying and should be responsible for observing the behavior of students, advising and providing the necessary assistance [2]. The main measures in educational and preventive work in schools in the UK are the introduction of bullying issues into curricula on the basis of psychology, social life and healthy lifestyle; social measures, in accordance with the school calendar of out-of-school events, aimed at raising the awareness of students on the issues of bullying and preventing its cases.

An interesting complex form of social work on the prevention of bullying among children is the holding of the Anti-bullying Week in the school [3]. This event is aimed at forming an unacceptable attitude to the phenomenon of bullying, and its effectiveness lies in complexity, since it implies a combination of various forms of work (conversations, video lectures, exhibitions, training sessions), as well as in all embraces (involving all pupils of the school, teachers, parents and public self-government). Anti-bullying week in school promotes better awareness of the rights, freedoms and duties of students, develops understanding and respect for differences between people, informs about the essence and types

of bullying, its consequences and the possibility of providing qualified psychological assistance to the child [5].

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CURRENT STATE OF CYBER SECURITY IN USA

According to an official website of the United States government about cybersecurity & infrastructure security agency (CISA), cyberspace and its underlying infrastructure are vulnerable to a wide range of risks stemming from both physical and cyber threats and hazards. There are enough cyber actors and nation-states who exploit vulnerabilities to steal information and money and are developing capabilities to disrupt, destroy, or threaten the delivery of essential services [1].

Particularly, cyberspace is difficult to secure due to a number of factors:

- 1) The ability of malicious actors to operate from anywhere in the world;
- 2) The linkages between cyberspace and physical systems;
- 3) The difficulty of reducing vulnerabilities and consequences in complex cyber networks.

Of growing concern is the cyber threat to critical infrastructure, which is increasingly subject to sophisticated cyber intrusions that pose new risks. As information technology becomes increasingly integrated with

physical infrastructure operations, there is increased risk for wide scale or high-consequence events that could cause harm or disrupt services upon which economy of USA and the daily lives of millions of Americans depend. In light of the risk and potential consequences of cyber events, strengthening the security and resilience of cyberspace has become an important homeland security mission [2].

Cyberspace is an integral component of all facets of American life, including the country's economy and defense. Yet private and public entities still struggle to secure their systems, and adversaries have increased the frequency and sophistication of their malicious cyber activities.

In partnership with other countries, the Department of State is leading the U.S. government's efforts to promote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communications infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation [2].

In nowadays, President Biden has made cybersecurity, a critical element of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) mission, a top priority for the Biden-Harris Administration at all levels of government.

To advance the President's commitment, and to reflect that enhancing the nation's cybersecurity resilience is a top priority for DHS, Secretary Mayorkas issued a call for action dedicated to cybersecurity in his first month in office. This call for action focused on tackling the immediate threat of ransomware and on building a more robust and diverse workforce.

In March 2021, Secretary Mayorkas outlined his broader vision and a roadmap for the Department's cybersecurity efforts in a virtual address hosted by RSA Conference, in partnership with Hampton University and the Girl Scouts of the USA [3].

The FBI is the lead federal agency for investigating cyber attacks and intrusions. It collect and share intelligence and engage with victims while working to unmask those committing malicious cyber activities, wherever they are. The FBI is the lead federal agency for investigating cyber attacks and intrusions. It collect and share intelligence and engage with victims while working to unmask those committing malicious cyber activities, wherever they are [4].

Whether through developing innovative investigative techniques, using cutting-edge analytic tools, or forging new partnerships in USA communities, the FBI continues to adapt to meet the challenges posed by the evolving cyber threat [4].

■ The FBI has specially trained cyber squads in each of our 56 field offices, working hand-in-hand with interagency task force partners.

■ The rapid-response Cyber Action Team can deploy across the country within hours to respond to major incidents.

■ With cyber assistant legal attachés in embassies across the globe, the FBI works closely with our international counterparts to seek justice for victims of malicious cyber activity.

■ The Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) collects reports of Internet crime from the public. Using such complaints, the IC3's Recovery Asset Team has assisted in freezing hundreds of thousands of dollars for victims of cyber crime.

■ CyWatch is the FBI's 24/7 operations center and watch floor, providing around-the-clock support to track incidents and communicate with field offices across the country [4].

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K-9 UNIT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME

Police dog is a term for a K-9, a dog that is specifically trained to assist police and other law-enforcement personnel. History has long since documented the role of the domesticated dog in human history. Its role in law enforcement has also been well documented as a helper and valuable tool in fighting crime and the criminal element. Dogs have been used in law enforcement since the Middle Ages – a tenth of the country's wealth was given to the maintenance of the parish constable's bloodhounds, who were used to hunt criminals. The rapid urbanization of London in the 19th century increased public concern regarding growing lawlessness – a problem that was far too great to be dealt with by the existing law

enforcement of the time. As a result, private associations were formed to help combat crime [1].

The British Transport police were the first force in the country to use dogs. Their dog section is over 100 years old, and they have 62 dogs assisting officers today. The most commonly used breeds are the German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, Bloodhound, Dutch Shepherd, and the retriever breeds. Recently, the Belgian Malinois has become the dog of choice for police and military work due to their intense drive and focus. Malinois are smaller and more agile than German Shepherd Dogs, and have fewer health issues. However, a well-bred working line German Shepherd Dog is just as successful and robust as a Malinois [2].

Police officers have been accompanied by dogs since the 15th century, when parish constables took their pet dogs on night patrols. The first experiment with 'official' police dogs came in 1888 when Metropolitan Police Commissioner Charles Warren tested out two bloodhounds, hoping they could help catch the infamous Victorian murderer Jack the Ripper [5].

The first four dogs, Jim, Vic, Mick and Ben, began patrolling Hull Docks in 1908. The scheme was extended to the Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Tyne docks, all policed by the North Eastern Railway Police. The dogs were trained at Hull where kennels had been erected and were issued with a coat to wear in bad weather. They were only used at night and were trained to protect the police uniform, indeed to attack anyone who was not wearing a uniform. The dogs would even growl at their own handlers when they were not in uniform [5].

In November 1907, having heard about the successful implementation of police dogs in Belgium, Superintendent J Dobie of the North Eastern Railway Police instructed an Inspector Dobson to set up a similar scheme. Dobson decided to use Airedale Terriers as he considered them strong, hardy and with a keen sense of smell. On 21 December 1989 a bomb exploded on a passenger jet, causing it to crash in Lockerbie, Scotland. Two BTP dog handlers, Davy Connell and Alistair Campbell, quickly arrived on scene and started a 33-hour tour of duty. The officers and dogs discovered 23 bodies, and were later joined by dog handlers PCs Callum Weir and Neil Russell who remained on site until the end of the search four weeks later [5].

Passive Alert Detection (PAD) dogs were first used by the Customs and Excise and the Prison Service, but in 1988 PC Judy Bailey attended a Home Office Training School with her dog Benji in a high-successful pilot for BTP. In their first two years together, Judy and Benji conducted over 4,000 searches resulting in 1,546 arrests. Other forces have now implemented the same method of training and use PAD dogs [3, p. 254].

The New Jersey State Police Canine Unit was established in 1987 within the Investigations Section and re-assigned to the Special Operations Section within the Homeland Security Branch on February 28, 2004. The unit currently consists of twenty-four Troopers assigned cross-trained canine partners who work as a team. The canine teams are scent trained to detect the odor of explosives, controlled dangerous substances and cadaver. They are cross trained for patrol functions which include conducting tracks, evidence or article searches, urban search and rescue and criminal apprehension. They are available to respond to any requests twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week [4].

The primary function of the Canine Unit is to assist Federal, State, County and Local law enforcement agencies whenever the services of a police canine are required. The unit assists Division personnel in any investigation or motor vehicle stop that necessitates the utilization of a canine. The canine teams are used to assist in establishing probable cause based on the canine's positive indication. They also assist Field Operations by utilizing police canines to locate fleeing suspects, missing people, illicit narcotics, explosive materials, and cadaver remains. The Unit maintains security enhancement for the Statehouse Complex through high visibility patrols, explosives sweeps, and covert operations. The Unit currently has detachments on the New Jersey Turnpike and the Atlantic City Airport [4].

The New Jersey State Police Canine Unit teams and other canine unit teams throughout the country are a tremendous asset to the law enforcement community.

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MODERN METHODS OF COMBATING GAMBLING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Health bodies, charities, regulators and businesses are being brought together to tackle problem gambling. The national strategy focuses on prevention, education and treatment and support for problem gamblers [1].

The Gambling Commission's strategy identifies high-level priority work over the next three years. It will ensure Gambling commission remains flexible enough to regulate an increasingly fast-changing gambling industry. It will also help to deliver a high quality and effective competition for the next National Lottery Licence while maintaining the current good performance of the existing Licence [2].

The overall assessment of the gambling commission is based on four levels related to: Gambler (Chapter One), Gambling venue (Chapter Two), Products available to customers (Chapter Three), Gambling Service Provider (Chapter Four).

This assessment also takes into account the unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as it has implications for all four pillars [5].

As a gambling regulator, their responsibilities are to allow gambling, provided that it is sufficiently consistent with the licensing objectives:

- prevent gambling from being a source of crime or disorder
- ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- protect children and vulnerable people from being harmed by gambling [3].

The Gambling Commission expects that licensed companies, those who manage them and have personal licenses, will be able to demonstrate by their actions and results that they:

- work with each other to reduce the risk of harm from gambling
- invest in technology to identify risks and effectively intervene to prevent crime and harm to consumers
- innovate and evaluate what helps make gambling products and services safer
- actively identify and properly manage risks and emerging risks [2].

The regulatory year will undoubtedly be dominated by the Review of the Gambling Act, the date for which has not been announced but which may well report in the form of a white paper before the end of 2021. The Review itself will be led by John Whittingdale MP OBE, an appointment that some have said will be likely to lead to a more favourable outcome for the gambling industry. Judging by the call for evidence, it seems likely that the following areas will be subject to scrutiny and recommendations for reform:

- a. stake limits on certain classes of gambling machines (and also possibly on on-line slot machines);
- b. potential reforms to block illegal lotteries currently masquerading at free prize draws, skill-based contests and reform in the area of loot boxes;
- c. changes to the approach adopted by the regulator (focusing on some of the criticisms of the Commission's approach over the last few years);
- d. some form of restrictions on advertising of gambling (most likely to be focused on the restriction of advertising in connection with sport); and
- e. improvements in the ability of customers to make complaint about gambling operators (possibly in the form of an ombudsman) [4].

After more than 10 years of ban, gambling was legalized in Ukraine in August 2020 within the overarching initiative to bring the industry out of shadow and increase public revenue. However, industry's tax rules have not been updated which still prevents many market players from the full-fledged launch of their activities in the country. The bill aims to address this issue and liberalize current regulations [8].

Gambling will be regulated by a separate state body accountable to the government.

Among his powers, in particular, is the establishment of "requirements for combating severe gambling addiction (addiction)".

At the same time, the project envisages the creation of an online gambling monitoring system, which will be administered by the tax authorities.

However, the current version of the Law contains a discrepancy related to the appointment procedure of Commission members, which could make practical application of the Law impossible until it is amended [6].

That is, in fact, we have already got a black hole. There is already an extensive network of gambling points in Ukraine, but the budget receives practically nothing from them [7].

In conclusion, we can say that in the UK, modern methods of combating gambling business are at a fairly high level. The Gambling Commission's strategy identifies high-level priority work over the next three years, meanwhile, this process has only just begun in Ukraine.

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CRIME PREVENTION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

With the development of the rule of law, the issues of protection of the rights and freedoms of all citizens become especially relevant. According to the Constitution of Ukraine “a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized the highest social value”, and the main obligation of the state - the establishment and protection of human rights and freedoms (Article 3) [2]. Therefore, human trafficking is a gross violation is used at the international level as a crime punishable by law.

The spread of this phenomenon is also facilitated by the following factors such as increasing population mobility, labor migration, rising unemployment among women, increasing public access to the Internet, which is virtually uncontrolled, in terms of law, and often used for selfish and even criminal purposes.

The mechanism of trade includes recruitment, abduction, transportation, concealment, transfer from hand to hand, sale or buying people through various means of coercion, use of force, deception or fraud to turn them into slaves or to enslave them conditions, coercion to prostitution, domestic slavery.

The main elements in the act of trade are:

- fraud;
- violence;
- debt bondage;
- exploitation for selfish purposes, for which deception, violence or debt bondage are used.

Trafficking can take various forms and may involve:

1. sexual exploitation, including prostitution;
2. forced labour or services;
3. slavery, servitude and related practices;
4. the removal of vital organs.

Trafficking can also take the form of exploitation for the purpose of forced criminality, such as pickpocketing, shoplifting and drug trafficking [3].

The main directions of state policy in the field anti-trafficking are:

1) prevention of human trafficking by increasing the level of public awareness, preventive work, reducing the level of vulnerability of the population, overcoming demand;

2) fight against crime related to trade by detecting crimes of trafficking in human beings, persons involved in the commission of a crime, bringing them to justice;

3) providing assistance and protection to victims of trafficking in human beings by improving the system restoration of their rights, provision of a complex of services, introduction of the mechanism of interaction of subjects in the field of counteraction to human trafficking.

Therefore, our country takes the following preventive measures:

1. Study of the peculiarities of the problems of children and youth in the aspect of prevention of human trafficking, as well as study of the peculiarities of the motivation of young people for employment, study, recreation abroad.

2. Formation of positive motivation of young people to perceive social services and encourage young people to learn information about combating human trafficking.

3. The next element of "self-help" is directing young people to self-help in the direction of preventing human trafficking through the provision of information services about institutions and organizations that solve such problems; and also the development of the volunteer movement, student social services of extracurricular educational work.

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INTERPOL FIGHT AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING

Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws. UNODC is continuously monitoring and researching global illicit drug markets in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their dynamics. Drug trafficking is a key part of this research [1].

Drug trafficking and drug abuse are among the major social issues that the world has to grapple with. The far-reaching consequences of drug abuse in humanitarian, social and economic terms have led to intensive action on the part of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/ INTERPOL) plays a key role as the central command for the joint efforts of the national law enforcement agencies of its 195 member States. This text outlines the role of INTERPOL, particularly its Drugs Sub-Division, in international drug control efforts. It includes a discussion of INTERPOL policies and practices related to drug control and of recent developments in its information and communication capabilities [2].

As far as international police cooperation aimed at combating drug production and trafficking and related crimes is considered, INTERPOL is dedicated to assisting its member countries in two main ways:

1) On a daily, case-by-case basis, INTERPOL provides significant assistance to its member countries by facilitating cooperation and the development of transnational investigations. INTERPOL's Command and Coordination Centre (CCC) provides member countries with immediate assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week in all four official INTERPOL languages (English, French, Spanish and Arabic). The CCC can contact INTERPOL's specialized Criminal Organizations and Drugs Sub-Directorate for urgent cases and follow up;

2) In response to a specific criminal phenomenon or issue, INTERPOL can quickly establish a trend analysis, dedicated project or operation, based on a request from any member country communicated via its NCB.

Projects or operations undertaken in the field of combating illicit drug trafficking are managed by the "Criminal Organizations and Drugs

Sub-Directorate”, whose work consists of the following main actions and initiatives:

- Assessing the issue at hand with the assistance of expert police guidance, and setting up common strategies;
- Creating a network of contact officers specialized in drug investigations;
- Gathering, collecting and exchanging relevant operational information, including information pertaining to real and/or active cases;
- When requested, creating a central repository of information for the benefit of investigators;
- Establishing dedicated working groups and arranging periodic meetings;
- Sharing analytical products of common interest;
- Deploying Incident Response Teams (IRTs) upon the request of a member country to provide on-the-ground assistance, especially with regards to the international aspects of an investigation;
- Issuing drug alerts or INTERPOL.

Presently, INTERPOL’s Criminal Organizations and Drugs Sub-Directorate, in cooperation with its member countries, other international partners and regional law enforcement organizations, is coordinating or partnering in several drug-related projects and operations [3].

The overall aims of the Drugs Sub-Division are to enhance cooperation among national drug law enforcement services and stimulate the exchange of information among all national and information among all nation with countering the illicit production, traffic and use of drugs, and to strengthen the ability of national services to combat the illicit traffic.

To accomplish these aims, the Drugs Sub-Division maintains a data bank containing all relevant drug-related information with an index of identified traffickers, coordinates international requests for information and investigations, and compiles and disseminates both tactical and strategic intelligence.

The Drugs Sub- Division comprises two groups: the Operations Group and the Intelligence Group.

The Operations Group is staffed by 10 Liaison Officers, each of whom are responsible for liaison with police authorities in a specific geographical area or zone. These Liaison Officers conduct regular visits to national drugs services in their assigned areas, and prepare situation reports, and assessments concerning the extent of the trafficking. On the basis of those reports and assessments specific activities are proposed for each region.

The daily duties of the Liaison Officers consist of receiving and analyzing messages from national Central Bureaus in their geographical areas and zones. These messages, handled by the Interpol radio network, report on drugs seizures or request assistance in on-going investigations.

The Intelligence Group has the task assessing the worldwide drug trafficking situation, and collates incoming investigation data with a view to developing strategic intelligence. Since the development of computer services the Intelligence Group has been able to process the data in different ways, to examine the quantities and types of drugs transported from one place to another, and to perform in depth area studies [4].



Source: United Nations. Operation Lionfish III led by INTERPOL

Summing up, criminal networks traffic a range of drugs including cannabis, cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine. As international borders become increasingly porous, global abuse and accessibility to drugs have become increasingly widespread.

This international trade involves growers, producers, couriers, suppliers and dealers. It affects almost all of our member countries, undermining political and economic stability, ruining the lives of individuals and damaging communities. The end-users and addicts are often the victims of a powerful and manipulative business.

Drug trafficking is often associated with other forms of crime, such as money laundering or corruption. Trafficking routes can also be used by criminal networks to transport other illicit products.

As criminals devise ever-more creative ways of disguising illegal drugs for transport, law enforcement faces challenges in detecting such concealed substances. In addition, new synthetic drugs are produced with regularity, so police need to always be aware of new trends and products on the illicit market [5].

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PREVENT DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The problem of domestic and sexual violence is relevant for many countries. However, it is particularly acute in developing countries. The difficult economic situation combined with the shortcomings of the administrative and legal system leads to the spread of sexual and domestic violence. Therefore, the work of the Anglo-American legal system in the field of preventing and overcoming the manifestations of domestic violence is interesting and requires detailed analysis. Today, the United States and Canada are countries with developed systems for combating domestic violence, which contain not only administrative and legal mechanisms but also include a number of educational and correctional components. An important element of the mechanisms for responding to and preventing

violence is the well-established interaction between the courts, the police, and social services.

The number of initiatives addressing sexual violence is limited and few have been evaluated. The approaches vary with most interventions being developed and implemented in industrialized countries. How relevant they may be in other settings is not well known. Early interventions and the provision of psychological support may prevent or minimize many of the harmful and lasting psychological impacts of sexual assault. The interventions that have been developed can be categorized as follows. [1]

Individual approaches	Health care responses	Community based efforts	Legal and policy responses
Psychological care and support	Medico-legal services	Prevention campaigns	Legal reform
Programmes for perpetrators	Training for health care professionals	Community activism by men	International treaties
Developmental approaches	Prophylaxis for HIV infection	School-based programmes	Enforcement mechanisms
	Centres providing comprehensive care to victims of sexual assault		

There is also a public health approach to prevention. Because sexual violence is widespread and directly or indirectly affects a community as a whole, a community-oriented approach encourages not just victims and advocates to spread awareness and prevent sexual violence, but allocates responsibility to the wider community to do so as well. The CDC's report on Sexual Violence Prevention: Beginning the Dialogue suggests following its four step model:

1. Define the Problem: Collect data about the victims, perpetrators, where it's occurring, and how often it's happening.
2. Identify Risk and Protective Factors: Research the risk factors that may put people at risk for victimization of perpetration
3. Develop and Test Prevention Strategies: Work with community leaders, practitioners to test different sexual violence prevention strategies
4. Ensure Widespread Adoption: Implement and spread awareness about the successful prevention strategies

It is important to consider the US experience when improving national legislation. A feature of US administrative law in the field of combating sexual and domestic violence is the presence of different types of protection orders: emergency, temporary and permanent.

An emergency protection order is issued without a court hearing, in case the victim appeals to the police. Law enforcement officials, in turn, contact the judge on duty, who determines the likelihood of a threat. This allows you to quickly prevent violence when it is impossible to hold a court hearing, for example, at night or on weekends. [2]

Emergency and temporary security warrants allow you to quickly prevent the continuation of violence until the final decision of the case in court. It is an effective tool for preventing administrative and criminal offenses. Warrants impose additional obligations on the offender in addition to the ban on approaching the victim. For example, an injured party may be given the exclusive right to own a home if the plaintiff and the defendant live together. Victims of violence may also be entitled to compensation and unilateral custody of minors. In this case, the court may order the accused to pay child support to the minor. If the defendant can pose a threat, he is forbidden to enter and stay in the common room. In order to ensure the safety of victims, a person who has committed domestic violence may be denied access to housing and contact with his or her wife and children.

In case of violation of the terms of the warrant and non-fulfillment of obligations, the accused is held criminally or civilly liable, which is undoubtedly a reliable means of combating domestic violence. It is worth noting that criminal liability for violating the protection order operates in many countries around the world (Canada, USA, France).

In addition to the institution of protection orders, other mechanisms are used to combat domestic violence in the United States, namely the institution of specialized courts that deal with cases of domestic violence. This specialization allows us to deal with domestic violence cases more efficiently and effectively. In total, there are more than 200 such courts in the United States.

A feature of the United States is the development of a developed and effective system for preventing violence, which plays an important role in society. There are programs of various directions to prevent the studied phenomenon. An example is America's Family Health Program, which addresses problem families. According to it, social workers can visit housing and determine whether there is a threat of violence. There are also rehabilitation programs for children to provide them with various types of assistance. In total, there are more than 2,000 such programs in the United States. Each state typically implements 42 to 45 such programs.

A mandatory response strategy has been implemented in the United States to prevent sexual violence. Medical institutions are obliged to report any facts of violence. In some states, citizens are required to report child abuse to law enforcement.

It is also advisable to pay attention to the Canadian system of combating domestic violence. Canada has been pursuing a policy of "zero tolerance" in this direction since 1997. According to it, no case should escape attention and punishment. Canada does not have a federal law to combat domestic violence that applies to the entire country. Four provinces have separate legislation to combat this negative phenomenon. [3]

Thus, the analysis of the modern system of combating domestic violence in developed countries such as the United States and Canada allows us to conclude that the most effective tools for preventing violence are the developed system of protection orders and the implementation of correctional programs. The problem of domestic violence is complex and requires not only the improvement of legislation, but also the development of educational and prevention programs. Accordingly, not only changes in the legislation are relevant for Ukraine, but also the development of new institutions for the prevention of domestic violence. However, when improving the legislation, it is important to take into account the socio-economic specifics of Ukraine.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN CANADA

Organized crime is defined in the Criminal Code as a group of three or more people whose purpose is the commission of one or more serious offences that would “likely result in the direct or indirect receipt of a material benefit, including a financial benefit, by the group.” Organized

crime centres on illegal means of making money, such as gambling; prostitution; pornography; drug trafficking; insurance and construction fraud; illegal bankruptcy; motor vehicle theft; computer crime; and counterfeiting, among many others. The structure, sophistication and widespread nature of organized crime first became evident in the 1960s and 1970s. Some criminal organizations are based on ethnicity, such as the Italian Mafia and Chinese triads. Others are founded within certain industries or activities.

There is more to organized crime in Canada than the Italian criminal organization known as the Mafia or “the Mob.” The Mafia is the best known and most documented group. In North America, just about every major national or ethnic grouping and every section of society has been involved in organized crime. There have been many crime gangs in Canada whose membership was based mainly on ethnicity, including Irish; Jewish; Chinese; Jamaican; Haitian; Vietnamese; Somali and others.

For a long time, many scholars did not believe organized crime was highly structured, or capable of sophisticated operations. This changed due to several key factors. The first was the revelations of the United States Senate’s “Valachi” hearings in 1963. Then, in the 1970s, wiretaps allowed police to document Mafia leaders discussing their hierarchy and operations in the USA and Canada. The creation of the American Witness Protection Program also encouraged Mafia defectors and informers to cooperate with the police and prosecutors.

In the last ten years or so, the situation has changed markedly. Canada and a host of other countries have created new forms of individual criminal liability through targeted organized crime legislation. These new laws specify culpability for individual conduct but place the act within the context of group activity, rationalizing more onerous individual punishment as deterrence of group-oriented criminality.

Legislators in Canada creating new laws to address the problem of organized crime beyond the application of conventional doctrine are faced with a daunting task. In terms of structuring a model of anti-gang laws, two sets of concerns must be borne in mind if these laws are to be both effective and defensible.

There is a vast literature on the operation of organized crime, and it engages scholars working in many fields including sociology, criminology, economics, history, and law. The essential point that can be taken from any number of studies is that criminal organizations are founded upon the principle of fluidity rather than rigidity, although there are of course exceptions. Criminologists commonly point to the loose and shifting network of alliances that exist between members of a criminal organization.

Criminal organizations can be active and then descend into an underworld of shadows, later to reappear.

The Code's organized crime provisions are broad in scope and represent a policy shift from that which went before.

In Canada, the two higher-tier offences of the criminal organizations model are rightly subject to legitimate criticism as to allocation of prosecutorial resources in mounting complex prosecutions. Such prosecutions are legitimate responses to what Parliament perceives as a real problem to be remedied through targeted legislation. The criminal organization model in this regard also accords well with the contemporary emphasis on attacking the economic benefits of criminal wrong-doing, helping to clarify where confiscation, restitution, and other profit-stripping orders are desirable.

In conclusion, Canada, like other European countries, is constantly fighting crime with the appropriate powers and has comparable successes. **Список використаних джерел:**

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CRIME PREVENTION MODEL IN THE USA

The United States has always attracted the attention of the world community as a country with the most powerful economy, the most powerful army, a high degree of introduction of innovative technologies and others. However, the United States has one of the highest crime and criminal record levels. The most dangerous cities in the United States with a criminal situation are Detroit, Memphis and others [5]. This state of affairs in the field of criminological policy requires US politicians to develop adequate, decisive, and sometimes tough action to curb crime and keep it at a relatively safe level for society.

According to the "broken window theory" formulated by D. Wilson and D. Kelling in 1982, "if someone breaks the glass in a house and no one puts in a new one, not a single window will remain in that house, and then

looting will begin". Broken windows in the house are a sign that no one cares about this house, and this leads to its damage and further destruction. Such violations and illegal behavior of those who do not respond are a signal to others that no one is in control of the process, so everyone can allegedly break the order and not be punished for it. The obvious signs of disorder and non-compliance with established norms of behavior provoke the environment to forget about any rules. In other words, a person who sees the offender, who is not punished for his actions, and himself violates the order, being sure that he is not threatened with punishment [2, p. 63].

Revealing the meaning of this theory, it can be argued that such trifles as broken windows or graffiti on the walls are crucial in committing offenses in cities. Citizens, feeling impunity for their illegal actions, are beginning to more actively violate law and order. Observations show that even a single broken window in an entrance, house or apartment will soon lead to broken windows in the area, which in turn will increase the number of serious offenses. In essence, the "broken window theory" is a theory of crime, according to which crime is the same contagious epidemic that must be fought.

In the United States, there are three models of preventive action: the model of public institutions, the model of individual security and the model of environmental impact. Crime prevention programs are being implemented at the federal and local levels. In some states, citizen participation in law enforcement has reduced the number of robberies by 30%. Here the reward for the information having operational and preventive value is used.

More attention in the practice of crime prevention in the United States is paid to eliminating the causes and conditions of crime, stopping acts of vandalism, preventive resolution of family conflicts, building trust between the police and citizens.

The use of scientific advances plays a significant role in improving the effectiveness of crime prevention. Particularly promising are: the use of laser and other optical equipment to control the movement of vehicles, drugs, weapons, etc.; improving the methods of compiling a socio-psychological portrait of the offender on the characteristics of the crime and the situation at the place of its commission; raising the level of information support for crime prevention and cessation. Thus, in the United States created the National Center for Information on Crimes, a unified system of accounting and registration of crimes, an automated system for fingerprint identification [4, p. 117].

House arrest with electronic monitoring is becoming a fairly common punishment, which is an effective means of preventing the

recurrence of crimes. Among the non-traditional methods of crime prevention should be noted attempts to use hypnosis and meditation (group sessions of hypnosis and anti-criminogenic meditation) [3, p. 8].

As part of an unprecedented fight against crime, New York City police have taken a tough stance on petty offenders, arresting anyone who paints walls or disturbs public order. Also in the 1990s, the crime rate in New York 64 64 Issue 36 '2018 The issue of combating crime in York began to decline due to the introduction of innovative police information system "Compstat", which was based on the following four main components: information gathering, rapid response, definition of rigid means of counteraction, generalization of results of the carried-out work [2, p. 63].

In March 2016, 36,000 American police officers received special smartphones with access to databases and statistics. In addition, the New York City Police Department uses the OnLine Complaint System to record crime information. The Computerized Statistics System is used to compile weekly reports by police departments on crimes committed in their jurisdictions. The reports contain data on such categories of criminal offenses as premeditated and unintentional murder, rape, robbery, criminal attacks, burglary, theft of vehicles. These reports play an important role in analyzing the main preconditions and trends in the criminogenic situation, monitoring the crime situation in the city [2, p. 64].

Thus, analyzing the American model of crime prevention, we can conclude that within this activity there is a constant movement towards the implementation of systemic, adequate support, humanism and participation of all members of society. It would be very useful in Ukraine to analyze, summarize and implement the best foreign experience in crime prevention, which is to develop and implement models, forms, methods and programs that are effectively used in the United States.

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FIGHTING BIOTERRORISM: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The purpose of abstracts is to define the essence and features of bioterrorism and pay attention to measures countering the use of biological weapons in terrorist acts.

Objectives:

1. to explain the definition of terrorism;
2. to identify the main types of terrorism;
3. to survey the types of commonly used by bioterror agents;
4. to give examples of bioterrorist events in the world;
5. to consider the international experience in the fight against bioterrorism.

Terrorism is the unlawful and deliberate use of violence to achieve an ideological, financial, religious, or political aims by intimidating the population.

Terror activities can consist of biologic, chemical, nuclear or explosive events.

A specific manifestation of terrorism is generally an act of terrorism. A terrorist act is a criminal act in the form of the use of weapons, explosion, arson or other illegal actions. Therefore, there are different types of terrorism. They are biologic, chemical, radiation and food terrorism.

Bioterrorism is the intentional release of biological agents that can cause illness or death in people, livestock, or crops. These pathogenic bacteria, fungi, toxins, or viruses can be natural or artificial. They may spread through the food, water, air or animals. Terrorists often choose biological weapons because it spreads rapidly around the world [1].

In the last 100 years, the United States and the international community have experienced numerous occasions of terrorism and bioterrorism against civilians. For example, during the First World War

Germany started a biological sabotage in the United States, Romania, Russia and France by infecting horses and mules with glanders, a virulent sickness. In 1972 two college students, Allen Schwander and Stephen Pera, were detained for designing to intoxicate the Chicago water supply with typhoid bacteria. The Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh followers in Oregon tried to influence a local election by infecting doorknobs and bars in restaurants with *Salmonella typhimurium* bacteria in 1984 [2].

Recently scientists have stated that a new threat appeared in the 21st century. Why is biophysicist Steven Block so worried about smallpox? After all, more than 20 years have passed since the World Health Organization announced the eradication of this highly infectious and cureless illness. A professor of biological sciences and applied physics at Stanford Block says that smallpox creates a real threat to the whole world. "The disease has been eliminated in the wild, the governments of Russia and the United States still preserve frozen stocks of smallpox virus," points out Block [4]. This professor of biological sciences warns that if politicians or terrorists were to get hold of the remaining supplies, the consequences could be horrible and irreparable.

Block proves that the United States and other developed countries should be doing more to block the dissemination of biological weaponry, which he designates "a real threat to peace in the twenty-first century". Bioweapons are "the poor man's atom bomb," writes Block in *American Scientist*. He claims that biological weapons suggest terrorist groups and "rogue states" (such as Iraq and North Korea) an available way to confront the prevailing military advantage of the United States and other nuclear states. A biophysicist also raises the question of "black biology" – a shadowy science in which microorganisms are genetically modified for the purpose of creating modern weapons of terror. Block points out that genetic maps of mortal viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms already are widely obtainable in the public domain.

Access to chemical and biological agents and radionuclear materials that have been developed as weapons is limited, and their production and stockpiling are controlled under specific treaties and agreements. However, more readily available toxic chemicals, including pesticides, heavy metals and industrial chemicals as well as a plethora of naturally occurring microbiological pathogens, could be used as agents in terrorist threats to food. Their effective use would depend on their potential impact on human health, the food used for their dissemination and the point of introduction into the food chain. The agents used could have acute effects, resulting in death, paralysis or vomiting, or long-term consequences, such as fetal abnormalities and increased rates of chronic illness such as cancer. The

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the USA have issued a list of critical biological agents as a part of their strategic plan for preparedness for terrorist incidents, but the list does not include most chemical agents [4].

Threats from terrorists, criminals and other anti-social groups who target the safety of the food supply are already a reality. During the past two decades, World Health Organization (WHO) Member States have expressed concern about the possibility that chemical and biological agents and radionuclear materials might deliberately be used to harm civilian populations [5]. In recent months, the health ministries of several countries have increased their state of alert for intentional malevolent use of agents that may be spread through air, water or food.

On 18 May 2002, the Fifty-fifth World Health Assembly adopted a resolution, which expressed serious concern about threats against civilian populations by deliberate use of biological, chemical or radionuclear agents. It noted that such agents can be disseminated via food and requested the Director-General to provide tools and support to Member States, particularly developing countries, in strengthening their national systems. It also requested World Health Organization to continue to issue international guidance and technical information on recommended public health measures to deal with deliberate use of chemical, biological or radionuclear agents to cause harm.

Today the threat of bioterrorism is real. That's why the fight against terrorism is represented by a comprehensive system of measures that make it impossible for terrorists to obtain bioweapons. Also thanks to this Ncomplex law enforcement agencies are able to respond quickly to terrorist acts.

Unfortunately, Ukraine lags behind many leading countries in the matter of biosafety. The most prepared for this type of terrorism is the United States. They have a national strategic plan for preparedness in case of biological and chemical threat. It was adopted in 2001. According to the plan more than 10 different agencies and public services are involved in the detection and elimination of terrorist incidents [6, p. 44-48].

In addition I should be said that it would be appropriate to improve a material and technical providing of sanitary and epidemiological institutions, create rapid response groups for biological control, increase the level of baggage screening for the presence of biological agents at customs and airports, ensure reliable protection of water in taking, water, sewer communication, improve the system of vaccination against infectious diseases, develop effective remedies of diagnostics and fight against

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ORGANISATION OF ACTIVITIES OF WATER POLICE UNITS AND AIR SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

Ensuring environmental protection, especially responding to unlawful actions of citizens in this area is acute for our state today. This issue has taken on enormous importance, especially due to the technological progress and invention of state-of-the-art technical devices, as well as due to the indifference of citizens. Thus the activities of water police units and air support as well as and their role in this context are of special importance.

The reforms in various state sectors are permanently underway, and the National Police of Ukraine is no exception, with the aim to improve the crime rate and establish a sufficient level of safety for the citizens of our state. Thus, one of the important steps in this direction is to adopt the positive experience of developed countries and implement it within Ukraine.

It should be noted that, since July 2017, the National Police of Ukraine has established the Department of the Organization of Activities of Water Police and Air Support. This unit operates on the basis of the Law of Ukraine on National Police and the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs "On Approval of the Regulations on the Department of the Organization of Activities of Water Police Units and Air Support of the National Police of Ukraine" [1-2]. Every day water police officers organise and carry out activities to rescue people and ensure their safety. They also check compliance with the law when using watercraft and prevent as well as issue warnings and record offences related to poaching. In particular, the Department is also responsible for the organisation of aerial support activities, i.e. police units that use unmanned aerial vehicles and helicopters. These include the support of ground forces during special operations, detection of illegal crops of narcotic substances, crimes related to illegal mining, illegal catching of fish, movement of contraband, prohibited goods transported by the country's waterways, etc.

Establishment of such units is particularly important to organise cooperation among all units of the National Police in preventing and solving crimes. After all, the water police and air support units must also play a supporting role for the ground forces during special operations.

Thus, in 2018, the recruitment of helicopter pilots for the new unit was launched, Sergei Knyazev noted. He pointed out that the unit's crews would work across the country. In particular, police officers will serve the Patrol Police, Preventive Police, and Convoy Police units on a daily basis [4]. It should also be added that one of the foreign countries where these units use helicopters to exercise their powers is the Czech Republic.

In particular, the activities of water police and air support units have already been yielding positive and significant results. Thus, since the beginning of the year police officers have seized eight tons of aquatic biological resources to the tune of about four million hryvnias. At the same time law enforcement officers detected 778 cases of illegal fishing, 325 criminal offences have been documented and 572 people have been brought to administrative liability. In addition, police officers constantly carry out activities to prevent water accidents, injuries and deaths of citizens. In particular, during the mentioned period law enforcement officers rescued two people who were in the water and needed help [5].

Therefore, in view of the above, one can be convinced of the feasibility, necessity and timeliness of the establishment and activity of water police units and air support in Ukraine. Moreover, it should be noted that these units are beneficial for cooperation between different units of the National Police of Ukraine, because, as we have already mentioned, through

coordination of water police units and air support with other police units, a significant number of criminal offences are prevented and solved. In our opinion, a particularly important area for improving the activities of water police units and air support is training first-rate personnel and establishing separate training centres where specialists for these units could be trained.

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ITALIAN AMERICAN MAFIA

Organized crime has a long and notorious history in America. Organized crime is carried out by a diverse number of groups which have become increasingly transnational and have assumed a critical role in the most profitable criminal activities. Organized crime has become entrenched in many societies throughout the world, and in doing so it has amassed a financial power, a sophistication and an internationalization which dwarfs any previous incarnation.

The Italian American Cosa Nostra crime families are the longest-lived and most successful organized crime organizations in US history, achieving their pinnacle of power in the 1970s and 1980s. The origins of Cosa Nostra date from the nineteenth century in Italy and later in the United States. The academic and popular treatment of organized crime in the United States overwhelmingly focuses on Italian American Mafia or Cosa

Nostra “families.” Bosses of two dozen Cosa Nostra families operating over three-quarters of a century necessarily varied greatly in intelligence, energy, competence, and ambition. Since the mid-1970s, bosses have faced significant threats of arrest and prosecution. It would have been challenging for bosses tied up in criminal litigation effectively govern their families. That challenge would have been even greater after conviction and during a lengthy imprisonment.

The families operate independently, but often cooperate, especially in “open cities” like Miami and Las Vegas. Since 1950, there have been no wars between the families, each being recognized as having exclusive jurisdiction in its city except New York City. Relations are more complex for the five New York City families, but they too have largely respected one another’s territory, interests, and operations. There is no national body that governs all the families. The families seized opportunities during the early twentieth-century labor wars. For decades they faced little risk from law enforcement. Members of Cosa Nostra have been involved in myriad schemes and businesses. Labor racketeering has been especially important. Control of a union makes possible extortion of employers and employees and establishment of employer cartels that rig bids and fix prices. Cosa Nostra members have or have had ownership interests in all sorts of companies. They are active in black markets in drugs, gambling, prostitution, and loan-sharking. Federal law enforcement’s view of Italian American organized crime changed radically in the 1960s. Cosa Nostra attracted the attention of powerful congresspersons who warned especially of organized crime’s role in unions and the legitimate economy. Cosa Nostra crews include “associates” who work for and with made members. A 1998 estimate of the size and composition of New York’s Genovese family calculated that there were four or five associates for every made member, of whom there were approximately 250. Cosa Nostra members and associates function as criminal entrepreneurs, seeking out profitable legal and illegal opportunities; the legal businesses were typically run in illegal ways.

The world in which Cosa Nostra became powerful is largely gone. No longer can they easily infiltrate labor unions or dominate cartels in local industries, and unions are themselves much less powerful. The political machines that gave Cosa Nostra entrée into the corridors of power and access to corruptible mayors, police, prosecutors, and judges are, if not entirely gone, vastly weaker. Law enforcement has gained and knows how to use enforcement tools that did not exist in early times. Cosa Nostra is down, though not out. Regaining more than a shadow of its former power will not be easy.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A MAJOR PROBLEM IN OUR SOCIETY

The matter of domestic violence has always been one of the main in public relations. It is primarily due to the problem of the relationship between man and woman in particular husband and wife.

It should be noted, that domestic violence include physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive and sexual abuse [4]. One aspect is that domestic violence is not discriminatory. Any person of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender can become a victim or perpetrator of domestic violence. This can happen to people who are married, living together, or dating. These affects people of all socioeconomic strata and levels of education.

It is known, domestic violence includes behavior that causes physical harm, causes fear, prevents the partner from doing what he wants, or makes him behave the way he does not want to [5].

In general, domestic violence is a real enough problem, so the goal of this work is to develop recommendations for its identification and prevention.

As said before, domestic violence can take the form of physical, sexual, psychological influence.

It is also important to mention that psychological abuse is:

- ignoring the feelings of a woman
- humiliation of beliefs that are of value to her
- humiliation of a woman
- pet bullying in the eyes of a woman in order to hurt her
- punishment of children by a man, when insulting a woman
- restrictions on freedom of action and movement
- threats to cause physical or economic harm

Signs of financial abuse can also be highlighted:

- prohibiting the victim from working or attending school.
- sabotage job opportunities by causing visible injuries to the victim before an important meeting.
- danger of employment by stalking or stalking a victim in the workplace.
- denial of access to the vehicle or damage to the vehicle so that the victim cannot get to work.
- sabotage educational opportunities by destroying classroom activities.
- retention of money or provision of benefits.
- denied access to bank accounts.
- concealment of family assets.
- debt in the name of the victim [6].

It may take some time before victims of domestic violence realize their situation as they are. Abuse often leaves physical traces, from bruises and bone fractures to shortness of breath and involuntary trembling. Seeming more prone to «accidents» than the average person, it can be a warning sign that someone is being abused. Victims of violence can also suffer short-term and long-term emotional and psychological consequences, including feelings of confusion or hopelessness, depression, anxiety, panic attacks, and post-traumatic stress disorder [1].

Unfortunately, in Ukraine there is also domestic violence and despite the fact that physical and psychological violence in families has always occurred, by 2019 in Ukraine it was considered an administrative offense by law. That is, the beatings, humiliation and insults of the offenders were often punished in the form of fines or community service.

The law on countering domestic violence, which provides for criminal liability, was adopted in Ukraine in 2017, but it only came into force in January 2019. The first sentence in the history of Ukraine for domestic violence was handed down in Mykolaiv region in April 2019 [3].

Realizing the danger of domestic violence by Ukrainian law enforcement agencies, a Polina project was created. These response groups are designed to respond to cases of domestic violence [2].

As a conclusion, domestic violence is a major problem in our society, which is expressed by physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive and sexual abuse. It is not discrimination and anyone can suffer from it. Domestic violence against children is a particularly

serious problem. Most victims of domestic violence are women. Men also suffer from it, but are more likely to emerge from a situation of violence.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN UK

A striking feature of modern British criminology policy, according to researchers, this is significantly influenced by theory and practice crime prevention in the United States. The United Kingdom can be confidently called a "pioneer state" in the formation of criminal law statistics. This is due to the following: 1) the availability of several sources of information about crime, including non-police officers; 2) extensive experience in conducting criminological research on the state of crime; 3) stable and solid funding for obtaining additional statistical information on crime from the state; 4) active public participation in activities related to conducting crime and victimization surveys.

In the UK, the authorities are trying to organize relatively objective ways of accounting for crime and its victims. In order to better study crime, for example, in England and Wales (it is home to about 88% of all Britons, who commit almost 90% of all crimes) since 1982 the victimization of the

population has been systematically studied¹. In total, there are nine collections of criminal statistics in this country, namely: Criminal Statistics of England and Wales; Judicial statistics of England and Wales; Prison Statistics of England and Wales; Probation statistics in England and Wales; Report of the Chief Her Majesty's Constable; Report of the Bureau on Parole; Annual report on the status of prison staff and costs for its maintenance; Report of Her Majesty's Chief Prison Inspector; Annual Report of the Royal Prosecution Service². The main source of criminological information in the UK can be considered the British Crime Review Survey - BCS), which contains the main quantitative and qualitative indicators of crime and is prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the state. In 2012 they took place certain changes regarding this review.

In particular, BCS is now called "Overview Crime of England and Wales" (The Crime Survey for England and Wales - CSEW), which is no longer published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of this country, but by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) ³. The review of crime in England and Wales can be called universal, as it contains additional data, alternative to official criminal law police indicators, on crime and victims of crime. This is a victimological survey population (victimology survey) and the application of the so-called method Self-Report Survey ⁴. In general, there are enough reviews of crime in England and Wales voluminous editions. Review covering the period October 2011 -September 2012, consists of 97 pages. To the structure of this. The review includes 26 different sections, which include: information on the level, structure, dynamics of crime in general and its some of the most common manifestations (violent crimes; robberies; crimes committed with the use of cold steel and firearms; sexual violence; burglary; car theft; others types of theft of someone else's property; vandalism and damage property; crimes in the field of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; fraud (12 types, etc.), to counteract which special state programs for crime prevention are being developed (the period since 1981 is covered, which allows for a retrospective analysis of crime); information on new forms of crime, to which the British Ministry of Internal Affairs attributes some types of fraud; characterization of the degree of confidence of the British in the criminal justice system justice; data on antisocial behavior in society and its impact on the quality of life;

The Crime and Wales Crime Review also provides some information on features of the so-called Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) on the scope and types crimes committed against economic entities. CVS is a telephone survey to determine the level of victimization of legal entities involved in business. For example, in 2012, 4,017 enterprises in the field of

wholesale and retail trade, transportation and food industry were surveyed. Similar victimization reviews were conducted in 1994 and 2002.

The British police can be called the main subject of crime prevention. It performs not only a repressive function, related to the detention of criminals, the detection of crimes, but also implements social and informational and informational areas of work aimed at increasing public confidence in law enforcement bodies and expanding the participation of the former in prevention activities crimes.

This requires continuous improvement of the work of the police, which is achieved through its reform. The aim of the current reform of the British police is:

- 1) consistent and comprehensive changes both at the local (district), and nationally;
- 2) reducing the crime rate;
- 3) improving the professionalism of police officers;
- 4) reduction of bureaucratic obstacles in the access of British citizens to police services.

So, the UK authorities pay special attention to the Crime Review, as more or less objective knowledge of the level structure, dynamics, geography of crime allows the government to adequately respond to various criminogenic manifestations, the wave of social threat from crime and to use alternative ways and subjects prevention of public crime. True information about the level of victimization of the population, the latency of crime, and most importantly - the "price" of crime, allows you to allocate the necessary amount of state allocations for policy in the field of combating crime.

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THE DEFINITION OF CYBERCRIME

Cybercrime is expressed as a horrible committed contrary to a group of individual or individual by the help of new technology for instance chat room, email, internet with the crime decide of helpfully producing emotional harm, physical and mental. The purpose of computer-dependent technologies is to committing an offensive crime over cyberspace. Different kinds of cybercrimes occur such as identity theft, cyber extortion, online scam, cyberbullying, copyright infringement, and online fraud [1]. Besides, it is necessary to know that cybercrime can exist in different angle or schema for example online website, social media platform and email.

Cybercrime has developed into involvement for public code and has been investigated by the use of crime theories, situational factors, and individual factors. Moreover, the internet does not stand alone to give internet connection for a laptop so, it is useful to see the different device connected to the internet to deliver and acquire data like cyber threats and cellular objects .Nowadays the trends in information and communication technologies have raised the speed of personal information exchange, storage, share, and processing to remarkable level.

In the new world, cybercrime is considered destructive. It is an act for which penalized is charged upon persuasion. A few soft of cybercriminals are noted as blockages are these persons who are virus designer. Hacker area person who discover other laptop structure for education, pranksters are humans who try to attack others. Harassment is a cyber-despotic that happens with the aid of the internet. Computer junk mails refers to unsolicited industrial classified ads dispensed online by using email, that can from time to time raise viruses and anther tools that affect the computer and the restriction of cybercrime is relay on desirable evaluation of their behavior and taking off their affects over extraordinary degrees of society [2]. Therefore, cybercrime appreciation in the modern era and their consequence over society in the coming traits of cybercrimes ware expressed.

The number of cyber-crimes exists all over the world will catch a top-level to obtain money in an unauthorized way. Whilst the relationship between crime and technology is not known, the studies suggest that crime is transposed since the 1990s, gaining new directions and establishing an array of recent obstacle and aids on policing [3]. The characteristics of online criminal activity mean the capability criminals have needed an

international reach in investigating illicit intrusions into digital networks to collect information, demolish websites or perform distributed retraction of service attacks.

All electronic objects which can combine within the internet and capable to deliver and receive information or data could be classified as a computer when considering cybercrime. Cybercrime also involves non-financial misdeed, for example creating and disseminate data that have a virus on other device or computer or releasing confidential company information over the internet. Conceivably, the most dominant type of cybercrime as identity theft; by criminals involve the internet to access personal data or file from other sources and this can take place in phishing and phishing.

The word cybercrime has been used to explain a large variety of criminal activities that are internet dependent. Cybercrime is explained by totally different people, for instance, national security authority, policeman, criminologist, technical consultant and unprofessional persons. The explanation of cybercrime is few settled once as a result of it is outlined more generally or narrowly. Merely place, the definition of cybercrime ought to not be constricting as a result of the advancement of the technology can virtually definitely be faced to an alteration of cybercrime that is why, many like to suppose of cybercrime as a never-shifting customary of behaviors. Consequently, there is no constant definition of the word cybercrime, and also there is no local and global consensus on what cybercrime means. Because of the above-explained reason the universally accepted definition of cybercrime residues elusive. Below is some example of the definition of the cybercrime:

- Cybercrime is an activity that area unit either misappropriate or thought of eliciting by sure groups and that will be accompanied through worldwide connected electronic device or networks.
- A criminal activity which is dedicated using a laptop and desktop that befalls above the internet;
- All types of crime that has been happened by using a network or computer system in a network or computer system or against a network or computer system. In standard, it includes every crime able to taking place in an electronic environment;
- It can be any cyber-relay crime happened merely through the use of information communication technology and technology-based device, whatever the devices are a unit each the target for committing the crime, and the vector of cybercrime; or cyber-enabled which area unit ancient crimes which might hyperbolic or raise in scale or increase by the use of laptop,

computer network or other forms of information communication technology;

- Refers to strategies by those computers or different electronic devices area unit accustomed to perform criminal activities and cause damage to others.

Even though nearly individuals explained cybercrime inversely, they altogether agree on the substantial role which networked computer technologies play an indefensible role in the committing of these kind of criminal activities. Different activities which is considered as cybercrime has been categorized is fallen under the umbrella of the networked system.

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MAIN ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN COMBATING CYBER CRIME

The growing statistics of cybercrime demonstrate the ineffectiveness of cybercrime mechanisms, as the cross-border nature of high-tech crimes makes it impossible to combat them effectively within national legal systems alone. That is why, since the end of the twentieth century. States have begun the process of cooperation within various international organizations to counter the threats posed by the latest technologies.

Central to this process is the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which runs the Global Program on Cybercrime, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Open-ended Crime composition on cybercrime (Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Group on Cybercrime). UNODC promotes long-term and sustainable capacity-building in the fight against cybercrime by supporting national structures and actions.

Another UN institutional mechanism is the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, established by ECOSOC Resolution

1992/1. The Commission performs coordinating functions, as well as prepares the UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, but does not perform specialized functions in the fight against cybercrime [4].

In December 2008, the ITU and the European Union (EU) launched three ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) projects aimed at developing and harmonizing information and communication technology policies and legislation through educational activities (HIPCAR, HIPSSA and ICB4PA C). In addition, under the auspices of the ITU, ALERT (Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams) regional cyber units are being developed, which serve as centers for exchanging information and discussing current cybersecurity issues, as well as providing practical measures for the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), as a specialized agency within the United Nations, plays a leading role in the standardization and development of telecommunications, as well as in cybersecurity. ITU is the leading organization of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which took place in two stages: in Switzerland and in Tunisia. As a result of this meeting, the ITU was entrusted with the direction of the C5 Action Area on Building Confidence and Security in the Field of ICT Use. As a result, the ITU's Global Cyber Security Agenda (GCA) was launched in 2007. This program is based on five "pillars" that reflect the competence of this organization in the field of combating cybercrime: legal measures, technical and procedural measures, organizational structures, capacity building and international cooperation. A High-Level Experts Group (HLEG) was set up to prepare the GCA implementation plan, which included experts from a variety of geographical and subject areas, including cybersecurity experts, including representatives of ITU member governments, industry, regional and international organizations, research and academic institutions) in order to fully ensure multistekholderism [1].

National Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs). In 2018, five centers were held: AMS (Argentina, June 4-08, 2018); CIS (Azerbaijan, September 3-07, 2018); AFR (Côte d'Ivoire, October 1-05, 2018); EUR (Cyprus, 26-30 November 2018); ARB (Kuwait, October 21-25, 2018). Indirectly, the international cooperation of states on combating cybercrime is carried out within other specialized UN agencies, in particular: UNESCO, ICAO, UNICEF, WIPO and others. For example, UNESCO has developed the concept of "Universality of the Internet", which reflects the position of the organization within its mandate on Internet-related issues until 2021.

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) makes a direct and important contribution to the establishment of international cooperation in the fight against high-tech crime. The organization takes various measures to support member states in the fight against cybercrime.

INTERPOL provides support to investigations, as well as providing technical assistance, recommendations on best investigative practices and training. Within the framework of INTERPOL there is a Global Group of Experts on Cybercrime, which includes specialists in various areas of the fight against high-tech crime. According to the Interpol Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI), the organization coordinates transnational investigations and operations against cybercrime (for example, such as: Unmask (2012), Strikeback (2014), Aces (2015), Simbobotnet (2015), Singapore (2017). The Cyber Fusion Centre (CFC) brings together law enforcement and IT professionals to provide intelligence. In addition, INTERPOL has a digital forensics laboratory and separate working groups on cybercrime [2].

The next segment in the system of international cooperation of states in combating cybercrime is regional organizations. The Council of Europe (CoE) plays a leading role in it. The fight against high-tech crime has been one of the activities of the Council of Europe since 1976. In 1995, the European Committee on Crime Problems established the Committee on Cybercrime. And with the adoption of the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) was established. One definition is as follows: "Cyberbullying is the use of computer systems to cause violence, aid violence, or the threat of violence that causes or is likely to cause physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm or suffering and may involve exploitation. circumstances, characteristics or vulnerabilities of the person ". In pursuance of this agreement, several additional mechanisms have been established within the Council of Europe to promote cooperation as well as capacity building. In particular, the Cybercrime Program

Office (C-PROC) was established in April 2014, and a joint CoE-EU project Global Action on Cybercrime (GLACY) was launched in 2013 [3].

Within the framework of the European Union, a comprehensive e-Europe Action Plan was adopted in 2000, and EU substantive law was harmonized through a number of directives. The European Union's cybersecurity strategy, adopted in February 2013, aims to build capacity to prevent cyber threats, including cybercrime and cyberterrorism. The fight against high-tech crime is one of the main priorities of the European Police Office (Europol). In 2013, Europol established the European Cybercrime Center to strengthen the response of law enforcement agencies to cybercrime in the EU and to protect European citizens, businesses and governments [3].

Each year, ECC publishes the Internet Organized Crime Threat Assessment (IOCTA), which identifies the priorities of the EMPACT

Cybercrime Operational Action Plan, which is the main theme of this year. EC3 also organizes the Joint Cybercrime Action Task Force (J-CAT). Its mission is to lead integrated, coordinated action against the main threats of cybercrime through cross-border investigations and operations by its partners.

In addition to the EU, similar institutions in the field of combating cybercrime have been established in other regional organizations. For example, in 1999, an intergovernmental group of cybercrime experts, the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee on Cybercrime (SISTE), and the Inter-American Commission were established within the Organization of American States (Ministers of Justice and Ministers or Attorneys General of the United States). CITEL, as well as the Working Group on Cybercrime and the Global Inter-American Cyber Security Strategy [1].

Thus, as a result of the institutional mechanism of international cooperation of states in the fight against cybercrime, joint measures are being taken to combat high-tech crimes, as well as capacity building in a particular area. Such actions provide an opportunity to adapt the national legislation of individual states to international ones, as well as to join the existing regulatory and institutional mechanisms. On the other hand, the main areas of capacity building to combat cybercrime may be: development of policies and strategies in the field of cybercrime; development of effective legislation on combating cybercrime; creation of special units to combat cybercrime; training of government agencies and staff on cybercrime; promoting cooperation between the state and the private sector; development of interstate cooperation. It should be noted that most of the functions of international cooperation in combating cybercrime are duplicated in different institutions. Their parallel implementation, in our opinion, leads to significant fragmentation and heterogeneity in the relevant field of legal regulation.

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MAIN ROLE OF POLICE IN ENSURING PUBLIC SECURITY (FOREIGN EXPERIENCE)

Crime prevention includes all the activities that contribute to halting or reducing crime as a social phenomenon. These activities are undertaken by all the actors that are likely to play a preventive role: local politicians, law enforcement agencies and the judicial system, social services, the education system, civil society organisations, industry, banks, the private sector, research workers and scientists and the general public, supported by the media.

Canada. The International Police Peacekeeping and Peace Operations (IPP) Program deploys Canadian police officers from police services across Canada to United Nations peace operations and other stabilization efforts around the world. The Program is administered under the Canadian Police Arrangement (CPA) which is a partnership between Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Public Safety Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). In March 2021, the IPP Program was renewed for five years.

Deployed Canadian police support institutional reforms, the re-establishment of the rule of law, and the consolidation of peace among other activities. Supporting the development of professional policing services around the world creates a safer and more stable global environment. Canadian police, in cooperation with international partners such as the United Nations and the European Union, or bilaterally with a host country, pave the way for this long-term development.

Thus, it is possible to draw a conclusion - the termination of crime is promoted by prevention. It is carried out by all public authorities.

The International Police Organization's program helps work with a variety of states. It improves and strengthens the work of the police. It

includes Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Public Safety Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

Finland. Finnish police pursue broad cross-border cooperation. The cooperation is considered international, as it takes place across Finland's national borders. Cooperation is important, because the Finnish police can only operate in Finland. The authorities of other states cannot maintain law and order in Finland. Not all forms of crime appear in one state only. Criminals are organised and operate through cross-border networks. People can become victims of different types of crime when moving freely and using information networks. State borders can only hinder crime to a limited extent as some of it takes place through information networks.

It is possible to be prepared for different threats beforehand and prevent them from coming true. Thanks to cooperation, criminals can also be caught outside of Finland. The police have many ways of cooperating across borders, such as:

- commitment to the crime prevention conventions of international organisations usually offers the police access to the means available under the conventions;
- participation in information exchange between the international criminal police organisation Interpol and the police of different countries;
- participation in cooperation for simultaneously revealing criminal organisations together with the authorities of the European Union;
- agreeing practical police matters with the neighbouring countries.

The Finnish police cooperate with neighbour's police across national borders. People fall victim to free access to the information network. One of the main features of cooperation with the EU authorities is the ways of cooperation across the border.

The police need information in order to be able to ensure the security of society. Information exchange is also the cornerstone of international cooperation of the police. It means exchanging information with the authorities of other countries. The international criminal police organisation – Interpol - and the European Union law enforcement agency – Europol - are also partners in information exchange. Information exchange can concern suspects, stolen documents, vehicles or illegal substances, for instance.

The police exchange information in order to prevent crime. Criminal groups usually try the same technique of crime in many states. The techniques of crime are called criminal phenomena (*modus operandi*). Information obtained from abroad on such phenomena makes it easier for the authorities to identify them and communicate about them.

The National Bureau of Investigation acts as the center for international criminal police cooperation in Finland. In this capacity, the National Bureau of Investigation acts as a contact point for the law enforcement authorities of whole Finland. The authorities can contact the National Bureau of Investigation for advice, and its experts provide guidance in information exchange. The police need such expert assistance in making international information searches, for instance.

The International Criminal Police Organization is a partner with the European Union in crime prevention. The National Bureau of Investigation is a consultative center, an information exchanger, and an advisory person against the commission of internationally known crimes.

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WOMEN IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Police organizations play an important role in society. They are responsible for maintaining peace and order, upholding the rule of law and performing their duties with sensitivity and regard for members of the community. As police organizations around the world try to improve their response to, and protection of, individuals and communities they become involved in a process of reforming policies and practices.

A central pillar of any reform must be a focus on ensuring that the security needs of diverse populations are properly understood and incorporated into the structure and operations of the police.

Few, if any, organizations are immune from critique and demands for change, including the most experienced to recently trained and newly established police organizations. Despite the huge geographic, social and economic differences of the various countries, as well as the diversity of

their police structures, size and contexts, common problems exist that affect many police organizations, particularly in relation to issues of gender.

Security threats and crimes are committed against all sections of society; however, police organizations throughout the world continue to be predominantly male with poor representation from certain groups. Policing has traditionally been regarded as ‘men’s work’ because it is associated with crime, danger, and coercion. Recruitment processes, including background checks and personal interviews, sometimes eliminate female candidates.

In essence, there are two main barriers to increasing the numbers of women in policing: elements of sexism and discrimination that result from the male-dominated culture in police forces and the nature of the job itself.

Gender inequality is still a defining aspect of law enforcement, even in today’s world of slowly increasing employment fairness. Women comprise only a small percentage of the local law enforcement. Though their presence in the police force dates back to the beginning of the 20th century, it’s only been noticeable in the past 40 years. Women are still breaking into new areas of policing today.

To move towards a more operationally effective police and in order to more effectively respond to the security needs of women, steps need to be taken to overcome the representation gap.

Some of the additional ways that women contribute to a more effective police organization are:

1. Women officers are less likely to use excessive force.

One of the most widely acknowledged benefits of recruiting more women for careers in criminal justice is the fact that, according to an article in *The Atlantic*, “women officers are less likely to use excessive force or pull their weapon. They are defendants in lawsuits far less often than men, saving municipalities millions in legal fees.” These factors are especially important during a period when police use of force is under increased scrutiny, often causing heightened tensions between police and the communities they serve. Why are women less likely to use force? First of all, female law enforcement officers are more likely to utilize de-escalation tactics in tense situations, both because they can be more effective, but also because women can sometimes be at a physical disadvantage when engaging with a suspect.

2. Women officers are skilled at addressing violence against women and sex crimes.

Another critical area where women in law enforcement can make a difference is in addressing violence against women and sex crimes. “It is absolutely critical to have women working in criminal justice,” said Jennifer

Montoya, a criminal investigator with the Department of Defense and a graduate of University of San Diego's M.S. in Law Enforcement & Public Safety Leadership program. "For example, with sexual assault cases, the victim might want to talk to a woman. But that can't always happen because there aren't enough females in the department and it ends up affecting the mission. These are human beings we are dealing with. Sexual assault is an extremely sensitive issue, and we need to be able to act humanely."

3. Women officers can help improve police-community relations.

Studies have consistently found that women possess a number of traits that make them trusted partners to their communities, ultimately helping to improve police-community relations. According to an article published in the IACP's Police Chief Magazine, "women are consistently rated as trusted by their communities...Women have high levels of interpersonal communication skills, which translates into more effective practices in the field...Female officers are less likely to use force, use excessive force, or be named in a lawsuit than male officers."

4. Women have superior problem-solving skills.

Beyond a gender dichotomy, research shows that diverse workforces are more effective, creative and resilient than homogenous workforces, and that teams with broad perspectives are better at making decisions and solving problems. In addition, women have been proven to have superior problem-solving skills, a critical ability for law enforcement professionals.

5. Female officers can act as role models to community members regarding the ability for women to participate **in security sector institutions.**

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INTERNATIONAL CAMPAINGS AGAINTS DARK WEB

Comparing the Net with an ocean – a usual user is only “swimming” on the shallow. In parallel with an enormous amount of information, which is accessible for common internet-surfer, there is tons of another data, that is hidden from us. Searching systems, such as Google, can’t even find the Dark Web content, which is used for legal or illegal usage. The hidden side of the internet world became a shelter for unlawful groups, who use it for their aims: from gun or exotic animals trading, selling viruses or personal information, spying or laundering the money – to cruel video materials or child porn, which has attracted a long time ago attention of law enforcement agencies all around the world.

What is actually “Dark Web”? Dark Web – is an encrypted online content that is not indexed by conventional search engines. You can only access it with specific browsers, such as TOR Browser or I2P. It also provides a great anonymity with using Dark Web compared to traditional websites like Google [1].

Actually, Dark Web was found by US Navy in 2002 like an instrument for anonymous chatting in the Net.

As explained by internal security expert Kristin Finklea, the Dark Web content may be accessed for legitimate purposes and to conceal criminal or otherwise activities. For example, The Silk Road site - one of the biggest sites located on the dark side of the Internet. The Silk Road was like an online bazaar for contraband (mainly drugs) or illegal services. It generated about 1.2 million dollars from January 2011 to September 2013, after which it was demolished by federal agents [2].

On 26 march of 2019 The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, best known as Europol, launched worldwide campaign against Dark eb buyers or vendors in cooperation with law enforcement from Canada, United States and member states from European Union. From time-to-time actions have recouped the investments: law agencies made 61 arrests and shutdown 50 Dark Web accounts used for illegal activities. They executed 65 search warrants, seizing about 300 kg of drugs, 51 firearms and over 6.2 million of euro in different variants: from cryptocurrency to even gold.

Global actions were launched previously in Hague. It was coordinated by 60 experts from 19 countries in general and the main idea was to search for contraband, drugs, unmarked guns, document fraud,

dumping credit cards, etc. They recognized approximately 250 objectives and transferred control over them to the concerned countries. After such an enormous triumph, a wave of arrest swept around the world:

1. In Germany have started investigations against 39 Dark Web users, who were active on some forfeit sites;

2. The State Police of Saxony-Anhalt arrested some suspects for drugs trafficking;

3. The Austrian Federal Criminal Police Office, special units of Cobra and Wega and the Vienna State Criminal Police Office arrested a young man, who was living ritzy life by selling drugs over the world;

4. With the help of Europol, agencies of U.S directed operation SaboTor, which coordinated targeting drug organizations. The main purpose was to detect and shutdown vendors on the Dark Web and take apart criminal trafficking.

In general, you are not hidden from law enforcement, if you buy or sell forbidden stuff. Such demonstrated approaches make it clear, that police offices won't deal with crime in the Dark Web and will reduce the number of victims [3].

The Hansa Market, well-known dark market, was also seized by the U.S Department of Justice, with the help of Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration. It was "Operation Bayonet". The main idea of it was to shutdown all servers of Hansa Market and AlphaBay (which was take downed earlier). With the help of Bitdefender, Europol Cybercrime Center was able to locate position of two admins of the marketplace in Germany. As a result, they were arrested by law enforcement. After that, Hansa has taken over control by Dutch National Police: they modified source code, which helped them allowed them to find easily passwords of users, to encrypt order information, IP-addresses, etc. In summary, for about 38,000 transactions were identified [4].

The second-largest Dark Web site – Wall Street Market, was also shut down after high-profile case about the Hansa Market. It was closed up by international law enforcement agencies, including Europol, U.S., German, Dutch and Romanian law enforcement. Three suspects were arrested in this case. Comparing it to the Hansa lawsuit, administrators were using only bitcoins or other cryptocurrencies for payment. Wall Street Market offered drugs and weapons, malware or stolen references for their visitors. About 1,150,000 accounts were registered on the site and over 60,000 offers had been placed. This made Market the second-largest bazaar in the Dark Web.

The website was ceased to exist after German Federal Criminal Police, supported by Dutch National Police, Europol, U.S. government

agencies (FBI, DEA, IRS), arrested three suspects. They also seize about 600,000 Euros in cash and six-figure amounts worth in cryptocurrency, as well as another stuff.

The Dark Web anyway is increasing in its popularity nowadays for researches, law enforcement or policymakers. But, no matter how much effort governments will spend on the dark side of the net – they won't clear all the data. Information about businesses, government issues or individuals all may rely upon the digital underground. It can be used at any ways: legal or illegal, how the buyer decides. In the future, as the technology development reaches the Dark Web, it is more likely that stealthiness of Dark Web will definitely improve and it will effect on how law enforcement will contend with evolving machinery to combat vicious users who exploit cyberspace, using the Dark Web [2].

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LA LUTTE COTRE L'ESCROQUERIE EN FRANCE

En droit pénal français escroquerie est définie comme le fait, soit par l'usage d'un faux nom ou d'une fausse qualité, soit par l'abus d'une qualité vraie, soit par l'emploi de manoeuvres frauduleuses, de tromper une personne physique ou morale et de la déterminer ainsi, à son préjudice ou au préjudice d'un tiers, à remettre des fonds, des valeurs ou un bien quelconque, à fournir un service ou à consentir un acte opérant obligation ou décharge [1].

Les études sur ce sujet montrent qu'il y a une escroquerie lorsqu'une personne se fait remettre un bien, de l'argent ou se fait fournir un service en trompant sa victime. L'auteur des faits exploite la victime en dissimulant la vérité. La victime donne son bien ou son argent volontairement, car elle a été trompée sur les intentions de l'auteur. La tromperie peut notamment porter sur les points suivants:

1. nom (usage d'une fausse identité);
2. faux état (en prétendant être un professionnel du droit ou de la santé ou en se servant d'une fausse situation de famille comme se dire veuf alors que l'époux est toujours vivant);
3. abus de la confiance attachée à certaines professions, certaines fonctions (maire, délégué syndical, président d'association, etc);
4. faux document (par exemple un faux diplôme ou une fausse facture).

Les experts notent que l'escroquerie peut prendre des formes multiples. On distingue plusieurs types d'escroquerie. Il peut s'agir d'une simple escroquerie, comme :

1. vendre de faux billets de concert;
2. envoyer du matériel qui ne correspond pas à la commande;
3. vendre des vêtements contrefaits comme des produits de marques de luxe;

Il peut également s'agir d'une véritable manoeuvre frauduleuse, avec parfois une mise en scène et l'intervention d'un tiers comme :

1. prétexter le vol de son portable alors qu'il est perdu pour obtenir une indemnisation;

2. présenter de fausses fiches de salaire pour obtenir des indemnités chômage;

3. organiser de prétendus concours ou loteries.

L'escroquerie sur internet peut prendre les formes suivantes :

1. phishing;

2. fausse vente en ligne ou une fausse vente aux enchères;

3. arnaque à la romance qui vise à obtenir une somme d'argent de la victime qui a développé des sentiments envers l'escroc;

4. utilisation frauduleuse de la carte bancaire;

5. envoi de mail ou SMS pour obtenir des coordonnées bancaires afin de récupérer de prétendus fonds ou un héritage (l'escroc demande des fonds pour payer des frais pour l'aider à recouvrer les sommes et au final il conserve l'argent) [2].

Observons ce que signifie l'escroquerie. L'escroquerie est différente du vol. Il n'y a pas de remise volontaire lors d'un vol. L'escroquerie est différente de l'abus de confiance. Dans une escroquerie, la transaction est frauduleuse dès le début. Dans un abus de confiance, l'auteur des faits a reçu légalement le bien ou l'argent et l'a détourné ensuite. [2].

Pour lutter contre la fraude en France ont été mis en place services suivants:

- le service de prévention des fraudes de l'UNEDIC ;

- le comité national de lutte contre la fraude en matière de protection sociale;

- la sous-direction de la lutte contre la cybercriminalité;

- le service national de lutte contre la fraude à enjeux

Il est à noter qu' en juin 2021, la Caisse nationale des Allocations familiales a annoncé la création d'un service de lutte contre les fraudes à enjeux. Le but : repérer et pénaliser ces fraudes organisées pour protéger au mieux les allocataires. 30 contrôleurs ont été recrutés en début d'année 2021. La moitié d'entre eux sont des contrôleurs classiques et les autres ont des profils variés : anciens inspecteurs, anciens mandataires judiciaires, détectives privés, gendarmes [4].

La sous-direction de la lutte contre la cybercriminalité développe une politique globale de lutte contre la cybercriminalité en intégrant les missions d'anticipation, de prévention et de répression. Elle définit les stratégies opérationnelles et de formation en liaison avec les directions de la police nationale, la direction générale de la gendarmerie nationale, le service des technologies et des systèmes d'information de la sécurité intérieure et des partenaires extérieurs (direction générale de la concurrence, de la consommation et de la répression des fraudes, direction générale des douanes et des droits indirects, etc.) Point de convergence des actions

nationales, elle constitue une entité pleinement identifiable par ses partenaires institutionnels, les acteurs de l'économie numérique et les particuliers usagers des nouvelles technologies [5].

En ce qui concerne des peines, l'escroquerie est passible de 5 ans d'emprisonnement et 375 000 € d'amende.

Les peines maximales passent à 7 ans de prison et 750 000 € d'amende dans les cas suivants :

- usurpation de l'identité d'un agent public;
- organisation d'une fausse collecte pour une œuvre caritative;
- abus de faiblesse.

Il convient de préciser que si l'escroquerie a été commise en bande organisée, les peines maximales sont de 10 ans de prison et 1 000 000 € d'amende.

La tentative d'escroquerie est punie des mêmes peines (par exemple, si une personne se fait passer pour un assureur mais ne réussit pas à obtenir de l'argent de ses victimes).

Des peines complémentaires peuvent être prononcées. Cela peut être par exemple la confiscation de la chose qui a servi à commettre l'infraction (ordinateur, marchandise..), l'interdiction d'exercer une profession, une interdiction de séjour.

Compte tenu de ce qui précède, on peut dire que les types d'escroquerie deviennent chaque année plus diversifiés. Le gouvernement français crée les conditions de la protection sociale, et la police nationale, à son tour, prévient et lutte efficacement contre ce crime.

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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.

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**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

new technologies offering us plenty by way of opportunities. Others, naturally, remain skeptical.

At the same time, in the dark, beneath the surface, there lies another world where cybercriminals are equally enabled and empowered by these technologies (as they become exploited and manipulated). It's a world without borders, the digital wild west, where the rules of law are disregarded [3].

21st century cybercriminals are more sophisticated, daring and organized than ever. The threat landscape has evolved and conditionally divided into:

VIRUS (Virtual information resource under size networking) - although often used as the collective term for Malware, is actually just a type of Malware.

WORM - is similar in many ways to a Virus but with one key difference: A Worm does not require a host to replicate itself.

PAYLOAD - "Payload Code often simply called the "Payload, is the additional functionality present in Viruses, Worms or Trojan Horses.

PUPs - are programmes, which not cause harm to your system but might be unwanted (Potentially Unwanted Program).

ROOTKIT - is a collection of one or more tools designed to covertly gain and maintain control of a computer.

BOT - Short for "ROBOT", a bot is a program that is designed to automate tasks.

SCAMS - are very similar to phishing, but are not usually interested in obtaining your details, they often appeals to human greed.

MALWARE - stands for MALicious SoftWARE term such as Virus, Trojan, Worm, and Bot all have specific meanings.

TROJAN HORSE - in computing term is similar to its Homeric namesake: An attractive or desire file, which hides a sinister payload within.

SPYWARE - does almost exactly, what it says on the tin: it is the software, which spies on the infected user.

PHISHING - is a social engineering attack, which attempts to fraudulently acquire sensitive personal information.

DWARE - a type of Advertising Display Software, whose primary purpose is to deliver advertising content that may be unexpected and unwanted by users.

BOTNET - is a group of BOT infected PC's that are all controlled by the same "command and control center.

HOAXES - are usually silly pranks, chain mail or Urban Legends.

Given the constant evolution of the cybercrime landscape, police agencies need to share information and knowledge with their counterparts around the world to develop a timely, intelligence-based response.

INTERPOL has created two secure and flexible services to facilitate cybercrime-related communication among police and other stakeholders:

Cybercrime Knowledge Exchange workspace, which handles general, non-police information and is open to all relevant users;

Cybercrime Collaborative Platform – Operation, to support law enforcement operations, with access restricted to operational stakeholders only [4].

In recent years, as our personal and professional lives have increasingly been defined and shaped by gadgets and gizmos, we've become accustomed to a more streamlined way of living. That's the brilliant thing about connected technologies – it helps to make life easier and more fun.

Yet, thanks to 21st century cybercriminals, everything we take for granted – paying for a book online, inputting your name and address on a webpage – is at risk. More so if we don't invest in security software, develop skills and work together. The threat landscape may have evolved, but together, the security environment can also advance. It just takes effort.

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FIGHTING CRIME

Interaction of subjects of prevention of economic crime. It is characterized by existence of various communications, SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, № 1, 2014 4 research which will increase the effectiveness of the impact states to neutralize the factors that determine the economic criminality. These links are in the system of subjects of struggle against economic crime should be interrelated and coordinated and should not be duplicated. This determines the importance of studying the interaction (coordination) of subjects prevention of economic crime during their implementation their functions. Relationships that define the essence of interaction law enforcement and other bodies in the field of combating economic crime must have their own legal consolidation and based on common principles. Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Counteraction to Corruption" [1] no contains classifications of anti-corruption bodies and economic crimes. At the same time, you can select groups state bodies with relevant powers in this area: prevention and control bodies economic crime (law enforcement agencies); decision-making bodies in economic matters crimes (judicial authorities); bodies that monitor the implementation of laws in areas of economic crime prevention (regulatory authorities); bodies exercising prosecutorial supervision over enforcement of laws in the field of prevention of economic crime [1].

The category of "interaction" in relation to crime prevention investigate and criminological, and criminal procedure, and forensic and operational-investigative branches of legal science. The content of this category is specified taking into account the specifics of each specific type of activity. Improving the interaction between law enforcement and regulatory authorities to counter economic crimes are recognized as one of the priority tasks fight against crime [2].

The urgency of this problem is evidenced by numerous scientific publications of legal scholars. The works of these authors are dedicated certain aspects of the interaction of law enforcement and control authorities during the investigation of economic crimes, in particular in the field of financial activities, taxation, etc. The term "interaction" is used in the laws of Ukraine, in particular "On operational and investigative activities"

(Article 4, paragraph 4 of Article 7), SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, № 1, 2014 5 "On the organizational and legal basis of the fight against organized crime "(Chapter V) [3], orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The concept of "interaction" should be distinguished from related ones categories close in importance, such as "concerted actions", "Coordination", "assistance", "execution of instructions and instructions", "Assistance" and others, the content of which is explained relevant legal norms or arising from their content. Summarizing the approaches outlined in the literature, it is possible to conclude that interaction is a coordinated activity law enforcement, controlling, as well as other state and non-governmental bodies and officials, aimed at prevention and counteraction to economic crimes with optimum the ratio of powers, methods and means defined legislation for each subject of this activity. Comparative analysis of published definitions allows identify the features that characterize the interaction law enforcement regarding economic prevention crime, in particular: organizational independence of subjects interaction; joint activities of the subjects of interaction, agreed upon purpose, place and time; combination of forces, means and methods [4].

The basis of different types of interaction is the mandatory participation of two and more entities between which information is exchanged, provided by the relevant regulations. In the practical aspect, the form of interaction is also important. Usually most authors divide it into procedural and non-procedural, considering that the first is regulated by law, and the second - by departmental regulations [5]. You can also distinguish intra-departmental (internal) interaction, which is understood as interconnected activities of divisions of one department (for example, in the system Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine - interaction between the investigator and the body of inquiry), yes and interdepartmental (external) interaction of different departments (for example, SBU, customs service, tax militia, SCFM, etc.). In the case of external interaction issues of interdepartmental coordination of significant work are relevant the number of subjects, i.e. when ordering needs to be achieved, interconnection, coordination of their joint efforts [6].

Each specified element of the prevention mechanism economic crime also receives a certain legal fixing. For example, when it comes to the organ system (subjects) prevention of economic crime, its prevention, then their functions, powers are taken into account. SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, № 1, 2014 [4].

The state practically does not take measures to increase social responsibility of business. In addition, in market conditions reforms under the pretext of increasing competitiveness enterprises actually destroyed their social and domestic subsystem created in Soviet times. Some charities business are purely advertising and demonstration, do not change its general antisocial orientation, which is often the case accompanied by fraud, which killed hundreds of thousands and millions of investors and shareholders. The executive branch avoids solving the problem of restoring devalued savings and insurance contributions of the population, limited to minor measures taken, first of all, to calm public opinion. All this is not agrees with the government's calls for trust, consent, social partnerships in the country. These negative phenomena of Ukrainian economy and social sphere cannot be considered insignificant and episodic. In seven to eight years, they have acquired signs of stability trends. The reason for this is not only imperfect Soviet legacy and mistakes of the perestroika period [7].

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NEW METHODS OF FINDING EVIDENCE

Detection of evidence - their identification, drawing attention to certain factual data that may acquire evidentiary value. This is the initial and necessary stage of collecting them. It is possible to collect only what is sought, discovered, became known to the subject of proof. At the stage of collecting evidence, the subject of proof actually deals not with evidence, but with factual data, which (according to his assumption) can only become

evidence, that is to say with prints of the event that do not yet have the procedural status of evidence. That is why the discovery of such factual data requires their assessment as future evidence, and this assessment is of a purely preliminary nature, because the evidentiary value of the discovered data can be judged only after their study.

The collection of evidence is carried out subject to a number of conditions, procedural and forensic.

When collecting evidence, unconditional compliance with the requirements of legality is required. In practice, this means:

Collection of evidence only in the ways prescribed by law;

The use of legal methods of collecting evidence only within the framework of their procedural procedure, which is established by law;

Collection of evidence only by a person authorized by law;

Objectivity, impartiality in the collection of evidence;

At the stage of collecting evidence, evidentiary information is identified, transmitted and accumulated. Depending on the method of cognition used, the paths of information movement also change, the circle and the role of those factors that determine the possibility and degree of its distortion during transmission change. Moreover, different methods of cognition play a different role in this process.

There are the following forms of recording evidentiary information:

1) verbal (verbal); 2) graphic; 3) subject; 4) visual and figurative.

Various combinations of these forms are possible, for example, a combination of verbal and graphic, visual-figurative and verbal.

The main methods are measurement, description and simulation. Techniques for implementing these methods are: a) for the verbal form of fixation - recording, sound recording; b) in the case of a graphical form of fixation, a graphical display (schematic and scale plans, drawings, drawings); c) in the case of the subject form of fixation - the removal of the object in nature and its conservation, the production of material models; d) in a visually figurative form - photography, filming, video recording.

Protocols. The basis of the protocoling is the description as a fixation method. The epistemological nature of it as a general scientific method of forensic science and proof and methods of its implementation have been studied in detail, described many times, and there is no need to repeat them

Sound recording as a technique of the verbal form of fixation has well-known advantages over recording. It allows you to record not only the content of the testimony, but also the acoustic side of the interrogation, which contains more information than the interrogation protocol, but does not receive its reflection in the protocol.

Playing a sound recording has a greater emotional impact than announcing an interrogation protocol. Finally, the sound recording ensures the transmission of the peculiarities of the interrogated person's speech, the individuality of his language, which is also difficult and sometimes impossible to reflect in the interrogation protocol.

Sketching as a fixation technique historically preceded the use of technical means for these purposes and usually accompanied the recording. Currently, sketching is most often done in "emergency" situations when, for some reason, it is not possible to apply technical means of capturing the appearance of objects.

Drawing up plans and diagrams is the most common technique for the graphical form of recording evidence. Schemes and plans can be made both by the person transmitting information to the subject of proof (witness, victim, accused, expert), and by the subject of evidence himself in an indirect or direct description.

Copying and obtaining casts and impressions. The difference between these concepts, in our opinion, is purely conditional: copying (copying) in practice is understood as obtaining plane mappings, although in the literal sense of the word, a copy is also a volumetric display of the original (cast, imprint).

Video recording retains all the advantages of sound recording, adding also real clarity and the ability to record not only verbal, but also visual information about the recorded phenomenon. With the development of digital video recording, its use for evidentiary purposes should become more and more popular, but the procedural order of its use is still poorly regulated.

The above can be considered old, even somewhat outdated methods of collecting evidence, since in our realities digitalization actively penetrates into criminal procedural relations, has a significant impact on the formation of evidence in a criminal case. Research related to the development of the electronic form of recording, transferring and using information is acquiring special relevance. There is a need to develop new methods for detecting, fixing and evaluating evidence in the commission of unlawful acts, primarily related to the use of computer technology.

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PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY THE USA

Crime is a socially dangerous phenomenon that covers the whole set of encroachments on public relations, which are protected by criminal law in a certain space and time [2].

Crime prevention is a system of measures taken by state bodies, public organizations, government officials and other persons aimed at counteracting the processes of crime determination, aimed at re-socialization of potential criminals, prevention of new crimes [1].

In the United States, there are three models of preventive action: the model of public institutions, the model of individual safety and the model of environmental impact. Crime prevention programs are being implemented at the federal and local levels. In some states, citizen participation in law enforcement has reduced the number of robberies by 30%. Here the reward for the information having operational and preventive value is used. More attention in the practice of crime prevention in the United States is paid to eliminating the causes and conditions of crimes, stopping acts of vandalism, preventive resolution of family conflicts, and building trust between the police and citizens.

The United States of America is characterized by a special system of protection of minors in criminal proceedings, due to a number of features of the legal system of the state. Historically, the United States was home to the world's first juvenile justice system. A probation system was introduced to manage and control minors after their release.

The legal system of this country has established three main requirements for juvenile justice. First of all, it is a specialization of the judiciary, which provided for the availability of autonomous premises for consideration and resolution of cases concerning minors; specialized judge and isolation of juveniles from adults in pre-trial detention facilities. The trial was simplified and took the form of an interview between the judge and the defendant behind closed doors. An important feature of the American juvenile court was that the supervision of juvenile custody was exercised by a judge (until now it was a public office). This, in turn,

formulated the concept of "delinquent" ("offender"), which basically combined the concept of "child offender" and "child at risk".

Another feature of the "children's" court in the United States was the extensive cooperation of the court with the population of the judicial district. There were a large number of charitable organizations, women's clubs, societies to protect children from abuse. The peculiarity of this cooperation was that juvenile courts used the information collected by these societies on the living conditions of offending children and even gave appropriate instructions to these organizations, and women's clubs in turn were used to supervise children who remained at large [3].

Thus, in the United States, the following structure of "juvenile justice" was formed: the creation of special laws on minors - the allocation of seats for special judges - the emergence of the position of guardian - the broad involvement of the public. Given the above, this structure was characterized by the following principles: individual approach to the child; special procedure for the trial of juvenile charges; emphasis on helping minors, not punishing them; implementation of selected measures for a minor by the state guardian and the public; discussion with guardians and parents of appointment of educational and medical actions.

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CONCEPTS AND FEATURES OF POLICE INTERACTION WITH THE COMMUNITY IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION

One of the most important problems, which is in the way of stability and economic and social growth of Ukraine, is the distrust of citizens to state bodies, which stimulates the development of crime, determines the outflow of personnel abroad and other urgent problems of Ukrainian society. Reforms in the law enforcement sphere of Ukraine are designed to increase the level of trust of citizens to state bodies in general and to the National Police in particular, as well as to translate the trust of the population into a practical plane, that is, to form an interaction on its basis [1].

The course on the European integration of Ukraine determines the introduction of advanced Western European law enforcement trends on the domestic soil, one of which is the model of partner police activities (the so-called "Community Policing" model), according to which the police in the society acts as a coordinator in solving, preventing and overcoming crime problems [3].

In part 1 of Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," the provision is fixed that police activities are carried out in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities and public associations on the basis of partnership and is aimed at meeting their needs [2].

According to the Academic Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language, the interaction in the broad sense of this word understands the mutual relationship between the subjects in action, as well as the agreed action between anyone.

In the scientific literature, the prevention of crime means the social policy of the state, aimed at overcoming criminogenically dangerous contradictions in public relations with the aim of their positive solution and gradual displacement, as well as a special prevailing practice of countering the formation and implementation at various stages of criminal manifestations [4].

Based on these definitions, the interaction of the police with the community in the field of crime prevention should be understood as mutual connection, agreed police and community activities, which allows them to

work together in new ways to overcome the problems associated with crime in order to improve the quality of life of citizens [5].

Modern features of police interaction with the community in the field of crime prevention include:

1. Police work effectively not by creating fear among the population of the police officer, but only when the citizens themselves become partners of the police, and the police act as neighbors, the same members of the community, not punishers, who use the community as a tool for the implementation of police powers;

2. Police in society should act as a coordinator in solving, preventing and overcoming the problem of crime;

3. Interaction should be organized on the basis of three fundamental principles: taking into account public opinion, active cooperation in solving tasks and its proper stimulation [6].

4. Those who believe that police and community interactions are practiced in their neighborhood are more likely to give favorable assessments of the police. Police and community interaction helps create and strengthen the community.

This approach also connects the police and the community. A partnership that evolves over time can eventually help police find the causes of crime in the area. By engaging the community, the police get more resources to counter crimes.

After meeting members of the community, officers are more likely to receive valuable information about criminals and their activities. In addition, they can more often receive information about the needs of community members and their expectations [7].

A number of critics say that in the case of community policing, it is quite difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of the approach. The main disadvantage of community policing researchers call the fact that it involves the mandatory involvement of the community. "Police and potential partners do not always have the same or even compatible values."

Effective police and community interaction requires long-term commitments of all participants. Some researchers also argue that the police do not really want to make any changes to their behavior, and use community policing to gain legitimacy [8].

There is also the belief that community policing does not reduce tension between police and society, but "at best the approach will make police actions more acceptable to the community, even if the necessary procedures are violated."

The challenge for this approach is also the selection of people who will manage the implementation of community policing - they must take

care of the welfare of the community, not their own professional ambitions [9].

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BUNDESAMT FÜR VERFASSUNGSSCHUTZ: STRUKTUR UND ORGANISATION

Das Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz ist einer der drei Nachrichtendienste des Bundes [1]. Das Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz ist seit seiner Gründung in Köln ansässig. Zudem gibt es einen zweiten Standort in der Bundeshauptstadt Berlin. Von beiden Standorten aus erfolgt die Aufgabenwahrnehmung im gesamten Bundesgebiet [2].

Die Amtsleitung

Die Leitung des Bundesamtes für Verfassungsschutz obliegt dem amtierenden Präsidenten, Thomas Haldenwang. Dieser wird bei der Aufgabenwahrnehmung durch die zwei Vizepräsidenten unterstützt: Michael Niemeier ist zuständig für fachunterstützende und zentrale Aufgaben und Sinan Selen verantwortet den operativen Aufgabenbereich [3].

Die Organisation

Die Organisation des Bundesamtes ist kein Geheimnis. Es verfügt über Fachabteilungen, operative Unterstützungsbereiche und Serviceeinheiten. Die Fachabteilungen bearbeiten die extremistischen Phänomenbereiche. Operative fachunterstützende Abteilungen unterstützen die Fachabteilungen bei ihrer Arbeit. Serviceeinheiten stellen die erforderlichen Rahmenbedingungen für die Facharbeit bereit.

1. Abteilungen mit Fachaufgaben

Auf Basis des gesetzlichen Auftrags des Bundesamtes für Verfassungsschutz sammeln die Fachabteilungen Informationen über extremistische und terroristische Strukturen und werten diese aus. Zu den Beobachtungsobjekten gehören Organisationsformen aus den Phänomenbereichen:

- Rechtsextremismus (Abteilung 2),
- Linksextremismus und Ausländerextremismus (ohne Islamismus) (Abteilung 5),
- Islamismus (Abteilung 6).

Aufgrund der jeweiligen Aufgabenstellung unterteilen sich die Fachabteilungen auch organisatorisch in operative Organisationseinheiten, die relevante Informationen beschaffen, und auswertende Arbeitsbereiche, welche die Rohdaten analysieren und für die jeweiligen Bedarfsträger in Form von Lagebildern oder Einzelmeldungen aufbereiten. Die Auswertung steuert dabei die Informationsbeschaffung. Beide Aufgabenfelder bauen aufeinander auf und arbeiten eng zusammen.

2. Ebenfalls in eigenständigen Fachabteilungen werden die Themengebiete bearbeitet:

- Spionage- und Proliferationsabwehr (Abteilung 4),
- Cyberabwehr (Abteilung C).

Zielstellung ist es hier, Spionage, Sabotage und Einflussnahme fremder Nachrichtendienste zu erkennen und zu verhindern. Dies gilt selbstverständlich auch für den Cyberraum. Der Verfassungsschutz hält engen Kontakt zu Wirtschaftsunternehmen, Wissenschaftseinrichtungen und Behörden und warnt vor Spionage-, Sabotage- und Cyberangriffen (mehr hierzu auch unter dem Themenbereich Wirtschafts- und Wissenschaftsschutz). Gezielte Warnmeldungen ermöglichen den Betroffenen, schützende Maßnahmen zu ergreifen und Spionage- und Cyberangriffen zu entgehen.

2. Abteilungen für operative Fachunterstützung

Spezialisierte operative fachunterstützende Organisationseinheiten für Telekommunikationsüberwachung nach dem G10-Gesetz und Observation unterstützen die Fachabteilungen bei ihrer Arbeit:

- *Abteilung 3*, erarbeitet Maßnahmen nach dem G10-Gesetz zur Beschränkung des Brief-, Post- und Fernmeldegeheimnisses. Die Überwachung von Post und Telefon erfordert eine besonders sorgfältige Vorbereitung und Durchführung. Ein entsprechender Antrag ist nur nach strengen Maßgaben zulässig, wird vom Bundesminister des Innern angeordnet und von einem parlamentarischen Gremium kontrolliert.

- *Abteilung O ("Observation")* ist zentral für die Koordinierung und Durchführung von Observationen aller Fachabteilungen zuständig. Auch Spezialschulungen (z.B. Fahrtraining) gehören zum Aufgabenfeld dieses Bereichs.

3. Abteilungen mit Serviceaufgaben

Eine reibungslos funktionierende Facharbeit setzt optimale Rahmenbedingungen voraus. Die Serviceabteilungen kümmern sich daher um zentrale Angelegenheiten, übergreifende und allgemeine Fachthemen, Informationstechnik, Sicherheitsfragen sowie Aus- und Fortbildung:

- *Abteilung Z ("zentrale Dienste")* umfasst die klassischen Querschnittsaufgaben Personal, Organisation, Haushalt und Innerer Dienst. Zu ihrem breiten Aufgabenspektrum gehören u.a. Personalentwicklung, Personalgewinnung, Personalbetreuung, Aus- und Fortbildung, Justizariat, Geschäftsprozessuntersuchungen, Haushaltsaufstellung, Liegenschaftsmanagement und Arbeitsschutz.

- *Abteilung I ("Fachunterstützung")* nimmt sonstige übergreifende fachunterstützende Aufgaben wahr. Beispielsweise werden hier Rechtsprüfungen durchgeführt und es wird die Einhaltung von Datenschutzstandards gewährleistet. Dort finden sich auch die Ansprechpartner im Rahmen der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit.

- *Abteilung TX ("Technische Infrastruktur, Basis- und Querschnittsverfahren")* gewährleistet die technische Infrastruktur und stellt IT-Basis- und Querschnittsverfahren zur Verfügung.

- *Abteilung TA ("Technische Analyse und nachrichtendienstliche Datengewinnung")* stellt die benötigte operative Technik bereit. Sie nimmt alle Aufgaben mit IT- und Technik-Bezug zur Unterstützung der operativen bzw. nachrichtendienstlichen Tätigkeit wahr.

- *Abteilung S ("Sicherheit")* ist mit Fragestellungen des Geheimschutzes befasst. Darüber hinaus führt die Abteilung Sicherheitsüberprüfungen für das eigene Personal durch und wirkt an Sicherheitsüberprüfungen für externe Stellen mit. Auch die interne Revision sowie die Fachprüfung für Auswertung und Beschaffung, welche die Recht- und Zweckmäßigkeit der Arbeit aller Abteilungen prüft, fallen in ihre Zuständigkeit.

- *Die Akademie für Verfassungsschutz (AfV)* ist eine gemeinsame Bildungseinrichtung der Verfassungsschutzbehörden des Bundes und der Länder sowie des Bundesamtes für den Militärischen Abschirmdienst (BAMAD). Hier werden berufs begleitende Lehrgänge und Seminare durchgeführt. Das Angebot reicht von Einführungs- und Grundlehrgängen bis zu Speziallehrgängen für sämtliche Aufgabenbereiche.

- *Das Zentrum für nachrichtendienstliche Aus- und Fortbildung (ZNAF)* verantwortet die Durchführung der fachtheoretischen Teile der gemeinsamen Laufbahnausbildung des Bundesnachrichtendienstes und des Bundesamtes für Verfassungsschutz [4].

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Combating crime is an important and difficult problem not only for the Ukrainian police, but also for the police in foreign countries. Even the highly developed countries and the G7 countries (such as Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States) are forced to allocate significant funds to improve the crime prevention system.

Currently, the Scandinavian model of public order and public safety is very common in the world. This model is being introduced to more and more European countries every year. Ukraine is no exception. As part of the Support to Police Reform in Ukraine project, led by the EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine, which conducts special dialogue trainings for the National Police of Ukraine, the Ukrainian police also cooperated with the Swedish Police. The Swedish police shared their experience with the newly formed Ukrainian police and demonstrated in practice the advantages of the Scandinavian model during a study trip of senior officers of the National Police of Ukraine to Sweden. Comments received after this trip indicate that

participants understood the benefits of this model. But is such model suitable for all European countries?

Thus, crime is a socially dangerous act that covers the whole set of encroachments on public relations, which are protected by criminal law in a certain space and time. The following question follows from this definition. What is a socially dangerous act? A socially dangerous act is a legally significant act that is controlled by the human consciousness (volitional act) and which is prohibited by law.

Therefore, to call a person's actions unlawful, they must first be prohibited by applicable law. But each state has its own laws, and hence its own rules on the concept of crime. It is also necessary to take into account not only the legislation of each state separately, but also the mentality of the people, culture, economy, customs, development, geographical location and so on. For greater clarity, consider the activities of the police in the Netherlands. Located in North-West Europe with a long coastline on the North Sea, the Netherlands is a targeted source and transit country for crime groups smuggling illicit merchandise into or from European markets. The country's main transnational crime challenges include drug trafficking (particularly synthetic drugs), cybercrime, and the threat of international terrorism. Thus, the main problem of the Netherlands police is smuggling and illegal drugs. In the 1990s, the country began implementing a new precautionary model that complemented the capabilities of law enforcement agencies. In the Netherlands, a law was passed in 2003 to encourage fair evaluation by the government. This law facilitates the verification of applicants' criminal records for licenses, subsidies, or tenders, thus protecting the government from inadvertently providing new opportunities to commit crimes. Article 3 of the above law contains additional grounds for revoking permits if the local government (mayor's office) has reasonable grounds to believe that there is a serious risk that: the permit will be used for the financial benefits of crimes already committed (money laundering), the permit will facilitate the commission of crimes, crimes will be committed to obtain the permit itself (bribes to officials).

It should be noted that the revocation of the license does not require a mandatory conviction of the owner for a crime, just a reasonable suspicion of his criminal actions. In addition, the scope of the legality assurance system is limited by law to certain industries that are most vulnerable to the intrusion of organized crime. This is the hotel and restaurant business, the sex industry, industrial and residential construction, garbage recycling, transport.

Thus, the fight against organized crime in the Netherlands is preventive in nature: this function is entrusted to local executive authorities. Of course, the fight against organized crime in the subsequent stages of prevention is carried out by law enforcement agencies of various kinds. There are two approaches to institutional support for the prevention and fight against organized crime: in the first case, the 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.

As for the mentality, the Netherlands are quite straightforward. They believe that "everyone has the right to say what he or she thinks. And if you don't like it, that's your problem." This is already at odds with the mentality of the same Ukrainians or British, because even for loud conversations that interfere with others in Ukraine may be administratively liable.

The concept of cooperation exists in society at a deep level, starting with the family. As they say: "We have an equal culture. And this means that we do not create a hierarchical relationship between the leader and the subordinate." In Ukraine, almost all public administration is built on the imperial system. Also, the Netherlands is a fairly developed country with a low unemployment rate (6.9% of the population), with a Ginny index of 26%, and only 9% of the population outside the poverty line. The high standard of economic life of the population is also a preventive measure against crime. So, in conclusion, I can say that the problem for Ukraine is too much borrowing of systems and models to combat crime. In the future, the Ukrainian police should create its own model of public order protection, which would correspond to the economic and cultural development of the country, the mentality of the people and their customs, to reduce crime and increase public confidence in the police.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Corruption, especially in the context of deeping socio-political and financial-economic crisis in the state, is a serious threat to the national security of Ukraine. Corruption undermines the country's stability and the system of law and order, protection of right and freedom, as well as citizens` legitimate interests. Nowadays the problem of corruption is very acute in our country, and it is possible to solve in only by implementing a complex of anticorruption measures that must be implemented consistently in each of public relations [1].

The study of foreign experience in the implementation of means of preventing and suppressing corruption in the public civil service shows that many states have formed measures to prevent and suppress corruption that do not depend on national specifics. At the same time, we note that the content of the concepts of preventing and suppressing corruption in the civil service system of foreign states is reduced to a detailed definition of the administrative and legal status of a civil servant and is based on the protection of human rights. Therefore, it seems appropriate to consider a number of positive examples regarding the practice of implementing means of preventing and combating corruption in countries such as the United States, Canada, Italy, Germany, Singapore and China.

One of the initiators of active opposition to corruption within the country and in the international arena was the United States, which has significant experience in combating this phenomenon. The term "corruption" is used in the United States to denote the venality of public, government and political figures, government officials [2].

In the US Constitution, accepting a bribe is considered a heinous crime. According to the Constitution, the President of the United States can be impeached for this crime. The beginning of the real fight against corruption in the United States dates back to the 70s century. The shock of the high-profile corruption scandal associated with the activities of the American company Lockheed in Japan and leading to the resignation of the country's government prompted American lawmakers to pass the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in 1977. The enacted act outlawed the bribery of foreign officials by American citizens and companies. However, after the

adoption of this law, the American business community began to complain that the tough US stance on corruption seriously undermines the position of American companies operating in the corrupt environment of the Third World. As a result, the Act was canceled in 1988. However, the situation has not changed [3].

Today Sweden is among the three countries with the lowest levels of corruption in the world, according to Transparency International. The rule of law is well maintained in Sweden and the judiciary operates independently and impartially, with consistent application of laws. The independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of the Swedish legal framework are considered competitive advantages. In press freedom, Sweden ranks among the best countries in the world. Swedish law protects freedom of speech and the media are independent. Sources are protected by law. Church and public opinion play an important role in the fight against corruption. In this country, they are very suspicious of a businessman who for short period of time. Thanks to which, in this country, they are very suspicious of a businessman who managed to get a very high income in a short period of time, or an official whose income is significantly lower than his expenses. First of all, public opinion will force such an official to resign and will not allow him to ever get a position either in the public service or in private business [4].

At present, corruption in Italy has not been eliminated, but its scale and nature have undergone significant changes. Mafia phenomena in the form of regular killings of judges and prosecutors have become a thing of the past, the general atmosphere in society has changed for the better. Among the newly industrialized countries, the government of Singapore was one of the first to launch a comprehensive fight against corruption, which has achieved impressive success in this field. The country has created a very effective system for combating and eradicating corruption. The anti-corruption strategy in this country is distinguished by rigor and consistency and is focused on minimizing or eliminating conditions that create both an incentive and the possibility of persuading an individual to commit corrupt acts. The tactics of reducing the level of corruption was based on the application of a set of administrative and legislative measures, including: simplification of bureaucratic procedures; regulation of the actions of officials; strict supervision over adherence to high ethical standards.

Singapore today enjoys a well-deserved reputation as a country with a high level of integrity. Singapore's success in the fight against corruption is the result of an effective anti-corruption framework within the key pillars of existing legislation: an independent judiciary, effective enforcement of sentences, and a responsive civil service backed by strong political will and

leadership. The Bureau of Investigation of Corruption Cases has become the center of combating corruption, it is independent with broad powers. Singapore has an independent judiciary that provides isolation from political interference. Transparency and objectivity in the administration of law and order, the judiciary recognizes the seriousness of corruption and adopts a position of deterrence through the adoption of harsh fines and imprisonment against corrupt criminals. Officials are required to report any corrupt practices. The Prevention of Corruption Act protects the identity of whistleblowers who report corruption offenses to the Bureau of Corruption Investigation [5].

Germany ranks among the world's largest countries in anti-corruption legislation and can punish corrupt practices even abroad if they violate German domestic laws. Anti-corruption measures include: a ban on payments to facilitate formalities, and gifts may be considered illegal depending on their intentions, benefits. Civil servants are required to submit reasonable suspicions of corruption to the highest authorities or law enforcement agencies. Whistleblowers have some legal safeguards against arbitrary dismissal in the public and private sectors. In Germany, bribery of MPs since 1994 is a criminal offense. In the new version of the law from the spring of 2014, the crime applies to all actions in pursuit of their mandates. Prior to that, he was limited to buying votes [6].

Despite the obvious successes of civil service reforms in developed countries, none of the large-scale reforms in the above-named states ended in full success. It seems that this is due to the fact that the civil service in the country should not outpace the real state of social relations and the level of development of the society from which it takes personnel and which it is called upon to lead. Otherwise, either a complete rejection of the introduced model of civil service, or the borrowing of only formal aspects of the civil service, with their subsequent distortion and adaptation to the social relations actually existing in the country, is inevitable. Ultimately, this will lead to the conservation of the existing shortcomings in the country under the "cover" of the reforms. The experience of the countries on the prevention of corruption is diverse and depends on the legal, social, political environment, level of economic development, improvement of public administration.

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FIGHT AGAINST CYBERCRIME

The growing statistics of crimes committed in cyberspace demonstrate the ineffectiveness of cybercrime mechanisms, as the cross-border nature of high-tech crimes makes it impossible to combat them effectively within national legal systems alone. That is why, since the end of the twentieth century. States have begun the process of cooperation within various international organizations to counter the threats posed by the latest technologies.

Cybercrime is an evolving form of transnational crime. The complex nature of the crime as one that takes place in the border-less realm of cyberspace is compounded by the increasing involvement of organized crime groups. Perpetrators of cybercrime and their victims can be located in different regions, and its effects can ripple through societies around the world, highlighting the need to mount an urgent, dynamic and international response.

The International Criminal Police Organization makes a direct and important contribution to the establishment of international cooperation in the fight against high-tech crime. This organization takes various measures

to support member states in the fight against cybercrime. It provides support to investigations, as well as technical assistance, advice on best investigative practices and training.

INTERPOL has a Global Group of Experts on Cybercrime, which includes experts in various areas of the fight against high-tech crime. According to the Interpol Global Complex for Innovation, the organization coordinates transnational investigations and operations against cybercrime. The Cyber Fusion Centre brings together law enforcement and IT professionals to provide intelligence. In addition, it has a digital forensics laboratory and separate working groups on cybercrime [2].

Within the framework of the European Union, a comprehensive Europe Action Plan and EU substantive law was harmonized through a number of directives. The European Union's cybersecurity strategy, adopted in February 2013, aims to build capacity to prevent cyber threats, including cybercrime and cyberterrorism. The fight against high-tech crime is one of the main priorities of the European Police Office [3].

UNODC promotes long-term and sustainable capacity building in the fight against cybercrime through supporting national structures and action. Specifically, UNODC draws upon its specialized expertise on criminal justice systems response to provide technical assistance in capacity building, prevention and awareness raising, international cooperation, and data collection, research and analysis on cybercrime [3].

From the point of view of the fundamental legal doctrine - cybercrime consists of criminal acts committed with the help of electronic information and communication means. In other words, cybercrime can be any traditional offline crime (such as theft, fraud, money laundering), but committed on the Internet. Some researchers also single out "hybrid" or "cyber-driven" crimes and cyber-dependent crimes, which have only been made possible by the development of the Internet and related digital technologies. A number of countries have developed special laws aimed at combating cybercrime. For example, Germany, Japan and China have amended the relevant provisions of their criminal codes to describe and combat cybercrime.

EU experience. Some crimes, such as terrorism, human trafficking, sexual abuse of children and drug trafficking, have largely moved to the digital world or been controlled from the Internet. Due to this, the investigation of criminal cases in most of such criminal offenses has a digital component.

The EU has focused its efforts on the above types of cybercrime, and the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime has led to the emergence of the following acts:

- directive on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet;
- directive on attacks on information systems;
- regulatory proposals and directives promoting cross-border access to electronic evidence for criminal investigations;
- non-cash fraud directive;
- proposal on temporary regulation of the processing of personal and other data in order to combat sexual violence against children [2].

The European Cybercrime Center has also been set up by Europol and acts as a key body in the fight against cybercrime in the EU. Its aim is to bring together European cybercrime expertise to support cybercrime investigations in the Member States.

Cybercrime is one of the most prolific forms of international crime, with damages set to cost the global economy USD 10.5 trillion annually by 2025, according to Cybersecurity Ventures.

Speaking at the CYBERUK conference in London, UK Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab said: “We are working with like-minded partners, to make sure that the international order that governs cyber activity is fit for purpose. Our aim should be to create a cyberspace that is free, open, peaceful and secure, which benefits all countries and all people. We want to see international law respected in cyberspace, just like anywhere else. And we need to show how the rules apply to these changes in technology, the changes in threats, and the systemic attempts to render the internet a lawless space” [2].

Assessment coordinated by INTERPOL with partners and member countries in Africa found that each act of Internet fraud targeting businesses enabled cybercriminals to steal an average of USD 2.7 million from companies and USD 422,000 from individuals.

The UK’s support for INTERPOL’s cyber initiative in Africa underlines its commitment to this fight and will be an important piece of the global security architecture to combat cybercrime.

The creation of INTERPOL’s new cybercrime desk comes at a time when cybercriminals are attacking the computer networks and systems of individuals, businesses and global organizations when cyber defences might be more vulnerable due to the shift of focus to the pandemic crisis.

The project will provide opportunities to take regular pulse checks on cybercrime in Africa and to publish annual threat landscape assessments that will underpin operational activities.

With UK funding for the two-year initiative amounting to almost GBP 3 million, the Africa cybercrime initiative will be implemented by the

Cybercrime Directorate at the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore [2].

Urgent measures that are needed to preserve data at the national level are also necessary within the framework of international co-operation.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CYBERCRIMES COMMITTED WITH THE RANSOMWARE

Today, the global problem of the international community is cybercrime, the number of which is growing every year. Utilities and other critical infrastructure are a popular target for cyber attacks.

Since the beginning of 2020, there have been several high-profile attacks by various groups on large corporations, including critical infrastructure operators. Colonial Pipeline has been hit by cybercriminals, resulting in gasoline shortages in several US states. [1] The Washington Police Department, District of Columbia, hackers blocked secret files from the department and demanded \$ 4 million to prevent data leaks. The Russian group said they had collected 250 GB of files, including information about informants and the history of the department's staff. The Comparitech report shows that in 2020, 92 attacks by individual ransomware affected more than 600 individual clinics, hospitals and organizations and more than 18 million patient records. Comparitech estimates that the attacks cost nearly \$ 21 billion. [2]

Thus, it can be concluded that the need to sharply strengthen cybersecurity around strategically important infrastructure needs to be addressed.

Numerous attacks have led to a significant investment in the development of cybersecurity software products, the creation of teams of

specialists in the protection of computer systems, which have joined the staff of organizations.

In the United Kingdom, a non-profit organization CREST has been established, which deals with information security, accreditation of organizations and certification of individuals who provide services in the IT field. Thanks to this organization, systems for technical assessment and certification of cybersecurity standards for the British government - Cyber Essentials and Cyber Essentials Plus, have been developed to protect against malware. CREST is actively involved in the government's efforts to combat illegal online activities. [3, p.7]

The Australian Cyber Security Center has been established in Australia, the purpose of which is to develop companies by:

- Technical expertise in Information and Operational Technologies;
- Principles-based advice tailored toward high-risk environments;
- Remediation activities;
- Proactive partnerships and threat assessments. [4]

Cyber attacks are on the increase and becoming more dangerous. More and more damage is being caused, too. In order to counteract this, the Federal Cabinet has now adopted the Cyber Security Strategy for Germany 2021. In addition to carrying forward the existing strategy, this sets down fundamental, long-term goals.

The strategy comprises four overarching guidelines:

- Establish cyber security as a joint task of the state, business, society and science,
- Strengthen the digital sovereignty of the state, business, science and society,
- Ensure the secure development of digitalization,
- Make targets measurable and transparent. [5, p. 122]

The lack of ability to monitor the cryptocurrency market, due to its anonymity, has led to an increase in the number of cryptographers. Therefore, cryptocurrencies need to be included in the broad international financial structure. This will reduce the number of safe places for cybercriminals.

In addition, in my opinion, the formation of common terminology and definitions remains important for international cooperation in combating cybercrime. What is cybercrime and what is a ransomware virus is understood differently in different countries because there are so many different viruses. Cooperation between government agencies should be in one language.

The magnitude of the threats faced by Ukrainian infrastructure and citizens has increased. They will become more acute as our society and economy become increasingly connected. As the threat evolves, so too must our response.

Lack of trained personnel in the field of combating cybercrime; lenient position of judges in sentencing; low level of public awareness of cybercrime and its harm, as well as measures to protect digital information from criminal encroachment (the most vulnerable targets of ransomware hackers were computer systems of schools and medical institutions) essentially create conditions for the development of cybercrime. In my opinion, the work of the Government of Ukraine in the field of information security should be focused on their elimination. At the same time, the results of monitoring irregular cash flows should be taken into account when developing effective measures to combat cybercrime.

At the same time, as a direction to improve the protection of computer information, it is proposed to raise public awareness of cybersecurity issues and create a hotline for victims of cybercrime.

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MODERN METHODS OF MONEY LAUNDERING

One of the leading international organizations for the prevention and fight against money laundering is a working group for the establishment of financial and regulatory measures against money laundering (Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, FATF). This organization cooperates closely with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, and from June 2000 develops a list of countries and territories that do not cooperate in the fight against money laundering (Non-Cooperative Countries and Territories, NCCT). Twenty-five criteria that a country should satisfy to not appear on the list were developed. For instance, in June 2000, the list included 15 states, with a number varying each year [1]. If a country is not on the NCCT list, it does not automatically mean that it has no money laundering, but that it is difficult to officially obtain relevant data from its economic, banking and judicial systems.

Money laundering is not an isolated case characteristic for a country or a number of countries, but happens worldwide and it is unlikely to disappear, so it is realistic to speak about its reduction to a level tentatively tolerated by a society. In fact, criminal groups will always try to 'clean' illegally acquired "black" resources and bring them into the legal economy. Thus, the phenomenon of money laundering does not appear separately from other harmful social phenomena and corresponds to the general level of crime in a society, but it has certain characteristics that distinguish it from other types of crime.

Money is commonly laundered through the banking system operations, due to suitability of this domain for various forms of abuse related to money laundering. In particular, banking involves a wide range of operations regulated by the system of legal acts at national and supranational level. These operations include: deposit, credit, foreign-currency and exchange operations, issuing, storing, buying and selling of securities, payment operations in the country (taking into account natural and legal persons, making invoice payments, receiving payments, issuing and paying with credit cards and other payment instruments), foreign payment transactions and others. Taking into account a wide range of

banking operations, it is a fully justified perception that the first defense system of the financial system from money laundering, is in fact well developed and regulated within the banking operations field.

The money laundering methods vary in national and international framework, the most significant being:

- Money laundering methods in banking (the use of corresponding accounts, electronic transfer, abuse of private services, etc.);

- Off-shore banking, described above, that involves more liberal relationship and control;

- Money laundering methods in various fields of economy (abuse of securities, transmitter money, use of a gold market, abuse of gaming houses and gambling, international trade abuse, etc.);

- Contemporary tendencies in money laundering (abuse of money deposit cards, use of Internet banking, abuse of electronic cash, etc.) [2].

The utilization of the corresponding accounts for money laundering has also been identified as a serious problem. Corresponding banking actually involves the provision of banking services by one bank to another one, which implies the existence of corresponding accounts of one financial institution that holds it at the other financial institutions, of course, for its own account and its own name. In this kind of relationship, the banks are able to conduct international transactions for both themselves and their clients in countries where they do not have offices, setting up multiple corresponding relationships.

In the field of corresponding relations, it has been perceived that in certain segments such as neutral banking transactions based on the provision (non-cash transfers, payment of checks), there is a lower degree of control than when the corresponding banks grant or extend credits. Business through corresponding accounts has been identified as a serious problem in relation to money laundering, primarily since such method annuls the principle of "know your customer".

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ANTI-TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCE IN CANADA

Human trafficking is modern day slavery. It involves the recruitment, transportation, harbouring and/ or exercising control, direction or influence over the movements of a person in order to exploit that person, typically through sexual exploitation or forced labour. If a child (under 18) is induced to perform a commercial sex act then it is automatically considered human trafficking—no showing of force, fraud or coercion by another person is necessary. Human beings are treated as property and their bodies are sold to others without their consent. Victims can get recruited into human trafficking through deceit and/or abduction and it often involves the promise of a better life for the victim in one way or another.

Human trafficking is often confused with human smuggling. It involves the illegal transportation of a person across a border, whereas Human trafficking centers on the illegal exploitation of a person.

In Canada, human trafficking often takes place in large urban centres, and also occurs in smaller cities and communities, largely for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Men, women and children fall victim to this crime, although women represent the majority of victims in Canada to date. More generally, those who are likely to be at-risk include persons who are socially or economically disadvantaged, such as some Aboriginal women, youth and children, migrants and new immigrants, teenaged runaways, children who are in protection, as well as girls and women, who may be lured to large urban centres or who move or migrate there voluntarily.

The Criminal Code of Canada (Criminal Code) contains the tools to hold traffickers accountable and includes four specific indictable offences to address human trafficking, namely sections 279.01 (Trafficking in persons), 279.011 (Trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years), 279.02 (Material benefit), and 279.03 (Withholding or destroying documents).

In Canada, 90 per cent of sex trafficking survivors are women and girls. Toronto, Canada, October 14, 2021 – Data gathered during the

Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline's first year of operations shows that sex trafficking is a gender-based crime that predominantly impacts Canadian women and girls. The Canadian Centre to End Human Trafficking's report, Human Trafficking Trends in Canada (2019-2020) also reveals that transgender and gender non-conforming individuals experience trafficking at disproportionately higher rates relative to their population. This group represents 2% of all victims/survivors calling into the Hotline despite comprising 0.24% of the Canadian population.

The National Action Plan will consolidate ongoing efforts of the federal government to combat human trafficking and introduce aggressive new initiatives to prevent human trafficking, identify victims, protect the most vulnerable, and prosecute perpetrators. In line with internationally accepted best practices, outlined in the Trafficking Protocol, Canada focuses on four core areas, known as the 4-Pillars (the 4-Ps):

- The **prevention** of human trafficking.
- The **protection** of victims.
- The **prosecution** of offenders.
- Working in **partnership** with others both domestically and internationally.

The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness on behalf of partners across the federal government presented the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking (National Strategy). This five-year National Strategy will strengthen Canada's response to human trafficking and support broader Government of Canada commitments, including preventing and addressing gender-based violence, and supporting the safety and security of indigenous peoples.

The new whole-of-government National Strategy 2019-2024 builds on Canada's existing federal efforts by introducing a new focus area, "empowerment" to enhance support and services to victims and survivors of human trafficking, helping them regain control and independence. Additionally, the Strategy includes measures aligned with the internationally recognized pillars of prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership. These include measures to: increase public awareness, education, and capacity-building to prevent the victimization of vulnerable and marginalized populations; strengthen the ability to identify and protect victims of human trafficking; improve criminal justice system experiences for victims and survivors; and improve domestic and international partnerships to bolster our collective response.

Anyone, from any walk of life, can be a target for human trafficking for the purposes of sex trafficking or labour trafficking. However, in Canada, women and girls are at greatest risk, as well as individuals from

certain populations, such as indigenous women and girls, new immigrants, children in the child welfare system, persons living with disabilities, LGBTQ2 persons, and those struggling socially and/or financially.

In addition, migrant workers may be at higher-risk of exploitation and abuse due to language barriers, working in isolated/remote areas, lacking access to services and support, and/or correct information about their legal rights.

According to police-reported incidents of human trafficking: 95% of victims of human trafficking were women and girls, over 2/3 of human trafficking incidents between 2009-2019 were reported in Ontario and 43% of all victims of human trafficking were between the ages of 18 and 24.

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Куцик О.,

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COMBATING CORRUPTION: THE USA STRATEGY

The United States believes addressing corruption begins with countries around the world sharing a common vision and a strong commitment to taking effective, practical steps to prevent and prosecute corruption. To turn talk into action, the United States directly engages other countries, promotes internationally recognized standards, sponsors reform

programming, and contributes to building the architecture for cross-border cooperation. To sustain this effort, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) engages in high-level diplomacy and reinforces the important role played by civil society, the media, and the business community.

To promote shared standards and build political will the United States helped negotiate the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and is working around the world to assist governments fulfil their obligations under this comprehensive set of standards. UNCAC covers all aspects of combating corruption, and with over 175 States parties, it is nearly universal. Through UNCAC, as well as separate anticorruption treaties enforced through the Organization of American States and Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), the United States has led the effort to create roadmaps and benchmarks for reform in areas such as bribery, conflicts of interest, procurement, and independence of judges.

To ensure countries take their commitments seriously, INL is on-the-ground, strengthening the ability of governments and their citizens to promote better public transparency, accountability, and integrity. INL supported the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior to recruit, vet, and train 7,000 new patrol police, restoring citizens' trust in their police force. In Nigeria, INL is providing hands on mentoring to investigators and prosecutors going after the country's most corrupt officials. In a global environment, INL also works with regional and international bodies to bring law enforcement officials together to build networks for cross-border collaboration on cases, compare notes on good practices, and build capacity. INL supports these peer networks and regional initiatives in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Americas, and the Asia-Pacific.

Through these efforts and others, INL has galvanized the world's leading economies and political powers to lead by example, and generated groundbreaking anticorruption action plans and high-level support from other countries and leading political groups.

Denying corrupt individuals access to the United States and global financial systems sends a strong message about its values, and it demonstrates in meaningful ways that there are consequences for those who engage in corruption. INL coordinates special visa legal authorities that can bar entry of the corrupt and their families to the United States and deny access to American resources. They also work with the U.S. Department of Justice and international organizations to help countries pursue the proceeds of corruption located abroad. For example, INL support has allowed INTERPOL to convene a global network of asset recovery practitioners and

to train investigators and prosecutors from over 30 countries across Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia to track and recover stolen public assets.

Recognizing corruption's ability to corrode democracy, on June 3, 2021, President Biden established the fight against corruption as a core U.S. national security interest. Accordingly, he directed his national security team to lead the creation of a comprehensive strategy that, when implemented, would improve the U.S. Government's ability to prevent corruption, more effectively combat illicit finance, better hold corrupt actors accountable, and strengthen the capacity of activists, investigative journalists, and others on the front lines of exposing corrupt acts.

Today, in line with the President's direction, the Biden-Harris Administration is releasing the first-ever United States Strategy on Countering Corruption. The Strategy outlines a whole-of-government approach to elevating the fight against corruption. It places particular emphasis on better understanding and responding to the threat's transnational dimensions, including by taking additional steps to reduce the ability of corrupt actors to use the U.S. and international financial systems to hide assets and launder the proceeds of corrupt acts.

To guide implementation, the Strategy organizes U.S. Government efforts to fight corruption under mutually-reinforcing pillars: modernizing, coordinating, and resourcing U.S. Government efforts to fight corruption. While the United States has long been a leader in the global fight against corruption, addressing the threat as a national security imperative requires an updated approach. This will include:

- better understanding and responding to the transnational dimensions of corruption, including by prioritizing intelligence collection and analysis on corrupt actors and their networks;
- elevating anti-corruption work as a cross-cutting priority in key departments and agencies across the federal government, including through coordinating bodies at the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID);
- increasing law enforcement resources and bolstering information sharing between the intelligence community and law enforcement.

Despite the adversity of 2020, there are signals that change is coming. The new President has been outspoken on the need to address corruption as a national security and foreign policy priority. In addition, on New Year's Day, the landmark Corporate Transparency Act, the most significant update to U.S. anti-money laundering law in two decades, became law.

The Biden Administration has already pledged to reengage American leadership on the global stage, evident in its commitment to hold a Summit for Democracy that will prioritize the fight against transnational corruption.

The implementation of beneficial ownership is a good place to start, considering that it brings the U.S. into compliance with global anti-money laundering standards set by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

While new measures to fight financial crime are undertaken, it will be equally important for the government to renew its investment in longstanding enforcement agencies like FinCEN and the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), which oversees economic and trade sanctions. Responsibility will continue to fall on Congress, which has already demonstrated its willingness and ability to bridge divides to pass meaningful anti-corruption legislation.

Today, the U.S. office of Transparency International published a 21-point plan titled *Combatting Global Corruption: A Bipartisan Plan*. The plan serves as a roadmap for boosting the U.S.'s CPI (Consumer Price Index) score and, more importantly, rebuilding trust in U.S. public institutions— a necessary component of sustainable governance.

American citizens need to have confidence that their lawmakers can restore democracy and fight dirty money, twin goals that stand to benefit the United States and world writ large.

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FIGHT AGAINST COUNTERFEITING IN THE MODERN WORLD

Counterfeiting and piracy are a form of theft that has been steadily growing in recent years, reaching an estimated value of up to US\$917 billion a year for the illegal trade in goods alone. The global value of digital piracy in movies, music and software reached a further US\$213 billion in 2015.

Counterfeiting has a damaging effect on business, the economy and the general population.

Andrew Bradshaw, president of the Asian Coalition Against Counterfeiting and Piracy (ACACAP, Singapore), says that despite the cooperation of law enforcement, customs and law enforcement agencies, the number of counterfeits in the world is growing every year. ACACAP's strategy to combat counterfeiting and counterfeiting includes the following steps: identifying risks for a specific brand; search for partners (as well as counterfeit producers) on the ground; struggle, which includes a set of measures (it is necessary to fight not just to remove the counterfeit thing, but to close the store) «Director of the National Association for the Protection of Trademarks (ANDEMA, Spain) Jose Antonio Moreno, analyzing the spread of counterfeits in Spain, says that the main activity of ANDEMA is to conduct training events for law enforcement, customs and educational work. Mr Moreno emphasized that the general population of Spain, like Ukraine, was not particularly aware of the need to combat counterfeiting and piracy.

Serhiy Lebid, CEO of Intellect Group Ukraine, claims that the right holder must first conduct his own investigation into the facts of infringement of intellectual property rights, and then file an application to initiate criminal proceedings. At the same time, Serhiy Lebid advises the right holder to take a direct part in the pre-trial investigation, trial and execution of the court decision.

At the same time, according to Veronika Berezanska, UAACP Public Projects Support Coordinator, Chair of the ICC Ukraine Intellectual Property Commission, one way to tackle piracy and counterfeiting around the world is to change consumer attitudes.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UK DURING COVID-19

Domestic abuse is often a hidden crime that is not reported to the police. Therefore, data held by the police can only provide a partial picture of the actual level of domestic abuse experienced. Many cases will not enter the criminal justice process as they are not reported to the police.

COVID-19 has been recognized globally as a public health crisis, which has directly led to the deaths of more than 40,000 people in the UK (World Health Organization, 2020). The lockdown measures in the public sphere have created a window into the existing violence in the domestic sphere, as increasing incidents and reports have propelled what is more often thought of as private violence into the public gaze. The COVID-19 lockdown in the UK has made visible a collapse of the public and private sphere, blurring the boundaries between the two.

In March 2020, domestic abuse charities sounded the alarm. From the beginning of the nationwide COVID-19 lockdown, their helplines experienced a sharp rise in calls from victim-survivors, and saw early evidence of domestic abuse cases escalating, featuring high levels of physical violence and coercive control (Home Affairs Select Committee, 2020) [1]. Domestic homicides more than doubled [2] in the first three weeks of lockdown.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales showed that 1.6 million women and 757,000 men had experienced domestic abuse between March 2019 and March 2020, with a 7% growth in police recorded domestic abuse crimes. Although there is limited official data so far on the impact of lockdown on domestic abuse, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) report that in mid-May 2020, there was a 12% increase in the number of domestic abuse cases referred to victim support. Between April and June 2020, there was a 65% increase in calls to the National Domestic Abuse Helpline, when compared to the first three months of that year.

Calls to London's Metropolitan Police also increased during this time but were mainly from third parties, rather than survivors themselves. The combined effect of survivors having fewer opportunities to report the abuse and neighbours having more, might explain this change but, improved recording by the police might also be a factor.

Emerging evidence shows a change in those who perpetrate abuse. Between April and June 2020, there was an 8 % increase in abuse from current partners, a 17 % increase from family members and a decline of 11 % in abuse experienced by former partners, according to a study by LSE and the Metropolitan Police [3].

There are both civil and criminal remedies for victims of domestic violence.

Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 came into force in December 2015 and criminalises patterns of coercive or controlling behaviour where they are perpetrated against an intimate partner or family member. Several other criminal offences can apply to cases of domestic violence. These can range from murder, rape and manslaughter through to assault and threatening behaviour.

Civil measures include non-molestation orders, occupation orders and domestic violence protection orders (which can mean that suspected perpetrators have to leave their houses). The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (as amended) provides both civil and criminal remedies. These include non-harassment and restraining orders. A Library briefing paper on the 1997 Act discusses these in more detail [4].

As per the submissions of the Central Government, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has recognized the need for a quick response mechanism to assist victims of domestic violence during the lockdown. It has conducted special sensitization webinars for helpline personnel on how to provide psychological and legal counselling, and has directed district collectors / district magistrates to provide logistical support to helpline personnel and to make duty rosters for concerned officers so that they are able to render help to affected victims.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021, which came into force on 29 April 2021, aims to make changes to better protect survivors of domestic abuse and strengthen measures to address the behaviour of perpetrators. Writing in *The Sun*, Nicole Jacobs warned that "legislation won't change things overnight, but it paves the way for a new beginning." Organisations such as Refuge and Women's Aid have also welcomed the Act, but stress that effective implementation and funding will be key to its success [3].

Consequently, it is highly recommended that police forces and domestic abuse charities prepare for a post-lockdown surge in reports of

high-risk domestic abuse, and prepare to support victim-survivors wishing to safely exit abusive relationships. The findings stress the importance of retaining a firm focus on addressing domestic abuse – as lockdown lifts, vaccines are rolled out, and beyond.

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Консультант з мови: Сторожук О.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GENDER VIOLENCE

Domestic violence - illegal action or inaction (as well as threats to commit them) in the form of physical, sexual, psychological, economic violence committed in a certain circle of persons, regardless of their place of residence.

Today, various forms of domestic violence are a problem not only in Ukraine but also in most foreign countries. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for 2019, no country's legislation fully protects against domestic violence, and in some countries it is not a crime at all. The percentage of women who have experienced physical and / or sexual abuse in the family at least once in their lives varies from 9.8% (Switzerland) to 85% (Pakistan). This problem is more acute for

economically underdeveloped countries, with women in these countries more likely to recognize such violence as justified.

The original provisions of international standards for combating domestic violence are based on a deep awareness of the inadmissibility of such violence, which is a gross violation of human rights.

In recent studies, the positive experience of foreign countries in combating domestic violence remains to some extent unexplored. In many countries around the world, prevention and prevention of domestic violence is one of the topical areas of work for law enforcement, social workers, psychologists, educators, which is due primarily to the prevalence and magnitude of the social consequences it causes.

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development for 2019, no country's legislation fully protects against domestic violence, and in some countries it is not a crime at all.

It should be noted that there are in fact no comprehensive international legal instruments that would systematically establish international standards for the prevention of domestic violence. Most international instruments are aimed at promoting gender equality and preventing violence against children and women: the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

The findings state that the similarity of the rules governing the prevention and counteraction to domestic violence in Europe is not only a desire to implement the provisions of the Istanbul Convention, but also shared social values that are protected - the health and life of individuals, peace and well-being families, etc.

The positive measures of European countries may be implemented in the field of preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence in our country, so they need more detailed study.

Data from CDC's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) show:

- About 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 10 men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and reported at least one impact of the violence (like being concerned for their safety).
- Over 43 million women and about 38 million men experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- When IPV occurs in adolescence, it is called teen dating violence (TDV). About 11 million women and 5 million men who reported experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an

intimate partner in their lifetime said that they first experienced these forms of violence before the age of 18.

All forms of intimate partner violence are preventable. Strategies to promote healthy, respectful, and nonviolent relationships are an important part of prevention.

Programs that teach young people healthy relationship skills such as communication, effectively managing feelings, and problem-solving can prevent violence. These skills can stop violence in dating relationships before it occurs.

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Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Василенко О.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: DEFINITION, CAUSES AND COUNTERACTING

Terrorism is, in its broadest sense, the unlawful use of intentional violence to achieve political aims, especially against civilians at the international level.

The topic of terrorism is both complex and emotive. It is complex because it combines so many different aspects of human experience, including subjects such as politics, psychology, philosophy, military strategy, and history, to name a few. Terrorism is also emotive both because experiences of terrorist acts arouse tremendous feelings, and because those who see terrorists as justified often have strong feelings concerning the rightness of the use of violence. Without a doubt, terrorism evokes strong feelings whenever it is discussed. A key challenge of understanding terrorism is both acknowledging the moral outrage at terrorist acts, while at the same time trying to understand the rationale behind terrorism.

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon in human experience. Violence has been used throughout human history by those who chose to oppose states, kings, and princes. This sort of violence can be differentiated from what is termed as terrorism. Violence in opposition to a government is often targeted against soldiers and those who govern. Terrorism, however, is characterized by the use of violence against civilians, with the expressed desire of causing terror or panic in the population. Terrorism is not unique

to the 20th and 21st centuries. Terrorism existed in 18th century revolutionary France during the reign of terror. Today, terrorist activity can be found in most countries around the world, namely: Israel, Indonesia, United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, Colombia, and the United States [1, p. 3].

The causes of terrorism appear to be varied. There does not appear to be one lone factor that leads people to engage in acts of terror. Scholars have categorized motivations for terrorism to include psychological, ideological, and strategic. Psychological aspect is those who engage in terrorism may do so for purely personal reasons, based on their own psychological state of mind. Their motivation may be nothing more than hate or the desire for power. Ideology is defined as the beliefs, values, and/or principles by which a group identifies its particular aims and goals. Ideology may encompass religion or political philosophies and programs. Strategic Perspective manifested in the fact that terrorism is sometimes seen as a logical extension of the failure of politics. When people seek redress of their grievances through government, but fail to win government's attention to their plight, they may resort to violence.

It is impossible to say for sure what causes terrorism. A person's psychological make-up certainly will play a role, but to what extent is unclear. Some may come to terrorism, not out of any love for violence, but rather to further their ideological goals. Others may be motivated to use terror simply because it appears to be a useful strategic alternative, or may further the state's objectives. Indeed, terrorism may occur for psychological, ideological, and strategic grounds all at once. An individual may decide terrorism fits his or her own view of the world—that it makes sense. A group may come to use terrorism because it furthers and is supported by their ideology. Finally, groups or persons may use terrorism because it fits with their strategic objectives and goals [1, p. 10-11].

Counter-terrorism - activities to prevent, detect and minimize the consequences of terrorist activities. In 1999, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism was adopted. According to Art. 8 of the Convention, "each State shall, for the purposes of possible confiscation in accordance with the principles of domestic law, take measures to identify, detect, block or seize any funds used or allocated for the purpose of committing crimes falling within the scope of the Convention and the funds received as a result of such crimes.

Within the framework of the Convention, practical measures have been developed to establish an effective system of control over financial flows at both the international and domestic levels:

- a) to prevent and stop the financing of terrorist acts;

b) introduce criminal liability for the intentional transfer or collection of funds by any means, directly or indirectly, by their citizens or in their territory for use (or intent to use) to commit terrorist acts;

c) immediately block the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit or attempt to commit terrorist acts, or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, or contribute to their commission; organizations directly or indirectly owned or controlled by such persons;

d) prohibit its citizens or any persons and organizations in its territory from providing any funds, financial assets, economic resources or financial and other relevant services, directly or indirectly, for use in the interests of persons who commit or attempt to commit terrorist acts, or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, or contribute to their commission; organizations directly or indirectly owned or controlled by such persons, as well as persons and organizations acting on behalf or by order of such persons [3].

According to the Ukrainian's data Ombudsman during the years of Ukrainian independence 25 individuals had become victims of the terrorist attacks, 2 more had been killed by the 1st of October 2011. During this period Security Service of Ukraine investigated 22 cases in respect of 35 individuals, with 9 cases gone to court hearing. 25 individuals have been prosecuted with 2 sentenced to life imprisonment. Besides, according to the Security Service the following number of cases has been open based on the definition of the terrorist act (art. 258 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine): 2009 – 1 case; 2010 – 1 case; 2011 – 3 cases. 258 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine to 15 and 8 years of imprisonments respectively.

Under Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the fight against terrorism”:

1) terrorism – is socially harmful activity, that is constituted by conscious purposeful use of violence by taking hostages, committing arsons, murders, torture, intimidation of the public and government agencies or committing attacks at lives and health of the individuals or threats of committing criminal acts to attain criminal goals; 2) terrorist act – is a criminal act of using weapons, explosion, arson or other acts, which entail liability under art. 258 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [2, p. 248].

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Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF POLICE IN ITALY

Italy is located in the centre of Europe, surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea and sharing open land borders with four other European Union countries. This geographic location makes Italy attractive to local, regional and global organized crime groups.

Mafia-type criminal organizations in Italy operate behind the façade of legitimate business, making them increasingly difficult to detect. Their primary areas of activity include international drug and arms trafficking, human trafficking, people smuggling, money laundering and cybercrime.

Italy concentrates considerable law enforcement resources on monitoring the growing threat to national security of global terrorism.

The international characteristics of these crime areas and their links with crime networks around the world make the role of the Interpol (National Central Bureau – NCB, in Rome) fundamental institution to maintaining national and regional security.

Terrorist activity in Europe over the past years has resulted in an intensification of security measures and police are frequently heavily armed. It is not uncommon in Italy to be asked by police to show identification. If asked, it is important to be polite and cooperative. Show a copy of your passport and your “declaration of presence” card.

Police are assigned to fight criminal activities in the country. There are several kinds of police in Italy: *Carabinieri* (military); *Polizia* (national) and *Polizia Municipale* (city police); *Vigili Urbani* (city traffic police).

National Police

The headquarters of the National Police (*Polizia di Stato* or *Polizia Statale*) is located in Rome, and there are regional and provincial divisions throughout Italy. This is a civil police service, in contrast to the other police services in Italy.

The National Police provides general police services in Italy, such as patrolling of highways, railways and certain waterways, as well as assisting the local police. Every major Italian town or city has a main police station (Questura) run by the National Police.

The Minister of the Interior is the national authority responsible for public order and security maintenance. In this capacity, the Minister is supported by the Public Order and Security Committee, an advisory body consisting of the Chief of Police (Director General of Public Security) and the heads of the other police services. Public Security Administration is exercised, at central level, by the Public Security Department and by provincial and local authorities, public security officials and officers at local level:

- The Public Security Department is headed by a Prefect, with the rank of Police Chief, appointed by the President of the Republic based on proposals from the Minister of the Interior and by decision of the Council of Ministers. Tasks of the Public Security Department include: implementing public order and security policy; ensuring technical and operational co-ordination and harmonization of police services; managing the National Police; and providing technical support for the Ministry's overall needs.

- Provincial authorities include the Prefect, who is in charge of the Territorial Government Office and responsible for public order and security; and the Questore, a senior National Police official responsible for the management and co-ordination of services and police force employment.

- Special Units include: mobile units, bomb technicians, sharpshooters, a canine unit, the mounted police, air service and nautical squads.

- Another important operational sector of the National Police is represented by the specialties. About 24,000 staff, that is almost a quarter of the police personnel, work within the following services: Traffic Police, Railway Police, Postal and Telecommunications Police, Border and Immigration Police.

The Central Directorate for Police Training Institutes, a branch of the Department of Public Security, is in charge of education management. There are different kinds of schools, ranging from basic training for cadet officers and technical operators to different police specialties schools. Then there are also schools for the qualification of instructors, pilots, dog handlers and mounted police officers, as well as the community police school aimed to foster knowledge and training modules to improve confidence and co-operation between citizens and the police.

The NCB for Italy is a part of the International Police Cooperation Service (SCIP), a branch of the Public Security Department (PSD).

SCIP is a multi-agency DPS unit: the Polizia di Stato, Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza head it, on a rotation basis. Officers representing all police forces staff it.

NCB coordinates international investigations and police action on behalf of Italy's four principal police forces. It circulates information between agencies and staff, particularly as it relates to people suspected of aiding and abetting migrant smuggling and human trafficking, as well as the identification and localization of foreign terrorist fighters.

To boost national security and investigations for national law enforcement, the NCB has given national police forces across Italy access to Interpol's databases on wanted people, stolen passports and stolen vehicles, meaning they can quickly determine if a person is a potential criminal or security threat.

By providing globally-sourced intelligence about regional crime trends, the NCB helps police officers across Italy detect and investigate the flow of illicit goods along trafficking routes in and around the country. NCB is a regular partner in Interpol-led global police operations in the region.

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COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

Domestic violence is a pattern of behaviors used to gain or maintain power and control [1].

Domestic violence includes sexual assault, child abuse and other violent crimes. Domestic violence is illegal in the United States under all circumstances. All people in the United States are legally guaranteed protection from these types of abuse.

A police officer has the right to arrest your groom (bride), husband / wife, partner or other person if he or she thinks that the person has committed a crime. In the United States, victims of crime, regardless of immigration status or citizenship, can receive assistance from governmental or non-governmental agencies, which may include counseling, interpreters, temporary housing, and even cash assistance [2].

The UN Model Law on Domestic Violence, adopted by the UN Commission on Human Rights on February 2, 1996, is one of the most important international legal instruments [3].

Today, the United States is a country with well-developed mechanisms for combating domestic violence, so therefore to be a role model for learning from this sphere.

An emergency security warrant is issued by a judge to a person if there is a need to contact the police when a court hearing has not yet taken place and it is not possible to hold it urgently (for example, at night). A temporary protection order is issued to a person upon his application to the court if there are grounds for a period of 14 to 21 days. A permanent protection order is issued after a temporary protection order during a trial, where the participation of the guilty person is mandatory. The judge may, if there are grounds, extend the warrant for up to 2 years, after hearing the victim and the person accused of domestic violence. A security warrant in the United States provides a wide range of restrictions and obligations for a person who has committed domestic violence.

There are more than 200 special courts in the United States dealing with domestic violence cases. Some research show that specialized courts deal with domestic violence cases more effectively, increase the level of law-abiding behavior by lawbreakers, impose harsher punishments, and impose a higher percentage of convictions. Various programs to prevent all forms of domestic violence play an important role in countering the United States [4].

Thus, the accumulated experience of the United States in combating domestic violence is positive and useful for borrowing by other countries. The most effective tools for preventing violence are the developed system of security warrants and the implementation of correctional programs. The problem of domestic violence is complex and requires not only the improvement of legislation, but also the development of educational and prevention programs.

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LE TERRORISME EN TANT QUE LA MENACE À LA SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE EN AFRIQUE

On sait que le terrorisme constitue une grave menace pour la sécurité, les droits de l'homme et la démocratie. C'est pourquoi il est indispensable que les États prennent des mesures pour empêcher et sanctionner efficacement les actes terroristes.

Pourtant, on observe que pas tous les moyens sont admissibles. Il faut protéger la sécurité publique et la prééminence du droit sans mettre en péril les fondements des droits de l'homme, qui sont notamment consacrés par la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme. [1]

Selon les experts, ces dernières années ont été le témoin d'une évolution rapide du terrorisme et de l'extrémisme violent sur tout le continent africain, générant des menaces et des problèmes aux coûts, à l'échelle, à la gravité et à la complexité d'une ampleur considérable. [2]

Actuellement, on constate que la plus grande menace mondiale est l'Organisation terroriste internationale «L'État islamique». En 2015, l'organisation «Boko Haram» a juré d'allégeance à l'État islamique. Cette organisation a été fondée en 2002 et opère au Nigeria, au nord du Cameroun, du Niger et du Tchad. Sa tâche est d'introduire la charia au Nigeria et d'éradiquer le «mode de vie occidental», y compris les aspects politiques, sociaux et éducatifs. Après avoir juré allégeance à l'État islamique le groupe s'appelle la province ouest-africaine de l'État islamique. Selon diverses estimations, le nombre de militants est de 4 à 6 000 personnes. En 2014 l'organisation a été reconnue comme terroriste par le Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU.

Selon les sources spéciales, cette organisation mène les attaques terroristes suivantes:

1. les attaques contre des représentants du gouvernement et de la police (État et coalition), missions humanitaires internationales ;

2. l'utilisation d'armes lourdes dans les zones de combat avec les forces gouvernementales et internationales, utilisation de véhicules aériens sans pilote, l'utilisation de civils comme «bouclier humain»;

3. les mesures de préparation à la guerre contre les troupes gouvernementales libérées sur le territoire (en particulier, la pénétration de militants pour les institutions contrôlées par le gouvernement sous couvert de réfugiés);

4. l'utilisation active des femmes, des adolescents et même des enfants;

5. l'exécution à la fois de spectacles de démonstration (y compris de masse) et de leur mise en scène. Du fait des activités terroristes, les pays africains subissent d'importantes pertes humaines et matérielles.

Les études sur ce sujet montrent que malgré tous les efforts consentis par bon nombre de puissances occidentales tant individuellement que collectivement pour endiguer la vague de terrorisme en Afrique, ceux-ci échouent. Autrement dit, en dépit des millions de dollars consacrés à la formation, l'équipement, le renseignement et l'appui des opérations de contre-insurrection, la menace terroriste ne fait que s'intensifier en Afrique. Pas moins de 22 pays africains sont directement touchés par le terrorisme et on comptabilise les attaques terroristes chaque jour sur ce continent dévasté. [3]

Les experts et les scientifiques en ce domaine notent que «les pays africains, de ceux qui sont actuellement engagés dans la lutte contre le terrorisme à ceux qui ne pas actuellement exposés à une menace terroriste, pourraient bénéficier de l'établissement de stratégies nationales antiterroristes. Ces stratégies pourraient aider à orienter des actions vers des objectifs mesurables à long terme, à renforcer la légitimité d'une politique de lutte contre le terrorisme à tous les niveaux du gouvernement et de la société. Il est à noter que les pays africains sont à des phases différentes dans l'élaboration de stratégies de lutte contre le terrorisme. Il y a donc une opportunité pour engager les dirigeants africains d'organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, responsables de la défense et de la sécurité afin de partager leurs expériences, pratiques et les enseignements tirés dans tous les pays». [4]

Le programme antiterroriste vise à:

1. faire partager les expériences, perspectives, pratiques et enseignements tirés pour l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale de lutte contre le terrorisme;

2. informer, promouvoir, intensifier et accélérer les stratégies nationales de lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique;

3. soutenir la création et l'adoption de stratégies nationales judicieuses, rigoureuses et globales contre le terrorisme qui favorisent la sécurité pour tous les africains. [4]

Compte tenu de ce qui précède, on peut dire que la lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique exige le dispositif de lutte au niveau national et international et d'efforts importants pour assurer la sécurité sur le continent africain.

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FOREIGN COUNTRIES EXPERIENCE IN CRIME PREVENTION

The struggle with organized crime is becoming increasingly significant and becomes one of the most important factors in international cooperation in the criminal law. National means of counteracting organized crime are increasingly detected ineffective. Unilateral efforts of the state are not enough.

Our state is currently in a condition of deep political, economic and social crisis. There are unbalanced activities of criminal justice bodies. The judicial system and law enforcement agencies are at the stage of reforming and high-quality organizational and managerial transformations. In Ukraine there is no national program of crime counteraction. In this regard, the study of modern progressive foreign experience in preventing crime with the involvement of alternative state institutions of subjects deserves attention [1, p.3].

The fight against crime is a complex systematic anti-crime with the use of repressive and non-reflective agents, which is the unity of the three

subsystems: the general organization of the struggle; warning (prevention) of crime; law enforcement activities [2].

Due to the fact that the fight against crime in developed countries of the world is important, there is a need to introduce their positive experience in Ukraine. The United States is characterized by positive developing crime fighting in national planning, and for Japan - at the local level [3, p.132].

The United States has rich experience in combating organized crime. This activity was especially activated after the Second World War, when almost 10 laws were adopted. The first of them was the Law of Hobbes on the fight against the racket(extortion) (Hobbs Antiracketeering ACT), then - the Landrem-Griffin Law of 1959 on the fight against racket in proceedings. In 1968, the Complex Act for Control and Safe Street ACT (Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act) was approved in 1970. That year (1970) the US Congress adopted a law on organized crime, which involved a number of legislative and preventive measures to prevent crimes that are subject to federal jurisdiction. The United States also expand the involvement of citizens in preventive work, where there is an institute of voluntary police assistants. A characteristic feature of the fight against crime in the United States in recent decades is the desire for centralized planning and coordination of this area of activity, the creation of special bodies for this purpose and giving them a fairly broad powers [4, p.96].

Low criminalization of Japanese society is explained by active police support in preventing crimes, high discipline of society. The system of prevention in Japan is oriented to local crime prevention programs, contains both criminological study of crime condition and specific measures to prevent crimes. Early prevention functions are carried out by special rehabilitation benefits, in which voluntary and full-time employees are working. Municipal programs in which the population of districts is involved are used actively. Japan also has an association of prevention of crimes - a public-state organization operating at different levels at each police station, and its lower links are precautions to prevent crimes working in contact with the quarterly self-government committees. The association and its structural units in all prefectures are engaged in preventing crimes of minors.

In France in 1983, the National Council for the Prevention of Crimes, which included members of the Parliament, mayors, ministers, experts, representatives of business structures were established. The chairman of the National Council for the Prevention of Crimes is the Prime Minister of the country. The Council solves the following tasks: finances the programs to prevent crimes; informs the public about the state of cases with crime; develops national policy in combating crime; stimulates state

anti-criminal initiatives; coordinates the interaction between local authorities, public organizations and private sector.

In the United Kingdom since 1966 there is a constant conference on the prevention of crimes, which includes representatives of the Confederation of British Industrialists, Chamber of Commerce, Trade Unions and the Association of Senior Police Officers. As part of this organization there are working groups specializing in preventing robberies and robbery attacks.

Significant achievements of the prophylaxis of crimes of developed foreign countries should be recognized thorough legal provision. Government programs include the definition of directions of sociological research, the development of their methods, training of personnel, financing, organization and implementation of preventive measures with an emphasis on early prevention. Programs often include a system of events of the special-criminological province belonging to the sphere of criminal, procedural and penitentiary law [3, p.134].

Consequently, for an effective collaboration in the field of fight against criminality in Ukraine it is necessary to create the proper legislative base which would meet international standards, and provide introduction and application of these standards in practical work of both organs of criminal justice and other state institutions' activity, which is directed on organized crime eliminating.

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GENDER ISSUES AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Law enforcement agencies play an important role in society, they are responsible for maintaining peace and order, ensuring that the rule of law is respected and that they fulfill their duties taking into account the interests of citizens and with respect to them [2].

As law enforcement authorities are responsible for maintenance of public peace and defense of population, it is necessary to understand and remove all threats of safety, arising up before an association they serve that, realizing here, that violence and discrimination, that men and women are exposed to, strongly differ both on kinds and on the degree of weight [4]. For example, in regard to men committed the crime, mainly, in public places, and crimes in regard to women, such as domestic violence, often take place in private apartments on that, in the opinion of many state institutes, their plenary powers do not spread [1].

The term “gender” is designate specific roles, relations, personality lines, options, styles of behavior and vital values that society adds to the men and women. Consequently, “gender” designates the artificially set distinctions between men and women unlike the term "sex" that designates biological distinctions between the individuals of the sex of men and women.

Gender roles differ in a considerable variety both in different cultures and into one culture and can change in time. "Gender" designates not simply men and women, but also relations between them [3].

We live in a world in which violence on gender soil takes place against will man and is base on the socially conditioned (gender) distinctions between women and men. To them, it is possible to take: violence in the family, trading in people with the purpose of sexual exploitation, sexual violence, and others. Many women link their life with law enforcement authorities because of outlived violence on itself.

It is a well-known fact that, in the United States and Western Europe, research into contemporary issues with women's law enforcement was initiated in the early 1980s by gender trends in employment and skilled management. From the outset, they were directed to increase the number of women in police units. Moreover, in 1995, in New-Mexico, a project was

launched called the “New workplace for Women”, which attracted the majority of women to the service [2].

The single standards of physical preparation were set for women and men, a practical worker proved that the set standards fell short of to the features of woman anatomy. Accordingly, changes happened in the complex of tests for

women on physical endurance and introductions of the special training courses allowing the women to increase the force of overhead part of the body and active volume of lungs.

Less height and weight, an inclination of offenders to scorn to women, the existence of certain complications at the application of weapon and physical force is done women potentially vulnerable if they appear in a conflict situation during the execution of service. It was set that at the less physical force of women more often than men decide conflict situations, also better conduct official documentation [3].

The public, in general, tend to believe that the wide bringing in of women to work in the organs of law and order is the key to the substantial reduction of violence from the side of these organs in relation to citizens [1].

The Ukrainian serial "Who are you?" can be a good example of this theme. In a serial, a girl is shown as a psychotherapist, which helps the department to understand psycho-types of criminals. She can tell a great deal about people that stepped over a line: their age, their fascinations, that they think. She thinks like a criminal. The first time did not nobody a girl perceives seriously, “she in fact girl, how can she understand a criminal and help to go out on him?”. As a result, with every series to men listened yet more and exposed crimes [2].

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INTERPOL ROLE IN FIGHTING WAR CRIME IN THE 21ST CENTURY

War crime is serious violation of the laws or customs of war as defined by the international customary law and international treaties.

The term “war crime” has been difficult to define with precision and its usage has evolved constantly, particularly since the end of World War I. The first systematic attempt to define a broad range of war crimes was the Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field—also known as the “Lieber Code” after its main author, Francis Lieber—which was issued by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War and distributed among Union military personnel in 1863.

More recently, definitions of “war crimes” have been codified in international statutes, such as those creating the International Criminal Court and the War Crimes Tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda, for use in international War Crimes Tribunals. In contrast to earlier definitions, modern definitions are more expansive and criminalize certain behaviour committed by civilians as well as by military personnel. Crimes such as genocides, crimes against humanity and war crimes are of serious concern to the international community.

As well as the devastating effect on families concerned, these crimes have a lasting, destabilizing impact on the safety and security of communities, nations and regions for decades after they occur.

Investigation and prosecution of these crimes are central to our common fight against impunity. Unfortunately even in the 21st century there are a lot of examples of war criminality. such as:

1. Second Congo War (1998–2003)

The deadliest war of the 21st century was a conflict that had its genesis in the 20th. The Rwandan genocide, the toppling and death of Zairean Pres. In May 1997 rebel leader Laurent Kabila deposed Mobutu and renamed Zaire the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but he soon found himself engaged in a civil war with some of the forces that had elevated him to power. The eastern third of the DRC became a battlefield every bit as bloody and contested as the Western Front in World War I. Mass rapes were reported in areas of conflict, and large sections of the DRC

were stripped of resources as organized combat between professional armies gave way to brigandage and plunder [3]. An estimated three million people—mostly civilians—were killed in the fighting or died of disease or malnutrition as a result of the conflict.

2. Syrian Civil War

As the Arab Spring swept through the Middle East and North Africa, popular uprisings toppled the authoritarian regimes in Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Yemen. In Syria, however, Pres. Bashar al-Assad responded to protests with a combination of political concessions and escalating violence against his own people. The uprising became a civil war that spread violence into neighboring Iraq and provided a fertile breeding ground for militant groups such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. Rebel groups seized huge swathes of territory, and the area under government control was reduced to a small strip of land in western Syria.

Cease-fire agreements failed to stop the violence, and by 2016 it was estimated that 1 in 10 Syrians had been killed or wounded by the fighting. Four million people fled the country, while millions more were internally displaced. At least 470,000 deaths were caused directly or indirectly by the war, and life expectancy at birth experienced a shocking plunge from over 70 years (preconflict) to just 55 years in 2015.

3. Iraq War

Neoconservative officials within the administration of U.S. Pres. George W. Bush had sought to topple the regime of Iraqi Pres. Saddam Hussein prior to the events of September 11, 2001, but the deadliest terrorist attack in U.S. history would provide (at least in part) the *casus belli* for the Iraq War. By the time U.S. combat forces were withdrawn in August 2010, more than 4,700 coalition troops had been killed; at least 85,000 Iraqi civilians were killed, but some estimates place that total much higher. The sectarian violence that had wracked the country in the wake of the overthrow of Hussein's Baathist regime gave rise to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also called ISIS), a Sunni group that sought to establish a caliphate in Iraq and Syria. Between 2013 and the end of 2016, over 50,000 additional civilians were murdered by ISIL or killed in clashes between ISIL and Iraqi government forces [3].

4. Afghanistan War

In August 2021, the Afghan Taliban took control of Afghanistan. Whilst a new Taliban government has now been formed, there is still tremendous uncertainty as to what the future holds for the Afghan people. The country is now in the grip of a major economic crisis. Many international donors have suspended aid, the US has frozen Afghanistan's US Dollar reserves and as a result the banking system is barely functioning.

Our work is continuing despite all this and we are actively looking at ways to mitigate the impact but unless financial support is resumed soon a further avoidable catastrophe will unfold. Since the beginning of 2021, over half a million people have fled from their homes and more have lost their livelihoods in the war.

5. *Ukraine Conflict*

In November 2013 Ukraine's pro-Russian president, Viktor Yanukovich, scuttled a long-awaited association agreement with the European Union in favor of closer ties with Russia. Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, erupted in street protests, and demonstrators established a permanent camp in the city's Independence Square. Clashes between police and protesters became increasingly violent as the crisis intensified, and in February 2014 government security forces opened fire on the protesters, killing scores and wounding hundreds. The ensuing backlash swept Yanukovich from power, and he fled to Russia. Since 20 February 2014 Ukraine has been facing Russian military aggression within days of Yanukovich's departure, gunmen who were later identified as Russian troops began occupying government buildings in the Ukrainian autonomous republic of Crimea. Vladimir Putin formalized the illegal annexation in March, and weeks later a virtually identical scenario began to play out in the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk. By early 2017 some 10,000 people—the overwhelming majority of whom were civilians—had been killed since fighting began [4]. From April 14, 2014 to early February 2021, from 42 to 44 thousand people were suffered or died from because war in the Donbas.

So genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are the most serious crimes of concern to the international community. They can have a lasting, destabilizing impact on the safety and security of communities, nations and regions for decades after they occur. The international community has sent a clear signal that prevention, investigation and prosecution of these crimes are central to the fight against impunity.

The International Criminal Police Organization is an inter-governmental organization, who fights against such types of crimes every day. It has 197 member countries, and helps police in all of them to work together to make the world a safer place [2]. To do this, Interpol enable them to share and access data on crimes and criminals, and offers a range of technical and operational support.

Interpol is in a unique position to lead and reinforce ongoing efforts to assist law enforcement authorities, international criminal tribunals and national prosecution services to fight genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Interpol has been cooperating with the United Nations International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda since 1994. The Interpol General Assembly has adopted several resolutions increasing the Organization's support to its member countries and partner organizations in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. In order to improve Interpol's response to these serious international crimes, in 2014 a dedicated unit was created to focus on war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity [1].

At Interpol, undertake a range of activities to provide with strategic operational and investigative support, and to strengthen coordination and cooperation among relevant stakeholders [1]. Interpol provides operational support to member countries and partner organizations such as international criminal tribunals and justice institutions, as well as to the increasing number of war crimes units in our member countries.

Interpol facilitate access to its services, technical tools, resources and expertise in the area of serious international crimes. It also support our member countries and partner organizations through information sharing and the coordination of international investigations [1]. Investigating these types of serious international crime requires specialized training and knowledge; enhancing the capability of investigators is a priority in this field.

Interpol International Training Course on Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity has seen more than 100 investigators from 30 countries and six international organizations trained in the most up-to-date investigative skills.

The aim is to establish standard practices in all areas, including collecting and processing of evidence related to mass atrocities and, also extending capacity for investigating and prosecuting sexual and gender-based violence.

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PRINCIPLES OF FIGHTING AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME

Initially, the very concept of "organized crime", "the struggle compared criminal crime" and why it also affects this issue.

Therefore, organized crime is a group activity that requires one or more people, requiring connections or relationship features that allow their leaders to win profits or control territory and markets, internal and external, through violence, threats or corruption as a continuation of criminal activity. activities and to penetrate the legal economy.

There are many areas of such crime, such as: drug trafficking, smuggling, arms trafficking, human trafficking, exploitation of prostitution, and so on.

And the fight against organized crime is a complex systemic fight against crime with the use of repressive and non-repressive means, which is the unity of the following three subsystems: general organization of the struggle; crime prevention; law enforcement activities.

The fight against crime includes 5 principles, namely:

- 1) legality;
- 2) interaction (participation of law enforcement and all other state bodies and local governments, enterprises, institutions, organizations, associations of citizens, individual citizens);
- 3) complexity;
- 4) the predominance of methods of persuasion (i.e. the use of coercive measures only after the exhaustion of all other means of influence);
- 5) publicity (systematic coverage in state statistics and media of the state, structure and dynamics of crime).

Organized crime is a tool used by foreign intelligence services to destabilize the situation in Ukraine and harm national security. There are conditions for the use of organized crime by certain public associations as a means of political struggle and suppression of democracy.

That is why it is a very important issue to create and implement a strategy aimed at formulating state policy in the fight against organized crime through the introduction of international standards and building an effective system to combat organized crime, consisting of subsystems of legal, institutional, scientific, information-analytical, financial and logistical support, coordination and interaction, control, as well as international cooperation.

Such a strategy has already been developed and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on September 16, 2020 № 1126-r.

It consists of three stages:

- the task of the first stage is to conduct an objective and comprehensive assessment of the situation with organized crime in Ukraine. Based on the results of the assessment of the threat of serious crimes and organized crime, analytical conclusions will be made, which will form political priorities that will be transformed into strategic goals.

- the second stage is the definition of a limited number of strategic goals in accordance with the conclusions of the assessment of the threat of serious crimes and organized crime and the development of comprehensive action plans. The comprehensive action plan identifies the threat it is aimed at overcoming, offers countermeasures at the strategic and operational levels, as well as criteria for successful implementation at the end of each stage of its implementation.

- the third stage is the implementation of comprehensive action plans.

At this stage, the measures necessary to implement comprehensive action plans and achieve the goals of the Strategy as a whole are taken. Each comprehensive action plan is implemented by state bodies involved in the fight against organized crime, with the involvement of civil society representatives if necessary.

So, in my opinion, this should be taken very responsibly and seriously, because the implementation of such a strategy is simply necessary and its implementation should reduce the level of organized crime in Ukraine, increase public confidence in the government, create the necessary conditions for foreign investment in the economy.

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CYBERCRIMES IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Today social media are being the greatest method of communication through the world by preparing people connected. Accordingly, the academic student has been used social media for exchanging information with friends, family, and relatives. However inappropriate usage social media causes cybercrime.

Social media are defined as an internet-dependent application formed to promote socialintercommunication and for diffusing, using and developing information through society [1].The advantage of social media was to allow a group of people or persons to exchange information with people throughthe use of the network. The field of computer information system deals with theinvestigation of information technologies influences an individual, societal status andorganization.Social media has ended up a fundamental aspect in our everyday activities; and relay at the cornerstone of the main infrastructure around the space and key elements; especially in the technology leading countries.

Social media enhance information distribution and social regression by aside to social media that most customers doesn't know. However, social media is ongoing a double-edged in addition to engaged in modifying welfare, continue, humanly sustainable and as well as to enhance committing the crime [2].The fast expansion of social media platforms eventually with internet communication has brought a huge impact on social media users.Because of easy access to internet technology, everybody can make crimes both within the person used the internet and other people do not have involved in internet connection.

Social media stands in the literature like Facebook, Instagram and Twitter performances a crucial role when investigating the problem on social media. Therefore, social media users want to recognize the way to protect themselves from social media cybercrime and underlying the factors that enhancing the cybercrime. As cybercrime statics, reported in 2017 the cybercrime has been increased spontaneously for the past few years to present time [3]. As the report indicated about one point five million social media users have been attacked by cybercrime yearly. Besides, many people and business characteristics act carelessly when communicating through social media and email, repeatedly exchanging facts that could bring

cybersecurity attacks. Cybercriminals have addressed social media as maliciously acquire and serve a large number of data it has about organizations and people. The truth that people without difficulty believe each other on social media also raises the problem as a result criminal can effortlessly entice harmless to entrust the personal secret to them (illegal access) for malicious intentions.

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EXPERIENCE OF THE JAPANESE POLICE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Japan is a unique country for many reasons. Firstly, it is geographically autonomous because it is located on islands. Secondly, the history of this ancient country is almost 2.5 thousand years old. Thirdly, the peculiarity of Japan lies in the traditions of Japanese society, a kind of national mentality that affects development of this state.

Japan, having adopted the Western economic and democratic experience, has not lost its national forms of the traditional social control. If the European Union (EU) considers Switzerland a kind of a security island, in recent years the country has lost the status of the least criminogenic European country.

There is no doubt that in Japan, as in every country of the world, there are certain features of a crime and problems of its prevention. So, Japan is traditionally characterized by a large number of active networks of organized criminal groups “Yakuza”, “Yamaguchigumi”, “Inagawa-kai” and “Sumiyoshi-kai” which have international criminal connections. The representatives of organized crime (boryokudan) take place in the Government of Japan and other state bodies. In general the crime rate in this

country is possible to describe as low. Its prevalence and nature is not to interfere in the developing of Japanese economy, high technology. It occupies high positions in world rankings of human development.

The low crime rate in this country is associated with a number of socio-psychological, legal, organizational and managerial, technological and other nature.

Japanese model of crime prevention includes the following areas of preventive activity:

- long-term implementation of the strategy “Community policing”
- measures within the framework of general social crime prevention
- effective criminal policy
- introduction of scientific achievements and technique in crime prevention activities.

A common form of public influence on crime in Japan is the activity of the organizations “Older brothers and sisters”. They have similar structure and tasks of organizations “Big Brothers and Big Sisters” operating in the United States. These organizations in Japan have been working since 1947. Their members are mostly young people who carry out preventive work among juvenile offenders and among so-called difficult adolescents by: involving minors in training and sports; conducting preventive interviews; assisting in finding mutual understanding between parents and their children; parent training methods of proper communication with children, dissemination of appropriate methodical literature.

The prefectures of Japan also set up quarterly committees that represent a form of self-organization of Japanese citizens for solution of household, social and other problems. Quarterly committees work closely with the grassroots Japanese police – police booths in cities and police posts in the countryside. The effectiveness of their activities depends on high confidence of the Japanese in their police. This is achieved by establishing close, trusting relationships between the Japanese police and citizens.

The high efficiency of the Japanese police is also possible associated with the fact that in most cases the police live in booths (on posts) in their separate rooms together with the families. Due to the constant presence of a police officer on the spot of his or her work, which coincides with the place of their actual residence, close cooperation is achieved with the residents of the local community; they treat the police officer not as a representative of the authorities, but in the first place turn as a neighbor. In addition, there is a high level of trust in the police in this country, it is also achieved through the performance of their official duties without firearms. This means that Japanese law enforcement is in a constant communication with the

inhabitants of a particular locality, police officers help to solve social, household and other problems that citizens face every day.

Japan has shown stable indicators of socio-economic development for a long time. This has a positive effect on human development and social security of the main segments of the population, low unemployment. Significant economic and financial resources allow the Japanese government to implement new and existing methods in all spheres of crime prevention: financially encourage non-governmental participants in this area; to increase the salaries of police officers and employees of other bodies of criminal justice; expand the police force to the fullest criminogenic prefectures of Japan.

The low crime rate in Japan cannot be also explained only by a successful implementation of socio-economic measures of general social crime prevention. In this country, effective measures of social and psychological orientation are also being implemented. On this provision it was emphasized in 1970 in the materials of the 4th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (Japan, Kyoto). Experts noted that the caste in social systems is similar to the Japanese, which indicates the participation of the people in the maintaining of the proper state of law and order in their state.

The effectiveness of general social crime prevention in Japan can be also explained by favorable socio-psychological conditions for the upbringing of children and adolescents. Nowadays this state has a system of preschool education, which provides the establishment of friendly relations between educators, children and their parents by: conducting preventive talks; distribution of special methodical literature; implementation of trainings, etc. The application of a set of these measures ensures the formation of a proper psychological microclimate in Japanese families and affects the low level of crime and delinquency in adolescence and youth.

Ukraine can adopt positive foreign experience in crime prevention to use in domestic law-making and law-enforcement practice. This is necessary for the following:

1. Strengthening of the effectiveness of preventive activities of law enforcement agencies through the participation of citizens in the detention of criminals and offenders, law enforcement, providing information about committed crimes;
2. Economic benefits, such as budget savings funds through the use of free assistance to citizens in crime prevention;
3. Optimization of time, forces and means of work of police officers, which allow to focus their attention from secondary actions to more important issues;

4. Deepening the interaction of various social institutions and entities of crime prevention;

5. Increasing the trust of citizens in public authorities of law enforcement structures.

The studying and generalization of modern progressive foreign experience in the field of public participation in crime prevention provides the base for the allocation of a number of suggestions related to the improvement of law enforcement functioning.

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FRANCE'S EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Organized crime is a system of highly centralized enterprises that are created to carry out illegal activities. The main source of income for these criminal groups is the supply of goods and services that are illegal but in constant public demand, such as drugs, prostitution, usury (i.e. usury) and gambling.

In terms of non-renewable resource crimes, France is an important destination country for the criminal market, particularly illegal gold from French Guiana. Illegal gold mining in French Guiana is widespread and related to crime groups, violence and other serious crimes that significantly impact society. Gold trafficking from France to other European countries also takes place. There are numerous instances of metal theft in France.

Additionally, French Guiana has seen an increase in logging in early 2020 as illegal miners have taken advantage of the COVID crisis to engage in illegal clearances. In regard to fauna crimes, hundreds of protected species are seized in France every year.

Wherever organized crime existed, she sought protection from police and courts. Consequently, large sums of money were spent by group bosses

trying to gain political influence at both the local and national levels of power. In addition, profits from various illegal enterprises were invested in legitimate business.

At the national level, In France in 1983 National Council for Prevention was established crimes, which included members of parliament, city mayors, ministers, experts, representatives of business structures. Chairman of the National Council

Crime Prevention is the Prime Minister of the country. The Council solves the following tasks: finances crime prevention programs; informs the public about the condition crime cases; develops national policy in the field of combating crime, stimulates state anti-criminal initiatives, coordinates interaction between local authorities, NGOs and private sector/

Also France strengthened its legal arsenal by adopting the law "Perben II" (Act2004-204 of 9March2004), which adapts the justice system to the development of crime. This Law strengthened existing provisions to combat organized crime, including a way to provide additional investigative resources.

In modern French law enforcement can be found as follows the so-called proximity police, which is an unarmed law enforcement agency. [4, c.115] This is a clear example of decentralized police, the core of which is not repression, but persuasion, prevention and close cooperation with the public. In solving the problem of prevention in the territory of police rapprochement services are separate personnel units in the relevant decisions to reduce criminogenicity.

France continues to play an active role in multilateral congresses dealing with organized crime, working to ensure the consistency and effectiveness of various congresses.

In France, there are signs that cooperation exists between both foreign and local criminal actors involved in money laundering. Foreign mafias are also present in France. Some believe that in addition to geographical proximity, legislative shortcomings in France have facilitated the Italian mafia taking root in France. Nigerian mafias, along with other Eastern European criminal groups that also dominate arms trafficking operations from the Balkan region, control the sexual exploitation market in France. Organized crime groups from Eastern Europe are also active in organized property crime, sexual exploitation, drug trafficking and cyber fraud.

At the European level, France proposed to strengthen cooperation in the field of security by establishing joint investigative groups and centers of police and customs cooperation (PCCC). Today in France and abroad there are 10 PCCC in partnership with Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and

Spain, as well as one center of four countries for France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg. [1]

Also in 2005, the Prüm Convention was initiated, to which Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain joined. [2] The Convention provides for the exchange of personal data, including genetic profiles and fingerprints, as well as the organization of joint patrols and a European arrest warrant passed in 2002, which has become an important step forward in the fight against organized crime.

Also, together with France, the EU internal security strategy for 2010-2014 was developed, in which 5 directions were distinguished:

- 1) the disruption of international criminal networks
- 2) the prevention of terrorism and addressing radicalisation and recruitment
- 3) raising levels of security for citizens and businesses in cyberspace
- 4) strengthening security through border management
- 5) increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters. It also laid down guidelines and common principles underpinning, in full respect for fundamental rights, a "European Security Model" and aimed at continuing the development of common instruments and policies through a better integrated approach. [3]

Moreover, numerous bilateral internal security agreements are concluded every year, in addition to multilateral cooperation: France is increasingly involved in subregional, regional and global initiatives.

Summing up the above, in my opinion, in Ukraine would not be superfluous to create proximity. Because of this, crime would decrease not only among adults, but also among children. Also, perhaps thanks to the cooperation of citizens with proximity, we could see an increase in the level of respect and trust of society in law enforcement.

In addition, the country needs to be more integrated with other states, as there are many interesting crime prevention programs.

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MOBILE DEVICES FOR DETECTION CRIMES: IN GERMANY AND UKRAINE

As a multimillion-dollar country, Germany shows significant differences in the nature of the crimes committed on its territory. Unfortunately, currently only statistics for 2016 are available, but they clearly show the structure of crimes.

Today, the central media publishes advice on how not to fall victim to robbers, loudspeakers on trains warn passengers about pickpockets, and on television talk about new schemes of street fraudsters and new types of robbery [1].

Predictive Policing is a preventive strategy based on computer calculations, with which the German police assess the degree of risk of certain crimes in certain areas of their patrol.

The goal is to use technical means to try to get one step ahead of the attacker. That is, the police are not waiting for the crime to be committed, but are already in the city where it is most likely to be committed, thus preventing it.

The difference between the German crime prediction system and that in some other countries, including the United States and Switzerland, is that Germany does not collect data on specific individuals who could be considered potential criminals.

Not only data on past crimes and their frequency at different times of the year and day are loaded into the system. It also takes into account the social composition of a city district, the purchasing power of residents, their marital status, the presence of children, working hours of husband and wife and, accordingly, the time of their absence from home, road conditions, proximity to the highway, which can quickly leave the crime scene, forecast weather, etc [2].

The situation in Ukraine is somewhat different from Germany. The police of Ukraine do not use such the latest technologies with artificial intelligence. But some provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the National

Police" say that the police carry out information and analytical activities solely to exercise their powers.

Article 25. Powers of the police in the field of information and analytical support 3. The police may create their own databases necessary to ensure the daily activities of police bodies (institutions, establishments) in the field of labor, financial, administrative relations, document management relations, as well as interdepartmental information and analytical the systems necessary to carry out the powers entrusted to it [3].

The police keep these databases up to date. They cover information that concerns not only criminals, but also missing or stolen things, documents, vehicles.

It is also worth mentioning Article 40 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

Article 40. Application of technical devices and technical means having functions of detection of radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats, photo and film shooting, video recording, or means of photo and film shooting, video recording

1. To ensure public safety and order, the police may attach to uniforms, in / on official vehicles, including without color schemes, identification marks and inscriptions, mount / place on the outer perimeter of roads and buildings photo and video equipment, including equipment operating in automatic mode, technical means for detection and / or recording of offenses, radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats, as well as to use information obtained from photographic and video equipment in someone else's possession [3].

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WORLD EXPERIENCE IN POLICE TRAINING IN THE CONTEXT OF REFORMING THE SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

Police education and training is the foundation of an effective domestic security and safety system. Crime has become more complex and threats have been increasing. Officers charged with enforcing laws must be open to new approaches. Well-educated and trained officers are much more adept and used to solving problems, thinking creatively, and exhibiting open-mindedness. Efficient and professional distinction based on police education/training is particularly important for the transition countries, constructing new police forces, and undertaking reforms in the law enforcement sector.

In modern society, a police officer should be of high cultural, educational development, self-educational and self-improvement ability, and able to apply his/her knowledge in various areas of law enforcement that objectively requires rethinking of the existing police training system [4]. Therefore, professionalism, proper police officers' training is the main and leading factor in ensuring the safety of the life of police staff and population.

The reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was started in April 2015. Today; the keynote to the reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is clear and concrete steps. The new police inspired many Ukrainians. The level of trust in the police increased from 3% to 46%, and was a huge step forward in establishing a modern law enforcement system predicated on service for the citizens as well as serving and protecting. The essential part of the reform has been the remodelling of the police education and training system.

In particular, the qualification characteristics for the profession of police officer were approved jointly by the National Police of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Subsequently, the development of the professional education standard (competencies of police officers) was launched.

International experience with police education models is highly important in supporting the reform and identifying the most promising national solutions to the police education/training model in the following areas:

- Curricula development, education, and training process;
- Career development and professional development trainings;
- Police training infrastructure.

Police systems in developed countries, such as France, Great Britain, the USA, Italy, Canada, Austria, Japan, Germany, have a long history, extensive experience in combating crime and public order, and close interconnections. All this imposes an imprint on the organization of training for them, makes it take into account all the achievements of the past and modern, to broadly develop international cooperation not only in matters of law enforcement activities, but also in training, internship, exchange of experience of personnel of police services and bodies. Police officers from European countries are interested in the functioning of an effective training system for police personnel.

A good example for imitation is the United States of America and its police system. Police academies exist in every state and at the federal level. Each state has an agency, which certifies police academies and their programs. Most states have minimum physical and academic standards for cadets to achieve before they can enter an academy and graduate. There may be additional or higher standards required for later certification as a police officer. While some states allow open enrollment in police academies, many require cadets to be hired by a police department in order to attend. Departments and/or state certifying agencies may also require individuals to pass background checks, psychological evaluations, polygraph exams, drug screenings and qualify with a firearm and demonstrate driving skills, as conditions of employment/certification. Initial police academy training and education develop the minds, career goals, and attitudes of future police officers that will be in charge of law enforcement and social order. Academy training includes classes in firearms, first aid, criminal law, emergency vehicle operations, defensive tactics, physical fitness and report writing.

As for the USA, I find it negative that on average, police spend nearly one-third of their training on combat tactics. Many law enforcement training curricula focus on preparing for the potential of a threat or threats derived from statistically singular or anecdotal events. This heavily impacts the perceptions, biases, opinions, and attitudes that law enforcement officers carry into their interactions with the public. The ability to defend oneself is an important skill for police officers to have. But the emphasis on firearm

skills and self-defense should not compromise the training on mediation skills and conflict management. Police departments only offer an average of eight hours in mediation skills. Moreover, only 39 percent of agencies mandate that all officers go through conflict management training. The importance of conflict management cannot be underestimated. Police officers need to have the necessary training and knowledge to manage their emotional and physiological reactions, particularly in high stress situations.

Also one of the most alarming aspects of training regulation is that some states allow an officer to be trained AFTER he or she begins working. Currently, there are 37 states that will allow untrained officers to have full authority to detain, arrest, incarcerate, or even kill without ever attending basic police training.

Taking into account the above, every country has its own unique system of training relevant experts for police, designed under the influence of territorial, historical, political, social and economic factors and different national legal systems. It should be noted, a number of European countries educational institutions are within the national education system, where police training is carried out on the basis of general state standards of professional education. In other countries, training police officers (with the exception of senior staff) is focused on narrow professional police training.

The fundamental basis for designing a new model of vocational education in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine should be the scientifically grounded policy in this area, namely, the reformation of the educational activity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in accordance with the EU standards in the field of training for law enforcement bodies, with due consideration of Ukrainian realities.

Foreign experience and advanced practice in law-enforcement education can become an ideological platform in the course of Ukrainian reforms. However, excessive attempts to transfer the experience of foreign systems of training police officers to Ukrainian reality are not justified, because national characteristics, educational traditions and positive results in this area are usually ignored. Therefore, the standards established in the legal systems of other countries should be combined with verified domestic developments in education. The police training based on curriculum of legal education and the degrees of Bachelor and Master is the accomplishment of domestic law enforcement system of Ukraine. Therefore, in the process of developing the Concept aimed at improving the legal (judicial) education for jurist's professional training according to EU standards, special attention should be paid to law schools with specific learning environments taking into account that one of the main tasks of the police is to protect human rights and freedoms, as well as interests of society and the state. Finally, let

us remember the words of Taras Shevchenko: “And to your neighbors’ gifts pay heed – yet do not thus neglect your own!”.

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FIREARMS SMUGGLING

Arms trafficking or gunrunning is the illicit trade of contraband small arms and ammunition, which constitutes part of a broad range of illegal activities often associated with transnational criminal organizations. The illegal trade of small arms, unlike other organized crime commodities, is more closely associated with exercising power in communities instead of achieving economic gain [3]. Scholars estimate illegal arms transactions amount to over US\$1 billion annually.

The use of firearms by criminals endangers the safety of citizens in all countries of the world. As well as their obvious use in armed robberies and murder, they are also linked to a wide range of other crimes. These include corruption, environmental crime, human trafficking, maritime piracy, organized crime and terrorist activities [2].

Small arms and light weapons are easy for criminals to conceal and transport, so trafficking in firearms is a lucrative business which, in turn, fuels and funds other types of serious crimes.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16 has a target to significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows by 2030 as part of measures aimed at combating all forms of organized crime including arms trafficking [1].

The problem of arms trafficking is multidimensional. Firearms are manufactured and traded both licitly and illicitly thus making the

identification and tracing of illegally manufactured and trafficked firearms very complex. Further complicating matters, most firearms are produced legally and then diverted into the illicit market. Notably, illicit arms are present in most forms of violent crimes and increase the power of organized criminal groups.

A variety of international and regional instruments form part of the legal regime on firearms. The Organized Crime Convention is among the most significant global efforts to tackle firearms trafficking. One of the three supplementing Protocols to this Convention is the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunitions (Firearms Protocol). It addresses the issue of illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms from the criminal justice angle and it was the first legally binding instrument on small arms adopted at the global level. It was developed with a view to providing measures to address the transnational nature of the phenomenon and its links to organized crime.

The Firearms Protocol aims "to promote, facilitate and strengthen cooperation among States Parties in order to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition" (article 2, Firearms Protocol). The Protocol has a number of major features, which are binding on State parties. In particular, it requires them to [4]:

- Criminalize the illicitly manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the markings on firearms.
- Mark firearms for purposes of their effective tracing and identification.
- Keep systematic records of information on firearms and international transactions in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition for tracing purposes.
- Mandate by law the confiscation of illicitly manufactured or trafficked firearms, their parts and components and ammunition after which the firearms should be ideally destroyed unless another disposal has been officially authorized.
- Keep documentation and licensing of all international transactions and brokers (please, see box below) and marking of all imported firearms and government firearms turned to civilian use.
- Render permanently inoperable all deactivated firearms.
- Share information such as organized criminal groups suspected of involvement in firearms trafficking.

- 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.

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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.

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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

correspondence, invasion of privacy, regulation of clothing and even food – all this is manifested in police management system. All these criteria are specific for the police state. The police state is a form of absolute monarchy that became widespread in the second half of the 18th century. But since 19th century the definition of «police state» means kind of state with excessive influence of the police and special services.

The founder of the «police state» consider the king Friedrich Wilhelm I (1713-1740) is called «Feldfebel on the throne». He hated etiquette and luxury. Control and saving were permanent slogans during years of him rule. Friedrich Wilhelm I thought and really believe that people cannot be independent and they even cannot independently choose such usual things like what they want eat or drink. Friedrich Wilhelm I told that citizens always need advices by government. As for me, it is not normal position for the ruler. It is excessive control.

If in the Middle Ages political power appeared as a jurisdiction or as a court but in the modern state it was considered mainly management or police, so the whole character of the new state and its activities was called "police state".

At the beginning of the New Age public administration provided for the liberation of public organizations and individuals from the oppressed situation through feudal orders and foundations, defending their independence and autonomy. It was the progressive manifestation of the idea of a "police state." State excessive control did not stop after the easing of feudal restrictions. On the contrary, it has become self-sufficient for professional officials and specialists. At the same time, the population of the country was considered not as an organization of citizens, but as a formless mass of entities that the state processes (educates, trains, controls, etc.) in accordance with the planned plan of general bureaucratic measures of the government. Thus, the leadership of the police state fundamentally denied the self-determination of individuals and social groups, as it was based on the principles and stereotypes of all-consuming care, care (but in fact even illegal supervision, control) of the state and society as a whole.

Bureaucratic rule, which differs from feudal forms of government is based on the law and not on the arbitrariness of the individual is distinctive feature of the police system. All government initiatives are implemented by numerous representatives of the bureaucracy, whose main area of activity is various offices. In eighteenth-century Germany, where police officers were particularly prominent, there was even a special branch of applied political science devoted to state clerical practice.

The main trends in the development of the state system of Prussia in the XVIII century there was a further centralization and militarization of

the state apparatus, the rise of military-administrative bodies over the civilian population. Much of the powers of the Privy Council pass to the General Military Commissariat. All directories are combined into a single military-financial body headed by the President-King. On the ground the Zemstvo councilors which were called landrats, were appointed by the king on the recommendation of the nobility, were under the strict control of the central government and were endowed with broad military and police powers. City self-government is being liquidated. City councils were replaced by boards of magistrates appointed by the king. Military ranks, military subordination and discipline were extended to the entire state apparatus.

Also in the 19th century there was the Prussian Secret Police. In 1851, the police forces of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden and Württemberg formed the Police Union of German States. It was specially organized to suppress political dissent after the revolutions of 1848, which spread throughout Germany. For the next fifteen years, the Union held an annual meeting to exchange information. Carl Ludwig Friedrich von Hinkeldei, Commissioner of the Berlin Police, was appointed King Friedrich Wilhelm IV on November 16, 1848. He was to be a key figure in the development of the secret police in Prussia, as well as throughout the union. In 1854, due to his close relationship with the king, he was appointed Generalpolizeidirektor (Director General of Police). In fact, he was a police minister independent of the interior minister. Von Hinkeldei founded the Berlin Political Police in Berlin and developed a Prussian information catalog of political opponents, focusing on the revolutionaries involved in the 1848 uprisings. But because he saw Paris and London as centers of political intrigue, he sought to organize the protection of political opponents outside national jurisdictions. The Prussian secret police have historically had a bad reputation because they were the model behind the Gestapo. The Prussian secret police, however, did not regularly engage in harassment or abuse of power, and did not behave as other secret police forces could. The Prussian secret police was renamed in 1933 as the secret police the Gestapo. Prussia itself was dissolved as an administrative entity after The Second World War.

Nowadays the world is more humane and we can observe positive changes in governance, democratic regime in the countries. At present, all the measures that limited the natural inalienable rights of people are missing, and police states are no longer relevant.

Thus, we can conclude that the police state of Prussia could be quite a positive phenomenon, because control, renunciation of significant luxuries, as in ancient Sparta, contributed to the fact that society has always

been "in tune" with the state control. Both Prussia and Sparta had strong military forces, a wonderful and huge army. In Prussia, the founder of this system was the king Friedrich Wilhelm I, and in Sparta-Lycurgus, who also did not like luxury. During his reign, coins were made heavy and made of stone. This was done to make it difficult to accumulate a lot. The buildings were to be made of simple wood and nails, without decoration. Marital and family relations were controlled, free time could be spent doing sports or other ways established by the state. However, if we look at such a state system from the other side, it is inhumane, because the state must adhere to the principle of confidentiality, not forget about freedom of speech, choice, religion and other natural rights of everyone, not to interfere with personal life. One of the main functions of the state is to promote social well-being.

However, whatever it was, this stage of absolute monarchy in Germany, the form of the police state in Prussia became an experience in the formation of a modern country, its law enforcement agencies that oppose crime, reorganization of the concept of "crime", its treatment, its structure.

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THE MAIN ASPECTS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN THE MODERN SOCIETY CONDITIONS

For a long time, men have been creating a historical picture of the world, expressing their views on the surrounding reality, the structure of the ideal family, the place and role of women in the social space. Opponents of gender equality attributed this to the fact that women could not serve in the army either morally or physically. The modern armed forces of most countries of the world are inconceivable without the fairer sex [1]. This is an objective process of society feminization, characterized by increasing the

role and influence of women in the army. To protect women's rights, researchers have conducted a number of sociological studies that have shown that women and men suffer equally from psychological and physical exposure and stressful schedules. Today, no one doubts the need to enlist women in the army as full-fledged actors in the army [2]. The feminization of the army is a specific component of the objective process of feminization of society and is expressed by the increasing role and influence of women in the army, as well as the functional dependence of the latter on the degree of personal potential in the army of service female.

The results of the study confirm the existence of gender discrimination on the grounds of gender in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. According to the majority of respondents, the prevalence of this phenomenon mainly affects women [3]. In particular, according to more than half of the military female surveyed, the main reason for their possible dismissal or transfer may be female, and almost half of the women surveyed expressed uncertainty that nothing would prevent them from reaching the age limit. In addition, almost one in ten indicates cases of sexual harassment of women [4].

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It is generally accepted that the main causes of gender discrimination are: outdated traditions and ideas about the role and place of women in society; imperfection of the legal framework for the protection of human and civil rights (regardless of gender); lack of effective mechanisms for implementing the ideas of gender equality; inconsistency of gender standards in the Armed Forces of

Ukraine with the social needs of servicemen. Thus, analyzing the answers of respondents, we can draw a general conclusion about the imperfection of certain provisions of regulations and the presence of certain difficulties of administrative, social and psychological nature in the implementation of gender policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine [5]. In order to increase the effectiveness of gender policy, it is expedient to introduce in the Armed Forces of Ukraine heads of structural units of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, commanders (chiefs) of all levels, personnel and bodies of educational and socio-psychological work. In the Armed Forces of Ukraine, it is important to establish unconditional compliance with current legislation by officials; speed up the process of bringing gender policy provisions in line with international standards; in the system of training of leading personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine of operational-strategic and operational-tactical levels to ensure the development and implementation of a special course "Fundamentals of Gender Policy" in the system of educational and socio-psychological work [6]; to strengthen informational and educational work with the staff of politicians on gender issues in the Armed Forces of Ukraine; focus on the formation of corporate spirit and a sense of patriotism; to introduce monitoring of the effectiveness of the solution of humanitarian policy issues by the governing bodies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; during the implementation of personnel policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the appointment of servicemen to positions, their career advancement should be based on the requirements and principles of gender equality; conscription for military service should be carried out solely on the basis of professional and psychological selection, regardless of the sex of the applicant; to regulate the service activities of servicemen, the requirements for the standards of their physical development in accordance with the standards of gender equality [7].

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Консультант з мови: Скринник Л.

ORGANIZED CRIMES IN JAPAN

In this article I will tell about the Japanese yakuza - organized crime group. The Japanese yakuza are the organized crime groups of Japan. The Japanese National Police Agency (NPA) defined yakuza in a 1992 law as "any organization likely to facilitate its members to collectively or habitually commit illegal acts of violence". Beyond this legal definition, yakuza represents an influential subculture as a social organization rather than simply a form of an illegal enterprise. The yakuza included more than 80,000 members that were part of around 3,000 different groups at one point. The largest syndicates include Yamaguchi-gumi, Inagawa-kai, and the Sumiyoshi-kai, which encompass over 70% of the membership. The yakuza, beyond their common ties to organized crime, also share cultural values, social norms, and general history.

The culture behind yakuza has ties from the 17th century and historically was preceded by groups of bakuto and tekiya, or gamblers and traveling peddlers. Members identify with the history of machi-yakko, or of "servants of the town" that resisted the pillaging and harassment of the unemployed samurai of hatamoto-yakko. The ethos of resisting the oppression of powerful elites as folk heroes resonates through the values and sense of identity in yakuza, for instance through the emphasis on chivalry or ninkyō. Indeed, Hill noted, descendants of historical outcasts burakumin are perceived to be more likely to join yakuza. This ethos has

played an important role in how the yakuza frame themselves and their activity. For the yakuza, the internal structure can be characterized particularly by hierarchical relations and familial ties. Indeed, being organized hierarchically is also specified as an essential feature of a boryokudan group by the Japanese government in article 3 of the original Anti-Boryokudan law.

Most yakuza activity occurs at the sub-group level in which members are expected to create shinogi sources of income to pay monthly dues—or jōnokin—to the organization. The total income of yakuza as calculated by the police, in what Hill calls an over-conservative estimate, was once 1.3 trillion yen, or 11.8 billion USD.

Tied to gambling appears another potential avenue of money-making: although many modern businesses are actively unfriendly to yakuza, some pachinko parlors (for electronic pinball) still rely upon yakuza for protection services. Protection has proved an unreliable means of revenue, however, because legislation has illegalized otherwise law-abiding businesses from paying for a gang service.

There is mixed literature concerning the relationship of the yakuza with Japanese society, which in part can be explained by a more recent shift of unfriendliness toward the criminal group and an “anti-Yakuza movement”. According to Fisher, yakuza life is often romanticized and they have achieved some sense of mainstream legitimacy. This can be seen in “fan magazines” which portray yakuza activity and culture. More conservatively, Gragert noted that the yakuza have achieved “some degree of public acceptance”; this is reflected by how members, although this largely fell out of practice following 1992 legislation, openly mentioned yakuza involvement on business cards and signs.

The yakuza, like many organized crime groups, are not simply ad hoc, purely economic groupings. They create a social community and a specific subculture. They have their own ideology and set of values that lead them to avoid certain crimes and embrace others more fully. It is also because of these underlying social contexts that yakuza members cannot be fully made obsolete regardless of police efforts and that yakuza membership has not been completely outlawed in the nation. Although law enforcement efforts and new legislation has clearly hindered yakuza activity, they have also adapted and restructured alongside these changes.

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THE RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS ACT («RICO») AS A METHOD OF COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

Today, organized crime is a big problem not only for Ukraine but also for the whole world. Criminals create their own "criminal families", clans, in order to commit large-scale serious and especially serious crimes. Unfortunately, the Criminal Code of Ukraine does not specify the main purpose of organized crime— to make profits and extra profits. This allows us to regard those associations of criminals who commit so-called general crimes (theft, robbery, robbery) as organized. Such case does not fully correspond to the modern definition of the essence of the phenomenon of "organized crime".

Thus, undermining the economic and financial activities of organized criminals is one of the most effective methods of reducing their criminal influence. It is important to note that in recent years in Ukraine there has been almost no such type of punishment as confiscation of property. Although, in the legislation of Italy, the USA, international documents the central role is assigned to it as the factor that stops "growth" of criminal property.

Particularly, in the United States, there is the RICO Law, a US law on organizations operating under the influence of racketeering and corruption, aimed at combating organized crime.

It was adopted on October 15, 1970. Since 1972, thirty-three states have adopted state RICO laws to be able to prosecute similar conduct.

It was designed to prosecute not individuals but organizations that can be legal entities (including private, public, or state ones) and any group of de facto united persons. The penalties provided by this law are much more severe than for individual predicate offenses, which helps prosecutors use a judicial compromise aimed at convicting the perpetrator of less serious crimes in exchange for cooperation and testimony against the leaders of criminal organizations.

Under the law, the meaning of racketeering activity is set out at 18 U.S.C. § 1961. As currently amended, it includes:

- Any violation of state statutes against gambling, murder, kidnapping, extortion, arson, robbery, bribery, dealing in obscene matter, or dealing in a controlled substance or listed chemical (as defined in the Controlled Substances Act);

- Any act of bribery, counterfeiting, theft, embezzlement, fraud, dealing in obscene matter, obstruction of justice, slavery, racketeering, gambling, money laundering, commission of murder-for-hire, and many other offenses covered under the Federal criminal code (Title 18);

- Embezzlement of union funds;
- Bankruptcy fraud or securities fraud;
- Drug trafficking; long-term and elaborate drug networks can also be prosecuted using the Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statute;
- Criminal copyright infringement;
- Money laundering and related offenses;
- Bringing in, aiding or assisting aliens in illegally entering the country (if the action was for financial gain);
- Acts of terrorism [4].

Pattern of racketeering activity requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity. The US Supreme Court has instructed federal courts to follow the continuity-plus-relationship test in order to determine whether the facts of a specific case give rise to an established pattern. The illegal acts comprising a pattern are called "predicate" offenses [1]. Predicate acts are related if they "have the same or similar purposes, results, participants, victims, or methods of commission, or otherwise are interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and are not isolated events" [2]. Continuity is both a closed and open ended concept, referring to either a closed period of conduct, or to past conduct that by its nature projects into the future with a threat of repetition.

Despite some of the RICO predicate acts are extortion and blackmail, one of the most successful applications of the RICO laws has been the ability to indict and or sanction individuals for their behavior and actions committed against witnesses and victims in alleged retaliation or retribution for cooperating with federal law enforcement or intelligence agencies.

Although the RICO laws may cover drug trafficking crimes in addition to other more traditional RICO predicate acts such as extortion, blackmail, and racketeering, large-scale and organized drug networks are now commonly prosecuted under the Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statute, also known as the "Kingpin Statute". The Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statute laws target only traffickers who are responsible for long-

term and elaborate conspiracies, whereas the RICO law covers a variety of organized criminal behaviors [3].

The result of the application of the RICO law was the imprisonment of the leaders of Cosa Nostra, liquidation of entire "families" of criminals belonging to the Italian mafia. For example, by 1990, thousands of key actors in organized crime groups and their aides had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, including five of New York's most influential "families," as well as members of the Cosa Nostra in Boston, Cleveland, Kansas City, Pittsburgh and other cities.

Thus, it can be concluded that RICO laws are very effective in the United States. The introduction of their analogue in Ukrainian legislation would help in the fight against organized crime by increasing the punishment and ensuring the protection of witnesses and victims of criminal offenses.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN GERMANY

Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation remains the main form of trafficking in human beings in Germany [6]. Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labor exploitation also exists, but to a lesser extent. In some cases, criminal proceedings have been

instituted against trafficking in human beings for the purpose of exploitation through forced criminal activity and for the purpose of forced begging.

Trafficking for sexual exploitation affects almost exclusively young women, including many minors, who are largely from Romania, Bulgaria, Nigeria and Germany [5].

The Internet is playing an increasing role, both in the recruitment process and as a platform for advertising prostitution [2]. Specialized counseling centers (NGOs) reported a significant increase in the number of witnesses to victims who were lured into prostitution using the loverboy method. Initiation of contacts largely takes place in online chats. The growing relocation of prostitution across Germany to private housing and hotels, stemming from the wide range of communication opportunities offered by the Internet, is changing the role of the red light district and creating new challenges for law enforcement.

Germany is a European source, transit point, organization and destination country for women, children and men trafficked, including forced prostitution and forced labor.

The German government adheres to minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in human beings, but has not complied with the European Union's recommendations to reduce sexual slavery [3]. The government has made significant progress in addressing forced labor. Available statistics show that most convicted offenders were not required to serve their sentences in prison, raising fears that the sentences were insufficient to deter traffickers. The US Department of State's Office for Monitoring and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings put the country on Tier 1 in 2017.

Ninety percent of the identified victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation came from Europe, including 28% from Germany, 20% from Romania and 18% from Bulgaria. Non-European victims come from Nigeria, other parts of Africa, Asia, Europe and America. Almost a quarter of the identified victims of human trafficking were children. Most of the identified victims of sexual trafficking were exploited in bars, brothels and apartments - about a third of the identified victims of sexual trafficking reported that they had initially agreed to engage in prostitution. Victims of forced labor were found in hotels, household services, construction sites and restaurants. Police estimate that over the past decade, gangs have brought about 1,000 Chinese to Germany and forced them to work in restaurants in exploitative conditions.

Most convicted traffickers are not required to serve prison sentences; however, the German government has made some progress in condemning sexual and labor trafficking. Germany prohibits all forms of human

trafficking; trafficking in human beings for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation is criminalized under Article 232 of the Criminal Code, and forced labor is criminalized under Article 233. The penalties provided for in these statutes range from six months to 10 years' imprisonment.

In Germany, it is customary to suspend prison terms for two years or less for all crimes, including trafficking in human beings. In 2008, authorities prosecuted 173 people for sex trafficking, last year for which statistics were available. Of these, 138 were convicted, including seven juveniles, compared to 123 convicted of sex trafficking in 2007. Of the 131 convicts, 92 or 70 percent received either a fine or a suspended sentence. The remainder of the imprisonment ranged from two to 10 years in prison.

In 2008, 25 people were prosecuted for human trafficking; 16 were convicted, including seven juveniles, compared to eight convictions for trafficking in 2007 [4]. Of the nine adult offenders involved in trafficking, one received a sentence of three to five years in prison, and the remaining eight received suspended sentences or fines. In 2008, police stepped up anti-trafficking efforts, with more than 1,300 police and customs officers taking part in raids in several cities. There were no reports of complicity from civil servants during the reporting period. The government, in partnership with NGOs, provided a number of specialized anti-trafficking trainings to judges, prosecutors, and the police. The Federal Office for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the criminal police coordinated international cases of trafficking in human beings and facilitated partnerships with other countries by offering training programs for foreign law enforcement agencies.

The German government provided economic funds worth € 500,000 to protect victims during the reporting period. The Federal Ministry of the Family used these funds to capitalize on an umbrella organization representing 39 NGOs and counseling centers that provided or facilitated asylum, medical and psychological care, legal aid, and other services for victims [1]. Most of these NGOs focus on adult, female victims; however, a number of non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with local government youth services, also visited child victims. Some of these NGOs have also made their services available to male victims. The government continued to disseminate official recommendations on methods for identifying victims of police, counseling centers, prosecutors, and judges. According to federal police, authorities actively identified 38 percent of all victims reported by the government in 2008. In 2008, the authorities registered 676 victims of sexual trafficking and 96 victims of forced labor, compared to 689 victims of sex trafficking and 101 victims of forced labor in 2007. Formal referral mechanisms existed in 12 of the 16 German states. The government has publicly called on victims to cooperate in anti-

trafficking investigations; However, police and NGOs reported that victims were often reluctant to assist law enforcement officers for fear of retaliation from traffickers. The government has provided legal alternatives to deporting foreign victims to countries where they may face difficulties or retribution. Victims of trafficking were given a 30-day reflection period to decide whether to cooperate with investigators.

The government has made some progress in preventing trafficking during the reporting period. The government supported funding for non-governmental organizations that conducted public awareness campaigns in Germany and abroad through websites, flyers, telephone hotlines, brochures, and speeches.

The government is not taking steps to reduce the demand for commercial sexual acts or to focus public awareness on potential customers in some of Germany's most famous red light districts, such as Hamburg. The Berlin-based non-governmental organization, funded mainly by the Berlin Senate, operated a trafficking information website aimed at sex trafficking clients. The German Federal Police has published an annual report containing statistics on its anti-trafficking activities. The Ministry of Labor commissioned a study in 2009 to assess the scale and response of the government to human trafficking [7]. The Federal Ministry of the Family, which is responsible for implementing the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, has headed an interdepartmental working group of the federal state on sex trafficking in women. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has allocated about \$ 297,000 for anti-trafficking projects in Ukraine, Moldova and the Mekong region. The government has supported a partnership with ECPAT to raise awareness of the issue of child sex tourism; there were no reports of new prosecutions for child sex tourism by German citizens abroad during the reporting period. The government provided trafficking awareness training to commanders of German military units prior to their deployment abroad in international peacekeeping missions; training focused on how commanders could sensitize subordinates to human trafficking.

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DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERIENCE IN CRIME FIGHTING

An analysis of international experience in combating crime shows that in modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a real threat to democracy development and national security of most countries. The number of different crimes is constantly growing at a high rate and it is very important to find effective ways of crime fighting and analyze the foreign experience in this sphere.

The relevance of the given research in the area of crime fighting is due to the fact that during the last decade atrend of growing level of crime has seen around the world. At the same time the there is a lack of measures of social and legal control from the growing criminalization of public relations. In this paper we are going to describe the experience of developed countries in combating crime because in these countries it is given great importance to this problem and the effective ways of crime fighting are investigated and implemented.

Firstly, lets observe the ways of crime fighting in the USA. It is important to mention, that in the USA in the last years the number of violent crimes has jumped dramatically, over three times the rate in the 2000s is bigger than it was in 1900s. In order to combat crime in the country, communities develop social and policing services [4]. Social services

approach to crime fighting is ranging from job creation to better schools and mental health treatment, it is generally takes longer to work, because problems like education, poverty and other underlying issues that contribute to crime can take years, or even decades, to truly address [1, p. 33]. The impact of police, meanwhile, tends to happen quickly, that's why the government of the country increases the number of police departments and police officers, whose task is to protect citizens, monitor public order and prevent crimes.

Japan, for instance, is characterized by a low crime rate. In this country there is a small number of serious offenses and violent crimes, and a little bit bigger number of property crimes, which happen during a year. The relative safety of Japanese citizens should be attributed mostly to an effective police force and high discipline of society. Japan has a well-developed crime prevention system, which operates on a government level as well as on local levels [2, p. 1549].

In France the government announced that it will increase the powers of municipal police in order to be able to control public order and set a standardized fixed-price fine for the use of narcotic drugs, because this problem is relevant nowadays. Most law enforcement experts in France agree that the single most important thing the government can do to reduce crime is to put more police on the street. That's why half the nation's law enforcement agencies have received grants to hire more than 17 thousand new police officers [3].

So, it can be concluded that in foreign countries crime fighting is based on legal support and special government programs, which contain different areas of sociological research, staff training, financing, organization and implementation of preventive measures with an emphasis on early prevention.

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CYBERTERRORISM: CHALLENGE FOR SOCIETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Before we start, we need to understand what is “cyberterrorism” and how it is used different terror groups? The term “cyberterrorism” is complex and combines two concepts: “cyber”, referring to cyberspace, and “terrorism”, whose meaning and scope will be analyzed later. On this basis, we can assume that cyberterrorism is a special type of terrorism, where the “place” or “medium” is carried out in cyberspace. Cyberspace is considered “a globally interconnected network of digital information and communications infrastructures”, normally understood to mean the internet and, more broadly, computer networks.

The concept of cyberterrorism usually refers to a range of very different actions, from the simple spread of propaganda online, to the alteration or destruction of information, and even to the planning and carrying out of terrorist attacks via the use of computer networks. As such, in order to better understand what cyberterrorism is, this article will begin by analyzing the concept of “terrorism” – including its structure, harm principle, and elements – as a broad category to which the species “cyberterrorism” belongs; later, it will delimit the idea of cyberterrorism and distinguish it from others with which it has a certain similarity; finally, it will raise some of the most important challenges that cyberterrorism implies in a global and technologically interconnected world.

That cyberterrorism is defined by its location or the medium through which it is executed can be criticized to some extent. To address such criticisms, a comparison can be made to aircraft hijacking terrorist acts, such as the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center; or vehicle-based terrorist attacks, such as when a truck deliberately drove into a crowd of people on the Nice promenade in 2016. In reality, the scope of cyberterrorism appears to follow the general tendency for many “real world” phenomena to be replicated online. Thus, it is common to talk about “cyber activism” as a type of activism carried out online; or “cyberbullying” being a type of bullying which also occurs online. Similarly, it’s not difficult to imagine that, with the rise of terrorism, there has also emerged it’s virtual strain: cyberterrorism.

However, it is possible to distinguish between two kinds of “cyberterrorist”: The first kind, likely to be more common, is the traditional “terrorist” that uses the internet as well as information and communication

technologies to perpetrate their attacks. In this case, those carrying out traditional terrorist attacks take advantage of the benefits offered by these technological tools, for example the ability to negatively impact a large number of people in a brief period of time without personally physically exposing oneself, but from the comfort of their own computer. This applies both in the preparation of crime (planning, conspiracy, etc.) and to their partial execution (attempted crime) or completion (successful crime.) In the case of attacks that make some use of technology, a terrorist can, amongst other things, attack the networks that allow for control and supervision of industrial processes, systems known as SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) or, damage “critical infrastructure”, for example the water supply and potable water, means of transport and telecommunications, health services, etc., which in turn affect a considerable number of people.

Regarding the harm principle, cyberterrorism does not directly attack individual interests, that is, those that belong to or serve a specific person or a set group of people. On the contrary, cyberterrorism directly affects a collective interest, an interest that is owned by or serves the general public. As in terrorism, the collective interest directly attacked by cyberterrorism is the democratic constitutional order. Hence, it can be affirmed that cyberterrorism constitutes an attack against institutional, state, or national interests.

Said characteristics distinguish cyberterrorism from common crimes like homicide or assault, but also distinguish cyberterrorism from cybercrimes such as computer fraud, all of which directly affect individual rather than collective interests. In other words, even if cyberterrorism harms or threatens individual interests like the life or health of others, this indirect impact is not its ultimate goal, instead the goal is a direct attack on the democratic constitutional order.

As a result we can say that cyberterrorism must comply with the structure, harm principle and elements that define terrorism. Consequently, if these are not verified, we may be in the presence of a cybercrime and not cyberterrorism (for example a computer sabotage.) In terms of its structure, cyberterrorism requires the existence of an organization destined to perpetrate (cyber)terrorist attacks. Regarding its harm principle, cyberterrorism must directly violate a collective interest identified with the democratic constitutional order. In terms of its elements, cyberterrorism must be executed with the specific purpose of altering constitutional order or to topple the legitimately elected government; and must be carried out in a manner appropriate to instill terror in people’s minds, establishing a belief that anyone anywhere could be a victim of an attack.

Finally, cyberterrorism creates several challenges in a global and technologically interconnected world. Committing cyberterrorism involves the use of the internet, which offers a series of advantages for those participating in the act. In addition, because the real dimensions and potential of cyberterrorism are not yet clear, reacting with preparation becomes difficult.

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FIGHTING DRUG-RELATED CRIMES IN EUROPE

The current drug crimes situation is a stumbling block for the progress of European society. Drug dealers can be involved in many crimes, such as murdering, kidnapping, bribery, blackmailing and raping. The reason for this is the competition between drug mafias, which does not follow any laws. The high pay of drug dealers motivates them to continue working despite serious harms customer's health. According to the latest research drug traffic is one of the biggest and global problems in European countries.

Police never stops fighting the drug criminals. Police officers are constantly keeping creating tricky ways to stop these harmful activities. As the routes used for supply are constantly evolving, it is essential for all countries to work together in a united and coordinated way.

Interpol, as the organization which is engaged in resistance of international crimes assists national, regional and international law enforcement bodies to counter the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the following ways:

- Global operations against drug trafficking and assistance to ongoing investigations;
- Criminal analysis of intelligence on drug trafficking routes, modus operandi and the criminal networks involved;
- Comprehensive training for police worldwide to better tackle drug trafficking [1].

Interpol together and other international agencies doing their best for disrupting the movement of specific products along routes affecting target regions or international illicit drug flows.

The citizens of European countries do not satisfied with the situation of criminal lawlessness of drug dealers and that is why police must to work properly and effectively to eliminate that kind of crime. Besides citizens' complaints there are a lot of situations which seriously damage wellbeing of European countries. For example, the situation when policemen destroyed huge Balkan drug cartel. Europol, the European Union's police agency, said on September 27 that the cartel had been "flooding Europe with cocaine". The coordinated international operation involved police agencies in Spain, Croatia, Serbia, Germany, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the United States,

and Colombia. “This highly mobile criminal organization had branches active in several European countries and was composed mainly of criminals from Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, and Slovenia,” Europol said. Over several months, police agencies gathered intelligence that led Spanish authorities in March to raid several cities and arrest 13 individuals, including two kingpins and a police officer working with the cartel as they were preparing to take a shipment of drugs from South America. In another action in May, 48 other members of the organized criminal group were charged in Slovenia for distributing cocaine and marijuana throughout Europe. Ten of the suspects are under arrest. In all, 2.6 tons of cocaine and 324 kilograms of marijuana were seized, as well as luxury cars and nearly \$700,000 in cash. Europol didn't say why news of the operation was being announced months after it took place [2].

Thus, that situation must be solved. The amount of found drugs is horrible I am sure there is a lot of cartels hidden from police and there may be more drugs. I think we must create new ways of solving this problem.

According to statistics of Organization of United Nations 35 million people suffering from disorders that are connected with drug addiction but only one person from seven can receive treatment. That spooky numbers were counted only in 2019 [3]. Unfortunately, that numbers continues to increase. I believe that someday the police will stop the growth of these numbers. It would be easier if with the help of instilling moral norms in society, the demand for drugs is reduced, as a result of which organizational criminal groups will lose the desire to engage in this type of activity. The citizens have to report any information about drug dealers immediately. Such a civic position is very helpful for law enforcement.

According to the mentioned above, it can be said that the drug crime situation is complicated. Every state is trying to stop drug criminals. Selling drugs is the enormous business so criminals earn a lot of money. But it is impossible to buy health for money so we need to eliminate such kind of crime as soon as possible.

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CRIME AND TECHNOLOGY

New technological innovations have been developed to prevent crime and to improve the performance of the police, but we know remarkably little about how and why certain innovations are adopted, and the consequences –both intended and unintended - of technology-driven solutions to the problem of crime [1].

While many technological advances play an important role in a wide range of criminal activities, none has likely had greater impact or influence than the internet. Just as internet can be used to enhance and augment the daily lives of everyday citizens, and the functioning of businesses and services, it has not only given rise to a completely new form of crime, but can facilitate or assist criminality across almost all other crime areas. The internet is of course fundamentally a source of information, and an environment where communities of like-minded individuals can meet. The list of information that could be used to assist criminals is essentially endless, but key examples include access to detailed map data, including satellite and street-views for reconnaissance, shipping routes and schedules, tutorials, guides and recipes for drugs or explosives, and tips on operational security.

Cybercrime is a global phenomenon, and is as borderless as the internet itself. The attack surface continues to grow as society becomes increasingly digitised, with more citizens, businesses, public services and devices connecting to the internet. Moreover, the potential for one attacker to affect many victims is scaling exponentially. The term ‘cybercrime’ encompasses a broad range of different criminal threats however. The most threatening aspects of cybercrime involve crimes such as the distribution of ransomware and other malware, fraud involving non-cash payments and the online trade in child sexual exploitation material.

It is clear that that any developments in the use of technology by criminals must be matched and countered by an appropriate and effective law enforcement response. There is an obvious challenge here for law enforcement to not only keep pace with new technological developments, but with emerging crimes and a continually changing threat landscape. Cybercrime, as a relatively new crime area, is a good example of this, and poses many challenges peculiar to that crime area. Attribution – determining who is behind an attack, and where they globally are located, is especially challenging, particularly in an environment where cybercriminals

share tactics and tools with malicious actors with other motivations, such as hacktivist or nation state actors [2]. Furthermore, many aspects of cybercrime are developing rapidly, requiring specific expert knowledge and the use of cutting-edge investigative techniques and advanced digital forensic tools.

In order for law enforcement to effectively fight technology-enabled crime, it must of course embrace technology itself. Technology can also be a significant aid to law enforcement authorities in the fight against serious and organised crime, often using the very same technology abused by criminals. For example, mapping and geo-location tools have proved to be invaluable for planning and co-ordination during large events such as public protests, especially if combined with other technologies such as drones and social media monitoring on the Internet.

Developments in artificial intelligence and machine learning could have significant benefits when considering predictive policing software, or the processing of the increasing volumes of (big) data that potentially arise from modern police investigations. Naturally, the use of such technology by law enforcement has considerable resource implications, not just in gaining access to or ownership of the technology in question, but in ensuring that adequate training is available to capitalise on the technology. A harmonised and co-ordinated approach towards training and capacity building across the EU is therefore essential. Many aspects of the criminal abuse of technology are out with the implicit remit of law enforcement, and instead lie with regulators and policy makers. This applies to issues such as encryption, or the commercial availability and use of drones. Emerging technology fields such the Internet of Things (IoT) for example, have resulted in the creation of new legal, policy and regulatory challenges, and demand cooperation between different sectors as well as different stakeholders. In such discussions, it is essential for law enforcement to have a voice, and to provide guidance and recommendations regarding the needs and requirements of law enforcement in order to be able to continue effectively combatting crime where these technologies are involved.

Combatting crime however is not something law enforcement can or should shoulder alone. A critical factor for success is therefore to develop working relationships with private industry and academia. Industry and academia often have access to data, resources, technology and expertise that is simply unavailable to law enforcement. Moreover, they are often willing partners, particularly when a threat affects their industry. An excellent example of this are Europol's Global Airport Action Days that target fraudsters travelling on tickets bought using compromised payment cards. Such events bring together law enforcement, airline companies, travel

agents, banks, and payment card companies from over 60 countries round the world, and have had a significant impact on this threat area.

Prevention is a key non-investigative measure that must also be considered. Lack of knowledge or information about potential threats from various technologies often leaves potential victims vulnerable to more tech-savvy criminals. Simply raising awareness of these threats, and educating potential victims, can have significant impact on the success of malicious actors. This is again, particularly pertinent in cyberspace where a little knowledge can protect victims from attacks such as phishing, malware or sexual extortion.

Technology will continue to adapt and develop, often at a pace greater than either law enforcement or potential victims can maintain their knowledge or perhaps even awareness of it. New and developing technology will also continue to create new attack vectors, and further expand existing ones. While criminals continue to abuse and exploit new and existing technologies - in order to enhance their criminal activities, or perhaps as a key component of their criminality - it is essential that law enforcement continues to use all the resources, tools, and opportunities at its disposal. Public-private partnerships, the development of innovative technical solutions, prevention measures, and training and capacity building are all required in order for law enforcement to remain an effective countermeasure to crime in the age of technology.

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FIGHT AGAINST CYBERCRIME

The article deals with the features of fighting against cybercrime through the creation of appropriate cyber units in Ukraine and in the world.

Official data on losses incurred annually by the state as a result of committing cybercrime are presented.

Cybercrime is criminal activity that either targets or uses a computer, a computer network or a networked device.

Here are some specific examples of the different types of cybercrime:

- * email and internet fraud.
- * identity fraud (where personal information is stolen and used).
- * theft of financial or card payment data.
- * theft and sale of corporate data.
- * cyberextortion (demanding money to prevent a threatened attack).
- * ransomware attacks (a type of cyberextortion).
- * cryptojacking (where hackers mine cryptocurrency using resources they do not own).
- * cyberespionage (where hackers access government or company data) [1].

Attention is drawn to the fact that by 2021 the losses from cybercrime in the world will reach 6 trillion dollars. It is revealed that the main international act for European states in the field of fighting against cybercrime is the Council of Europe cybercrime convention, according to which cyber units were created in Ukraine and in a number of European Union member states. The peculiarities of counteraction and struggle of cybercrime in Ukraine, Finland, Estonia, France, the USA are considered. The conclusion is made on the importance of harmonization of legislation in the area of fighting against cybercrime, as well as the establishment of cross-border cooperation in this area and cooperation with private actors, in particular those providing Internet services.

The public danger of cybercrime causes particular attention to the issue of countering and fighting against such types of crimes. Taking into account the international experience of Ukraine, it is advisable to pay attention to the staffing of the Cyber policy Department of the National Police of Ukraine. Here is an example of the experience of Finland itself. In turn, Ukraine and other states, in order to effectively counteract and fight against cybercrime, need to establish cross-border cooperation, as well as co-operation with private actors providing Internet services [2].

Keeping people safer online is an enormous task and no one entity or government has the perfect solution. But there is much we can do, and need to do more of, to strengthen prevention and improve responses to cybercrime, namely:

- build up capabilities, most of all law enforcement, to shore up gaps, particularly in developing countries;

- strengthen international cooperation and dialogue - between governments, the United Nations, other international as well as regional organizations, INTERPOL and the many other partners, including business and civil society, with a stake in stopping cybercrime: cyber-dependent crime, including malware proliferation, ransomware and hacking; cyber-enabled crime, for example email phishing to steal financial data; child sexual exploitation and abuse all have something in common besides the "cyber" aspect: they are crimes.

- police, prosecutors and judges need to understand these crimes, they need the tools to investigate and go after the criminals and protect the victims, and they need to be able to prosecute and adjudicate cases.

The rapid increase in the level of cybercrime in Ukraine and in the world increases the role of law enforcement agencies in protecting society and the state from such threats and forming in its structure specialized units responsible for countering and fighting against cybercrime. However, the effectiveness of its activities in this area depends on staffing of such units, as well as the establishment of cross-border cooperation and cooperation with private actors within the state.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAW ENFORCES IN THE USA

Responsibilities of a police officer are varied, and may differ greatly from within one political context to another. The primary duty of a police officer is to protect people and property. Common duties of police include controlling traffic, patrolling neighborhoods, responding to emergency calls, writing citations, delivering warrants, arresting violators and submitting incident reports in a timely manner. Police are also called occasionally to testify in court about a situation they witnessed or handled. Additionally,

duties of police include educational outreach to the public to help prevent and solve crime. A typical day varies depending on the jurisdiction and agency type. For example, a police officer in the inner city typically spends more time responding to 911 calls and investigating crimes than a small town sheriff in a remote area. Officers are expected to respond to a variety of situations that may arise while they are on duty. Rules and guidelines dictate how an officer should behave within the community, and in many contexts, restrictions are placed on what the uniformed officer wears. In some countries, rules and procedures dictate that a police officer is obliged to intervene in a criminal incident, even if they are off-duty. Police officers in nearly all countries retain their lawful powers while off duty.

There are some responsibilities of police officer: deter crimes and assure community through high-visibility policing; patrol assigned areas and monitor activities to protect people/property; investigate crimes and apprehend suspected law violators; observe and respond to various situations or emergencies; follow rules, guidelines and protocols; responds to calls for police service; conducts preliminary & follow-up criminal and traffic investigations; conducts interviews; prepares written reports and field notes of investigations and patrol activities; arrest and processes criminals; conduct initial investigations; gather evidence and ensure successful prosecutions; produce internal reports and provide feedback on case status; deal with case paperwork and administrative procedures; foster good public relationships and liaise with community groups or individuals; coordinate operations with other emergency services; attend and provide evidence in court.

Law enforcement in the United States has changed drastically since its founding. During colonial times and the initial forming of the country, law enforcement's role in local communities was carried out by volunteer groups and part-time officers who were privately funded by local community members.

The first centralized, municipal police department was created by the city of Boston in 1838. This was quickly followed by the creation of similar agencies in New York City, Chicago, New Orleans, and Philadelphia. By the late 1800s, almost every major city in the country had created some manner of formal police force.

Today, there are more than 18,000 local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies who employ more than 420,000 officers. There is an average of 2.2 law enforcement officers for every 1,000 individuals living in the United States, and the size of police departments varies largely by location and population. For example, New York City, New York has

36,228 law enforcement officers while towns like Amherst, Virginia or Hot Springs, North Carolina have less than five officers each.

Law enforcement officials play an important role in our communities. They undertake efforts to ensure justice for the approximately 8.25 million criminal offenses each year. They also conduct over 10 million arrests a year in an effort to ensure public safety and hold individuals accountable for violating the law.

At the federal level, there exists both federal police, who possess full federal authority as given to them under United States Code (U.S.C.), and federal law enforcement agencies, who are authorized to enforce various laws at the federal level. Both police and law enforcement agencies operate at the highest level and are endowed with police roles; each may maintain a small component of the other (for example, the FBI Police).

The agencies have jurisdiction in all states, U.S. territories, and U.S. possessions for enforcement of federal law. Most federal agencies are limited by the U.S. Code to investigating only matters that are explicitly within the power of the federal government. However, federal investigative powers have become very broad in practice, especially since the passage of the USA PATRIOT Act. There are also federal law enforcement agencies, such as the United States Park Police, that are granted state arrest authority off primary federal jurisdiction.

Nearly all U.S. states and the federal government have by law adopted minimum-standard standardized training requirements for all officers with powers of arrest within the state. Many standards apply to in-service training as well as entry-level training, particularly in the use of firearms, with periodic re-certification required. These standards often comply with standards promoted by the US Department of Justice and typically require a thorough background check that potential police recruits must take.

The FBI's major priorities are to protect the United States from terrorist attack, protect the U.S. against foreign intelligence, espionage, and cyber operations, protect the United States against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes, combat significant cybercriminal activity, combat public corruption at all levels, protect civil rights, combat transnational criminal enterprises; combat significant white-collar crime, combat significant violent crime.

Agents enforce many different federal laws and perform various roles in the Bureau, so there really is no such thing as a "typical day" for an FBI agent. Agents in field offices, for example, could be testifying in federal court one day and executing a search warrant and gathering evidence the next. Over the course of a week, they might meet with a source

to gather intelligence on illegal activities; make an arrest; and then, back in the office, talk with their squad members and catch up on paperwork. Some agents also work in specialized areas across the FBI such as training, fingerprinting, lab services, and public affairs; many also serve as supervisors or managers. Special agents are always on call to protect their country and may be transferred at any time, based on the needs of the FBI.

This is definitely not a nine-to-five career. Although the work is challenging and exciting, special agents still have the opportunity to spend quality time with their families.

Duties and Responsibilities of a FBI Agent they have to travel around the country and provide assistance in solving crimes, they have to investigate crimes, gather evidence and then make arrests, they have to look after the internal security of the country and ensure the lives of the citizen are safeguarded, they have to keep a track of suspicious individuals and make a profile on them, they even have to do office work from time to time and they have to be adept at it too, the crimes they have to investigate could be anything, they even can be asked to investigate white collared crimes, they have to present themselves in court in case they are asked to testify, they have to maintain confidentiality about their jobs and not divulge any information to anyone.

Law enforcement officers are granted certain powers to enable them to carry out their duties. When there exists probable cause to believe that a person has committed a serious crime, a misdemeanor in their presence, or a select-few misdemeanors not in their presence, a law enforcement officer can handcuff and arrest a person, who will be held in a police station or jail pending a judicial bail determination or an arraignment.

Policemen have some requirements: proven working experience in law enforcement; proficiency in using police equipment;; excellent knowledge of standard operating procedures, judicial procedures, civil and constitutional laws; working knowledge of interrogation techniques and scene management; knowledge and skills of law enforcement principles and practices; adequate interpersonal and communication skills; ability to build effective working relationships; sound judgement along with effective decision making skills; conflict resolutions and problem solving skills; responsibility, dependability, honesty and integrity; willing to submit to extensive medical and criminal background checks; valid driving licence; High school degree; BS degree in police science or related field is desirable.

Law enforcement officers are commissioned to keep citizens safe 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

The duties of police carry a great deal of risk, but many people pursue a career as a police officer because they feel a moral calling to

protect and serve others. If you're interested in a career as a police officer, it is critical that you understand the demanding responsibilities involved in this challenging but fulfilling job.

Police officer careers are physically and mentally demanding. Working as a law enforcement officer requires possessing a specific skill set. Skills critical to career success include perception and leadership skills, the ability to multi-task, good judgment, strong communication, professionalism and physical stamina.

Therefore, the police officer must ensure that citizens comply with the law and perform their duties in good faith. The main responsibilities of the police are to identify the causes and conditions that lead to the commission of offenses, to take measures within their competence to eliminate and protect human rights and freedoms, the implementation of timely response to criminal, administrative offenses.

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CRIMINAL LAW ASPECTS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (STATISTICS)

The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the need to combat crime in Ukraine with the help of foreign experience of developed countries. Combating crime and certain types of crimes is one of the most important aspects of the criminal justice system. There is a wide range of concepts and approaches to understanding the concept and essence of this activity, both in Ukraine and in foreign countries.

The main purpose of the exploration was to study the legislation of foreign countries in the fight against crime, to assess the possibilities of using leading foreign experience in this area, taking into account the peculiarities of the national legal system. In the course of research on this topic, a comprehensive analysis will be carried out with the help of information sources, namely statistical data of some developed countries and Ukraine in the field of combating crime.

Let's start with a description of the essence of "FIGHT AGAINST CRIME". Today in Europe countries are implementing a comprehensive (integration) approach that combines precautionary and repressive measures, denoted by the term "counteraction". This term is a general term that encompasses activities aimed at minimizing inconsistencies and factors that generate crime or contribute to it, to reduce the individual types of crimes by preventing their commission at various stages criminal behavior as well adequate measures to respond to crimes already committed (repressive approach) [4].

Not only measures are valuable for Ukraine, used by bodies and institutions in the field of combating crime but also a successful experience specific states. Economic, political and social processes of rapprochement of highly developed foreign countries, which began to be observed in the 90s of the last century, did not lead to a significant leveling of crime in these countries. For example, the contribution of each of the seven countries in the so-called global crime figure is different - the number of crimes that are committed and registered annually only on average more than in England, France and Japan combined [3, p. 14-50].

Different crime dynamics in these countries and its coefficients. Particular fluctuations in crime, both in the direction of growth and decline

in the small place in England and the United States for example, if in the 80s of last century, the annual growth of crime in England was about 5%, then since the 90s it reached 15% [2].

The first world crime record was conducted by the UN in 1977 in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly. States have agreed to exchange general information on the crime situation and to prevent it. Subsequently, a detailed questionnaire was developed for data collection. This was the beginning of the UN Review of Trends in Crime and the Functioning of the Criminal Justice System, which became one of the priorities for this organization. These Surveys provide police and judicial statistics from virtually all Member States. Initially, UN reviews were conducted every five years. However, since 1999 they are organized every two years [5, p. 234], and since 2009 – annually. At the time of writing, the latest review is available on the official website of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which collects and publishes statistics.

In turn, it is impossible to deeply explore, understand and comprehend the experience of combating crime in highly developed countries, use its achievements to improve the fight against crime in their own country and increase its effectiveness without the necessary knowledge of general characteristics and features of crime in these countries. Therefore, it will be appropriate to use the world's largest database on the crime index – «Numbeo». According to the Numbeo service, which forms the Crime Index, as of 2021, Ukraine ranks 57th in the world (out of 137) in terms of crime. In Europe, according to this indicator, Ukraine was in fourth place after Belarus, France and Switzerland. According to Numbeo statistics in 2021, France ranks first among the seven countries with the highest rate (51.99%) and the lowest crime rate in Japan (22.19%).

- USA (47.81%);
- United Kingdom (46.07%);
- Italy (44.85%);
- Canada (41.89%);
- Germany (35.79%).

In general, the average annual growth rate or decrease in crime in highly developed foreign countries, as a rule, does not exceed 2-4%, this figure is positive, because small fluctuations in crime rates allow to take long-term and current programs without taking any emergency measures.

Next, we analyze the data of official reports on absolute and relative crime rates in Ukraine to compare with the above data from foreign countries. The crime rate (index) increased from 780 per 100,000 population in 1991 to 1,054 in 2019. The absolute number of registered

crimes in Ukraine in 1991 was 405,516 [1], in 2019 - 444,130 [6]. The level of officially recorded crimes was also affected by the new rules of accounting for offenses, when in accordance with the provisions of the CPC of Ukraine in 2012, all cases of reports of a crime are subject to registration.

Summarizing the above, we emphasize that the study of criminal law aspects of the fight against crime in highly developed countries is only the first step towards understanding the experience of combating crime for Ukraine.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN AFGHANISTAN

The illegal drug trade or drug trafficking is a global, black market dedicated to the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs that are subject to drug prohibition. It is a multibillion-dollar criminal drug business. Today, the problem of drug trafficking is not the last in the world, because the proceeds from this illegal business have never and nowhere contributed to economic growth and development of states or their individual regions. Most jurisdictions prohibit trade, except under license, of many types of drugs through the use of drug prohibition laws. The UN

constantly monitors and studies the world markets for illicit drugs in order to gain more imagination and information to represent this dynamic [1].

The main substance for drug production is opium poppy, it is used as a drug and raw material for the manufacture of other drugs. The main feature of opium is to cause psychological and physical dependence almost instantly, it is also easy to grow and care for. Afghanistan first began producing opium in significant quantities in the mid-1950s, to supply its neighbor Iran after poppy cultivation was banned there [2]. Afghanistan and Pakistan increased production and became major suppliers of opiates to Western Europe and North America in the mid-1970s, when political instability combined with a prolonged drought disrupted supplies from the Golden Triangle.

Nowadays drug trafficking is one of the most effective ways to earn money illegally. The largest center for the production and supply of drugs to the world market is Afghanistan. Afghanistan has been the world's leading illicit opium producer since 2001. Afghanistan's opium poppy harvest produces more than 90% of illicit heroin globally, and more than 95% of the European supply. More land is used for opium in Afghanistan than is used for coca cultivation in Latin America. Approximately 380 tons of heroin and morphine are produced exclusively from Afghan opium. About 5 tons are consumed and seized in Afghanistan, most of which - the remaining 375 tons - are transported around the world by routes passing through Afghanistan's neighboring countries [3].

At present, the Afghan authorities can not completely stop the cultivation of opium poppy, even with the help of the United States and Europe. This is hindered by drug lords and the Taliban terrorist organization. To combat drug trafficking in Afghanistan, the fight against poppy crops is being carried out, poppy fields are being cut down, drug laboratories are being searched for and destroyed. One of the priorities of the police is to combat the illicit distribution of drugs. The Afghan police are constantly taking steps to neutralize drug trafficking as one of the main criminogenic factors. Police and locals are assisting in identifying drug traffickers. Law enforcement officers receive operational information when visiting citizens at the place of residence. After checking the information, the police often find confirmation. Law enforcement agencies work on a daily basis to identify drug trafficking sites and detain suspected drug dealers, and a chatbot has recently been set up on social media messengers, as they are constantly monitored [4].

In conclusion, this problem is still relevant and summarising the above mentioned, we can say that the measures provided to combat this illegal activity are insufficient. It is necessary to involve as many volunteers

as possible, and the country's authorities should pay more attention to the economy and encourage the population to earn money legally. Law enforcement officers of this country also make a great contribution, providing order and protection to the civilian population.

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CRIME FIGHTING

Today, crime fighting is often seen as the main mission of law enforcement professionals. As with most other police forces in the world, its duties include crime fighting, traffic control and maintaining public safety. It is my goal to help you to learn about Crime Fighting from the perspective that you are the one who does the fighting [1].

Crime Fighting is often seen as the main mission of law enforcement professionals. Professional Crime Fighting Science is often called Criminal Justice. Criminal Justice is looked at as a system. That system includes the police, courts and corrections. The police deal with crime, crime control, arrest and bookings. The majority of Americans believe that criminal justice involves fighting crime and that law enforcement is the only institution with

that responsibility [1]. Let us take a moment to consider crime statistics. Crime happens every day, 50% of people live and die. Crime Statistics are numeric and graphical representations of the amounts and types of crimes that have and will in the future probably occur. There are many official agencies, bureaus, and organizations who spend their days and nights constructing huge data sets, statistical reports, and publications that are based on those reports, all for the express purpose of informing us about crime and its characteristics in our society [2]. Unfortunately, however, not all crimes are accounted for in those statistical reports. “Criminals are predictable,” MacDonald said. “They want the greatest reward for the least risk: increase the risk and they’ll go somewhere else.”

Being victimized by crime leaves people feeling vulnerable, invaded, and at a loss for words fit to describe the hurt caused by such a violent taking of something from them. Victims seldom feel safe in their homes after being victimized. For that matter, they do not feel safe out of their homes either [3].

By integrating multiple surveillance methods into a single network, police can get a better sense of the “big picture.” Among the enhanced surveillance technologies in use by law enforcement today are: tracking equipment, which can alert police officers to nearby threats before they enter a dangerous area; tactical surveillance, where small, covert cameras are mounted on helmets, guns, or robots, or are robotically deployed into areas that are dangerous or difficult to access; gunshot detection, where sensors connected to cameras “hear” gunshots and alert officers to the location [3].

What technology do you see police using in the future? Is it something you saw in a sci-fi movie? As advances in technology make many science fictions into realities, the police officer of tomorrow might look very familiar [2].

Well, I am going to bring this particular chapter to an end with a discussion of the cost of crime from a little bit different perspective. Fear of crime and the characteristics of the victims of crime are weighed heavier in this discussion. The future of crime fighting is now, and emerging technologies promise to reshape crime fighting as we know it [1].

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APPLICATION OF MODERN METHODS OF STOPPING VIOLATIONS OF PUBLIC ORDER

The changes taking place in the lives of the citizens of Ukraine arouse high activity and the desire of people to directly participate in solving problems that affect their common interests. In the context of expanding freedom of speech, the assertion of pluralism of opinions and actions, in the process of which there are such forms of political activity of citizens as rallies, street marches, demonstrations, which visited the traditional notions of personality in society. In particular, cases of environmental, man-made, and natural disasters have become more frequent in the world, which significantly complicates the operational situation and worsens the state of public order. Public disorder can be profoundly destabilizing for societies emerging from conflict. It can instill constant fear in the local population, undercut efforts to strengthen state security institutions, and jeopardize the success of the peace process.

For a detailed study of the topic, we will consider the concept «public order». Public order is a condition characterized by the absence of widespread criminal and political violence, such as kidnapping, murder, riots, arson, and intimidation against targeted groups or individuals.

The results of generalization of the practice of internal affairs allow us to draw theoretical conclusions that the rule of law is possible only through the integrated use of modern methods. The purpose of community policing is to provide both security and a sense of security, to reduce and prevent crime and disturbances, and thereby to promote a positive image of the police while maintaining a high level of public confidence in them. In today's globalized society, the issue of public security, which is provided by relevant public authorities, mainly executive bodies, with special powers, is particularly acute. In particular, in Ukraine, such a body is the National Police of Ukraine, whose main tasks include ensuring public security and

order. To accomplish this task, innovative tools and techniques are created to counteract the violation of the procedure established by law. That is why law enforcement officers, according to the requirements of the time, develop a method of counteracting the attempts of public disorder [1]. Crime prevention is the most effective means of combating crime, as criminal law measures are limited.

We can identify several modern methods of combating public crime:

1. One of the modern methods is the method of profiling. Profiling is a progressive method of ensuring public safety and order that is used to combat breaches of public order. This technique is actively distributed not only in the system National Police of Ukraine, as well as in those services or units that provide external and internal security. The use of profiling technology allows you to detect dangerous citizens in the early stages.

2. Communication between law enforcement and the public helps reduce violations of the law. Communication can also take place through social networks, where law enforcement officers receive information about offenses from the public, answer urgent questions and disseminate information about the need to comply with the law. There is a dialogue police in Ukraine. The existing practice of public and public participation is studied in detail formations in the activities for the protection of public order.

3. Fighting crime and preventing accidents and riots require structured cooperation between the police and other authorities and parties. Regional and local security plans form the basis of everyday security.

4. Necessary preparation and carrying out of the general is provided certification of the population with the implementation of measures in this period identification of persons who committed crimes and are hiding from the investigation and court.

The above are the main methods of stopping offenses in Ukraine. It should be noted that the study of the experience of foreign police in matters cessation of group violations of public order and mass riots during holding mass events shows that the police of foreign countries act in a more coordinated manner and actively and uses more technical and special means, with the actions of the police clearly regulated by law.

For comparison, consider the US police methodology. You should pay attention to the psychological and physical training of police officers who take part in measures to stop the riots. Such units pass constant training and are provided with the latest equipment to perform tasks on protection of public order and public safety.

At the same time, there are clearly defined plans for the delivery of federal police units to places where mass is planned measures. This is especially true of holding football matches, because today these are the most massive events [2].

Organization of US police activities under the time of holding mass events is in exceptional cases in the use of units of the National Guard. You should pay attention to the forms and methods activities of the police of foreign countries during holding mass events. First of all applies to bandwidth. Police use a variety of means to prevention of carrying to places where they have to hold mass events that are not allowed objects and things.

The following method is used police officers are involved in the protection of public order and public safety during mass events of militiamen in civilian clothes. There is such a method effective in resolving such incidents, as fights, skirmishes and mass illegal actions, that may occur during mass events. The latter is a method of constant observation and control over the behavior of participants mass events by technical means. For example, stadiums are equipped with dozens of video cameras that are designed for observation of the actions of fans and which are constantly in the sight of police officers. In case of violations and police misconduct or independently, or with the help of stewards to resolve the situation, with a video proof of illegal behavior of fans, which is the basis for banning them from attending football matches in the future [3].

Thus, the police of Ukraine uses modern methods in stopping public offenses. The methods of cessation of offenses in Ukraine are quite similar to those used at the international level, namely in the United States. A characteristic common feature of the methods of the United States and Ukraine is the implementation promptly and without delay to resolve the issue of prosecution for violations committed under time of mass events.

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INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

June 26 – International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

This day was established on the recommendation of the International Conference on the Suppression of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in 1987 and to express determination to strengthen international cooperation to establish a drug-free society and to stop drug trafficking.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, about five percent of the world's adult population, or about 250 million people between the ages of 15 and 64, have used drugs at least once.

The number of people classified as drug addicts is growing every year in proportion to the total population of the planet. About 200,000 people die each year as a result of drug use. Drug addiction is the sixth most common cause of death among people aged 15-49.

The negative effects of drug use pose a great danger to humanity. Drug use, above all, has a negative impact on human health, contributes to the development of physical and mental illness and is one of the causes of increased mortality and disability.

Psychoactive substances are divided into opioids, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabinoids, hypnotics and sedatives. They are used in a variety of ways, including smoking, swallowing, sniffing, intravenous and intramuscular administration.

Risk factors influencing the formation of dependence:

– biological: it matters genotype, sex, ethnicity, the presence of concomitant mental illness;

– social: increase the likelihood of drug use physical, sexual and psychological violence, constant stress, bad family relationships, negative influence of friends, economic and social difficulties;

– evolutionary: genetic and environmental factors interact with critical stages of development in human life and affect the risk of drug addiction.

Signs of drug use:

- excessively narrowed or dilated pupils, regardless of lighting;
- a state of incomprehensible excitement or lethargy;
- language is fast, indistinct, uncertain shaky gait;
- almost complete absence or, conversely, excess facial expressions;
- a sharp change of mood, an outbreak of hostility, irritability for no

reason;

- failures in memory, inability to think logically, to explain their actions;

energy;

- earthy complexion, circles or bags under the eyes;
- traces of injections, frequent runny nose, specific smell from clothes and hair.

Changes in the behavior of drug addicts:

– indifference, loss of interest in former hobbies, to study, absenteeism at school;

– departure from old friends, the emergence of new ones (strange from the point of view of parents);

– increasing secrecy, the desire for solitude, the appearance of lies;

– the appearance in the conversation of slang words and positive statements about drug use;

– constant search for money;

– change in appetite.

Much has been said about the harmfulness of drugs. However, the concern of scientists and doctors is caused by the spread of drug addiction, because a significant number of people, especially young people, are not aware of the pernicious passion.

And the speed of creation of new types of drugs is much ahead of the invention of methods for their detection. Tests for so-called "spices" have only recently begun to appear. "Spices" and "salts" belong to new types of drugs that have recently been constantly arriving in Ukraine, distributed by mail, and direct trade is conducted via the Internet, the main users of which are young people and adolescents aged 14-25. These drugs are "real killers" for the young body, especially "salt". If the "spices" cause mental disorders, which still have the opposite effect, the "salts" in a very short time are addictive, lead to the irreversible destruction of the whole organism. It is impossible to detect these drugs by means available to parents, police and teachers. It is very difficult to prove such drug intoxication in a driver who had an accident or in a child who returned from school in an incomprehensible condition.

Drug addiction remains an important social and medical problem, as the consequences of this phenomenon have a detrimental effect on society as a whole. The main goal of drug prevention is to form an active life position in the population and, especially, in young people, not to use drugs. Of great importance is the organization of leisure of adolescents, the creation of conditions that provide useful leisure time.

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COUNTERACTION TO CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN IN UKRAINE

Protecting children from violence, including gender-based violence (GBV).

Violence, abuse, and exploitation have devastating impact on children. threatening their lives and physical health, as well as emotional well-being and future prospects. Violence can pass from one generation to the next, with victims more likely to ‘normalize it’ and later become adult victims or perpetrators. In addition, lack of coordination between health, education, social, legal and other services’ often affects prevention, early identification and response to those cases.

Moreover, Ukraine lacks adequate referral mechanisms for specialized services, especially for children subjected to violence, sexual exploitation or GBV. Furthermore, collection, analysis, dissemination and use of data on violence against children and GBV require improvement.

Kyiv, 4 June 2019 – The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Government of Ukraine and partners organized the first nationwide conference to unite the efforts to prevent and address violence against

children in Ukraine at the End Violence Against Children conference in Kyiv.

“End Violence Against Children” is the first major national event that focuses on the problem of violence against children in Ukraine. The conference brings together government officials, UN agencies, donors, international and national experts and civil society, as well as academia to discuss the devastating effects of violence on children, touch upon different strategies to eliminate violence against girls and boys through prevention and response. The goal of the event is to mobilize efforts for developing efficient solutions, preventive mechanisms, and cross-sectorial cooperation to address the issue. The conference aims to raise awareness of various stakeholders on the issue to develop a Roadmap to end violence against children in Ukraine.

Violence against children is a global phenomenon that became apparent only within the past two decades. Research shows that every year an estimated 1 billion children around the world experience physical, sexual, emotional violence or neglect.¹ Violence against children threatens global development. Witnessing or experiencing emotional, sexual and physical violence affects children’s health, wellbeing and future. Violence harms not just individual children or families, but negatively impacts entire societies.

The latest data on Ukraine² shows that the issue remains largely underreported in the country. Some forms of domestic violence against children are accepted as a social norm. According to 2018 UNICEF’s report, 42% of parents believe that emotional violence against a child is acceptable for educational purposes. The share of those, who permit use of physical force against a child as a disciplinary measure, is 14%.

“Violence against children can never be justified, tolerated, or ignored,” said Osnat Lubrani, UN System Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator.

“Leaders all over the world made a commitment to end violence against children by 2030, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Today’s conference brings together all major stakeholders in Ukraine for the same goal. We believe that this moment is a unique opportunity to unite all endeavors behind a national movement and to protect Ukraine’s most precious asset: its children.”

The “End Violence Against Children” conference builds on the political will of the Ukrainian Government to address the issue on multiple levels. The significant gaps in the capacity to detect and eliminate cases of violence can be successfully addressed only through the strengthening of

inter-sectorial cooperation. Joint efforts should aim for early identification, prevention and response to violence against children.

“Ukraine is committed to end violence against children. Systematic national data collection and research efforts are essential to shed light on this ‘invisible’ problem and protect children. We will make extra efforts to collect and to use the data on violence against children in the development of national policies and strategies. Our efforts will require improved coordination and collaboration at all levels.

Thus, the Government of Ukraine expresses its high level commitment to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated action to end violence against children in Ukraine,” assured in the Government of Ukraine.

“Violence against children can and must be prevented. As the first step, we should ensure that violence in all its forms is documented through solid data. Child protection is a challenge for all of us. Public health, education, criminal justice, social services, human rights organization, media and business – all have a common interest in eliminating violence against children.

By working to gether we can find more efficient and effective ways to achieve this goal,” admitted Laura Bill, UNICEF Deputy Representative.

Protecting children from harm is at the heart of UNICEF’s mandate, and has been since the organization’s inception. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which guides UNICEF’s work, specifies that every child, everywhere, has the right to survive, grow and be protected from all forms of violence. The principle of preventing and responding to violence, abuse and exploitation of children sets a foundation of the new UNICEF strategic plan.

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JOINT TRAINING SYSTEM BY FRONTEX AGENCY

In the context of the pan-European dimension of the common protection of the EU's external borders, a European patrol network of FRONTEX and interested EU countries (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Malta, Greece and Cyprus) has been set up.

Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Border and Coast Guard Agencies provides for joint operations. Border guards who, where necessary, take part in joint operations at the external borders must be able to work together safely and effectively. Although border guards involved in joint operations receive specialized training, coordinated basic training is important for operational cooperation [1].

FRONTEX actively cooperates with the International Organization for Migration, the International Center for Migration Policy Development, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This is the main activity of many non-governmental organizations.

The role of FRONTEX was crucial here, especially in creating a network that integrates all marine surveillance systems. On the agenda is the issue of operational activities of marine patrols in the long run. The Agency has taken on the role of “hub” to improve the real-time exchange of operational information between EU Member States.

FRONTEX supports Member States in ensuring an efficient, unified border service and high-level coastal protection, as well as developing its capacity to address problems at the EU's external borders. According to the FRONTEX training strategy, organizations that train border guards in Europe are important stakeholders.

The FRONTEX-led joint training system facilitates cooperation by offering a harmonized standard for the training of EU border guards. This should help border guards to perform their functions professionally, with respect and respect for human dignity.

In 2019, the European Commission decided to create a permanent European Border and Coast Guard Corps (European Standing Corps). Accordingly, FRONTEX was given the task of training not only the border guards of the EU member states, but also its own staff. The agency is

currently looking for new staff from national border services, police, military or other law enforcement agencies to join the first supranational European border agency.

Before the frontier guards of the FRONTEX permanent corps start their work, each of them will have to undergo a 6-month training course and pass exams, acquire the necessary skills to work together at the external borders in accordance with current EU legislation and ethical standards.

FRONTEX also supports the development of a network of European cross-border educational institutions through funding, educational research, functional expertise and technological assistance [2].

FRONTEX has also developed the Sectoral Qualifications Framework for Border Protection, which is a high-level reference system that describes the professional profiles and training requirements for border guards. This framework promotes the harmonization, comparability and compatibility of qualifications and provides a link between operational needs and the training of border guards. It serves as a basis for the further development of joint curricula and courses of European border agencies, as it allows to compare and harmonize educational standards, regardless of the specific type of national educational institution or training system.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN ITALY

The main object of the article is to give the information about criminal activity and different crime groups in Italy from the 1980s to the 1990s.

In the 1980s organized crime dominated whole regions of Italy politically, socially and economically. The Ndranghetta organization in Calabria specialized in kidnappings and drug smuggling. The Nuova Sacra Corona crime group controlled Puglia, while the Mafia held sway on Sicily. The Camorra controlled whole swaths of the urban landscape and the underground economy in the Italy's regions of Campania and Naples. Bandits continued to operate in some regions of Sardinia, and, although anti-kidnapping laws had been somewhat effective, high-profile kidnappings dominated the news for months. Such crime organizations' influence on Italy's regions was big. Organized crime used violence to block enforcement of environmental protection laws and the establishment of public parks, which reduced opportunities for illegal construction in Italy's regions of Sicily and Sardinia.

During the mid-1980s the state and civil society began to act against the hegemonic control of criminal groups. After a series of high-profile Mafia assassinations of major political and institutional figures, above all prefect-general Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa and his wife in Palermo in 1982, local elites began to evolve a strategy for fighting the Mafia. One of the most powerful criminals of Italy, Tommaso Buscetta, turned state's evidence in 1984 in defiance of the organization's code of silence. Buscetta was the first to provide detailed information on the workings and plans of the Mafia. His testimony led to hundreds of arrests of key Mafia leaders and henchmen.

In 1992 The Mafia took its revenge in devastating yet counterproductive fashion. Judges Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, who had both presided over anti-Mafia trials, were killed in horrific bomb attacks that left another nine people dead. These assassinations galvanized the anti-Mafia movement. Even parliament, which had been stalled on the election of a new president, leaving Italy in a sort of power vacuum, came out of its stupor to elect Oscar Luigi Scalfaro in the aftermath of the Falcone bombing.

Beginning in 1993, authorities arrested several remaining key Mafia figures. In the early 1990s corruption investigations permitted the prosecution of previously immune political figures who had links to the Mafia. In 1993 seven-time prime minister Giulio Andreotti was charged with collusion with the Mafia, a move that shook the political system to its foundations, although Andreotti was later absolved after a long and dramatic trial. Giancarlo Caselli continued the work of Falcone and Borsellino. Leoluca Orlando, an anti-Mafia campaigner, was elected mayor of Palermo in 1993 and 1997 with huge majorities. The situation in the region began to stabilize, although no one believed that the authorities finally defeated the

Mafia. In Naples as well, the judges began to break down the powerful Camorra organizations, which were engaged in a bloody internal civil war that had left hundreds of young people dead. Leading politicians and Camorra bosses were arrested and charged.

Although in the late 1990s the Mafia appeared to be making something of a comeback, it seemed to have abandoned the tactics of direct confrontation with the state. The right, and in particular the new party called Forza Italia, led by Silvio Berlusconi, made continual attacks on anti-Mafia judges and the use of super grass evidence, especially after leading members of Forza Italia itself were implicated in Mafia corruption. These attacks resulted in the ouster of one of the most prominent anti-Mafia judges, Giancarlo Caselli, in 1999. These events suggested a return to previous patterns of government noninterference, even though much less overt than in the past.

In conclusion, this article tells us about the history of Italy's most powerful crime groups, their hegemonic control of different Italian regions and also shows how state authority fought against organized crime.

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SYSTEMS THAT OVERCOME CRIME

The relevance of the research in this area is due to the fact that during the last decade there has been a growing trend of crime around the world. Moreover, at the same time, there has been the lack of measures of social and legal control from the growing criminalization of public relations.

Crime depends on the income level of certain groups of countries. Crime is declining in high-income countries. Countries like the USA and the EU member states. On the other hand, in countries with the low-income the crime is increasing. For instance, such tendency we can observe in African countries. Serious crimes start with minor offenses.

The effectiveness of the New York concept of the theory of broken windows reduced crime by 65 percent. In 1994 New York City Mayor R. Julian immediately began fighting crime because in the 1980s there were more than 1,500 serious crimes daily [4].

The meaning of this theory is revealed in such a way that trifles like broken windows or graffiti on the walls are crucial importance in committing offenses in megacities. Feeling impunity for illegal actions, citizens begin to break the law and order more actively. Observations prove that even one broken window in the porch, house or apartment will soon lead to breaking windows as a norm; hence, it will lead to an increase in the number of serious offenses. Basically, the theory of broken windows is an epidemiological theory of crime, according to which crime is just a contagious epidemic which must be fought. The content of this concept was primarily the fight against such seemingly minor violations as graffiti on the walls and ticketless travel of passengers. Thus, none of the subway car could leave if there was at least one inscription on it. All drawings were immediately erased or painted with fresh paint in order to bring to the attention of vandals a clear message: no one will see their drawings. Therefore, a victorious approach in the field of combating crime began with the New York subway.

As part of an unprecedented fight against crime, New York City police have taken a tough stance on petty offenders, arresting anyone who paints walls or violates public order. The crime rate has also decreased due to the introduction of the innovative information system "Compstat" in the police activities. In the 1990s it was based on the following four main components: collecting information, prompt response, defining tough countermeasures and generalization of the results of the carried out work. Currently, the system is improving and in 2016 the police had the entire base of crimes in their smartphones.

In Japan the strategy of "community policing" spread quickly and became nationwide in the 60's of the twentieth century.

The essence of Community Policing is to establish a partnership between the police, the community and local authorities, where everyone is aware of their responsibility for their own safety, and the police are based on the specific needs of citizens in their activities.

This system is practical for several reasons:

1) significant savings of time, effort and police tools which will allow them to transfer their attention from secondary to more important production issues of law enforcement;

2) savings of budget funds from the use of voluntary and, most importantly, free public assistance;

3) strengthening the interaction of various social institutions and subjects of crime prevention;

4) increasing public confidence in law enforcement agencies.

Crime Prevention Associations were first established in Japan and they are still operating in police stations. The main forms of work of these organizations include: a) informing the police about crimes which are committed on the service area of a particular police station;

b) educational activities among citizens [2, c. 159–161].

One of the most numerous public organizations is the Federation of Crime Prevention. It consists of 50 associations at the prefectural level, 1,200 district departments working at police departments, and also 410 thousand local departments which are created on the basis of police departments. Similar to the USSR in Japan there are also voluntary public patrols [3, c. 51].

The high efficiency of the Japanese police can also be attributed to the fact that in most cases police officers live in booths (posts), in their separate rooms with their families. Close cooperation is achieved with residents of the local community thanks to the constant presence of a police officer at his place of work which coincides with the place of actual residence.

“E-state”, namely Estonia, which thanks to the system “eGov” has successfully overcome crimes against corruption since the 2000s. In order to combat crime, Estonia had not only amended legislation but had also created a modern alternative to combat corruption. In “eGov” system all state services are represented, starting from: the population register, property registry, land cadastre, electronic voting system, the hospital register, registration of pension insurance and Tax Department, etc. Thanks to the system “Electronic State” it is possible to receive any certificate and submit an application or vote in elections rejecting corruption at state level [5].

Based on the experience of the United States and Japan the efficiency of the police on a high level is due to close cooperation with the public and also it is based on the general nature of the population. In New York it is advisable to accelerate the development of the State Crime Prevention Program in order to consolidate a set of measures aimed at eliminating the scale, causes and prerequisites for committing criminal offenses. In order to maintain a secure level in Japan it is important to have a general social approach of crime prevention, which is manifested in the fight against poverty. Also, it solves the issue of employment especially for young people and state support of socially vulnerable groups of the Japanese population, as well as establishing effective cooperation between

law enforcement agencies and central and local executive authorities in this area. A rather good example to follow is Estonia, which has succeeded because of modern innovations that Ukraine lacks to overcome crimes against curatorship.

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USA-ERFAHRUNG IN DER INFORMATIONSSICHERHEIT UND DER BEKÄMPFUNG VON CYBERKRIMINALITÄT

Heutzutage ist Datenschutz kein Privileg, sondern eine Notwendigkeit. Sie betrifft nicht nur die Strukturen, deren Risiken im Laufe ihrer Aktivitäten erhöht werden, wie z.B. IT-Unternehmen, sondern auch die Gesellschaft und die Staaten. Bei der Bestellung der Entwicklung eines bestimmten Produkts müssen alle sicher sein, dass es keine Möglichkeit für

Datenverlust besteht, dementsprechend, dass es Sicherheit der Informationen gibt, die dem Entwickler zur Verfügung gestellt werden [1].

Als Informationssicherheit bezeichnet man Eigenschaften von technischen oder nicht-technischen Systemen zur Informationsverarbeitung, -speicherung und -lagerung, die die Schutzziele Vertraulichkeit, Verfügbarkeit und Integrität sicherstellen. Informationssicherheit dient dem Schutz vor Gefahren bzw. Bedrohungen, der Vermeidung von wirtschaftlichen Schäden und der Minimierung von Risiken [2].

In der Praxis orientiert sich die Informationssicherheit im Rahmen des IT-Sicherheitsmanagements unter anderem an der internationalen ISO/IEC-27000-Reihe. Im deutschsprachigen Raum ist ein Vorgehen nach IT-Grundschutz verbreitet. Im Bereich der Evaluierung und Zertifizierung von IT-Produkten und -systemen findet die Norm ISO/IEC 15408 häufig Anwendung [3].

Die Gesetze zur IT-Sicherheit, Informationssicherheit und Datenschutz in den USA sind relativ flexibel und im Vergleich weniger streng gehalten. Sie sind aus hundert Jahren Erfahrung mit Datenschutz- und Strafrechtsnormen erwachsen und haben sehr wenig mit dem Schutz der Vertraulichkeit und der Integrität von Systemen, Personen, Netzwerken und Daten zu tun. Die Normen wurden im Laufe der Zeit überarbeitet, um den heutigen Anforderungen an die IT-Sicherheit und den Datenschutz gerecht zu werden. Außerdem hängt die Verordnung von Datenschutzgesetzen stark von staatlichen Reaktionen auf Vorfälle und private Klagen gegen Unternehmen ab. Dieses Konstrukt des US-amerikanischen Rechtssystems führt dazu, dass die Gesetzeslage zur IT-Sicherheit und zum Datenschutz nur als ein „Framework“ von Regeln und Vorschriften betrachtet wird, welches keinen zuverlässigen Schutz der Privatsphäre gewährleistet [4].

In der Regel führen Verstöße gegen Bundes- und Bundesstaats-Datenschutzgesetze zu zivil-, aber nicht strafrechtlichen Strafen. Das Gesetz sieht vor, dass Privatpersonen Unternehmen vor Gericht ziehen dürfen, wenn sie der Meinung sind, dass ein Unternehmen gegen die Gesetze verstoßen hat. Cyberkriminalität in den USA umfasst Phishing, Hacking, Identitätsbetrug, elektronischer Diebstahl, der Besitz von Hard- und Software für cyberkriminale Aktivitäten, die Infizierung von IT-Systemen mit Malware und Ransomware sowie Kinderpornographie (nach dem Computer Fraud and Abuse Act von 1986). Straftäter bekommen eine Strafe von bis zu 20 Jahren Gefängnis und/oder eine Geldstrafe, je nach Art und Schwere der Straftat [5].

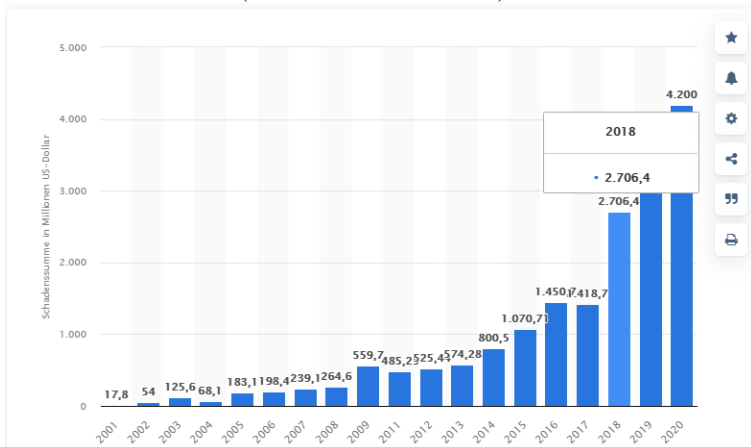
Für die meisten Fälle von Cyberkriminalität sind Cyberkriminelle oder Hacker verantwortlich. Deren Ziel ist es, auf diese Art an Geld zu kommen.

Cyberkriminalität geht sowohl von Einzelpersonen als auch von Organisationen aus [6].

Internetkriminalität oder Cyberkriminalität tritt in verschiedenen Formen in Erscheinung. Nach einer Definition des Bundeskriminalamtes umfasst Internetkriminalität (im engeren Sinne) alle „Straftaten, die sich gegen das Internet, Datennetze, informationstechnische Systeme oder deren Daten richten“.

Eine dieser Formen von Internetkriminalität ist Phishing. Der Begriff Phishing setzt sich laut dem Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik aus den Wörtern "Password" und "fishing" zusammen und benennt das Vorgehen, illegal Daten von Internetnutzern über gefälschte Webseiten, E-Mails oder Kurznachrichten zu beschaffen, um damit einen Identitätsdiebstahl zu begehen. Ziel dieser Form der Internetkriminalität sind die vertraulichen Daten des Nutzers, wie z.B. Passwörter, Kreditkartennummern oder Kontodaten, um mit den erhaltenen Daten beispielsweise Kontoplünderungen zu begehen. Im März 2020 belief sich die Anzahl der entdeckten Phishing-Webseiten auf rund 60.300. Optisch fällt es schwer, gefälschte Internetseiten von ihren echten Vorbildern zu unterscheiden. Auch inhaltlich wirken die sogenannten Phishing-Seiten mittlerweile seriös und vertrauenswürdig [7].

Schadenssumme durch angezeigte Internetkriminalität in den USA in den Jahren 2001 bis 2020 (in Millionen US-Dollar)



Zu den offiziellen Dokumenten zu Aspekten der Informationssicherheit gehören der Bericht des US-Verteidigungsministeriums "Report of the Quadrennial Defense Review", das Konzeptdokument der Joint Chiefs of Staff "Joint Vision 2010", der Bericht der Nationalen Verteidigungskommission "Transformation of

National Security Defense in the 21st Century, Report of the National Defense Council". Sie stellen fest, dass der Staat nicht in der Lage ist, die Probleme, die in der Welt auftreten können, vorherzusehen und zu vermeiden. Sie glauben, dass die Strategie zuerst die Streitkräfte ist, um diese Probleme zu bewältigen [8].

Also, der Zustand und aktuelle Trends der US-Informationssicherheit und der Entwicklung der Cyberkriminalität werden analysiert. Man kann darauf hingewiesen, dass die US-Informationssicherheit eine der Hauptkomponenten der nationalen Sicherheit ist. Die USA schenkt dieser Frage große Aufmerksamkeit, vielleicht deshalb war und bleibt der Staat als einer der führenden Staaten der Welt in verschiedenen Bereichen: politischen, wirtschaftlichen, militärischen u.a.

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POLICE STRUCTURE, CRIME RATES AND FIGHTING CRIME IN SPAIN

Two institutions, both under one Directorate General, are tasked with the responsibility for policing in Spain: the National Police, a civilian force that operates mostly in urban areas, and the Guardia Civil (Civil Guard), a police agency with military nature. Both fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. Autonomous communities, such as the Basque Country (Ertzaintza), Catalonia (Mossos d'Esquadra) and Navarra (Policía Foral), have set up their own police forces, which depend on their own autonomous governments. Most municipalities also have their own local police, whose principal functions are related to urban traffic, petty crimes and small public security disturbances. There is also a small law enforcement agency within the Ministry of Finances, which is called Customs Surveillance, dealing with customs and smuggling issues [1].

Working in the police requires special work on oneself and purposely efforts. On the one hand, the fight against criminals, ensuring order or public safety, detaining a suspect seems quite an interesting affair. But on the other hand, it is always a strong psychological stress and danger. The police of any country must be physically healthy, strong and resilient. This profession also requires responsibility and logical thinking. Undoubtedly, in every country of the world the most important task of the police is to protect human rights and freedoms, the interests of society.

Consider crime rates in the example of several cities in Spain:

- With the highest proportion of the population (17.84%), Andalusia unsurprisingly has the highest rates of crime. Particularly high are crimes against freedom (22.98% of Spain's total) and socio-economic crimes, which includes theft (22.47% of the national figure). In addition, the rate of homicide is higher than the national average.

- The region containing Barcelona is the second most populous region in Spain with 16% of the population living there. The region is responsible for a slightly lower proportion of the national crime total (15.33%) but it has a higher incidence of homicide (17.04%), socio-economic (16.75%), and crimes against public safety, such as driving offenses (16.40%).

- The South Eastern region, Valencia, has the third-greatest concentration of people in Spain, with 10.4% of the population. The area has registered a higher share of crimes against freedom (e.g., kidnapping) and socio-economic crimes than its share of the population [2].

Analyzing the situation, we see that the crime rate in Spain is low compared to other countries. Statistics show that 83% of Spanish citizens say that they are safe in the country. Of course, everyone wants their rights to be protected. In order not to give criminals a chance to commit illegal actions against you, you must first take care of your safety. Unfortunately, we cannot be sure that we will not fall victim to a criminal offense. But if such a dangerous situation has occurred, you need to know where to turn and what to do.

Private crime is only pursued through the Spanish legal system if the victim makes a claim. In these situations, the victim is considered a party to the criminal activity. The victim of a private crime must present certification in the form of a written accusation before a Spanish judge, confirming that conciliation between the two parties is impossible. The complaint that is filed before the judge states who is being charged and the nature of the designated public or private crime. Once an accusation has been made, the judge will decide whether to start a criminal proceeding against the accused. Also, individuals who have witnessed the commission of a crime are obliged to inform the Spanish authorities [2].

Every day crime increases and increases, and every year it takes more and more lives, causing moral or physical harm. Therefore, policing is aimed at implementing certain measures aimed at eliminating the causes of crime. Of course, crime prevention is based on principles such as legality, timeliness, individuality and others. We also need to know where to report the crime or when you have been harmed.

There are three policing authorities in Spain you can report a crime to:

- The Civil Guard (Guardia Civil) – nationwide police force who have wide-ranging responsibilities for national security and law enforcement, including airport security, drug and contraband investigation.

- The National Police (La Policia Nacional) – the main nationwide urban police agency who handle most criminal, judicial, terrorism, and immigration matters.

- The Local Police (La Policia Local or Policia Municipal) – police force controlled at local authority level, they deal with more minor issues such as parking, traffic control, and bylaw infringements [2].

We must do everything possible to reduce the number of crimes. There are many measures to prevent crime, including improving living

standards, suppressing drug addiction, reducing unemployment, strengthening the economy and others. The crime prevention aimed at recognizing and protecting the highest social values: dignity, health, safety, life and others.

Summing up, we can say that the Spanish National Police is an armed institution, civil in nature, which has the mission of protecting the free exercise of citizens' rights and liberties, and of guaranteeing their security. Its scope of action is the whole of the national territory [3].

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INTERNATIONAL FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

One of the biggest problems in the world is human trafficking. Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. Trafficked people are held against their will through acts of coercion, and forced to work for or provide services to the trafficker or others. Human trafficking is the third largest crime industry in the world, behind drug dealing and arms trafficking, and is the fastest-growing activity of trans-national criminal organizations.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), forced labour alone (one component of human trafficking) generates an estimated \$150 billion in profits per annum as of 2014. In 2012, the ILO estimated that 21 million victims are trapped in modern-day slavery. Of these, 14.2 million (68%) were exploited for labour, 4.5 million (22%) were sexually exploited, and 2.2 million (10%) were exploited in state-imposed forced labour. The International Labour Organization has reported that child workers, minorities, and irregular migrants are at considerable risk of more extreme forms of exploitation. Statistics shows that over half of the world's

215 million young workers are observed to be in hazardous sectors, including forced sex work and forced street begging. Ethnic minorities and highly marginalized groups of people are highly estimated to work in some of the most exploitative and damaging sectors, such as leather tanning, mining, and stone quarry work.

Wrestling practice in Uganda. This year, Uganda team, Liberty Shared, and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) created a new tool for prosecutors working on human trafficking cases. The Trafficking in Persons Mobile App Platform (TIPMAP) is Uganda's first database designed to collect and share data about human trafficking investigations and prosecutions.

Ensuring prosecutors and investigators are able to share what they have learned across regions in a country as big as Uganda can be a challenge. Not all officers and prosecutors have consistent access to a computer where they can report valuable data. TIPMAP provides central platform investigators can access on their phones to easily share case details that may be crucial to helping other investigators solve cases. The app encourages collaboration among different areas of the justice system to help move human trafficking cases smoothly to trial and bring traffickers to justice. TIPMAP's release is a huge milestone in the Ugandan fight against human trafficking, facilitating a level of collaboration that seriously jeopardizes traffickers' ability to exploit vulnerable people without consequence. It wouldn't be possible without the generosity of our supporters—people who care deeply about justice and want to see a change in Uganda and countries like it.

UNODC Supports INTERPOL to Target Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking. The UN unit dealing with the fight against illicit trafficking in drugs, weapons, organized crime, human trafficking and international terrorism.

Vienna (Austria), 14 December 2020 — An INTERPOL-led operation against migrant smuggling has led to more than 200 arrests among criminal networks that were involved in the smuggling of around 3500 migrants throughout the Americas, Africa, Europe and Asia. Up to 100 potential victims of human trafficking were also rescued during the operation, known as “Turquesa II”, which brought together authorities in 32 countries across four continents, with Brazil serving as the coordination hub. From 27 November until 3 December, coordinated and increased controls were conducted at transit and entry points in the participating countries; including airports, bus terminals and border crossings. The locations and times of the controls had been determined months in advance

based on intelligence about potential migrant smuggling and human trafficking activity.

INTERPOL's response to human trafficking. Strive to empower police in our member countries to investigate and handle cases of human trafficking. This is done via:

- 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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MONEY LAUNDERING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Money laundering is the process of changing large amounts of money obtained from crimes, such as drug trafficking, into origination

from a legitimate source. It is a crime in many jurisdictions with varying definitions. It is a key operation of the underground economy. In US law it is the practice of engaging in financial transactions to conceal the identity, source, or destination of illegally gained money. In UK law the common law definition is wider. The act is defined as "taking any action with property of any form which is either wholly or in part the proceeds of a crime that will disguise the fact that that property is the proceeds of a crime or obscure the beneficial ownership of said property" [1].

In the past, the term "money laundering" was applied only to financial transactions related to organized crime. Today its definition is often expanded by government and international regulators such as the US Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to mean "any financial transaction which generates an asset or a value as the result of an illegal act", which may involve actions such as tax evasion or false accounting. In the UK, it does not even need to involve money, but any economic good. Courts involve money laundering committed by private individuals, drug dealers, businesses, corrupt officials, members of criminal organizations such as the Mafia, and even states. In UK law money laundering is defined in the Proceeds of Crimes Act 2002 (POCA) and includes all forms of handling or possessing criminal property, including possessing the proceeds of one's own crime, and facilitating any handling or possession of criminal property.

Criminal property (defined in POCA) constitutes or represents a person's benefit from criminal conduct where the alleged offender knows or suspects that the property in question represents such a benefit. Criminal property may take any form, including money or money's worth, securities, tangible property and intangible property.

Money laundering can be carried out in any part of the world and can range from a single act involving one person to complex set ups involving various individuals. There are no materiality or de-minis exceptions in relation to money laundering. As financial crime has become more complex, and "Financial Intelligence" (FININT) has become more recognized in combating international crime and terrorism, money laundering has become more prominent in political, economic, and legal debate. Money laundering is ipso facto illegal; the acts generating the money almost always are themselves criminal in some way (for if not, the money would not need to be laundered). Laws against money laundering were created to use against organized crime during the period of Prohibition in the United States during the 1930s. Organized crime received a major boost from Prohibition and a large source of new funds that were obtained from illegal sales of alcohol. The successful prosecution

of Al Capone on tax evasion brought in a new emphasis by the state and law enforcement agencies to track and confiscate money, but existing laws against tax evasion could not be used once gangsters started paying their taxes [3].

In the 1980s, the war on drugs led governments again to turn to money laundering rules in an attempt to track and seize the proceeds of drug crimes in order to catch the organizers and individuals running drug empires. It also had the benefit, from a law enforcement point of view, of turning rules of evidence "upside down". Law enforcers normally have to prove an individual is guilty to seize their property, but with money laundering laws money can be confiscated and it is up to the individual to prove that the source of funds is legitimate to get the money back. This makes it much easier for law enforcement agencies and provides for much lower burdens of proof. However, this process has been abused by some law enforcement agencies to take and keep money without strong evidence of related criminal activity, to be used to supplement their own budgets [2].

Task Force on Money Laundering to put pressure on governments around the world to increase surveillance and monitoring of financial transactions and share this information between countries. Starting in 2002, governments around the world upgraded money laundering laws and surveillance and monitoring systems of financial transactions. Anti-money laundering regulations have become a much larger burden for financial institutions and enforcement has stepped up significantly. During 2011–2015 a number of major banks faced ever-increasing fines for breaches of money laundering regulations.

Many countries introduced or strengthened border controls on the amount of cash that can be carried and introduced central transaction reporting systems where all financial institutions have to report all financial transactions electronically. For example, in 2006, Australia set up the AUSTRAC system and required the reporting of all financial transactions [3].

Money laundering is the conversion or transfer of property:

- the concealment or disguising of the nature of the proceeds;
- the acquisition, possession or use of property, knowing that these are derived from criminal activity;
- or participating in or assisting the movement of funds to make the proceeds appear legitimate.

Money obtained from certain crimes, such as extortion, insider trading, drug trafficking, and illegal gambling is "dirty" and needs to be "cleaned" to appear to have been derived from legal activities, so that banks and other financial institutions will deal with it without suspicion. Money

can be laundered by many methods that vary in complexity and sophistication [1].

Money laundering typically involves three steps:

- the first involves introducing cash into the financial system by some means ("placement");

- the second involves carrying out complex financial transactions to camouflage the illegal source of the cash ("layering");

- and finally, acquiring wealth generated from the transactions of the illicit funds ("integration"). Some of these steps may be omitted, depending upon the circumstances. For example, non-cash proceeds that are already in the financial system would not need to be placed.

Money laundering in the United States of America (USA) is a serious problem. 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. 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 [3].

Generally, it is a crime to engage in virtually any type of financial transaction if a person conducted the transaction with knowledge that the funds were the proceeds of "criminal activity" and if the government can prove the proceeds were derived from a "specified unlawful activity." Criminal activity can be a violation of any criminal law – federal, state, local, or foreign. Specified unlawful activities are set forth in the statute and include over 200 types of U.S. crimes, from drug trafficking, terrorism, and fraud, to crimes traditionally associated with organized crime, and certain foreign crimes.

Certain foreign crimes are specified unlawful activities, including drug crimes, murder for hire, arson, foreign public corruption, foreign bank fraud, arms smuggling, human trafficking, and any crime subject to a multilateral extradition treaty with the United States [3].

Jurisdiction is generally along the lines of the responsibility for the investigation of the underlying specified unlawful activity. The various federal agencies frequently work together on cases, sometimes along with state and local authorities, where jurisdiction overlaps.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Division, and the Postal Inspection Service frequently conduct money laundering investigations. An investigation unit of the Environmental Protection

Agency can investigate money laundering crimes relating to environmental crimes.

Each year, between \$500 billion and a trillion dollars of laundered money is generated through international banks and financial institutions. It is estimated that half of this laundered money is conducted through banks in the USA [2].

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**MEXICO'S LONG WAR. THE IMPROVED STRATEGIES TO
FIGHT DRUG TRAFFICKING**

The illicit drug industry in Mexico primarily targets foreign markets, but the industry's socioeconomic and political effects within Mexico have led to corruption, militarization, violence, and unintended victims. Originally designed to impose order along the border between Mexico and the United States, Mexico's drug control policies gravitated toward prohibiting production and interdicting smugglers.

At first, Mexico tried to exercise a semblance of control over the U.S. border and drug agents. In the latter phase of prohibition and interdiction, Mexico attempted to deal not only with aggressive U.S. agents but also with a smuggler counterstate growing on Mexican soil. U.S. prohibitionism created an extremely profitable climate for drug smugglers to use Mexico as a country for both production (marijuana and heroin) and transit (cocaine). While socioeconomic and political costs of drug consumption have mounted, Mexico's policy initiatives to reduce these costs have simply aggravated rather than solved the drug problem.

Mexico's policy initiatives to reduce these costs have simply aggravated rather than solved the drug problem. Drug trafficking and control policies have particularly affected Mexico's criminal justice system. Courts and jails are full of drug cases, limiting the system in terms of what can be accomplished in other areas of domestic law. The Mexican criminal justice system has concentrated the bulk of its resources on enforcing drug laws, even though domestic drug use in Mexico is relatively low. Realities of the "war on drugs" have dragged the Mexican government into adopting increasingly punitive programs that have rendered drug manufacture and smuggling more appealing.

President Calderon (2006–2012) declared war on the cartels shortly after taking office. Over the course of his six-year term, he deployed tens of thousands of military personnel to supplement and, in many cases, replace local police forces he viewed as corrupt. With U.S. assistance, the Mexican military captured or killed twenty-five of the top thirty-seven drug kingpins in Mexico. The militarized crackdown was a centerpiece of Calderon's tenure.

Shortly after taking office, President Lopez Obrador (2018 - present) announced that his government would move away from attempts to apprehend cartel leaders and instead focus on improving security and reducing homicide rates. His "hugs not bullets" approach to organized crime seeks to address the socioeconomic drivers of the problem.

The Mexican government has implemented a series of different policies to try to eradicate the pervasive power of cartels, and the violence accompanying them. However, an effective policy will require eliminating the source of cartels' power, rather than just undermining it.

Unemployment is one of the reasons for joining cartels. The Mexican government is creating more job opportunities now, particularly in rural areas where there is a big influence on citizens from the cartel's side. Mexico has existing agricultural and manufactured goods sectors, but there is capacity to expand. Mexico trades almost exclusively with the USA, but there is potential to diversify – the EU and British markets should be tapped. Increasing production and exports would create many farming, factory, and finance jobs. The existence of safe and legal alternatives would render cartel employment less appealing, decreasing the membership and therefore the power of the organisations.

Finally, to reduce unemployment and end impunity, the government is increasing its police force. The Mexican federal police is now recruiting officers to eradicate organized crime, which will strengthen the state and thus weaken the regional power of large cartels. Reinforced police are also helping to ensure that cartel members are charged with

crimes. To increase the number of police officers, the government should stimulate recruitment. Increasing the salaries of officers makes work more attractive and also reduces bribes. As the world's 15th largest economy, Mexico is trying to financially support more jobs in the higher-paying public police.

Implementing these policies certainly has the potential to create grievances amongst cartel workers – particularly for those prospering from impunity. However, given that the drug war can be defined as a conflict stemming from “greed” – that is, the cartels have not been fighting for ideological reasons – implementing these strategies is unlikely to incite further violence.

Conclusion

More than sixty-six thousand people have disappeared since 2006, primarily at the hands of criminal organizations such as the cartels. The United States has cooperated with Mexico on security and counternarcotics to varying degrees over several decades. Recent efforts have centered on the Merida Initiative; since Presidents George W. Bush and Calderon launched the partnership in 2007, the United States has appropriated more than \$3 billion for it. But now the Mexican government is actively working to overcome the country's economic problems, which should reduce the impact of cartels.

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ACHIEVEMENTS AND FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE SYSTEM IN THE FACE OF NEW CHALLENGES

During the last 6 years, our country has been subjected to large-scale aggression by the Russian Federation and is in a state of hybrid war with it. The Russian Federation is very skilful in using almost all possible levers of aggression in the arsenal of the initiator of the undeclared war, from information attacks and propaganda to subversive, intelligence and activities aimed at supporting separatism and building pseudo-state formations in our territory.

The very concept of hybrid war is multifaceted and many-sided, one of the special and key factors of this concept is that such a war is characterized by both the use of conventional weapons and the use of elements of guerrilla warfare and terrorism to achieve certain criminal goals. Therefore, the issue of adaptation and reform of the national security sector in such conditions is very complex and problematic.

The problem is caused by the need to change and modernize not only the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine or other paramilitary formations, but also such elements of the security sector as information protection of society, change of diplomatic direction, change and improvement of intelligence (Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine) and counterintelligence, counter-terrorist body (Security Service of Ukraine), modernization and reform of the state economy, its transformation into a more defense-industrial vector of movement [5].

Undoubtedly, before talking about the national security sector, we should start with the normative definition of "national security", such a definition is enshrined in the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine", according to which national security is the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order and others. national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats. In my opinion, the fundamental element of reforming the national security sector is the legal consolidation of new changes, new threats and ways to overcome them, in other words, the adoption of current laws of Ukraine, bylaws, on the basis of which further changes will take place [2].

In this regard, many successful steps have been taken in recent years, and the result is the adoption in the early stages of aggression of a new package of defense documents, namely the Military Doctrine of Ukraine and the National Security Strategy of Ukraine. It is in these defense planning documents that the Russian Federation is defined as the country of the aggressor, and specific actions and steps are defined to combat not only it, but any country that will encroach on our interests.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the changes have not bypassed the legislative side of national security, and it can be stated that most

defense documents have been reformed and adapted to modern military realities.

The next step in the development of the national security system in modern realities is the transfer of the army to NATO standards, ranging from material standards and financial support to standards in the field of weapons, equipment and military exercises.

Not so long ago, some changes have been made to the Constitution of Ukraine, specifically it is about the formal regulation of NATO and EU accession. Over the last 6 years, the Ukrainian military has conducted many joint military exercises with the armies of NATO member countries, and in my opinion it only makes our army more qualified and strengthens its technical and objective equipment. And all this leads to the protection of social and public values [1].

However, the process of fully transferring our armed forces to NATO standards is not rapid, and it should be noted that not all of the above standards can be applied in Ukraine, due to a number of subjective reasons, such as lack of large funds to equip the Armed Forces or lack of similar weapons, due to different technical and industrial conditions in Ukraine than in NATO member countries.

The next element that directly has a huge impact on the national security system is the diplomatic lever of influence on the aggressor. In recent years, Ukraine has made great strides in this area, the world community provides us with considerable support, through the application of economic sanctions against the Russian Federation, and through diplomatic condemnation of the aggressor country.

However, it should be noted that some countries, namely the United States and the United Kingdom, wanted a little more support, because they were the guarantors of our security, subject to the signing of the Budapest Memorandum in 1994.

The next element of the national security system that I think needs to be changed in the future is a change in the powers of the Security Service of Ukraine. If we turn to the Law of Ukraine "On the Security Service of Ukraine", namely to the article 24, then in the list of powers of the service you can see the powers ranging from solving problems of defense of social and economic construction, ecology, scientific and technological progress, and to ensure security in the economy [3].

I believe that in the situation in which our country has been for more than 6 years, the SBU should engage exclusively in counterintelligence and counter-terrorism activities, and turn from a law enforcement agency into a purely special service. Therefore, after the SBU relinquishes its powers to protect relations in the economic space and other areas that can be

transferred to other state law enforcement agencies, the work to neutralize enemy intelligence networks, terrorist units and propaganda and subversive activities of enemy elements will be carried out more quickly and professionally.

So, to sum up, it must be said that Ukraine's national security system is undoubtedly changing very quickly and adapting to today's military realities, but there are still many gaps that need to be filled and subsequently modernized.

The whole complexity of hybrid warfare, as noted earlier, is that it is a simultaneous offensive in all directions, information, military, economic, and therefore countering the aggressor must be comprehensive and effective. Ukraine already has something to be proud of, our army has undergone a process of very rapid formation and this gives us positive hopes that later a completely new and impenetrable system of national security and defense of our country will be built that will be able to resist the aggressor on any battlefield.

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FIGHT AGAINST WORLD TERRORISM

Today it is necessary to fight international terrorism not by amateur, but by complex methods – at the systemic, international level. It has now become quite clear that not only one country cannot stand alone against such a phenomenon as terrorism, but also groups of countries.

On September 12, 2001, the leaders of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council strongly condemned the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, and pledged to make every effort to combat terrorism. Based on this, the member countries of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC member states) approve this Action Plan on Combating Terrorism in order to fulfill their international commitments in this area. They recognize that the fight against terrorism requires significant concerted efforts on the part of the international community, and are determined to make an effective contribution to these efforts, building on the successful experience of EAPC cooperation. The EAPC member states will, within their powers and in accordance with generally accepted norms and principles of international law, the provisions of the UN Charter and UN Security Council Resolution 1373, make every effort to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In this context, EAPC member states should "find ways to intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information, in particular on the actions and movements of individual terrorists and their groups" and "emphasize the need to improve coordination of joint efforts at national, subregional, regional and regional levels." at the international level in order to support the actions of the world community aimed at solving this serious problem and threat to international security. "

In the fight against terrorism, EAPC member states are committed to protecting and promoting fundamental human rights and freedoms, as well as to the rule of law. EAPC member states reaffirm their readiness to sign, ratify and implement the UN conventions on combating terrorism. Cooperation in the fight against terrorism in the framework of the EAPC should be carried out in accordance with the national security and defense policy of each of the EAPC member states, as well as the general principles of the EAPC and the PfP. The EAPC member states are trying to

complement the activities of relevant international organizations in this field.

Joining international efforts in the fight against terrorism.

In the context of globalization of international relations, the fight against terrorism only within the national framework is ineffective. The combined efforts of states at the parliamentary, governmental and social levels are needed. Experts recognized as one of NATO's leading policies in the fight against modern terrorism, the main directions of which were launched at the Paris Summit in November 2002, and expressed confidence that the Istanbul Summit, entitled "Designing Stability", will develop promising and responsible NATO's efforts to combat this global threat. Today it is necessary to fight international terrorism not by amateur, but by complex methods - at the systemic, international level. It has now become quite clear that not only one country cannot stand alone against such a phenomenon as terrorism, but also groups of countries. There is a need to coordinate efforts at the level of international organizations.

In this sense, NATO is the most effective mechanism for combating international terrorism. It is time to set up a rapid response structure with tens of thousands of soldiers, well-trained, modernly armed and working to stay ahead of any terrorism. This structure is designed to protect the population from terrorist acts and measures that lead to the death of tens of thousands of people today. International terrorism is a form of violent clash of civilizations in a globalized world. First of all, it is about the confrontation of Jewish and Muslim civilizations as the most radical and aggressive. Christian civilization, especially its Catholic and Protestant branches, is also involved in this struggle. However, the Orthodox peoples also did not stay aside, especially given the expansion of the zone of military conflict on Iraqi territory. Military contingents from Orthodox countries, including Bulgaria and Ukraine, are taking part in the war in Iraq. We must not forget about the interests of civilizations such as Buddhist or archaic natural cults, characteristic of Africa and some areas of Asia and Latin America. The meaning of the development of any civilization determines its attitude to human life. The most utilitarian approach to this issue exists in Muslim civilization, which considers the sacrifice of the bearers of Muslim values and, moreover, representatives of other civilizations, as a normal, everlasting phenomenon. Such a line is especially actively pursued by radical Muslim groups.

Therefore, international terrorism has become an instrument in the hands of Muslim civilization in its struggle for a prominent place in the world community and the world economy. as well as to strengthen their positions. Problems of human rights protection in the fight against terrorism

there have been many human rights problems in the fight against terrorism recently. For example, the United Kingdom is ready to change its human rights law to combat terrorism. This was recently stated by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Tony Blair at his monthly press conference on Downing Street. He told reporters the government's plans to simplify and expedite the deportation of foreign nationals suspected of involvement in terrorism. "The government is ready to amend the Human Rights Act if there are any difficulties in implementing new measures for deportation," the prime minister said. The United Kingdom, a party to the European Convention on Human Rights, cannot deport citizens of countries where they could face execution or torture. That is why, according to Blair, the UK government is currently in intensive consultation with a number of countries to ensure that deported citizens will be treated humanely. "We have already signed a memorandum of understanding on this issue with Jordan, yesterday I had constructive talks with the leaders of Algeria and Lebanon, in total we are consulting with about 10 countries," Blair said. The British human rights group Liberty has already expressed concern about the government's intention to sacrifice human rights in the fight against terrorism.

Earlier, the wife of British Prime Minister Sherry Blair expressed concern that the pursuit of terrorists could restrict fundamental human rights. However, the head of the British Cabinet strongly insists on the need for radical action. "Coming to the UK is not a walk; people take on responsibilities living in this country. They must share the values and attitudes of our way of life. And if they start preaching hatred or taking part in actions against our country and its people – they have no place here," Blair said. "They come here and play by our rules," he added. "If not, they have to get out of here." How can we combat terrorism today without violating human rights? The problem of combating the use of torture is very closely linked to terrorism. This issue has now begun to be discussed around the world. The problem of torture and their use, the fight against torture has been the subject of very wide discussions. The country that now effectively dictates its standards to the world and even to the United Nations is the United States, which has itself used and continues to torture prisoners in Iraq, particularly at Abu Ghraib prison near Baghdad. Is it possible to achieve this in the fight against terrorism? Isn't this, in fact, a provocation to carry out terrorist acts on the part of relatives and friends of those prisoners who suffer from human rights violations?

Ukraine's participation in the fight against international terrorism.

Terrorism is a socially dangerous activity that involves the deliberate, deliberate use of violence by hostage-taking, arson, murder, torture, intimidation of the population and the authorities, or other

encroachments on the lives or health of innocent people or threats. International terrorism - carried out on a global or regional scale by terrorist organizations, groups, including with the support of government agencies of individual states, in order to achieve certain goals of socially dangerous acts of kidnapping, abduction, murder of innocent people or threat to their life and health, destruction or threat of destruction of important economic facilities, life support systems, communications, use or threat of use of nuclear, chemical, biological and other.

International terrorism – carried out on a global or regional scale by terrorist organizations, groups, including with the support of government agencies of individual states, in order to achieve certain goals of socially dangerous acts of kidnapping, abduction, murder of innocent people or threat to their life and health, destruction or threat of destruction of important economic facilities, life support systems, communications, use or threat of use of nuclear, chemical, biological and other.

The decision to conduct an anti-terrorist operation is made depending on the degree of public danger of the terrorist act by the head of the Anti-Terrorist Center of the Security Service of Ukraine with the written permission of the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine or the head of the coordination group. Head of the Security Service of Ukraine. The President of Ukraine shall be immediately informed of the decision to conduct an anti-terrorist operation. Informing the public about the commission of a terrorist act is carried out by the head of the operational headquarters or persons authorized by him to maintain public relations.

In accordance with its international agreements, Ukraine cooperates in the field of counter-terrorism with foreign countries, their law enforcement agencies and special services, as well as with international organizations engaged in the fight against international terrorism. Guided by the interests of the security of the individual, society and the state, Ukraine persecutes on its territory persons involved in terrorist activities, including in cases where terrorist acts or terrorist acts were planned or committed outside Ukraine, but harm Ukraine, and in other cases provided by international agreements of Ukraine, the binding nature of which has been approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Conclusion. Terrorism is a very complex, dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon. In view of all the above, we are unlikely to be able to overcome it in the 21st century, let alone the social causes that give rise to it. But this does not mean that the fight against crime is meaningless. It is realistic to prevent terrorist attacks from becoming commonplace and the demands of terrorists to be the main determinant of foreign policy. Therefore, in the near future the efforts of the relevant structures will be concentrated under this slogan.

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COLUMBIA'S DRUG TRADE: EVOLUTION AND IMPACT ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Drug trafficking is a series of processes of cultivation, production, trade in illegal drugs both within the country and within the world. The drug trade is part of organized crime, which includes other illegal transactions, such as illicit firearms, human trafficking and organ trafficking. The origins of drug trafficking began in the 19th century during the colonial period in China. About 4% of the world's population, about 300 million people, have used cocaine in their lifetime. Colombia has produced about 70% of the cocaine consumed in the last year [1].

One of the countries involved in drug trafficking is Colombia. Colombia is the fourth largest country in South America and the fifth largest economy in Latin America. He is well known for his coffee production and beautiful scenery, but he is highly regarded for his production and transshipment of cocaine. Although most South American countries play a role in drug trafficking, Colombia is the world's leading and largest producer of cocaine, accounting for about 70% of world production (World Drug Report 2020, 2020). The drug market in Colombia has been well developed due to accelerated changes in all aspects of its economic, political and social life. But the evolution of the drug trade in the country arose due to lack of regulation and progress of the state, exotic changes in the economy, interruption of socio-ethical values and beliefs, endless civil conflict and foreign policy pressure during the Cold War [2].

Consequences of drug trafficking in Colombia:

- Corruption and lobbying of officials have made the state corrupt.

- Crop management by using weapons on people in rural areas has violated human rights.
- Rural and urban migrants have been severely affected by drug-related violence. (GARCIA, 2014)
- Unconstitutional overthrow of power in rural areas and its replacement by rebel groups.
- It leads to other illicit trafficking, such as human trafficking, organ trafficking, arms exploitation and increased domestic violence.
- Drug trafficking in many developed and developing countries can undermine bilateral relations [3][4].

Growing coca: one kilogram of cocaine requires about 125 kilograms of coca, which would cost the local drug lab \$ 137.50. Once the lab turns coca leaves first into coca paste, then into a coca base and eventually into real cocaine, the cost will increase to \$ 2269.

By the time he takes to the streets, for example, in the United States, that pound of cocaine will provide \$ 60,000 in revenue. In Australia, it can be up to \$ 235,000 [5].

The fight against cocaine production is very difficult. Many farmers have no alternative, and the Colombian government has no way of resisting an industry that is protected by illegal armed groups with huge financial resources for corrupt government officials [6].

In addition, foreign states disagree on how to combat drug trafficking, which has led to various counter-narcotics efforts to abolish the work of another.

While the United Nations and Europe are pushing for crop replacement and rural development, the United States is pushing for repressive methods such as forced eradication and aerial chemical fumigation.

Eradication of coca

Colombia does not have a broad crop replacement program like Peru, which means that many farmers can easily transplant coca almost immediately after destroying their current crops.

Extremely violent resistance from drug traffickers complicates crop substitution promoted by the UN and the EU.

Colombia has a disorganized policy, governance and its economic growth has occurred mainly through drug trafficking. Although the government has taken steps to curb drug trafficking, such as the extradition treaty with the United States in 1981, the Colombian plan, and the peace treaty with the FARC guerrilla group in 2017, the drug trade is deeply rooted in Colombian soil. This process of drug management not only affects

the economy and political policy of the country, but also affects the social and psychological behavior of the people. Due to the growth of drug production and transportation, there are many adolescents and adults becoming addicted to drugs. The realistic notion that the state is a major player in decision-making has been undermined by the role of drug cartels and guerrilla groups in government. By bribing officials, controlling people over cocaine production, and influencing leaders, drug cartels and guerrilla groups are violent non-governmental actors that threaten the government. Sufficient measures must be taken to reduce drug trafficking in Colombia. Compulsory education, alternative employment policies for cocaine farmers, better awareness among people to distract them from cocaine production, loans and subsidies, special armed forces to control drug production, regional cooperation can pave the way for a better Colombia.

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THE IMPACT OF GENDER REFORM ON THE SECURITY AND DEFENSE SECTOR FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Today's reality is due to the fact that more and more women are choosing to work in the security forces, despite the fact that for centuries, this area of activity was considered purely male. Consideration of the issue of gender equality remains relevant, as research in this area, both at the national and international level, requires a more concrete implementation of mechanisms of influence to ensure equal opportunities in the security and defense sector. Analysis of "UN Women" projects aimed at addressing gender equality and women's empowerment has led to a number of problematic issues, primarily related to the implementation of the proposed actions under the realities of law and mentality of the Ukrainian people. Particular attention should be paid to studying the impact and effectiveness of gender reforms specifically in the national security sector [1].

In the context of the armed forces, as well as other structures aimed at defending national sovereignty, gender stereotypes have until recently been viewed only from the perspective of discrimination against women. The concept of gender has expanded and changed over time. Today, equality, security and development of the state are related concepts, including gender identity. During operations in conflict zones the focus of attention shifts to the equal distribution of responsibilities, which in turn entails the oppression of equality of rights. The defense and security sector often requires prioritizing collective responsibilities over universally recognized rights, and women are far more likely to have to balance these two notions. In this aspect, the experience of Israel is relevant for Ukraine. Military action and the integration of women in national security defense served as an impetus for increasing equality, as well as mobilizing women in the political sphere. As a result, more women became interested in sharing responsibility for national security. At the same time, the venom of groups of women actively resisted those who supported women's right to fight [2]. In consequence, there are contradictions. In order to perform analytical and monitoring functions in the security and defense sector, many developed countries have a gender specialist position, which positively influences the dynamics of the article's main theme. In some armed forces,

as well as in other parts of the defence sector and a number of key security organizations, women are achieving leadership roles.

The importance of applying a gender perspective to the defense sector stems from:

- International, regional, and national laws stipulate that women and men should have an equal right to serve in the armed forces.
- Highly skilled and timely action involves harnessing the full potential of a diverse workforce, women and men, with different perspectives and skills. In addition, the defense sector must be able to apply a gender perspective to fully understand and respond to national security threats.

Many nations and international organizations have committed to increasing participation of women in the armed forces and international missions, and to integrate gender into military operations, including through NAPs on WPS [3].

The United States is another country whose experience proves that not only can women participate equally in the defense of national security, but they can also hold leadership positions. With the advent of the Women's Army Corps in 1943, women could be officially drafted into military service. Women still face stereotypes about who they are and how capably they perform their duties. These attitudes and beliefs threaten the integrity of the Armed Forces as well as their mission [4].

However, the problems faced by female recruits are still encountered in today's security services. Unofficial smear campaigns, questioning women's capabilities. It should be noted that it is not uncommon for men in the defense sector to agree to equality only on the battlefield or in the direct performance of the assigned task. However, when it comes to appointments to leadership positions, salary levels or awards, women often face resistance and pressure. Such problems are international. However, it should be noted that despite the measures introduced in the defense and security sector and other security agencies, such actions should be initiated at the stage of education of future specialists, since the manifestations of sexism are already emerging at the level of classmates in the walls of alma mater.

Active implementation of gender reform based on the experience and research of foreign agencies contributes:

- The absence of barriers related to gender, sexual orientation and gender identity. No one is prevented from serving in any position in the armed forces on the basis of their gender, sexual orientation or gender identity.
- Female and male employees have equal access to mentoring and coaching.

- Family-friendly work policies, role models, mentors and the development of varied career models ensure that diverse women and men remain in the institution and reach high levels of seniority [5].

The actualization of the external and internal components of the structure of a particular state, the ability to effectively and progressively implement the system assumed by the gender reform, contributes to the establishment of a new model of work in the defense and security sector, not only legally, but also in fact.

Gender equality is a recognized necessity and is an indicator of a democratically developed state. The main point is the specification of the concept of actions that the reform involves, as well as the implementation of preventive measures to overcome such negative phenomena. Researches by scientific community backed by practical instructions, foreign concepts and their productivity, competent introduction and working out of own influence mechanisms is a mortgage of development not only sector of defense and safety, but also all state.

Thus, based on the above facts about the impact of reform processes related to gender policy abroad and analytical data related to the defense sector of Ukraine, women are still limited in obtaining positions of risk and importance for national defense. This is due to historically established stereotypes about the position of women and men in the world, which in turn only emphasizes the influence of patriarchal foundations not only in the defense sector but also in other public spheres of activity. Therefore, to summarize the above, there is a need to integrate gender reform at the strategic, operational and tactical levels, as well as its harmonization with international standards and practices. A systematic and unified approach to explaining the essence of gender policy is a basic component, which should be coordinated at the level of higher education institutions in the first place.

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ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL

The process of implementing equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the activities of the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is an important step forward in ensuring gender equality. In order to implement and implement the National Plans and the State Program, the Ministry of Internal Affairs adopted a number of departmental orders and conducted a large-scale information-analytical and educational campaign within the law enforcement structure, namely: developed the national plan 1325 "Women, Peace, Security", networks of gender advisers in the staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and CEB were created, the educational process, trainings and classes on gender awareness of employees were organized and the gender aspect was introduced in higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine. Article 3 of the Constitution enshrines the equality of men and women in all spheres of life. In addition to this norm of gender equality, Art. 21, 24, 51. Part three of Art. 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine is directly devoted to overcoming discrimination against women in Ukraine and emphasizes that equality of rights of women and men is ensured by providing women with equal opportunities with men in socio-political and cultural activities, education and training, work and so on. In order to unite efforts to empower women, as well as to implement all the above obligations and perform tasks within the competence of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, NMU and CEB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine

was one of the first in 2017 to approve an internal Action Plan to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" for the period up to 2020.

The plan approved the system of monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as approved methodological recommendations for the implementation of the Plan of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Institutionalization of gender policy in the security sector The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is actively working to develop an institutional mechanism for the comprehensive implementation of gender policy, systemic and effective coordination of all bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs:

1. Pursuant to Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men", the CEB currently appoints authorized persons - coordinators for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, prevention and counteraction to gender-based violence.

2. A network of gender advisers is gradually being developed for sectoral cooperation. An adviser to the Minister on Gender Issues has been appointed in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This position is the first full-time official position among other ministries. After all, at this time, gender advisers appointed (on a voluntary basis) and in the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs - SBGS, NMU, NPU, SES.

3. Higher education institutions and training centers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are also actively working to develop a network of gender advisers for the methodological and scientific direction of the policy of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the educational process of educational institutions in the security sector. Currently, 6 of the 7 higher education institutions under the Ministry of Internal Affairs have appointed gender advisers, to whom the Ministry of Internal Affairs provides methodological and practical support in the implementation of activities.

4. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the State Migration Service of Ukraine have established responsible structural units on gender issues, which simplifies coordination and interaction between all bodies of the system on gender policy and has a positive impact on timely and effective implementation of the tasks assigned to the bodies.

5. On behalf of the Minister of Internal Affairs, the functional responsibilities of heads of departments at all levels in the staff, bodies, institutions, agencies under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine,

provisions to ensure the heads of equal rights and opportunities for women and men. It is a powerful tool for strengthening the rights and opportunities of women and men in the MIA and ensuring that they reconcile family and professional responsibilities. Increasing women's participation in the security sector and overcoming barriers to their professional development.

Increasing the representation of women in the security sector is an integral part of the process of transformation of society as a whole and consists in deepening the role of women in the security sector and expanding their opportunities to realize their professional potential at all levels.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has managed to strengthen the role of women in security sector institutions by amending regulations and reducing barriers to women's participation in all areas of the security sector:

1. In 2017, more than 450 positions were opened, for which women could not even apply before, so today in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs we have a woman - a diver, a woman - the head of the dog service, a woman - a chemist, the first woman - a General of the National Police.

2. Taking into account the physiological properties, the standards for admission of girls and boys to higher education institutions of the security sector have been equalized.

3. Since 2018, women have been granted the right to participate in qualifying examinations for the right to wear a Beret with honors in the National Guard of Ukraine, which was previously prohibited.

4. Official investigations in the National Guard of Ukraine, which is a military formation, shall be conducted with the involvement of specialists on gender integration of military administration bodies in order to avoid discrimination on the grounds of sex.

In my opinion, a woman's service in the police is extremely effective. Women are more sociable in resolving family conflicts, the work of women police officers is indispensable in working with victims of violence, with adolescent offenders, so it is women who hold senior positions in the juvenile industry and are leading experts in it. Women are much better at taking exams and learning material. Female police officers are not involved in conducting special operations (with aggressive demonstrators, during the release of hostages, in work in special units), but most importantly, in training women police officers and men undergo the same training course, and to assess their knowledge, skills and qualities are used the same criteria, which allows you to compete and achieve the best results.

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ANTI-CORRUPTION

Corruption is one of the most serious global threats of our time. It has disastrous effects on the economy and environment and is linked to a crisis of democracy and rising inequalities. Combating this complex phenomenon requires multiple and simultaneous approaches, including education programs that empower future generations to resist and prevent corruption [2].

Corruption affects all areas of society. Preventing corruption unlocks progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, helps protect our planet, creates jobs, achieves gender equality, and secures wider access to essential services such as healthcare and education [1].

Mark Lawrence Wolf floated in 2012 the idea to launch an International Anti-Corruption Court, as either a part of the already existing International Criminal Court, or as an equivalent to it [3]. The suggestion was widely discussed and endorsed by a variety of NGOs including Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC), Global Witness, Human Rights Watch, the Integrity Initiatives International (III), and TI. An implementation of the concept is currently not scheduled by any organizations with the authority of conducting such step.

New and tougher anti-corruption regulations continue to emerge worldwide. All companies need robust anti-corruption measures and practices to protect their reputations and the interests of their stakeholders.

The Tenth Principle of the UN Global Compact states that “Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery” [4].

While it is everyone’s right to benefit from strong anti-corruption efforts, misconduct and wrongdoing is stealing away valuable resources at a time when they are most needed to respond to and recover from the COVID-19 crisis.

The 2021 International Anti-Corruption Day seeks to highlight the rights and responsibilities of everyone - including States, Government officials, civil servants, law enforcement officers, media representatives, the private sector, civil society, academia, the public and youth - in tackling corruption.

And yet it is not only countries that need to unite and face this global problem with shared responsibility. Every single person - young and old - has a role to play to prevent and counter corruption, in order to promote resilience and integrity at all levels of society [1].

To achieve this, policies, systems and measures need to be in place for people to be able to speak up and say no to corruption. The United Nations Convention against Corruption emphasizes the responsibility of Governments to put in place effective whistle-blower protection to ensure that persons who speak up are protected from retaliation. These measures contribute to effective, accountable and transparent institutions towards a culture of integrity and fairness.

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FIGHTING CYBERCRIME AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: FRANCE EXPERIENCE

New destructive practices are developing in cyber space, including criminal use of the Internet (cyber-crime), including for terrorist purposes; large-scale propagation of false information and manipulation; espionage for political or economic ends; and attacks on critical infrastructure (transport, energy, communication, etc.) for the purposes of sabotage. These cyber-attacks are characterized by the following:

- a) know no border or distance;
- b) are difficult to trace: it is very hard to formally identify the true culprits, who are often acting under the cover of unwitting relays (botnets) or proxies;
- c) can be carried out with relative ease, with little cost or risk for the attacker. They aim to jeopardize the smooth functioning of communication and information systems (CIS) used by citizens, businesses and administrations, and even the physical integrity of infrastructure that is crucial to national security.

Cyber security covers the entirety of security measures that could be taken to defend against these attacks. The constant increase in the sophistication and intensity of cyber-attacks in recent years has led most developed countries to toughen their resilience and adopt national cyber security strategies. Let us consider the example of France.

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 threats: It focuses on five goals:

- a) guaranteeing national sovereignty;
- b) providing a strong response to acts of cyber-crime;
- c) informing the public;
- d) making digital security a competitive advantage for French businesses;
- e) enhancing France's voice on the international stage.

This strategy has since been supplemented by:

- 1) France's international digital strategy: The strategy was presented by the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs in December 2017. It

compiles all the strategic goals France promotes in the digital field around the three pillars of governance, the economy and security.

2) Strategic Review of Cyber Defence (in French): The Strategic Review of Cyber Defence was entrusted to the General Secretariat for Defence and National Security (SGDSN) by the Prime Minister and presented in February 2018. It sets out a doctrine to manage cyber crises. This review clarifies the goals of a national cyber defence strategy and confirms the relevance of the French model and the primary responsibility of the government in this field.

Many players contribute to the efficacy of this French approach from technical and operational standpoints.

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 (including from a normative perspective) and reacting to IT incidents affecting sensitive institutions. It also organizes crisis exercises on a national level. ANSSI currently employs 600 people and continues to grow.

The French Ministry for the Armed Forces has a two-fold mission to ensure the protection of the networks underpinning its action and integrating digital warfare into military operations. In order to consolidate the Ministry’s work in this field, a cyber defence operational chain of command (COMCYBER), under the orders of the Armed Forces Chief of Staff, was created in early 2017.

The role of France’s Ministry of the Interior is to combat all forms of cyber crime against national institutions and interests, economic stakeholders and government authorities, and individuals. It draws on specialized central services and the local networks of the national police, national gendarmerie and internal security forces. These forces are responsible for investigations aimed at identifying and prosecuting cyber criminals. They also contribute to prevention and outreach work with relevant audiences.

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.

Guaranteeing European strategic digital autonomy, according to the European Union, France defends an ambitious vision and the concept of the “EU’s digital single market”, a key aspect of our collective capacity for initiative and action.

Above and beyond these dimensions, operational cooperation needs to be stepped up between EU Member States. The aim is to establish pan-European tools to share technical information on threats, supporting preparation and rapid response in the event of cyber-attacks. The creation in 2017 of the EU Cyber Diplomacy Toolbox (CDT) to combat cyber-attacks is a full-fledged aspect of this cooperation.

Apart from, France is active in other international forums where cyber security issues are tackled.

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.

On 6 April 2019, G7 Foreign Ministers met in Dinard, France, and launched a Cyber Norm Initiative dedicated to sharing best practices and lessons learned on the implementation of previously recognized voluntary, non-binding norms of responsible State behaviour. The norms that are presented in this document have notably emerged during the previous sessions of the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) and are a subset of the international cyber stability framework. G7 countries are committed to continuing this work and to sharing views on the full range of important recommendations that have been underlined in GGE reports.

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.

In conclusion, it is important to say, that the trend of modernization of the modern world, the ability to protect the borders of cybernet works in Ukraine are very promising and enough important, including insurance of the information preservation and preventing cyber-attacks or other malicious acts against cybersecurity in Ukraine. France's experience is an important component and effective basis for the cyber-crime protective operations in Ukraine.

If we start paving the way now, it will help avoid baffling problems in the future, possibly in the near future.

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CRIME PREVENTION DURING A GLOBAL PANDEMIC

Since March 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic has drastically changed the world. It has not only claimed more than a million lives, but it has also pushed millions of people into extreme poverty, and it has triggered a decline in human development for the first time since 1990 [1].

So, Vienna, September 2020 – Before the outbreak of COVID-19 worldwide, one in three women experienced physical or sexual violence, mostly by an intimate partner [3].

In the past 12 months, since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, intimate partner violence reports have risen sharply across the globe, with calls to helplines increasing five-fold in some countries [4]. As lockdown measures were put in place to contain the spread of the virus, women with violent partners increasingly found themselves isolated from people and resources that could help them. The post-pandemic economic impact has further limited women's opportunities to escape violent situations. This "Shadow Pandemic", as defined by UN Women is "growing amidst the COVID-19 crisis" and victims, as well as survivors have limited information and awareness about available services and limited access to support services [3]. Women and girls are now often 'locked down' with their abusers, cut off from family and friends, and police and justice services are under pressure to ensure women and girls can access support, especially when traditional pathways have been shut down due to restrictions or social distancing measures [4].

Police have had to shift their focus to enforcing quarantines and increasingly severe 'stay at home' measures, and many courts have had to close completely, resulting in postponed hearings and a backlog of cases. With so many police resources needed to ensure public health measures are followed, protection orders may not have been enforced [4].

So, February 2021 – The United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), in partnership with UN Women and the International

Association of Women Police (IAWP), launched a new Handbook on Gender-Responsive Police Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence [4].

The Handbook provides practical, peer-to-peer guidance for police to enable an effective and gender-sensitive response to violence against women and girls, complementing already existing global and country-specific training materials for law enforcement [4].

The Handbook will further reinforce the technical assistance UNODC and other UN partners provide on the ground to build police capacities and strengthen reforms that are underway in many countries [4].

The Handbook provides more in-depth guidance on areas such as police responses during crises like COVID-19; gender-responsive police investigations (including being more perpetrator-focused); prevention of violence against women and girls; survivor-centred approaches; promoting positive masculinities and emerging issues, like online violence and exploitation [4].

The Handbook will be rolled out in pilot countries to measure progress and impact with efforts focused on building trust between the police and local communities, improving collaboration with other service providers, and supporting police middle managers to deliver survivor-centered approaches, such as placing the obligation on perpetrators to leave the home, not victims and survivors [4].

Vienna (Austria), 20 April 2021 — Crime thrives during times of social and economic unrest, and the COVID-19 pandemic did not stop the illegal activities of human traffickers and migrant smugglers [2].

Throughout 2020, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued to support the development and implementation of effective national responses to human trafficking and migrant smuggling worldwide.

So, as part of its COVID-19 response, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has conducted research into the pandemic's impact on a range of crimes including migrant smuggling, trafficking of medical products and organized crime as well as violence against women [1].

Besides, Launched in 2001, the Project Safe Neighborhoods program is a nationwide initiative that brings together federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement officials, prosecutors, community leaders, and other stakeholders to identify the most pressing violent crime problems in a community and develop comprehensive solutions to address them. The Department of Justice launched a violent crime reduction strategy strengthening PSN, underscoring newly articulated core principles:

- Fostering trust and legitimacy in our communities.
- Supporting community-based organizations that help prevent violence from occurring in the first place.
- Setting focused and strategic enforcement priorities.
- Measuring the results of our efforts [5].

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TRANSNATIONAL DRUG CRIMINALITY AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING IT

Transnational organized criminality is a structured system of criminal organizations. These organizations must have strong international, political ties, material base, and human resources. Their activities extend to several countries, regions, continents or the world. International drug trafficking is one of the areas of this activity. Today, transnational drug trafficking is a global threat that affects all countries of the world without exception. Transnational drug organizations use state-of-the-art weapons and ammunition, electronic communications and encryption systems, the latest methods of ensuring their own security, money laundering schemes and more [3, p. 25].

Today, it is difficult for the government of any state to take effective measures to combat drug crime on its own. All countries of the world must understand that none of them is protected from transnational drug crime. Therefore, international cooperation and interaction of states is necessary [4, p. 200].

The countries that have cartels in them are Mexico and Colombia. In Colombia, the country's leadership is pursuing an active policy of implementing and financing anti-drug programs. For example, the United States created the Columbia Plan to counter the supply of cocaine to the country. The United States has allocated Colombia an estimated \$ 8 billion for military and program funding. Instead of growing drug-containing plants, the peasants were given the opportunity to engage in the production of agricultural products, which the state buys at high prices. Thus, more than 150,000 peasants stopped growing coca, which was bought by drug cartels for the production of cocaine in underground laboratories [5].

Since October 2007, the United States and Mexico have been implementing the Merida program. It is aimed at combating drug trafficking. Equipment and machinery to combat drug cartels are delivered from the United States. The government also plans to raise awareness of local authorities on both sides of the border, improve the technological equipment of border guards, achieve greater use of biometric identity recognition systems, improve the skills of border guards and investigators. It also provides for cooperation with Mexico in prosecuting drug dealers,

imposing financial sanctions on drug cartels, and reducing the flow of illegal arms supplies from the United States to Mexico [3, p.25].

One of the leaders is Mexican drug lord Joaquin Guzman. He is the leader of the Mexican drug cartel Sinaloa. He was arrested in Mexico in January 2016. Then he was extradited to the United States. In February 2019, he was found guilty. He faces up to life in prison. Joaquin Guzman has been responsible for smuggling 155 tons of cocaine and other drugs into the United States for 25 years.

One of the largest drug cartels in the world is the Pablo Escobar drug cartel. The organization earned about \$ 9 billion from drug sales. The organization was disbanded and all members were punished for their illegal actions under the law. The main organizations that acted against the drug cartel and its accomplices were the Central Intelligence Agency and agents of the US National Security Agency [4, p.199].

We can see the experience of combating drug cartels in many countries around the world. These countries can be divided into three groups.

The first group is the "tough policy group". It includes Malaysia, Iran, Pakistan, China and others. Cruel means of struggle are used here. For example, in a year and a half, more than a thousand people were publicly executed [2, p.143]. In Hong Kong, life imprisonment is imposed on those who trade in, manufacture or possess drugs. The accomplices of crimes are sentenced to up to 10 years of imprisonment. Up to 3 years in prison is imposed on persons who own or use drugs. In the People's Republic of China, liability arises if a person possesses 1000 g of opium, 50 g of heroin or methylphenylamine or other drugs in large quantities. Such actions are punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years or life imprisonment [7]. However, it is believed that a tough policy is not suitable for Ukraine. The general political situation in the country and the scale of the problem do not allow the effective use of force in the fight against drug trafficking and consider them as an exceptional way to solve the problem.

The second group is the "strict control group". It includes the United States, Britain, France and others. The state bodies carry out strict control, there is active opposition, but radical measures are not taken. In the United States, there is even punishment for trying to buy drugs. In England and France, drug addicts are sent to involuntary treatment. At the same time, in these countries, the fight against drugs at the legislative level is combined with strong anti-drug propaganda, aimed primarily at anti-drug propaganda in these countries. It is aimed at the unemployed, pupils and students[2, p.145].

The third group is the "liberal group". This group includes countries where certain types of "soft" drugs are allowed [2, p.146]. The most famous is Holland. There is almost no experience in combating drug trafficking in this country. Marijuana is grown in the country. It is exported to Western Europe. In addition, Amsterdam has become a center of drug tourism.

Thus, in foreign countries there is a practice of legislative regulation to combat drug trafficking. Most states increase responsibility for drug-related offenses. Thus, transnational drug crime organizations are very dangerous.

Counteraction must be maximum and effective. On June 13, 2018, a memorandum of cooperation was signed between the National Police of Ukraine and the US Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration. The memorandum is aimed at intensifying the exchange of information between Ukraine and the United States in the field of combating transnational drug crime. In addition, it provides for joint activities in the field of prevention and detection of illicit financial flows related to drug trafficking [8].

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CORRUPTION IN VENEZUELA

Venezuela is a mafia state. Both corruption organized crime are widespread throughout the government and have a major impact on domestic political dynamics. The country ranks 173rd out of 180 in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. Two of Maduro's closest proxies, Tarrek El-Aissami and Diosdado Cabello, were involved in a large-scale drug operation known as the Cartel of the Sun (Cartel los Solss) [3]. This cartel includes at least 123 current and former high-ranking officials of the regime who have held various positions in the executive branch, the armed forces, municipal authorities, the judiciary and the legislature.

The causes of corruption lie in part in political and cultural reasons. Ineffective law enforcement can further contribute to this. It is striking that it is regularly declining in democratically governed countries (the form of government in Venezuela: the Federal Presidential Republic). In addition, higher corruption occurs mainly in low-income countries. In Venezuela, per capita income is \$ 13,080 per year, which puts it in the middle of a global comparison. The cost of living is much lower than the world average, which indicates massive socio-economic problems [2]. In 2020, the index was calculated for 180 countries from all continents. The source index shows the exact opposite and assigns higher values to reduce corruption. Thus, the official score for Venezuela is 15 points in 2020, which will actually make in anti-corruption index, as the score increases, corruption decreases. These numbers have been inverted here for better clarity and easier visual

acquisition of graphs.

People charged with obeying the law in Venezuela regularly make headlines as suspected or suspected accomplices, intermediaries or perpetrators of serious crimes, which is a sign of the deteriorating situation and corruption of the country's security forces.

Corrupt officials, especially the police and the military, play an important role in the penetration and growth of organized crime in Venezuela, as reflected in alarming crime statistics.

According to Latinobarometro, police corruption is a major problem in Latin America, and public perception of its scale is a major challenge for regional law enforcement. Belief that the police are corrupt in Latin America, in Mexico - from 90% to 47% in Uruguay, and 70% of respondents in Venezuela are negative about their government. In addition, 56% of Venezuelan respondents believe that the police are involved in organized crime.

In 2009, Interior Minister Tarek El-Aissami said that 20 percent of crimes in Venezuela were committed by police officers, and despite the lack of statistics, the general perception is that these figures have increased since then. This perception has been fueled by cases such as the January 2015 arrest of 11 judicial police officers who held a local trader for ransom at their police station.

The Bolivarian National Guard of Venezuela (Guardia Nacional Bolivariana - GNB) has long been tainted by corruption. The responsibilities of this fourth unit of the Venezuelan Armed Forces include border surveillance, ports, airports, oil facilities, parks and public order [5]. In recent years, GNB staff, as well as members of all defense and security agencies in the country, have been involved in drug trafficking, abductions and other illegal practices.

Feedback from mid-level GNB officers, speaking on condition of anonymity, indicates that officers pay their management for tasks in the "most lucrative" areas of the country, which is determined by the potential for collecting bribes. Bribe money is divided according to rank: operational troops in the field receive 30 percent, intermediate officers receive 20 percent, and commanders rake 50 percent.

These "commissions," as they are called, are gathering for allowing the smuggling of gasoline to Colombia, allowing cocaine to be placed on a plane or turning off radar to allow suspicious flights to go unnoticed [1].

Members of the Bolivarian National Police said some officers paid their management for an appointment to an area where traders sell basic goods on the black market. These areas are the main jurisdictions for collecting bribes.

Similarly, detained criminals, lawyers, and even prosecutors are aware of the "rates" that detectives accuse of altering police records or "erroneously" changing a single digit of a suspect's identification number, which can delay the case indefinitely. They also know the "cost" of removing evidence or "misusing" the entire case file.

Venezuela's judiciary is recognized as the most corrupt in the world by Transparency International. Human Rights Watch accuses Hugo Chavez and his allies of seizing the Supreme Court in 2004, filling it with supporters and taking new measures to allow the government to remove judges from court [4]. In 2010, lawmakers from Chavez's political party appointed nine permanent judges and 32 stand-ins, which included several allies. HRW fears that judges may face repression if they bring decisions against the public interest.

In December 2014, the moderate left-wing newspaper El Espectador stated in an article about accusations against Maria Corina Machado, saying that the prosecution in Venezuela follows a "familiar scenario", saying that the executive first publicly accuses opposition politicians, then prosecutors formal charges have been filed, and the entire process is ultimately upheld by the Supreme Court [6]. "

According to some reports, corruption in Venezuela includes widespread corruption in the police. Criminologists and experts stated that low wages and lack of police supervision were linked to police corruption. Many victims are afraid to report crimes to the police because many officers are linked to the perpetrators and can do even more harm to the victims [4]. Human Rights Watch claims that "police commit one in five crimes" and that thousands of people have been killed by police officers with impunity (only 3% of officers have been charged in cases against them). The metropolitan police in Caracas were so corrupt that they were disbanded and even accused of aiding many of the 17,000 abductions. Medium says Venezuelan police are "seen as cruel and corrupt" and "more likely to rob you than help.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Corruption, especially in the context of deepening socio-political and financial-economic crisis in the state, is a serious threat to the national security of Ukraine. It has become one of the negative factors that influence the effectiveness of the national system of public administration and public authorities functioning. Corruption undermines the country's stability and the system of law and order, protection of rights and freedoms, as well as citizens' legitimate interests.

Nowadays the problem of corruption is very acute in our country, and it is possible to solve it only by implementing a complex of anticorruption measures that must be implemented consistently in each of the areas of public relations. It needs to be directed not only at the eradication of corruption as a phenomenon, but also has to prevent conditions that can contribute to its appearance.

This negative phenomenon has the ability to easily and quickly adapt to changes in society and the state. It is getting a nationwide

systematic nature and has a decisive influence on the politics, economy and other spheres of public life.

Many steps have been taken on the way of solving the problem of combating corruption. Ukraine has a special anti-corruption law and anti-corruption rules implemented in a number of other legal acts, primarily in the law on the state service. In search of effective mechanisms of counteraction corruption our government is in constant dialogue with the international community, it takes part in several international anti-corruption conventions.

The aim of the article is to adopt other countries experience of fighting corruption, which will allow Ukrainian legislation to conduct more targeted reform of the current anti-corruption legislation, save money and time for it.

The existing mechanism for combating corruption in Ukraine has no longer effective results, therefore the government is trying to improve the bodies that conduct pre-trial investigation and prosecution of corruption offences.

An autonomous body was created in Ukraine in 2015 for that purpose, its main task is detection and investigation of corruption offences.

This body became the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine – the state law enforcement agency that is entrusted with corruption offences prevention, detection, suppression, investigation and solving, as well as the prevention of combating new ones. The tasks of the National Bureau are to prevent criminal corruption offences committed by senior officials assigned to perform state or local self-government functions, which constitute a threat to national security.

Given the fact that the NABU is a newly created body for combating corruption, which is only recruiting staff, teaching them the algorithm of actions for the detection, solving, prevention and suppression of offences, it can be concluded that the issue of corruption will remain topical in the near future.

To improve the effectiveness of combating corruption, it is necessary to study foreign experience and to adopt probable methods of dealing with it.

Today Germany is a country with a certain level of corruption, but corruption processes are not widespread throughout the territory. However, Germany continues to eradicate corruption and does everything to complete its destruction.

Besides the way to fight corruption in Germany is full personal responsibility for the legality of their official duties is provided for public servants at any level – central and local. Public servants are required to keep

secret information and facts pertaining to their official activity after the end of their service.

They have the right to testify or make statements on the facts and information to be considered the secret of their official activities, even in court, without being given permission by the head of the service or the chief of the last place of work. These limitations on the rights of public provide for a higher level of their discipline and responsibility.

However, despite the fact that they are not allowed to give comments about their previous activities, the law assigns them the duty to report on criminal offences that have become known to them when performing their duties.

The German government decided to compensate for the increased demands and restrictions related to state service by the appropriate state support and other payments, guarantees, providing the stability of the workplace and promotions, as well as a decent standard of living.

Next, it expedient to consider such country as Poland and highlight its methods of fighting corruption. The issue of corruption in this country also has the topical status. To strengthen the legislative support for combating corruption and organized crime in the country, appropriate amendments to the criminal code of Poland are prepared. To combat corruption in the ranks of the judiciary and other participants of the judicial process, since 2006 courtrooms of the Polish courts have been equipped with video cameras and microphones that allow to record the course of hearings and the conduct of each of their participants (judges, prosecutors, lawyers). According to the leaders of the Ministry of Justice of Poland, this introduction will not only facilitate the work on fixing the judicial process, but will also contribute to Improving discipline among its members.

Speaking about measures of counteracting of corruption in Netherlands, the most effective are:

- constant reporting and publicity with respect to detection of corruption and discussion of its consequences – punishment for corruption acts, annual reports of the Minister of Internal Affairs to the Parliament about the detected facts of corruption and measures taken to punish those involved in corruption;

- the development of the system of monitoring possible places of corrupt activities occurrence in state and public organizations and strict control over the activities of persons who work there;

- creation the system of officials` rights and duties with determining responsibility for violation of official ethics and corruption;

- the basic measure of punishment for a corrupt activity is the prohibition to work in state institutions and the loss of social benefits for by public service, such as pensions and social services.

The experience of the countries on the prevention of corruption is diverse and depends on the legal, social, political environment, level of economic development, improvement of public administration. Certain standards are already adopted and are in force in Ukraine, others are in the discussions stage. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that the effectiveness of the strategy in the fight against corruption is determined not only by the amount of the proposed activities but their quality – the ability to really influence the situation and change it. Therefore, it is necessary to borrow relevant experience selectively, taking into account the available results of the relevant rule application. The necessity of using foreign experience in the sphere of fighting corruption in the public administration system of the country is predetermined by the fact that the basic laws of bureaucracy functioning are universal and practice shows that they do not depend on national circumstances in many aspects.

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BEKÄMPFUNG DER GELDWÄSCHEREI UND TERRORISMUSFINANZIERUNG IM RAHMEN DER EU

Die mit der Geldwäsche und der Terrorismusfinanzierung verbundenen Risiken stellen für das Finanzsystem der EU und die Sicherheit ihrer Bürgerinnen und Bürger ein großes Problem dar [3].

Unter der Geldwäsche versteht man das Verschleiern oder Verbergen des illegalen Ursprungs von Erträgen aus bestimmten schweren, kriminellen Vortaten. Unter der Terrorismusfinanzierung versteht man das Bereitstellen

und Sammeln von (auch legalen) Vermögenswerten zur Ausführung eines terroristischen Aktes [6].

Seit 2018 verfügt die EU über strengere Vorschriften zur Bekämpfung von Geldwäsche. Dadurch wird es schwierig, illegale Gelder in verschachtelten Scheinfirmen zu verbergen, und die Kontrollen von risikobehafteten Drittländern werden verschärft. Außerdem wird die Funktion der Finanzaufsichtsbehörden gestärkt und der Zugang zu Informationen und der Informationsaustausch verbessert.

Die Vorschriften müssen jedoch ständig angepasst werden, um Risiken zu begegnen, die zurückzuführen sind auf:

- die technologische Innovation – z. B. virtuelle Währungen
- die zunehmende Verflechtung der Finanzströme im Binnenmarkt
- den globalen Charakter terroristischer Organisationen

den Einfallsreichtum Krimineller, wenn es darum geht, Lücken oder Schlupflöcher im System auszunutzen.

Im Juni 2019 hat der Europäische Rat seine strategische Agenda 2019-2024 angenommen. Der Schutz der Bürgerinnen und Bürger und der Freiheiten ist eine ihrer vier Prioritäten.

Die Herausforderungen stellen sich weltweit und erfordern eine enge Zusammenarbeit auf internationaler Ebene. Die EU arbeitet mit ihren Partnern in der Arbeitsgruppe „Bekämpfung der Geldwäsche und der Terrorismusfinanzierung“ (FATF) an der Ausarbeitung und Umsetzung internationaler Standards.

Die Arbeitsgruppe erarbeitet Maßnahmen gegen Geldwäsche und Terrorismusfinanzierung, wirbt für sie und gibt Empfehlungen heraus, die die Länder anwenden sollten.

Ihre Empfehlungen werden in der EU durch die fünfte Richtlinie zur Bekämpfung der Geldwäsche in großem Umfang umgesetzt [3].

Am 5. November 2020 nahm der Rat Schlussfolgerungen zu Geldwäschebekämpfung und Terrorismusfinanzierung an. Diese Schlussfolgerungen dienen als Leitlinien, insbesondere für die

- Ausarbeitung eines einzigen Regelwerks zur Harmonisierung der EU-Vorschriften
- Einsetzung eines Aufsichtsführenden auf EU-Ebene mit direkten Aufsichtsbefugnissen
- Schaffung eines Koordinierungs- und Unterstützungsmechanismus für die nationalen Zentralstellen für Geldwäsche-Verdachtsanzeigen [4].

Das Schweizer Bankwesen zählt zu den bedeutendsten der Welt. Sein guter Ruf basiert auf der politischen und wirtschaftlichen Stabilität der Schweiz und der Hauptaktivität der Vermögensverwaltung sowie der

vergleichsweise konservativen und nachhaltigen Anlage. Kritiker werfen dem Bankenplatz Schweiz vor, er begünstige durch das Schweizer Bankgeheimnis Geldwäscherei und Steuerflucht. Um diesem schlechten Ruf entgegenzuwirken hat die Schweiz 1998 ein Anti-Geldwäscherei-Gesetz erlassen. Bereits 1991 wurden die Banken von der Eidgenössischen Bankenkommission (EBK) verpflichtet, bei allen neuen Kontoeröffnungen sowie für alle bestehenden Konten die wirtschaftlich Berechtigten des Kontos zu ermitteln. Die Schweiz wird im Schattenfinanzindex 2020 des Tax Justice Networks auf Platz drei gelistet. Dies geschah, nachdem auf ausländischen Druck hin das Bankgeheimnis für ausländische Einlagen generell stark gelockert worden war [5].

Die Schweiz setzt sich aktiv für einen integren Schweizer Finanzplatz ein. Sie engagiert sich daher auf internationaler Ebene unter anderem bei der Entwicklung von Standards zur Bekämpfung von Geldwäscherei und Terrorismusfinanzierung und setzt diese auf nationaler Ebene konsequent um.

Die Bekämpfung der Geldwäscherei und Terrorismusfinanzierung ist für die Schweiz insbesondere im Zusammenhang mit der Reputation des Finanzplatzes ein außenpolitisch wichtiges Thema. Die Schweiz will verhindern, dass Gelder aus illegalen Tätigkeiten in den legalen Wirtschaftskreislauf eingespeist werden und Terroristen Zugang zu finanziellen Mitteln haben. Sie beteiligt sich an der Entwicklung internationaler Standards im Bereich der Geldwäscherei und Terrorismusfinanzierung und setzt diese um. Sie verfügt diesbezüglich über eine der weltweit griffigsten Gesetzgebungen [2].

In Deutschland aber auch auf internationaler Ebene hat die Bundesregierung mit einem Katalog an Maßnahmen den Kampf gegen Geldwäsche und Terrorismusfinanzierung zu einem ihrer obersten Ziele gemacht. Der Kampf gegen Geldwäsche wurde seit 2019 deutlich ausgeweitet und verschärft. Mit einer Reihe von gesetzlichen und anderen konkreten Maßnahmen hat sich die Bundesregierung der Bekämpfung von Geldwäsche und Terrorismusfinanzierung verstärkt verschrieben.

Zum einen wurde die 5. EU-Geldwäscherichtlinie zum 1. Januar 2020 in Deutschland so umgesetzt, dass zahlreiche Regelungen über die Vorgaben der Europäischen Union (EU) hinausgehen. Mit dem neuen Geldwäschegesetz sind strengere und erweiterte Anforderungen beim Erwerb von Immobilien in Kraft, dies betrifft beispielsweise das Offenlegen der hinter den Geschäften stehenden Kapitalgeber.

Wichtig war auch beim Umsetzen der Richtlinie, dass Pflichten zur Verschwiegenheit bei bestimmten Berufen nicht das Aufdecken von Geldwäsche behindern. Bei Immobilientransaktionen sind daher die

entsprechenden Geldwäschepflichten von Notaren, Rechtsanwälten und Steuerberatern erheblich ausgeweitet worden. Mehr Sorgfalt gilt im risikobehafteten Handel mit Gold und anderen Edelmetallen, bereits bei Geschäften ab 2.000 Euro Bargeld müssen entsprechende Pflichten eingehalten werden. Auch Dienstleister bei Kryptowährungen, Kunsthändler, Mietmakler und Versteigerer müssen nun die Vorschriften des Geldwäschegesetzes einhalten.

Das Transparenzregister, aus dem hervorgeht, welche Personen hinter Unternehmen und Organisationen stehen, ist seit dem 1. Februar 2020 zusätzlich auch für jedermann zugänglich. Die Meldepflicht für das Register wurde für ausländische Immobilienerwerber ausgeweitet. Derzeit wird der Geldwäsche-Straftatbestand reformiert, um die praktische Geldwäschebekämpfung durch Justiz und Polizeibehörden verbessern zu können.

Die Bundesregierung hat darüber hinaus einen Gesetzentwurf zur effektiveren Verfolgung von Geldwäsche beschlossen. Der Entwurf des Bundesministeriums der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz ist in enger Zusammenarbeit mit dem Bundesministerium der Finanzen erarbeitet worden [4].

Abschließend könnte man sagen, dass die Richtlinien der EU zu Geldwäschebekämpfung und Terrorismusfinanzierung, Gesetzgebung und Tätigkeit der Schweiz in diesem Bereich, Regeln des deutschen Geldwäschegesetzes und die Ergebnisse der Strafverfolgungspraxis sicherlich ein Vorbild für viele Länder sein können, die auf dem untersuchten Gebiet wirksame Schritte unternehmen wollen.

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STATE BORDER PROTECTION IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine is a special law enforcement agency which ensures the inviolability of the state border and protection of Ukraine's sovereign rights on land, in the air and its exclusive (maritime) economic zone.

The service was created on July 31, 2003 after the reorganization of the State Committee in Affairs for Protection of State Border. In 2003, new legislation was adopted, and this somehow changed the legal status of the organization. In March 2003, the Border Troops became the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, and its status was legally changed from the "military body" to "special law-enforcement agency". The initial strength was 50,000 personnel, including 8,000 civilian employees.

According to the statistics, border guards deal with various types of offences at the Ukrainian border on a daily basis, such as illegal migration, smuggling, human beings trafficking, forgery of documents, various kinds of provocations etc. To prevent such types of border violations our agency's personnel generally uses coercive measures to ensure border security. These measures are mostly implemented through performing specific border guard duties, such as border checks and border surveillance, including border patrol, rapid response teams, observation posts, documents verification etc.

Besides, border guards widely use technical devices to protect the border. An integral part of border protection is engineering arrangement. Currently, the service works closely together with the European and American border guard agencies such as FRONTEX, EUBAM, OSCE, BORTAC, who are willing to help Ukraine financially and by providing us with different kinds of technical devices and modern military equipment for

border protection. The aim of the research is to ground why technical method of border protection is better, then the force one. Let's just imagine the policeman who is patrolling the streets of your hometown, everyone can see him walking or driving a car and he can see everything. We have a bit different situation on a border line, you are in the forest, in the mountains or somewhere in the field, it's hard for you to observe and control the whole area you are responsible for. Most detentions at the border are due to preliminary information, but in fact it's an integrated, complex job involving a lot of personnel.

In order to facilitate, streamline and enhance fulfilment of professional tasks of Ukrainian border guards our neighboring countries and also our allies try to help us by sharing their experience and best practices. Let's take for an example the Republic of Slovakia: their agency is well-equipped with modern technical devices; they also have a big amount of video cameras placed on a border line with all countries who are not the members of EU. This proved to be a simple but rather efficient technic to properly observe the border line, which hopefully will be fully implemented for the border surveillance purpose in Ukraine in the nearest future.

Nowadays our service is becoming more and more equipped with modern drones, with a help of which protecting the border is getting much easier and safer. Well-trained in operating drones border guards are able and quickly and in advance prevent almost every offense calling the response team in time.

Step-by step Ukrainian Border Guard Agency is upgrading its level with the state-of-the-art technology and becoming more efficient in all spheres concerning the border control procedures.

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LA LUTTE CONTRE LE TRAFIC DE STUPÉFIANTS EN FRANCE

On sait que le trafic de stupéfiant ou narcotraffic désigne les échanges commerciaux illégaux de substances psychotropes réglementées par les différentes conventions de l'ONU.

Il est à noter que le trafic de stupéfiants est l'activité criminelle qui désormais irrigue toutes les autres et qui alimente le développement du

narco-banditisme, source de la quasi-totalité des règlements de comptes et de l'appropriation intolérable d'une partie de l'espace public par les réseaux de trafiquants.[2]

En France la lutte contre le trafic de stupéfiants est un enjeu de société et notamment:

- un enjeu de santé publique, avec chaque année, dans le monde, en moyenne 168 000 décès directement causés par l'usage de la drogue,
- un enjeu de sécurité, puisqu'il entraîne une dégradation des conditions de vie et des violences dans les quartiers touchés.[2]

On estime que la France est le pays où la législation en matière de stupéfiants est la plus répressive mais ce pays européen compte parmi les plus gros consommateurs de cannabis.[1]

Selon la Direction centrale de la police judiciaire , le chiffre d'affaires du trafic de drogue pèse au bas mot 3,5 milliards d'euros, pour un coût social en termes de répercussions estimé à 8 milliards. Cependant, on observe que sur ce total, 400 millions d'euros correspondent au poids des importations de stupéfiants. [3]

Les principaux acteurs de ce commerce international sont les cultivateurs, les producteurs, les transporteurs, les fournisseurs et les revendeurs.[4]

Selon les policiers, les criminels inventent sans cesse de nouvelles méthodes de dissimulation afin de transporter des stupéfiants illicites, ce qui en complique la détection pour les services chargés de l'application de la loi. De plus, de nouvelles drogues de synthèse sont régulièrement produites ; les autorités de police doivent donc être au fait des tendances et produits en vogue sur le marché illicite.[4]

Pour lutter contre ce phénomène il y avait jusqu'au 1er janvier 2020 l'Office anti-stupéfiants Ofast. Cet office était compétent en matière de lutte contre la production, la fabrication, l'importation, l'exportation, le transport, la détention, l'offre, la cession, l'acquisition ou l'emploi illicites de stupéfiants, contre les opérations de blanchiment liées au trafic de stupéfiants et contre l'usage illicite de l'une des substances ou plantes classées comme stupéfiants. L'Office s'est substitué au à l'Office central pour la répression du trafic illicite des stupéfiants et à la Mission de lutte anti-drogue .[5]

La brigade des stupéfiants est un service de police judiciaire de la police nationale française. Sa mission consiste à démanteler les réseaux de trafics de drogues et à lutter contre la consommation de produits illicites.

Elle mène des actions de répression, de coordination entre les différents services de police ainsi que de prévention et de formation.

Sur le terrain, les frontières françaises sont protégées par les services des douanes avec l'aide par exemple de chiens. Des accords internationaux, tels que l'accord de San José (2003) pour la région des Caraïbes, facilitent la coopération et la communication entre États en vue de la répression du trafic illicite maritime et aérien de stupéfiants.[6]

Pour conclure il faut ajouter que le gouvernement français agit au plus près des territoires et de leurs spécificités, en intensifiant le maillage territorial dans cette lutte contre le trafic de stupéfiants.

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INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGNS AGAINST ILLEGAL CYBER MARKETS

The internet is the most popular and innovative creation it plays a great role in our everyday life. We use It on daily basics. Scrolling web sites posting photos writing posts about everything studying and so on. It is the largest source and most versatile source of information in the modern world community with its web sites and chat rooms its way of communicating with people all around the Globe.

But in another hand the Internet plays a great role in the drug trade. There are new "contactless" marketing methods for drug criminals. Most species of modern crimes are committed online. Nowadays if you want to get your beloved methadone or heroine you don't need to go and meet your dealer. You only need safety internet connection and popular messenger such as telegram or WhatsApp preorder some staff bill it than go at defined place and pick up your "Candy".

First and well known underground market is "Silk road". Silk Road was an online black market and the first modern darknet market as part of the dark web, it was operated as a Tor hidden service, such that online users were able to browse it anonymously and securely without potential traffic monitoring. There were a limited number of new seller accounts available because new sellers had to purchase an account in an auction. Later, a fixed fee was charged for each new seller account. Silk Road provided goods and services to over 100,000 buyers all over the world. The history of this online phenomenon began in February 2011.

The name "Silk Road" comes from a historical network of trade routes started during the Han Dynasty between Europe, India, China, and many other countries on the Afro-Eurasian landmass. Silk Road was operated and administrated by the pseudonymous "Dread Pirate Roberts" Two other individuals were also closely involved in the site's growth and success, known as Variety Jones and Smedley. As it multiproduct marketplace the number of goods and products were grown by the days and in March 2013, the site had 10,000 products for sale by vendors, 70% of which were drugs.

They were grouped under headings stimulants psychedelics precursors other, opioids, ecstasy, dissociative, and steroids Fake driver's

licenses were also offered for sale. The site's terms of service prohibited the sale of certain items. When the Silk Road marketplace first began the creator and administrators instituted terms of service that prohibited the sale of anything whose purpose was to "harm or defraud". This included child pornography, stolen credit cards, assassinations, and weapons of any type; other darknet markets such as Black Market Reloaded gained user notoriety because they were not as restrictive on these items as the Silk Road incarnations were. Buyers were able to leave reviews of sellers' products on the site and in an associated forum, where crowdsourcing provided information about the best sellers and worst scammers.

Most products were delivered through the mail, with the site's seller's guide instructing sellers how to vacuum-seal their products to escape detection. An estimated \$15 million in transactions were made annually on Silk Road. Twelve months later, the numbers were "somewhere between \$30 million and \$45 million". Buyers and sellers conducted all transactions with bitcoins (BTC), a cryptocurrency that provides a certain degree of anonymity.

In San Francisco the founder and owner of Silk Road and the person behind the pseudonym "Dread Pirate Roberts" true name Ross Ulbricht was arrested in Glen Park Library. Ulbricht was indicted on charges of money laundering, computer hacking, conspiracy to traffic narcotics, and attempting to have six people killed. Prosecutors alleged that Ulbricht paid \$730,000 to others to commit the murders, although none of the murders actually occurred. Ulbricht ultimately was not prosecuted for any of the alleged murder attempts, Ulbricht's trial began on 13 January 2015 in federal court in Manhattan.

The jury convicted Ulbricht of seven charges, including charges of engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise, narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and computer hacking. He faced 30 years to life in prison. The government also accused Ulbricht of paying for the murders of at least five people, but there is no evidence that the murders were actually carried out, and the accusations never became formal charges against Ulbricht.

A criminal complaint issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California led to the arrest of two former federal agents who had worked undercover in the Baltimore. Silk Road investigation of Ulbricht, former Drug Enforcement Administration agent Carl Mark Force IV and Secret Service agent Shaun Bridges. The agents are alleged to have kept funds that Ulbricht transferred to them in exchange for purported information about the investigation. The agents were charged with wire fraud and money laundering. In late November 2016, Ulbricht's lawyers brought forward a case on a third DEA agent, who they claim was

leaking information about the investigation and tampered with evidence to omit chat logs showing conversations with him. Ulbricht was given five sentences to be served concurrently, including two of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. He was also ordered to forfeit \$183 million.

That means start the new “War on Drugs” in USA, but this war much more important and harder than previous one. Not only Ulbricht was put in jail for his crimes there were other trials connected with Silk Road and Ulbricht trials.

Ukraine is not an exception we have our analogs of such stores as Silk Road etc. Law enforcements say that situation under control we as investigators must apply and implement new methods of search and apprehend crypto dealers. In conclusion we would like to make some advices for Ukrainian law enforcement officers who are fighting against underground drugs lords and their dark empires.

First problem is that the main consumer is the youth. Some refer to their health without the needed responsibility. They are ready to experiment with their body. They can easily find a specialized website or forum on the sale of drugs. Thanks to contactless sales, they do not need to contact criminals and take some risks. It's enough just to get a smartphone out of your pocket, pay your order through some digital payment platform, get the exact coordinates of the place where your ziplock is hidden, and just pick up the "goods".

In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and other subjects of the implementation of the state drug policy, we have developed the Procedure for classifying substances as analogs of drugs and psychotropic. Unfortunately, we have been coordinating it for the last few years. This Procedure enables establishing state control within two months after the detection of new psychoactive substances in illicit trafficking. This is a very important step that will significantly strengthen our position in the fight against their illicit trafficking. Now, for example, about 80 types of new psychoactive substances that were seized by law enforcement agencies of Ukraine over the past few years are still not included in the list of controlled substances. That is, it is impossible to attract drug criminals to criminal liability for the distribution of these substances, which in fact are synthetic analogs of drugs.

So we need to beat against illegal crypto sellers in the internet. We must remember that they are humans too and will make some mistakes like it was with Ulbricht. That means that our duty is to find such a small mistakes and use them in legal way against it. Ulbricht case may be the best lesson for us if we will use the practice of special agencies who were

involved in this case. Of course it may take us a lot of time but we mustn't be afraid of and try to do our best to be able to serve for the benefits of Ukraine citizens.

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YAKUZA CRIME REGULATION IN JAPAN

The Japanese mafia, most commonly referred to as the Yakuza, traces its origins back to as early as the 17th Century. Throughout the years, the Yakuza has kept a strict code of honor. This has allowed them to remain quasi-legal as the authorities are aware that their code of honor keeps them from disrupting public order. There are currently close to 100,000 members and have a large presence in Japan. Traditionally, they started as loosely run gambling associations, whose members were misfits and delinquents. Using Japan's post-WWII era and subsequent economic rise of the eighties and nineties, they "progressed far beyond their traditional rackets into real estate development, stock market manipulation, and full-fledged corporate management" (Rankin). In other words, the Yakuza spread its tentacles into political and financial circles at a blistering pace.

As the years went on, the Yakuza posed a gradually increasing threat to Japanese society. Even though the police had attempted to crack-down organized crime, the Yakuza simply diversified their portfolios, allowing them to withstand the pressure of law-enforcements. At the time, the Yakuza's activities ranged from legal businesses as humanitarian groups, all the way to harassment of the general public through scams and aggressive debt-collecting. By the end of the 1980s the larger organizations had swallowed up a large majority of the smaller groups. "Another development during this period was the increase in crimes targeting ordinary citizens and

businesses” (Hill). This disregarded one of the pillars of the traditional Yakuza, their code of ethics, which had been to avoid inflicting harm on ordinary citizens. Not only had the number of criminal cases in Japan steadily increased but also the gravity of the crimes had escalated, leaving the Japanese authorities no option but to take action.

The National Police Agency passed The Anti-Boryokudan Law, enacted in 1991, as the first of Japan’s major laws against organized crime. It was explicitly made to prescribe regulations for the Yakuza. The purpose of the law is to “control the intimidation and violent acts carried out by the boryokudan (violent groups)” (NPA). For the Public Safety Commission to designate a group as boryokudan, certain conditions have to be met. The main conditions are that a certain percentage of the gang members must have criminal records, the gang must be hierarchically organized and the members must use the gang’s influence to take advantage of ordinary citizens. Once all of these conditions met, and a group is designated as boryokudan, all members of the group are subject to strict legal controls. If these controls are violated, there is an administrative order to take corrective action i.e. imposing penalties.

As the Japanese authorities found some defects in the law, and the Yakuza started exploiting the loopholes, the Anti-Boryokudan Law underwent two notable revisions, 2007 and 2012. In the 2007 revision, most notably, “signature traditions such as ritual finger-cutting and coerced tattooing were prohibited” (Reilly Jr.) and there was strengthened support to those individuals wanting to leave Yakuza groups. The 2012 revision, “sought to cure the defects of the previous version of the Act by eliminating the need for cease-and-desist orders before the police could make an arrest” (Reilly Jr.). In other words, the level of bureaucracy decreased, simplifying the process by which the police could arrest the Yakuza members. As these new laws have been enacted, the Yakuza’s power has been severely constrained. Yet do we believe this to be enough? Have the newly enacted laws proved to be successful? Has there been a rise in violent conduct towards ordinary citizens by the Yakuza due to these laws? The following paragraphs analyze the outcome of the newly enacted laws, taking into account contrasting opinions from experts in the field.

Yakuza membership is still not outright illegal. Unlike other mafia bosses, such as Mexican drug lords, Yakuza bosses are not fugitives of the law. Although the Anti-Boryokudan Law “constrains and obstructs the yakuza, it does not ban them altogether” (Rankin). Yakuza membership is still not outright illegal. Unlike other mafia bosses, such as Mexican drug lords, Yakuza bosses are not fugitives of the law. The concerning truth is that the Japanese authorities are still extremely limited in their investigation

powers. The National Police Agency still has numerous restraints, narrowing its possibilities of punishing Yakuza members for their wrongdoing. For instance, "they are not supposed to have direct contact with members of Japanese organized crime making intelligence collection nearly impossible" (Adelstein). As a result, they are unable to earn an edge over the Yakuza, restraining their ability to anticipate crimes. Furthermore, there is no protection program for a witness, prompting them to keep quiet, as not doing so could have potentially tragic consequences. Nevertheless, "For the first time, a law explicitly identifies the boryokudan as a social evil" (Hill). This is an advance towards the greater good. The Yakuza has been addressed as a criminal organization posing a serious threat to the well-being of civilians. Before this, police members had been known to "accept bribes from Yakuza members in exchange for overlooking shipments" (Reilly Jr.). Therefore, the pre-existing polemical system whereby police officers would meet with Yakuza members to discuss over coffee what was happening in the streets has come to an end. This is a huge advancement for the Japanese authorities as all the doubts about the police's legitimacy have been done away with. Furthermore, "many boryokudan groups are currently suffering considerable financial hardship" (Hill). The de-legitimization of many of their threat-based businesses has greatly affected their stability.

Even though the Yakuza has been considerably weakened, the Anti-Boryokudan law is still a comparatively mild organized crime countermeasures law. Membership in a criminal organization is not outright illegal, nor does the police have the antimob tools which are taken for granted in other countries facing similar situations against organized crime.

As well as that, in Japan exist Yakuza exclusion ordinances or Organized crime exclusion ordinances is the Japanese collective term for ordinances or local laws that aim to cut the citizen-yakuza relationship. The concept is "The yakuza versus society", shifting from "The yakuza versus the police". The ordinances prohibit citizens from making or keeping up a relationship with the yakuza. The targeted acts and treatment for the violators differ between prefectures. Some prefectures only set an obligation of "endeavor" to citizens, or a penalty in which companies in violation of the law are publicly exposed. But others impose imprisonment or a fine on their citizens.

Due to the tougher regulatory controls, the Yakuza has been prompted to break their code of honor and commit crimes on ordinary citizens, something unprecedented hitherto. Countries such as the United States or Italy that have faced similar cases of organized crime and have banned criminal organizations altogether. Japan should examine the effects of these laws and decide whether they should take similar steps and

completely ban the Yakuza. It is a delicate situation for the Japanese authorities as criminalizing the gangs themselves would most probably drive crime underground and prompt even more aggressive activities. Looking at the positives, at least they are now regulated and subject to the law. The Japanese government should be very cautious in the polishing of the law.

The future of the Yakuza remains uncertain. After weighing the alternatives, despite all the crimes the Yakuza has committed, it may be within the National Police Agency's interest to keep them alive.

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FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING IN FRANCE

Definitions of organized crime, as given by the European Union and the United Nations, agree on several points. It is the work of a “structured group existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing crimes in order to obtain a financial or other material benefit” [1]. **Organized crime is a transnational issue and covers all major areas of trafficking: drugs, human beings, arms, stolen vehicles, and wild animals and plants, etc. Combating organized crime is a major challenge for the international community.** Alongside terrorism, it now represents the largest non-military threat to internal security and international economic stability. **The overall proceeds of organized crime probably total around €1trillion per year [1].** The 2005 Prüm Convention (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain), which provides for the exchange of personal data including genetic profiles and fingerprints, and the organization of joint patrols and the European Arrest Warrant adopted in 2002, are major steps forward in combating organized crime.

Three strategic steps were selected for Internal Security Strategy:

- the disruption of international criminal networks;

- raising levels of security for citizens and businesses in cyberspace;
- strengthening security through border management;

As a major partner in the construction of a common space of security, freedom and justice, **France has also participated actively in the development of Europol**, which was created in 1999 and is based in The Hague. Europol's role is to facilitate information exchanges between Member States, as well as carrying out criminal analysis and assessing threats [1].

In France there is **The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol)** was created in 1923 and is based in Lyon. It has a secure global police communications network and operational databases, and provides operational support and training for police forces. It also sets up working groups in order to intensify exchanges on investigations, enable criminal analysis and keep statistics [1]. Criminal networks traffic a range of drugs including cannabis, cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine. As international borders become increasingly porous, global abuse and accessibility to drugs have become increasingly widespread.

Drug trafficking is a scourge with serious consequences in terms of security, health and social exclusion. It breeds all forms of crime and violence as well as arms trafficking. For example, 80% of score-settling is the result of drug trafficking [2].

In response to this scourge, the Government has decided to introduce tough measures. While 2019 showed some satisfactory results (with an 11.4% increase in the number of drug trafficking cases prosecuted compared with 2018 and a 10.4% increase in the number of people charged with drug trafficking), in September 2019, the Government decided to step up its action further by launching a plan to eliminate drug trafficking through additional resources, more effective organisation and the sharing of information between all services of the State [2].

On the 1st of January this year, the new Anti-Drug Office (OFAST), became fully operational. **With 170 agents at the end of the year, OFAST is a service which is outstanding in its organisation**, bringing together police officers, gendarmes, judges and customs officers and being based both at its headquarters in Nanterre and in the territories through 11 regional branches and 5 local units. OFAST's territorial presence will be reinforced with the **upcoming creation of 6 additional units in the regions and two overseas offices**. OFAST is thus the nerve centre in the fight against drug trafficking, enabling **better coordination of investigations under the authority of the public prosecutors' offices and optimal intelligence sharing between all services**.

Hence, on 27 February 2020:

- 3.3 tonnes of cocaine originating from America and bound for Marseille were seized as part of an international police operation and three people suspected of being responsible for retrieving this cargo were arrested in Marseille by investigators from the Anti-Drug Office. This seizure was possible thanks to a tip-off made to the OFAST office in Marseille [2];

- 4.8 tonnes of cannabis resin were seized at Villepinte by OFAST investigators and several people suspected of involvement in international drug trafficking from Morocco via Spain were arrested [2].

In the first six months of the year, 57 tonnes of cannabis were seized, 37 percent more than in the same period in 2020. The increase in seizures also concerns cocaine (+91 percent) with almost nine tonnes intercepted, heroin (+60 percent) and ecstasy (+24 percent). In addition to these seizures of narcotics, the confiscation of criminal assets (houses, cars, bank accounts) amounted to 52 million euros in the first half of the year. "It is a very hard blow against drugs, which no doubt explains the settling of scores that we are experiencing", said French Interior Minister Gérald Darmanin [4].

The lockdown imposed in France to combat the coronavirus led to a sharp drop in drug trafficking. The lockdown initially "stunned" drug traffickers who were stuck at home just like their customers. Criminals used home delivery and drive-in services while also increasing indoor cannabis culture. Illegal drug shortages led to territorial fights and increased violence. Cannabis use is outlawed in France but the country has one of Europe's highest consumption rates. Most cannabis resin that enters France comes from Morocco via Spain. Marijuana, or grass, is typically imported from the Netherlands. The Interpol police organisation said last month that criminals were using food delivery services as a cover to transport drugs and other illegal goods during the coronavirus crisis, which has seen countries around the world go into lockdown [3].

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PARENTAL CHILD ABDUCTION AS INTERNATIONAL ISSUE

International child abductions are difficult and complex situations. **In the past few years, the number of cases involving international child abduction has risen significantly. International child abduction is, unfortunately, becoming a common trend.**

If we talk about the horrible statistics of child abductions, we must say that:

- around 8 million children are reported missing each year worldwide;
- as estimated, 2300 children are reported missing daily in the us;
- teenagers are the most common age group for abduction;
- less than 1% of missing children get taken by strangers;
- more than 90% of abductions are a deed of one of the parents;
- a child is reported missing every two minutes in Europe.

Abductions can occur when a child is moved even a short distance, detained for even a modest amount of time, or taken or held by someone who has no legal right to custody. These types of child abductions often occur in the context of family disputes over child custody or during the commission of other crimes.

There are three types of child kidnapping:

- **A stranger takes a child for criminal purposes (sexual assaults, ransom, etc.)**
- **A person abducts a child to raise it.**
- **Parental abduction – a non-custodial parent takes a child from the other parent.**

International parental kidnappings children have been reported in countries all over the world, including Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, and the United Kingdom.

Let's examine the child parental abduction in little more detail. What is today called "parental kidnapping," "international child abduction", "parental child abduction" and "parental child trafficking" has existed as long as different legal jurisdictions and international borders have—though often under different names. None of these names achieved the modern day broad acceptance of terms like international child abduction [1].

As the result of the harmful effects on children, parental kidnapping has been characterized as a form of child abuse and an extreme form of parental alienation. Abducted children suffer emotionally and sometimes physically at the hands of their abducting parents. Many are told the other parent is dead or has abandoned them. Uprooted from their entire life, home, family and friends, abducted children are often even given new names by their abductors and instructed to hide their real names or where they used to live. Generally the abductor avoids mentioning the victim parent and waits for time to erase difficult questions, such as "When can we see mom/dad again?" These children become hostages. It is beyond their comprehension that a parent who truly cares and loves them cannot discover their whereabouts. Childhood cannot be recaptured. Abductions rob a child of their sense of history, intimacy, values and morals, self-awareness, opportunity of knowing one's beginnings and the love and contact of extended family—a loss no child possesses the ability to protect themselves against.

Kidnapped children are at high risk for long-term psychological problems including anxiety, eating disorders, nightmares, mood swings, sleep disturbances, and aggressive behavior. As adults, child victims of international parental kidnapping may struggle with identity, relationship, and family issues.

In order to deter child abductions, minimize disruption and emotional damage to children, and ensure that custody decisions of one country are respected in other countries, the international community developed the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. The Convention entered into force in 1983 and currently has 89 signatory states. States party to the Convention must quickly return a child to the jurisdiction of the child's home country for further proceedings, unless an exception to return applies. The Convention also provides for rights of access, so that a child lawfully living abroad can still have access to and visit the other parent.

The return of kidnapped children is often settled through negotiation or with the left-behind parent filing a civil petition pursuant to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Parental Child Abduction (1980). This Convention was established to facilitate the return of children abducted to foreign countries. However, it only applies if both countries involved in the international parental kidnapping situation are signatories to the Convention [2].

In the understanding of the Convention, a child is a person under 16 years of age who permanently resides in the territory of a State party. Moreover, for the application of the Convention, the citizenship of the child or his parents does not matter.

The Convention identifies two criteria for the unlawfulness of the transfer or retention of a child:

1) if the rights of custody of the child, which were vested in any person, institution or other body, jointly or individually, in accordance with the legislation of the state in which the child permanently resided before his transfer or retention, are violated;

2) if at the time of transfer or retention, these rights were effectively exercised (collectively or individually) or would have been exercised if the transfer and retention had not occurred.

It should be remembered that any crime can be prevented and solved quickly if certain instructions are followed.

Below there are some tips for preventing child abduction:

1. Take action if you think the other parent has taken your child.
2. Get a court order or custody decree: A clear court order may be the most important preventative measure. For example, court orders may include provisions addressing passports, travel restrictions, or custody.

3. Consult an attorney: We strongly encourage parents to consult with an attorney regarding their particular circumstances.

4. Be aware of warning signs: Be on the alert for sudden changes in the other parent's life, such as quitting a job or selling a home, that may be made in preparation to relocate.

5. Notify local law enforcement and give them copies of any court orders, including custody, protection, and restraining orders.

6. Consider contacting a country's foreign embassy or consulate if your child is or may be a dual national of that country. If one parent is a citizen of another country, for example, your child may have claims to a foreign nationality and therefore be able to obtain a passport from that country.

On September 1, 2006, the Hague Convention became detailed for Ukraine in connection with the adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

of the Law of Ukraine «On Ukraine's Accession to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction».

In Ukraine, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine has been designated as the Central Authority for the Implementation of the Hague Convention, as well as for cooperation with competent authorities abroad.

The Hague Convention covers only general procedural issues for the return of a child. In Ukraine, such a procedure has its own peculiarities. Thus, the procedure for working with applications on the basis of the Convention and the mechanism of interaction of the bodies involved is determined by the Procedure for implementation in Ukraine of the Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 10.07.2006 №952.

The applicant may be any of the child's parents, guardian (custodian) and other persons entitled to care for the child, in particular the authorized representative of the child care institution where the child is deprived of parental care.

The application submitted in accordance with the Convention shall be in the official language and shall be accompanied by a translation into the official language of the requested State or in English or French and shall contain:

1. information about the applicant, the child and the person who is likely to have removed or maintained the child;
2. grounds for claiming the return of the child;
3. documents establishing the child's place of residence or determining the scope of personal non-property rights of each parent in relation to the child, etc. (if any);
4. photos of the child (for visual identification) [3].

Thus, by becoming a party to the Hague Convention, Ukraine has committed itself to taking all necessary measures and has joined the mechanism of international cooperation, which allows 92 states to address the orderly and prompt return of illegally abducted or detained children affected by illegal activities, labor, behavior of one of the parents or other relatives, whose actions violate the rights of parents (one of them) to care for the child.

Just to summarize the main points again, a separate type of kidnapping, which has become widespread around the world, is the so-called "family kidnapping" - the abduction of a child by one parent from another. It happens mostly in the case of divorce. Often one of the parents, contrary to the court's decision, tries to take the child or takes the child abroad at all. There are parents who change their place of residence on a

monthly basis and do not notify their ex-wife or husband, who loses contact with the child.

In any case, parents need to know that they are responsible for abducting a child, not impunity.

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POLICE OF SCOTLAND: STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Police of Scotland is the second-largest police force in the United Kingdom (after the Metropolitan Police Service) in terms of officer numbers, and by far the largest territorial police force.

The structure of the Police of Scotland reflects the Edinburgh authorities' commitment to maximum independence from London while being a part of the United Kingdom.

The chief constable is answerable to the Scottish Police Authority, and the force is inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland (HMICS). It was created by the Police Act (Scotland) in 1857.

Until 1 April 2013, HMICS was responsible for inspections of eight Scottish Territorial Police Forces, the Scottish Crime and Drugs Agency, the Scottish Criminal Records Service, the Scottish Police College and the Scottish Police Information Strategy.

Local law enforcement is overseen by the Scottish Parliament, which initiated a major reform in 2011. Its essence lies in the creation of a single centralized department. In the course of the reform, by 2013, the new police included eight formerly independent territorial police departments and the agency responsible for the fight against drugs [1].

The Scottish Police are currently dealing with the entire range of public safety issues within the province.

The main criterion for evaluating policing is the degree to which the Scottish Government's strategic priorities and strategic objectives have been achieved by the Scottish Government. The key difference between the strategic priorities and strategic objectives of policing in Scotland and the strategic requirements of policing in England and Wales is their more comprehensive nature, due to the difference in police organization: if in England and Wales local police units are separate, independent of each other. Therefore, the strategic requirements apply only to those aspects of the activity that require interaction between them, in Scotland there is a single centralized police force, respectively, the strategic goals and priorities apply to all aspects of its activities.

In this part of the country, for a more successful solution of the tasks facing the police, many police units were united, and both the county police and the city police were united. However, four independent police squads remained in the county cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee.

Within the Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland, there is a Department of Home Affairs and Health, which mirrors in many ways (but on a smaller scale) the structure of the UK Home Office and its Police Department.

The powers and duties of the police authorities in Scotland are very similar to those of the authorities in England and Wales. Chief constables are required to submit annual reports on police activity in the areas served and, if necessary, additional reports. The chief constables of police units have powers of appointment, removal, promotion and disciplinary action against all uniformed (certified) police officers. These powers are limited only with respect to senior police officials.

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INTERNATIONAL FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

The US Department of Defense defines terrorism as the deliberate use of violent methods or threats of their use in order to create fear, coerce into certain actions or intimidate the government or the public, as a means of achieving political, religious or ideological goals.

Relevance of the research topic. Modern terrorism in any form of its manifestation is a socio-political and moral problem, most dangerous in its scale, unpredictability and consequences, which mankind had to face at the beginning of the 21st century.

In 2014, the leaders of the terrorist organization Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) began to form a caliphate in the territories under its control. The head of the caliphate was Abdallah Ibrahim, who called himself Abu Bakr al Baghdadi. Already on July 1, the newly-minted Caliph delivered a Message addressed to the Mujahideen and the Muslim Ummah (community) in the month of Ramadan.

In his message, al-Baghdadi divided the world community into two camps: the mujahideen and their opponents, who oppress Muslims on the world stage. "The camp of Muslims and mujahideen and the camp of Jews, crusaders - their allies, and with them the rest of the peoples and infidels, led by America and Russia, mobilized by the Jews" - this is how the world community was differentiated by the new caliph. Al Baghdadi called on Muslims to jihad, inviting them to emigrate to the caliphate, identifying the regions from which hijra (emigration) is especially desirable. These regions were represented by: Caucasus, China, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, Egypt, some European countries and Australia. One of the closest people of all Baghdadi is Umar (Omar) ash-Shishani (referred to by the domestic media as Umar Chechen).

Tarkhan Batirashvili is known by this name (the son of a Georgian and a Kist, as the Chechens inhabiting the Pankisi Gorge are called in Georgia). In 2008 he took part in the "five-day war" in South Ossetia, fighting for Georgia. The Georgian armed forces were abandoned by him for health reasons. In 2010, Batirashvili was convicted of illegal possession of weapons. While serving time, he joined radical Islamists. After his early release in 2012, he traveled to Turkey, joining across some time to ISIS.

Terrorist groups incite individuals, often young people, to leave their communities across the world and travel to conflict zones, primarily in Iraq and Syria and increasingly in Libya. The way recruits are targeted and radicalized has shifted, with a greater focus on social media and other digital channels.

Biometric data is of increasing importance in identifying foreign terrorist fighters and preventing them from crossing borders, while we also promote the exchange of battlefield data between the military and police.

Through INTERPOL, the world's police can share intelligence and alerts on transnational terrorist networks, to better understand their methods, motives and financing and – ultimately – to identify and arrest suspects [1].

Countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism using a multidimensional approach;

- prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism;
- countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;
- promoting dialogue and cooperation on counter-terrorism issues, in particular through public-private partnerships between government agencies and the private sector (business, industry), as well as civil society and the media;
- strengthening national efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- improving the security of travel documents;
- the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of counter-terrorism measures [2].

VERLT- is a complex, multicomponent phenomenon that requires a thoughtful and comprehensive approach. There is no panacea for this phenomenon, and the risk of radicalization and recruitment of citizens for terrorist purposes faced by the state will never be completely eliminated. Interaction of factors, combination which can cause VERLT, policies and measures to combat this threat must be based on the concept information and effectively reduce this risk.

Operational intelligence, research and consultation using a variety of sources of knowledge and experience and can assist in understanding the threat VERLT and in the development of a concept for combating this phenomenon on the basis of proven facts and taking into account the specific conditions and development of the situation.

Eliminating the many conditions conducive to terrorism – especially structural conditions and push factors – depends on measures taken in those areas that are relevant to the fight against terrorism, but not specific to it. Among these areas, the following should be indicated:

- the solution of negatively affecting the situation of socio-economic problems (such as lack of good governance and corruption, as well as a high level of unemployment, especially among young people);
- strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, including the number of democratic foundations for policing; dialogue support between the state and society and ensuring human rights and fundamental freedoms combating intolerance and discrimination, and promoting mutual respect, coexistence and harmonious relationships between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups;
- prevention of violent conflicts, as well as support peaceful settlement of disputes and existing conflicts [3].

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KRIMINALITÄT IN DEUTSCHLAND: STATISTIKEN UND FAKTEN

Deutschland war viele Jahre eines der sichersten Länder in Europa. Die Besucher haben nicht aufgehört, den gemessenen Lebensrhythmus der Deutschen zu bewundern, fühlen sich auf den Straßen nicht absolut gefährlich und sicher. Doch nun hat sich alles geändert: Seit 2015 stellen die Deutschen eine deutliche Verschlechterung der Kriminalitätslage im Land fest. Viele führen dies auf den Zustrom von Flüchtlingen zurück.

Zu den häufigsten Straftaten zählen daher:

Gewaltverbrechen - 573 000 Fälle wurden registriert, davon 140 000 gefährliche und schwere Körperverletzungen;

Eigentumsdelikte - insgesamt wurden 2,37 Millionen Fälle registriert, was Diebstahl und Raub zu einem der schwerwiegendsten Probleme macht;

Sexualverbrechen - 47.000 Vorfälle wurden registriert, aber die Zahlen können aufgrund der großen Anzahl nicht registrierter Fälle verzerrt sein;

politisch motivierte Verbrechen – 23 000 Fälle, die meisten davon - die Verwendung verbotener Symbole [1];

Morde sind in Deutschland eine Seltenheit: 2016 wurden nur 761 Fälle mit nur 373 Opfern registriert (vollendeter Mord).

Diebstahl in Deutschland

Im Jahr 2021 machten Eigentumsdelikte, insbesondere Diebstahl und Raub, 37 % der Gesamtzahl der Vergehen aus, was diese Straftaten zum größten Problem für die Deutschen macht. Die häufigsten **Diebstähle** sind:

Ladendiebstahl - 378 Tausend Fälle wurden registriert; **Fahrraddiebstahl** - 332 Tausend Fälle; **Diebstahl von Fahrzeugen** - 313 Tausend Fälle, darunter Autos in 36 Tausend Fällen; **Einbruch** - 151 Tausend Fälle; **Raubüberfälle** - 43 Tausend Fälle, darunter nur 2,5 Tausend - Taschendiebstahl und Raubüberfälle an Tankstellen.

Straßendiebstahl und Raub sind in der deutschen Gesellschaft zu einem ernststen Problem geworden. Am häufigsten operieren Kriminelle bei Massenveranstaltungen, beim Verkauf in Supermärkten und Geschäften, in öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln [1].

Die gängigsten Methoden von Straßenräubern sind beispielsweise:

"Antanztrick" ist eine Form des Straßendiebstahls bei Massenveranstaltungen, bei der das Opfer durch die Bewegungen und freundliche Körperkontakte des Räubers (z.B. Umarmungen) abgelenkt wird, bei denen der Diebstahl stattfindet.

"Rem Rempel-Trick" - ein Mann in einer Menschenmenge, die von mehreren Kriminellen verfolgt wird. Irgendwann stolpert oder hockt einer von ihnen und stoppt so das Opfer. In Verwirrung verliert der Verfolgte sein Portemonnaie oder sein Handy.

„Stadtplan“ (Der Stadtplan-Trick) – ein Fremder nähert sich dem Opfer mit einem Stadtplan und bittet um eine Richtungsanzeige. Solange das Opfer abgewiesen wird, kann es den Inhalt der Tasche und der Taschen und sogar die Tasche selbst verlieren.

Die gefährlichsten Städte Deutschlands

Statistische Berechnungen machen die Kleinstadt **Trier** nahe der Grenze zu Luxemburg zur gefährlichsten Siedlung Deutschlands. Hier wird die größte Zahl von Verbrechen pro 100.000 Einwohner beobachtet. Objektiv ist diese Kriminalitätsrate auf die illegale Einreise und den illegalen Aufenthalt von Ausländern in Deutschland zurückzuführen. In Trier zum Beispiel gibt es eine Aufnahmeeinrichtung für Flüchtlinge,

Rosenheim und Berchtesgaden liegen im Weg der sogenannten Balkanroute, die von Flüchtlingen aktiv genutzt wird. Wenn man Verstöße gegen das Migrationsrecht nicht berücksichtigt, werden diese Gebiete nicht einmal in die Top 30 der gefährlichsten Siedlungen aufgenommen, und am kriminogensten wird Berlin sein.

Berlin

Die Hauptstadt Deutschlands ist wirklich die gefährlichste Stadt. Die häufigsten Straftaten in Berlin sind Straßenraub, Diebstahl von Damenhandtaschen und Handgepäck, Taschendiebstahl und Diebstahl, Beschädigung und Diebstahl von Waren aus Schaufenstern. Prostitution, Glücksspiel und Drogenhandel sind hier keine Seltenheit.

Laut örtlichen Statistikern werden in Berlin jedes Jahr etwa 15.000 Straftaten pro 100.000 Einwohner registriert, was Berlin zu einer echten Kriminalitätshauptstadt macht“, wie die Stadt seit mehr als einem Jahr in der Presse genannt wird. Insgesamt wurden allein 2019 in der Hauptstadt offiziell mehr als eine halbe Million Straftaten registriert.

2017 wurde sogar die sogenannte kriminalitätsbelastete Orte veröffentlicht – eine zuvor klassifizierte Liste der gefährlichsten Orte der Berliner Polizei, nach der die gefährlichsten Gegenden Berlins sind: Alexanderplatz, Leopoldplatz, Kleiner Tiergarten, Schöneberg-Nord, Nollendorfplatz, Regenbogen-Kiez, Görlitzer Park, Warschauer Brücke, Kottbusser Tor, Hermannstraße, Rigaer Straße [1].

Bestrafungsarten in Deutschland

Das deutsche Strafrecht unterscheidet sich deutlich von dem Recht jedes postsowjetischen Landes. Das deutsche Strafgesetzbuch (StGB) definiert ein mehrstufiges Folgensystem für die Begehung einer Straftat. So umfasst das Sanktionssystem im Strafrecht solche wichtigsten Strafen. Die Hauptstrafe kann eine Geld- oder Freiheitsstrafe sein, insbesondere in Form von:

- lebenslange Freiheitsstrafe (Absatz 1 §38 StGB). Dies ist eine Ausnahmeregelung bei besonders schweren Straftaten, wie z.B. schwerer Mord (§212 § 2), Raub mit Todesfolge (§251 StGB), Landesverrat (§ 2 §94 StGB) und andere - ähnliche Verbrechen;
- Freiheitsstrafe für eine bestimmte Zeit. Nach §38 StGB kann die Freiheitsstrafe von 1 Monat bis zu 15 Jahren betragen. Sie gilt für eine Vielzahl von Delikten, wie zum Beispiel Geldfälschung (§ 146 StGB), Vergewaltigung (§ 177 StGB), schwere Körperverletzung (§224 StGB) oder schwerer Raub (§ 250 StGB) [2].

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Aims: To reveal the main issues of interaction of subjects' prevention of economic crime in Ukraine. Identify the concept of "interaction", consider the subjects of prevention and their classification.

Interaction of subjects of prevention of economic crime is characterized by existence of various communications which research will allow to increase efficiency of influence states to neutralize the factors that determine the economic criminality. These links are in the system of subjects of struggle against economic crime should be interrelated and coordinated and should not be duplicated. Relationships that define the essence of interaction law enforcement and other bodies in the field of combating economic crime must have their own legal consolidation and based on common principles.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Counteraction to Corruption" no contains classifications of anti-corruption bodies and economic crimes. You can select groups public authorities with relevant powers in this area:

1. Prevention authorities and anti-government bodies economic crime (law enforcement agencies);
2. Decision-making bodies in economic matters crimes (judicial authorities);
3. Bodies that monitor the implementation of laws in areas of economic crime prevention (regulatory authorities);
4. Bodies exercising prosecutorial supervision over implementation of laws in the field of economic crime prevention.

Category "interaction" in relation to crime prevention investigate and criminological, and criminal procedure, and forensic and operational-investigative branches of legal science. Improving the interaction between law enforcement and regulatory authorities to counter economic crimes are recognized as one of the priority tasks fight against crime. The term

"interaction" is used in the laws of Ukraine, in particular "On operational and investigative activities" (Article 4, paragraph 4 of Article 7), "On the organizational and legal framework of the fight against organized crime" (Chapter V), orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

The concept of "interaction" should be distinguished from related categories close in importance, such as "concerted actions", "Coordination", "assistance", "execution of instructions and instructions", "Assistance" and others, the content of which is explained relevant legal norms or arising from their content. It is possible to conclude that interaction is a coordinated activity law enforcement, controlling, as well as other state and non-governmental bodies and officials, aimed at prevention and counteraction to economic crimes with optimum the ratio of powers, methods and means defined legislation for each subject of this activity. The basis of different types of interaction is the mandatory participation of two and more entities between which information is exchanged, provided by the relevant regulations. You can also distinguish intra-departmental (internal) interaction, which is understood as interconnected activities of divisions of one department (for example, in the system Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine - interaction between the investigator and the inquiry body), like in interdepartmental (external) interaction of different departments (for example, SBU, customs service, tax militia, SCFM, etc.). In the context of the legal mechanism of economic prevention crime, it is advisable to apply a scientific classification subjects of economic crime prevention, according to which these entities are divided into such that:

- 1) determine and ensure the implementation of public policy in the field of combating economic crimes, combating them;
- 2) create and improve the regulatory framework to combat these crimes;
- 3) directly carry out law enforcement activities in the field of prevention of economic crimes;
- 4) provide for the consideration of economic cases crimes (court);
- 5) direct activities to prevent corruption;
- 6) coordinate activities to combat economic crimes;
- 7) implement control and supervision over the work of entities direct law enforcement activities in the field of combating economic crimes;
- 8) carry out the renewal of legal rights and interests of individuals and legal entities, elimination of the consequences of criminal acts;
- 9) carry out financial, logistical, informational, scientific and methodological support of prevention economic crimes.

Each specified element of the prevention mechanism economic crime also receives a certain legal fixing. For example, when it comes to the

organ system (subjects) prevention of economic crime, its prevention, then their functions, powers are taken into account. To create the necessary moral and political, ideological, educational means of state influence on the economic crime has the following goals and objectives:

1. stabilization at enterprises and organizations, directed to guarantee the safety of the worker during economic downturns;
2. equalization of the difference in incomes of citizens in accordance with market order (progressive income tax, subsidies for children and housing, free maintenance).

In conclusion, this incomplete list of state measures, in my opinion, be sure to consider when creating a mechanism prevention of crimes in the field of non-bank financial activities institutions in Ukraine. Many countries, including Ukraine, have experience of transition from a planned economy to a market, but, on unlike Ukraine, these processes were not accompanied by rapid increasing levels of economic crime.

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THEORETICAL AND TACTICAL ASPECTS OF COUNTERING CRIME IN MODERN CONDITIONS

784,096 criminal offenses were registered in Ukraine with the help of all law enforcement agencies during 2020. It is less compared to previous years, these statistics were provided for the past 6 years, especially for 2017-2020. In fact, this raises great doubts, because the real situation with the commission of crimes in our country is only getting worse, not better.

Organized criminal communities operating in Ukraine have covered the most profitable criminal markets (the sphere of economy and economic activity, finance, the use of budget funds, mining, that is, primarily those that are closely related to corruption). Today, no one doubts that human trafficking, weapons, drugs and the uncontrolled production of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages are also in the hands of organized criminal groups and criminal organizations [4].

In my opinion, some Ukrainians, especially young people, do not remember about the existence of this social phenomenon in a primitive form, but it has not disappeared, but, on the contrary, organized crime has reached its professional level, has become disguised, firmly rooted in power structures, including law enforcement agencies, providing protection, and now acts openly, defiantly through deep corruption ties. So, if organized crime at first, mainly engaged in the accumulation of capital, then – rushed to power, today it seeks to lead the state [3].

Countering crime (like any other law enforcement practice and any socially oriented activity) cannot be carried out spontaneously or haphazardly. It should have its own science-based tactics [3].

The use of operational search tactics in exposing and ensuring the investigation of serious, especially serious crimes is an indisputable fact and necessity. There are objectively and present circumstances with elements of acute struggle, pro-election, search for the truth by the power subject in the conditions of counteraction and misinformation from the opposite side, when achieving the goal requires encryption of tasks, plans and conspiracy of actions of participants. Tactics reproduce the extremely complex, contradictory nature of a special social phenomenon – confrontation, where each of the parties has the goal of achieving diametrically opposite goals [5].

The process of operational search and forensic cognition requires an employee to master the technique of analysis, synthesis of criminal incidents and the ability to predict. Operational-tactical knowledge includes a system of skills and abilities for the organization and tactics of implementing operational-search activities in the relevant operational – search situation, the ability to model and use various techniques and ways to create favorable conditions for successful counteraction to crime; timeliness, completeness, reliability of fixing factual data and using their results in operational – search knowledge [2].

Currently, a significant part of the issues of organizing counteraction to crime is not regulated by law, but is provided for only by departmental regulations, in which the measures and means of such activities, as a rule, are indicated only in a general form, and the techniques,

methods, and tactics of their application are completely left for free creativity. This leads to unsatisfactory results, because it occurs in conditions when a significant part of law enforcement officers do not have appropriate special training, especially in the tactics of educational and psychological-pedagogical influence.

Tactics of countering crime should also be a systematic activity, subject to the main one – eliminating the likelihood of committing crimes. It should use the data of special Sciences that study the methodology of psychological and sociological research of a person in general and a person who has committed or may commit a crime.

It should be noted that preventive activities addressed to a person are always tactics of communicating with them. The forms, content, and methods of the latter are perceived differently depending on group and individual psychology, the state of the psyche of different people, that is, they have certain psychological patterns and individual characteristics. Tactics of countering crime should be based on them, so the content of psychology is of great importance – the psychological component of the specific person to whom the influence is addressed, and the individual characteristics of their perception of information. In addition, the socio-economic impact of society is also an important factor.

When considering tactics to counter crime, you need to take into account the following circumstances. First, countering crime is achieved by applying not just one measure, but a whole complex of them. Secondly, the result of the same tactics of preventive work changes significantly depending on the degree of criminality of each of the three main determinants of criminal behavior: the individual, his micro-social environment and a specific life situation. The above, in the end, constitutes a complex of objects of influence of anti – crime tactics, which mainly has access to the level of a specific criminal act, or more precisely, an act of individual criminal behavior. Third, the intensity of preventive measures should be directly dependent on the degree of manifestation of these criminogenic determinants.

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WOMEN IN DUBAI POLICE

Dubai's police women are every bit as good as their male peers. The study "Self-Efficacy Beliefs and Preferred Gender Role in Policing", published by the British Journal of Criminology, examines women's self-perceptions of their ability to perform as effectively as their male counterparts.

The surveys and analysis of 278 female police officers in Dubai was performed by Dr. Mohammed -Murad, of the Dubai Police, and Dr. Doris Chu, a criminologist at Arkansas State University who worked as a senior police supervisor at the Taipei City Police Department in Taiwan. Women's self-perception matters. Not only does it affect on-the-job performance and adaptations to change, positive self-perception creates greater participation.

Since the first batch of 17 women joined the Dubai Police in 1977, the number has increased to more than 1,400 female officers, who serve at all levels as patrol officers, VIP bodyguards, human trafficking investigators, dog handlers and forensic experts. Despite their rise through the ranks, women account for fewer than one in 10 of the force's 15,000 qualified police personnel.

As more women now join police forces in a number of the countries in the Middle East, such as the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait and Jordan, it is important to expand our understanding of women police's perceptions about their roles in police work. Understanding how police officers-women perceive their role and what assignments they prefer to have in policing is important, since these preferences may affect their job satisfaction.

Western models traditionally identify six linear stages of female integration into police enforcement, from entry and participation in gender-restricted roles to integration in diverse roles and the eventual balancing of gender in police work. Integration need not be a zero-sum choice.

The Dubai study, like those conducted in Bahrain by Staci Strobl, an associate professor of criminal justice in New York who specializes in

woman policing in the Gulf, suggests a more nuanced approach is better suited to the region. Female officers themselves do not always prefer a fully integrated role, often favouring gender-specific jobs where women handle female offenders and victims.

There was interesting question whether women should perform gender-specific roles. The study found high levels of female confidence unusual in male-dominated professions, with 76 per cent of respondents believing that a woman could perform as well as a man and 72 per cent believing that women are as capable as men in patrol work.

Women who work patrol or in criminal investigation are more likely to have positive appraisals of women in policing than those assigned to desk work and consider women physically capable to perform a variety of duties. "By witnessing their own capability at work, these women are more likely to embrace full gender integration and to accept the same assignment duties as men," says the study.

The standard uniform of the Dubai Police Woman is an olive green shirt with a red stripe under the left arm and a loop through the left epaulette, a dark green beret with a gold police logo badge, olive green skirts, black boots and green shawls from for the fact that Islam is the main religion in the UAE. Alternatively, officers wear a light brown shirt and trousers, although the rest of the uniform remains the same. High-ranking officers wear a combined peaked cap and collar insignia along with their light brown uniforms.

Currently, 15,000 women are serving in the UAE police. This is more than in any country in the Middle East. Abu Dhabi Police Director for Women Amna Al Belushi noted that "more and more women want to join the police." She also stated that women participate in cybersecurity and social media threat protection programs.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN MEXICO

Organized crime is transforming. The detrimental effects of modern transnational crime are far-reaching, threatening people's safety, states' security, and the global economy, all while discrediting the rule of law and citizens' confidence in law enforcement's ability to provide protection.

However, organized crime in Mexico is far a new phenomenon. Actually, armed gangs of rural bandits that operated in remote regions sprung up like mushrooms in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During the chaos unleashed by the Mexican Revolution, looting of private property was commonplace and even trains were occasionally ambushed to steal their freight. Moreover, small cells of drug smugglers proliferated throughout the 20th century in states close to the US border.

The origins and nature of these phenomena are often misunderstood. Some observers emphasize one single factor as the fundamental cause: impunity, corruption, and/or poverty. Others highlight the influence of human agency, especially the fateful decisions made by key individual players. Both perspectives might offer some partial insight about specific circumstances or particular episodes but, in the grand scheme of things, their simplicity misses the big picture. In terms of internal geopolitics, Mexico is a fragmentary national state. It is a country littered with mountain ranges throughout, deserts in the north, and jungles in the southeast. Furthermore, it lacks a network of navigable rivers that favors political and economic interconnectedness. Under such conditions, it is difficult for the federal government and security forces – headquartered in Mexico City, the country's heartland – to establish a strong presence in remote hinterland regions. Thus, effective governance and territorial control are notoriously challenging endeavors.

As a result, Mexico is an amalgam of regions whose geographic contexts, demographic profiles, historical backgrounds, economic dynamics, and cultural traits are highly heterogeneous. Hence, said conditions have given birth to powerful local entities, including political groups, business communities, and criminal networks. It is hardly surprising that agricultural fields for growing opium poppies or clandestine labs are frequently found in areas in which simply gaining access is a daunting task. Central America offers vast arsenals of American and Soviet weapons due to the conflicts that were fought there during the late Cold War. Since

firearms are not perishable goods, nowadays they still can be bought and sold in black markets.

Political Factors: After the Mexican Revolution, the winners established a hegemonic regime that managed to pacify the country and to consolidate it as a modern national state. Far from being democratic, this system was authoritarian, but it was also pragmatic. For instance, when faced with discontent, the system offered concessions or compensations and only those that refused to reach a reasonable compromise through negotiations would be targeted with coercive measures. Moreover, the government mediated when disputes broke out between competing factions. On the other hand, the regime legitimized itself with the implementation of policies that fueled development and economic dynamism. Without the active intervention of the state in that period, Mexico would not be a manufacturer of industrial goods today.

As a result, all Mexican presidents since 2000 have faced a difficult dilemma. When the federal government and its security services – including armed forces, intelligence agencies, and law enforcement – engage organized crime in a full-frontal way, backlash and retaliation are common consequences. Moreover, beheading criminal organizations by arresting or ‘neutralizing’ their leaders triggers internal succession crises and power struggles, since several of their lieutenants are eager to replace their former bosses as soon as they are gone, which can lead to a fragmentation of criminal networks which rapidly turns violent. Moreover, when a criminal structure is successfully dismantled, the turf it used to hold becomes ‘up for grabs,’ opening up a window of opportunity for competitors seeking to take over.

On the other hand, when there is no willingness to engage criminal organizations, they behave even more aggressively, knowing that their actions are likely to go unpunished. That also gives them a chance to expand their spheres of influence and use extreme violence. In fact, the main reason why organized crime in Mexico has become a threat in terms of national security is that some of those groups have corroded two attributes of the state: effective control of its territory and the uncontested monopoly of armed violence. Contrary to some gloomy forecasts, Mexico – as a whole – has not become a failed state completely, but in some areas, it is undeniable that the presence of the state is little more than symbolic. Hence, it looks like Mexico is trapped in a vicious cycle of criminal violence. Action is problematic and so is inaction. Moreover, both options entail significant political costs.

Economic Factors: Traditionally, Mexican organized crime cells were involved in smuggling marijuana grown in Mexico to the US.

However, a major game-changer took place when they started dealing in cocaine, a drug that is far more profitable. Nevertheless, moving cocaine from the Andean region to North America entails the development of very long logistical chains, a challenge organized crime overcomes with sophisticated concealment methods, the complicity of firms involved in international trade, and paying bribes to the customs officials of several countries. Moreover, in order to protect such covert supply lines from the authorities and rival gangs, lethal firepower is needed.

On the other hand, it is pertinent to keep in mind the role of NAFTA as a framework that has enabled the growth of Mexican drug cartels. The creation of a free trade bloc that included the US, Mexico, and Canada boosted trilateral commercial exchange in an unprecedented way, encouraging economic dynamism, the integration of transnational industrial chains and the flow of productive investments. However, the resulting multiplication of economic ties, as well as the elimination of commercial restrictions also represented a gateway for a greater circulation of illicit flows. The US-Mexico border is now the most transited in the entire world, so it is impossible to monitor in an exhaustive manner every single person or commercial item that moves in either direction. After all, complex interdependence represents both opportunities and challenges.

Last but not least, the proliferation of organized crime in Mexico – or elsewhere – cannot be understood without reference to money laundering, which is necessary to hide the illicit origin of their profits. The process is methodologically complex and it entails the corrupt involvement of government officials, private companies and all sorts of financial entities. Moreover, it represents an ambivalent phenomenon: it allows criminal organizations to reinvest their gains and become stronger, but it also stimulates investments, business, trade, the generation of wealth and employment.

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Цілина М., здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавр
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THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND UKRAINIAN LAW

The presumption of innocence as the underlying principle of criminal proceedings remains a challenge as it is associated with a number of restrictions for individuals, in particular with the arbitrary behaviour of law enforcement agencies and courts. Ukrainian legislator is tirelessly trying to adjust the domestic legal system to international standards to avoid erroneous interpretation of the law. Thus, our state has introduced many legal provisions into its legislation, including those relating to the principle of presumption of innocence.

Therefore, in addition to the legislative consolidation of the presumption of innocence in the system of national legislation (in the Constitution of Ukraine, the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine, the Civil Code of Ukraine), the legal provision of this principle is also reflected in the most important international legal acts that enshrined the universal standards of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states the following: "Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he or she has all the guarantees necessary for his or her defence" [2]. Article 6 of European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1960 states that everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law [3].

In addition, Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights establishes that everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law [4]. The aforementioned international instruments enshrine fundamental rights and freedoms designed to ensure a high standard of living for everyone and are binding for the parties to implement and respect.

Thus, the definition of the principle of presumption of innocence in international legal acts undoubtedly indicates its particular importance to ensure and guarantee human and civil rights and freedoms, ensuring protection not only at the level of national legislation, but also at the

international level. In view of the above, we consider it advisable to analyse the legal provisions of other states of the world concerning the principle of the presumption of innocence.

For example, considering the United States of America (hereinafter the USA), it should be noted that in the legal doctrine of the USA the presumption is recognized as a rule established by law or by court, according to which the existence of a basic fact gives rise to the existence of a presumed fact until the presumption is rebutted [5]. The closest definition of the principle of presumption of innocence to Ukrainian law is laid down in the California Penal Code, where paragraph 1096 states that a defendant in a criminal action is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and in case of a reasonable doubt whether his or her guilt is satisfactorily shown, he or she is entitled to an acquittal, but the effect of the presumption is only to place upon the state the burden of proving him or her guilty [1, p. 192].

In essence, this definition is similar to the definition of the principle of innocence in the Ukrainian legislation, where the burden of proof is also placed on the prosecution. In addition, it should be noted a peculiarity of the jury trial in the legal system of the USA where the presumption of innocence also takes place. It manifests itself in the court's impartiality regarding the guilt of the accused in the commission of a criminal offence.

Considering the aforesaid, we can conclude that the consolidation of presumption of innocence in the international legal acts makes it possible to assert that this principle is an especially important guarantee of the protection of the human and civil rights and liberties not only in Ukraine but also in other states of the world. In particular, the analysis of some legal systems of the world in the context of the presumption of innocence led to the conclusion that the essence of the presumption of innocence does not differ much, but in Ukraine this principle is disclosed much wider.

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EUROPEAN UNION ILLEGAL DRUG MARKET: IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected our daily lives in many ways and has also had an impact on drug markets. There is a critical need to investigate the extent and nature of this impact to identify areas where rapid adaptations to operational responses and future policies are required. In addition, lessons may be learned from the past and current situations in terms of how we might better anticipate emerging threats and ensure that we act quickly to meet immediate and longer-term data needs to inform policy, decision-making and operational responses.

The objective of this analysis of EU drug markets is to increase understanding of ongoing developments and their impact on the internal security and public health of the EU in order to inform European institutions and partners in the EU Member States. This is of vital importance for formulating effective responses at the EU and national levels and could inform (future) priorities for collaborative responses.

As Europol reported in its baseline assessment, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic seemed to have had little immediate impact on the wholesale trafficking of drugs [1]. Apart from some disruptions at the onset of the first lockdown, trafficking of cannabis, cocaine and heroin was observed to continue over the monitoring period. Drugs continued to be seized on arrival in shipping containers at main European entry points, in some cases in unprecedented quantities.

Wholesale traffickers have continued to arrange shipments and the effects of the pandemic appear to have been limited to mid-level supply and distribution networks based in the EU. Due to the downturn in the export of essential chemicals and precursors typically imported from China and used in the production of synthetic drugs, manufacturing of such drugs did slow down, however, it did not cease [2]. Some reports also indicated that producers of synthetic drugs had stockpiled the necessary chemical materials in order to ensure production and supply [3].

Due to OCGs' preparation for a temporary suspension of their trafficking activities, and some traffickers stockpiling drugs, at the end of the first quarter of 2020, there were some indications pointing to fluctuations in drug prices on the EU drug markets. As a result, for instance, cocaine prices were reported to have risen by 25% that underlined the impact movement disruptions had on the import drugs to Europe [4]. Due to the restrictions introduced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, demand for certain drugs was also affected. With lockdown measures imposed, there was a notable drop observed in the consumption of MDMA, a drug that is usually taken in recreational settings.

Some criminals had adapted their modus operandi for the distribution of drugs in order to circumvent barriers. Europol received information that several dealers used falsified certificates, commercial vehicles and corporate vests, impersonating internet provider staff supposedly tasked to install optical fibres in order to deliver drugs [5].

There were also incidents reported of increasing violence as tensions between drug users, dealers and rival gangs intensified as a result of pressures on supply [6].

Localised shortages of some drugs have led to increased tensions between the OCGs (OCG - organized criminal group) supplying these drugs. In some cases, this has resulted in an increase in the number of violent confrontations reported between OCG members.

Experts from Denmark, Finland, France and Sweden replying to the EMCDDA (EMCDDA - European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction) survey reported an increase in the number of violent confrontations, while Austria and Portugal reported a decrease. In Denmark, COVID-19 restrictions have had an impact on the sale of cannabis in a certain part of Copenhagen, which has led to displacement of the trade to surrounding areas and increased feelings of insecurity in those communities. Although Denmark reported an increase in violent conflict between criminal groups, it was also stated that this is not unusual in the criminal milieu, so it may not be related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on drug markets. The Danish and the United

Kingdom expert mentioned that there have been some early indications of low-level acquisitive crime, tentatively linked to dependent drug users who have lost alternative sources of income through work or begging because of the COVID-19 restrictions.

Law enforcement authorities in Austria reported no change in the level of drug-related violence but noted that, in general, community harms have decreased as the majority of people, including drug users, are staying at home. Portugal also reported that the social distancing rules have led to a general decrease in levels of violent crime. General reporting to Europol also indicates that low-level violent crime has decreased in general but serious drug-related violence continues [7].

It is probably too early to properly assess the levels of drug-related violence in many countries. The restrictions on movement and the increased presence of security forces on the streets seem to have had a positive effect on low-level violent crime. The lifting of the restrictions, however, is likely to see a return of drug-related violence. Different cities or neighbourhoods are likely to experience different patterns of drug-related violence after the pandemic, and longer-term measurements are needed to understand these patterns. The expected economic downturn is likely to have a significant negative impact on dependent drug users, which may lead to increased levels of acquisitive crime until the situation stabilises.

In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prisons, changes to prison rules have been made in some countries, such as restrictions on visits and other outside contacts [8]. This has indirectly led to a decrease in the availability of drugs in some prisons and this has sparked violent reactions from some prison inmates in France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom [9, 10]. Under these more restrictive conditions, new methods to smuggle drugs into prisons may appear; for example, the use of drones is expected to increase, as a recent incident near the perimeter of a prison in the United Kingdom suggests [11].

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, national governments across the EU have adopted a range of restrictive measures to slow down the spread of the virus. Some of the measures taken by EU Member States have had impacts on drug supply chains. Most EU countries have imposed some degree of border restrictions for all three modes of transportation: air, land and sea. To enforce the restrictions, staff have been re-deployed in certain areas and duties have been re-focused. The increased presence of law enforcement authorities in key areas and more frequent checks have led to many small drug seizures; for example, there have been

reports of seizures of drugs at COVID-19 checkpoints in France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom [12].

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on law enforcement authorities across the EU. A partial shift in the operational focus to public order policing has temporarily reduced the availability of personnel to perform investigative and intelligence work on serious and organized crime groups involved in multiple crime areas. However, despite a temporary decrease in international information exchange, high-risk OCGs and their leaders continue to be targeted and investigated by EU Member States. Within a constantly changing operating environment, Europol has continued to support these investigations, particularly against those high-risk OCGs involved in large-scale drug production and trafficking, by providing operational support on a 24/7 basis.

When the COVID-19 restrictions are relaxed, it will be apparent that the crime techniques used in the pre-COVID-19 period have changed. As drug producers, traffickers and distributors overcome the difficulties presented by the pandemic, for example by inventing new *modi operandi*, using new routes or moving business online, law enforcement authorities must adapt to face the new challenges. The ‘new normal’ operating environment, although resulting in challenges for law enforcement authorities, will also provide opportunities to enhance investigations against serious and organized crime in the EU and beyond.

Europol noted a decrease of 30 % in the number of messages exchanged between Member States and Europol during the first weeks of March as lockdown measures were coming into effect across the EU. However, the message exchange rates have since returned to normal pre-pandemic levels. The number of messages related to drug trafficking activities also decreased. However, investigations into criminal networks involved in the drug trade continued throughout this period.

The restrictions placed on the movement of citizens, including ‘lockdowns’ in many countries, have necessitated changes to how some drug-related business takes place. As noted in this report, this includes the use of home deliveries; less reliance on cash as a form of payment; less face-to-face dealing; and the potential for more individual drug transactions to take place online - on the darknet, on social media or using encrypted communications apps.

While the restrictions will gradually be lifted, it is very likely that some of the new practices will persist, as they may be a more convenient way to conduct business. An increase in the use of digital, communication and cyber-based technologies by drug trafficking organizations is expected.

The international movements of drug traffickers and high-level members of OCGs within Europe to source and transit countries are currently limited because of the travel restrictions. Despite this, largescale drug importations continue, presumably arranged through secure communication channels. In the post-pandemic period, there may be less reliance on face-to-face meetings at this level.

The longer-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are likely to have implications for the laundering of illicit drug proceeds; the likely economic downturn may lower barriers for engagement in corruption and other practices facilitating the drugs business. For example, cash-rich criminal organizations may take control of financially troubled legitimate businesses to further their criminal activities, either immediately or in the long term [13].

Organized crime groups are likely to continue to adapt their transportation models and trafficking routes. The dramatic disruption to smuggling by air passengers may remain, with greater reliance placed on post and parcel services for drug distribution. Concealment methods are likely to evolve as part of drug distribution practices in future. The disruption to shipments of drugs such as heroin and cannabis resin across Europe using road networks is expected to lead to further maritime transportation of these drugs. There is a clear potential for online drug distribution to gain more traction and it may therefore be predicted that darknet markets, social media and secure communications channels will increase in importance.

There is some clear evidence of availability issues in some places, probably linked to difficulties in intra-EU distribution rather than importation problems. Similar to authorities learning that they need to be prepared for such scenarios in future, groups involved in drug distribution will learn from this experience that they may need to have more 'local' stocks of drugs in place to satisfy demand, especially for dependent users.

In this report we have discussed some of the immediate drug market changes that have occurred before and during the restrictive measures imposed to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This information, although based on limited data, provides a window on the reactions of the drug market under these extraordinary circumstances.

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IMPROVING THE TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE ON ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER DURING MASS EVENTS

One of the fundamental features of a civilized state is the legal protection of the individual. As a result, the demands of society on the professional activities of police officers are constantly growing in modern conditions. The current progress of Ukraine as a state governed by the rule of law, which wants to be a full member of the European Union, is directly related to the improvement of national legislation in terms of European values and the implementation of international standards, including law enforcement.

The National Police of Ukraine, since its inception, has been in the process of constant transformation and reform for four years, as a result of which it should become a European-style law enforcement agency, for which the main priority is public safety and human rights, quality services and high quality. level of trust in society.

The protection of public order has always been and continues to be the main task of law enforcement agencies of any state. It is the maintenance of public order that guarantees stable development in the country. One of the ways to ensure public order is to observe the rule of law and prevent riots during mass events.

Of particular interest to Ukraine is the experience of countries with a strong democratic regime, for which the main thing is to ensure a balance between the needs of law enforcement in the application of coercive measures and the need to ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens. But no

less important for borrowing such experience is the type of model of law enforcement according to the degree of subordination to public authorities.

In Western police models, one can often find a classification in which there are three types of models of law enforcement according to the degree of subordination to public authorities: centralized, decentralized (fragmentary) and integrated. In countries where the law enforcement system is based on the principles of centralization, as a rule, unitary states with a continental model of organization of power and management, the police force is under the direct control of the national government, and local police units are more subordinate than local authorities. Today, there is a high level of centralization of police forces in Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden and some other countries. Therefore, the introduction of the Scandinavian model, including public order, in Ukraine is the most acceptable and will help increase the efficiency of the police.

In order to introduce the best European practices of ensuring public order, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 706 of August 23, 2018 approved the Concept of implementing a Scandinavian model of public safety and order during public events [1]. Its main purpose is to replace the outdated reactive model of behavior in ensuring public safety and order in the event of mass events with a new one - proactively oriented.

The methodology of the Scandinavian model is based on the studied psychology of the crowd, communication and measures of de-escalation of protest. The principle of the Scandinavian model is the interaction of the police with the organizers and participants of mass events at all stages of preparation and conduct, in particular, the forces of "dialogue police", in order to minimize physical contact between police and participants to avoid confrontation and prevent provocative actions of individuals. also avoidance of victims both by militiamen, and by participants of the action. This approach involves the involvement of police officers from special police units to ensure security and order during mass events only in the manner prescribed by law and after the use of all possible methods of law enforcement and cessation of offenses [2].

Beginning in 2018, with the assistance of the EU Mission, Swedish and Danish police officers began public order training for Ukrainian police officers, which was attended by heads of regional police departments and their deputies responsible for public safety. The exercise was also attended by representatives of all police units involved in the service during mass events, including representatives of the "dialogue police", cynologists, explosives, employees of the Corps of Rapid Reaction. Scandinavian model of security and order during mass events will increase the level of public confidence in the police and improve the efficiency of

the police in the preparation and implementation of key reforms aimed at ensuring the quality of security of citizens of Ukraine [3].

Thus, the experience of policing in foreign countries shows that improving the efficiency of public safety and order during mass events is facilitated by: strengthening the interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public; specialization of personnel to combat specific types of offenses; improving the professional training of personnel; introduction of technical means and the latest scientific psychological knowledge and technologies into the daily activities of the police force.

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THE RIGHTS OF THE SUSPECT, ACCUSED AND DEFENDANT IN UKRAINE

The presumption of innocence is an important guarantee of the rights of the suspect and accused in criminal proceedings and a mandatory component of a fair trial. A person is presumed innocent of committing a crime and may not be subjected to criminal punishment until his guilt has been proved in a lawful manner and established by a court conviction; no one is obliged to prove his innocence in committing a crime; the accusation

cannot be based on evidence obtained illegally, as well as on assumptions; all doubts about the guilt of a person are interpreted in his favor (parts one, two, three of Article 62 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

Ensuring the accused's right to defense under Art. 129 of the Constitution of Ukraine is the main principle of justice [2].

Article 59 of the Constitution of Ukraine proclaims the right of everyone to legal aid and free choice of a defender of their rights, and Art. 63 of the Constitution of Ukraine enshrines the right to protection of a suspect, accused or defendant [5].

The refusal of the suspect, accused, defendant to testify cannot be proof of a person's guilt in committing a crime. The suspect, accused, defendant, unlike the witness, are not criminally liable for refusing to testify, as well as for false testimony.

Inviting a defense counsel to participate in a criminal case is a major factor in reducing cases of manipulation and abuse by members of the investigation, prosecution, and even the courts [4]. The importance of recruiting counsel increases when a person is taken into custody and has limited ability to gather the necessary evidence. In such situations, the defense counsel can effectively represent the interests of his client before the authorities. An essential guarantee of protection of persons is the right to see a defense counsel before the first interrogation (Articles 43, 43-1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine). If the coroner or investigator violates this requirement and, if there is a statement about the need to meet with defense counsel, interrogates him without the participation of defense counsel, the testimony obtained as a result of such interrogation should be considered inadmissible evidence. The defense counsel has the right to be present not only during the interrogation of his client, but also during other investigative actions [3].

The decision to detain a person is made only by a court. The body of inquiry, the investigator or the prosecutor is obliged to provide evidence and prove to the court the validity of their suspicions about the possibility of a person to continue illegal behavior, evade the investigation or influence him in case of his release. This evidence can be refuted by a job description, testimony from employees, neighbors and family members about previous good faith behavior, and so on. At the same time, you can ask to apply another precautionary measure (subscription not to leave, personal guarantee, guarantee of a public organization or labor collective, pledge) [6].

Detention of a person on suspicion of committing a crime may not last more than 72 hours without a court decision. Administrative detention

may last no more than 3 hours, except in certain cases (Article 263 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses).

Detention during the pre-trial investigation may not last more than 2 months. A person may request a court decision on detention for a shorter period. The term set by the court may be gradually extended by the court to complete the investigation up to 4, 9 or 18 months. After 18 months of detention, if the case is not referred to court, the person is subject to unconditional release.

Suspect, accused, accused have the right to: know what they are suspected or accused of; have a lawyer and see him before and after the first interrogation; refuse to testify and answer questions; use the native language when testifying, filing petitions, getting acquainted with all the materials of the case, appearing in court; use the services of an interpreter; receive investigative and judicial documents translated into their native language or another language they speak; to declare withdrawals; submit evidence, participate in the investigation and prove their persuasiveness in court; express their opinion on the petitions of other participants in the process; to get acquainted after the end of the pre-trial investigation or inquiry, but before drawing up an indictment with all the materials of the case; submit written comments on the incorrectness or incompleteness of the minutes of the court hearing; have meetings with relatives or other persons in case of detention; demand the suspension of proceedings in case of serious illness; ask questions to other participants in the criminal process during the trial; take part in court debates and make the last remark; apply to the court with the last word without time restrictions; to be immediately released from custody in the courtroom in case of acquittal, release from serving a sentence or sentencing him to a non-custodial sentence; file complaints against decisions, actions or omissions of bodies carrying out operative-investigative actions, bodies of inquiry, pre-trial investigation, prosecutor's office and court; compensation for damage caused as a result of illegal convictions, prosecution, detention, application of a preventive measure [1]. The list of these rights is not exhaustive.

"A person does not need responsibility to determine the tracking or appearance of himself, family members or close parents, as defined by law. A suspect, accused or defendant has the right to defense ... "(Article 63 of the Constitution of Ukraine)

In conclusion, I can admire that in accordance with Art. 62 of the Constitution of Ukraine, a person is presumed innocent of committing a crime and may not be subjected to criminal punishment until his guilt is proved in a lawful manner and established by a court conviction. This is also regulated by Art. 17 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. The

principle of the presumption of innocence should be one of the most important in the prosecution of a person, as it aims to ensure the right to a fair trial and the protection of a person suspected or accused of committing a crime. Also, every citizen is guaranteed the right to appeal to the court decisions, actions or omissions of local governments, officials and officials, other citizens. "

The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees everyone the protection of his rights and freedoms in the criminal, administrative, economic, civil and constitutional proceedings of Ukraine. And no one can restrict the right to judicial protection, because it contradicts the principle of equality of all before the law.

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CYBER CRIME – THE TRANSNATIONAL SCALE PROBLEM

The abstract discusses the spread of cybercrime at the transnational level and counteraction law enforcement agencies of different countries in the fight with international cybercrime.

The rapid development of information and telecommunications technologies has led to the fact that modern society largely depends on the control of various processes with the help of computer technology – electronic processing, storage, access and transmission of information. The use of information technology is expanding its action on all new areas of human activity: from control by air and land transport to be resolved problems of national security. Information as one of the basic elements of this process are playing more and more essential role both in the life of an individual and in life the whole society and each state. In this regard information security is one of the components of the national state security [2].

Expansion of production of technical means and sphere the use of computer technology, the development of information technology, and most importantly - the presence of the human factor in the form of satisfaction of their own ambitions or with selfish purpose created a new type of socially dangerous acts, in which a computer is misused information or it itself becomes the object of encroachment.

Like many revolutionary technologies, it is global The Internet carries with it a huge potential as for progress and for abuse. Technological evolution, along with the positive, creates new problems and threats to the information security of states, exacerbating existing ones. In conditions of global competition, information pressure becomes effective and efficient method of resolving interstate conflicts.

All global opportunities are used more intensively information and communication networks extremist and terrorist organizations to propagate and promote their ideology, the spread of radicals' ideas, attracting more and more like-minded people and them training, networking and funding. Information systems of states are exposed to computer threats attacks, which are one of the methods of terrorist activity. Organized transnational criminal groups are increasingly using modern information and

communication technology for criminal purposes. The dynamics are changing cybercrime is characterized by a steady trend growth.

The main problem in the fight against crime The Internet is the transnationality of the network itself and lack of control mechanisms necessary for law enforcement. The Internet was created technologically as a structure without a hierarchy and without a "core". Destroying which could paralyze her work, and hardly anyone could imagine the scale of the project, not originally intended for a wide audience.

The main purpose of creating this network was sustainability to attacks from the outside, and it was difficult to predict further the scale of its development, its economic and social role in future. It is the lack of developed mechanisms control of a network from within together with its availability and ease of use has become one of the global problems of the information community: decentralized network structure and lack of national borders in cyberspace have led to opportunities for crime growth and delayed the development of mechanisms for years legal and social control in the field of use information networks for committing crimes.

The peculiarity of cybercrimes is their high latency, the emergence of new, sophisticated ways of committing crimes, the proof of which is greatly complicated by the lack of the necessary legal, organizational and technical tools. Therefore, the fight against cybercrime necessitates an appropriate rapid response, joint coordinated actions of law enforcement agencies. Online attacks, fraud with plastic payment cards, theft of funds from bank accounts, corporate espionage and the distribution of child pornography - these are just some of the crimes committed in Internet.

Such illegal acts are already for today our state, as for many other countries, certain public danger, really threatening information security - a component of national security. The national infrastructure of the state already today closely related to the use of modern computers technologies. Daily activity of banking and energy systems, air traffic control, transport network, even ambulances are in full dependence on reliable and safe work of the automated electronic computer systems. For now, you can safely predict further growth of the dependence of the vital activity of the national infrastructure on the processes of informatization and Ukraine's entry into the single information space, the spread of criminogenic processes related to the illegal use of computer technology.

The main purpose of a cybercriminal is a computer system that controls various processes, and information that circulates in them. Unlike an ordinary criminal, that

operates in the real world, cybercrime does not use traditional weapon - a knife and a pistol. His arsenal is an information weapon, all the

tools used for network penetration, hacking and modification of software, unauthorized receipt information or blocking computer systems. The following can be added to the cybercrime weapon: computer viruses, software bookmarks, various types of remote attacks that allow you to get unauthorized access to a computer system. In the arsenal of modern

computer criminals are not only traditional means but also state-of-the-art information weapons and equipment it provides the opportunity to commit crimes against any country in the world, therefore, this problem has long crossed the borders of states and has become an international problem.

No state today is able to resist this evil on their own. There is an urgent need to intensify international cooperation in this area. An important place in such cooperation, of course, belongs to the international legal mechanisms of regulation.

At the present stage, specialized international organizations play an important role in the fight against cybercrime. agreements. Thus, a number of international documents recognize that cybercrime today threatens not only the national security of individual states, but also the security of humanity and international order [2]. Concerns of the international community about the development of cybercrime reflected, in particular, in such interstate agreements, such as the EU Council Resolution "On Legal Monitoring telecommunications" and Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime of 23 November 2001, Bangkok Declaration on Warning of Crime and Criminal Justice (2005), Bucharest Declaration on International Cooperation in the fight against terrorism, corruption and transnational organized crime (2006). In these documents it is about joint opposition to cyber thieves, by the way adoption of relevant legislation that will not be to contradict neither the laws of an individual state nor the clauses treaties ratified by this state.

Thus, cybercrime is a problem with which collided planet in the 21st century and which promises to grow and absorb more and more money. Despite all measures, that they are accepted by individuals, firms, as well as the state, cybercrime continues to operate, increasing the profits of violators and reducing the contents of pockets ordinary citizens. That is why it is especially important today review all existing activities and actively develop new ones that will bring more benefits and more reliable protection from cybercriminals.

Effective control of cybercrime requires more intensive international cooperation than existing measures to combat any other form transnational crime.

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PROBLEM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE WORLD: COMBATING AND PREVENTING

Human trafficking is a global phenomenon of all countries around the world which are affected by it in one way or another. In addition to being a criminal offence human trafficking is considered as a gross human rights violation. That`s why the global community has included human trafficking in the number of sustainable development goals. Recognizing human trafficking as a crime against humanity has gone a long way to be criminalized and prosecuted it. However, the criminal justice response to human trafficking still needs to be enhanced.

Human trafficking is the trade of people which includes recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. Men, women and children of all ages all over the world can become victims of this crime. Human trafficking is the third largest crime industry in the world, behind drug dealing and arms trafficking, and is the fastest-growing activity of trans-national criminal organizations.

There are different kinds of human trafficking:

- Labour exploitation: when a person is forced to hand over all or part of their income and/or has to work in inhumane conditions.

- Sexual exploitation: when a person is forced to have sex in return for money, clothes or food, which must be turned over to the exploiter.
- Criminal exploitation: when a person is forced to beg, steal or engage in other criminal activities, and hand over the goods or money to the exploiter.
- Forced organ removal: when a person's organs are removed by force.

Human trafficking has increased in the 21 century as a result of the economic and demographic inequalities, growing population pressure, globalization, securing borders and increase in the amount of conflicts. What is more, new technologies and especially social media platforms have opened up a wider range of opportunities for traffickers. Both traffickers and their victims often come from the same place, speak the same language or have the same ethnic background. It helps traffickers to generate trust to carry out the trafficking crime. They often make fake promises of education or job opportunities to lure their victims. The victims' stories often start as brave attempts to improve their life. Also people who escape from war and persecution often become victims of trafficking. The urgency of their situation might lead them to make dangerous migration decisions. Besides, armed groups engage in trafficking on the territories in which they operate thousands of children for the purpose of using them as combatants in various conflicts. While women and girls tend to be trafficked for marriages and sexual slavery, men and boys are typically exploited in forced labour in the mining sector, as porters, soldiers and slaves.

Human trafficking was addressed for the first time in the International Agreement for the Suppression of the «White Slave Traffic» in 1904 and the following Convention on the same issue in 1910. In 1949 the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others combined all its preceding treaties into one. Human trafficking was defined in international law for the first time only in December 2000 when the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) was adopted.

In 2003, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) established an anti-trafficking mechanism aimed at raising public awareness of the problem of human trafficking, conduct researches and develop policies on persistent and emerging trends. It provides such activities in support of the anti-trafficking efforts: prevention, including addressing root causes and awareness-raising; prosecution, including investigation and adjudication; and protection of victims' rights, including assistance and compensation.

The Trafficking Protocol as the principal instrument concerning human trafficking forms part of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) indicate human trafficking as a serious form of organized crime. It also gives a definition of human trafficking, which comprises of three elements: the act, means and purpose, which all need to be present to constitute human trafficking. An act is a recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons. The act is trafficking that explains the means by which the victims are moved. The final element is the purpose for which individuals are trafficked.

There are many organizations throughout the world both governmental and non-governmental which cooperate with each other to counter human trafficking. For example, one of them is “The End Human Trafficking Now” (EHTN) campaign, which was founded in 2006 in Athens, Greece, organized by the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the aim to bring together business leaders, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and governments to share their experience, find a common stance, and develop measures to counter human trafficking. One more is “The Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women” (GAATW) that was founded in 2011 and is comprised of more than 80 non-governmental organizations from around the world. The Alliance looks at human trafficking in the context of migrant labour exploitation, and works to alleviate situations where slavery-like conditions and practices exist. By using research, advocacy, and communication, the GAATW raises awareness and pushes for legislation that combats human trafficking. “Love146” is an international anti-child trafficking organization that focuses on prevention and survivor care. The organization provides homes for victims of trafficking as well as training for individuals who help support them. They also coordinate prevention education in countries around the world and have made it their mission to contribute to trafficking research.

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THE ROLE OF A PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE INTERROGATION OF JUVENILES IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

The issue of protection of children in the legal space has always been a topical issue today. Quite a number of documents of various levels have already been adopted in order to regulate the legal status of juvenile participants in criminal proceedings.

However, it should be noted that children are a very vulnerable category of the population that needs special attention and special communication, because children who become victims, witnesses, or even suspects in criminal offenses need special specifics to work with them. In particular, such features should include such an investigative (search) action as interrogation. Interrogation is a kind of conversation about the circumstances of a criminal offense.

According to the current Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - the CPC of Ukraine), the interrogation of minors is contained in Article 226 [1]. This article contains a summary of the main criteria that must be taken into account when questioning the above participants in criminal proceedings. However, it should be noted that such a feature as the participation of a psychologist in the interrogation is not emphasized, because parents or teachers are invited.

In our opinion, the participation of a psychologist should be regulated by law not as a right of choice for investigators, but as a mandatory condition for the interrogation of a minor or a minor. This is explained by the fact that the psyche and behavior of children is characterized by emotional immaturity and excitement, which further manifests itself in the re-traumatization of the above participant in criminal proceedings.

The participation of a psychologist in the interrogation of a minor helps the investigator not only to find an individual approach to each child, but also to avoid causing additional harm to an already injured child.

The psychologist must be a specialist in child and adolescent psychology. The task of the psychologist is to help the investigator to establish psychological contact, to develop the correct tactics of interrogation, to formulate questions taking into account the child's psyche or individual characteristics of the juvenile's psyche. To do this, the psychologist can be acquainted with some circumstances of the criminal proceedings, information about the identity of the juvenile, his attitude to the suspect, victim, the event of a criminal offense and so on. After interviewing the child, the psychologist can make a professional conclusion.

In view of the above, it should be noted that the participation of a psychologist is an auxiliary element in the interrogation of juveniles or juveniles in criminal proceedings, because their professionalism can not only get the desired result from the interrogation, but also prevent re-trauma.

Therefore, it should be emphasized that the current legislation should not make the investigator choose who to invite for questioning together with a minor or a minor, but be mandatory, ie, despite the participation of others, the participation of a psychologist should be mandatory.

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MODERN MECHANISMS OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN DEVELOPED FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Information is information transmitted in any form - oral speech, paper document, and file. It is valuable not only for its owner, but also for third parties who can use other people's confidential data to gain a competitive advantage or personal enrichment [1].

Information arrays are subdivided into three groups:

- data for which there is no need to protect against leakage, or publicly available, the disclosure of which is required by law;
- protected as a commercial secret, subject to the introduction of a commercial secret regime and the compilation of a list of information related to it;
- those that need to be protected based on the requirements of the law - bank or state secrets, personal data.

Thus, in the US Information Security Management Act of 2002, information security is defined as:

- protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, distribution, modification or destruction;
- ensuring the integrity of information from unlawful alteration or destruction, including guarantees of its authenticity;
- ensuring confidentiality, which means maintaining established restrictions on access and dissemination of information, including the secrecy of data about privacy and property;
- availability, which means fast and reliable access to information.

For many foreign states, an approach to the problem of information security is generally typical, taking into account such concepts as "authenticity", "availability", "integrity", "confidentiality" [3].

For example, in Bulgaria, the Law on classified information of 2002 is in force, which restricts the right of the general public to access information, allowing any official to assign a classified information to any document.

Within the framework of this work, it seems especially important to note that at present in many states the concepts of e-government are being developed and implemented, based on the use of information technologies in the creation of state information resources and access to information on the activities of state authorities (USA, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and others).

In the UK, the Freedom of Information Act 2000 stipulates that the main purpose of a government information system is to provide access to a large body of official data, ensuring the right of citizens to access government information on demand.

It should be noted that the legal framework for the establishment of a government information system in the UK, for example, is contained in the Code of Practice on Access to Government Information and is based on the provision of free services to the public to ensure their information needs and exercise their rights and obligations.

Austria also legislates the right of citizens to access the regulatory framework, while the information held by the public sector is not commercialized, and a large amount of information is provided at lower prices, and fees for these information services are charged for copying and distribution [2].

Electronic documents are also subject to the Danish Freedom of Information Act, which provides citizens with an equal right of access to government documents, and the dissemination of information about the activities of state bodies is mainly carried out by the state, which, given the commercial interest in information, cooperates with non-state structures.

Similar provisions are contained in the Finnish Openness of Official Documents Act. In France, such legal norms are enshrined in the Law on the interaction of public administration and society, which is prohibited from reprinting, distributing and commercial use of received documents, and familiarization with documents is a free service (payment is charged only for copying).

The 1994 Prime Minister's Circular on the Dissemination of Government Information established some principles for the commercialization of this information related to the provision of raw information at no cost and copyrighted data distributed for a fee. In Germany, access to certain types of information is regulated by industry legislation and no general laws have yet been adopted.

In Portugal, the Public Sector Access to Information Act regulates the dissemination of government information through a system of "kiosks", the technical equipment of which is entrusted to the private sector.

At the same time, the scope of the Spanish Law on Access to Information does not apply to electronic information, and the issues of electronic exchange of documents are regulated by the Law on Information Society Services and Electronic Commerce, adopted in 2002. Analysis of foreign experience in the legal regulation of issues of access to information indicates not only general trends, but also different approaches [5].

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THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

Police are essential for preventing crime and improving citizen security. But in general, trust in the police in the countries of our region is very low. According to the data from the latest Latinobarómetro survey, in the majority of countries of Latin America, less than half the population trusts the national police. In many of these countries, less than one in three individuals trusts the police.

As described in a recent monograph published by the IDB, this lack of trust affects citizens' willingness to fund the police, the type of security

policies they demand, and their willingness to cooperate with the police. Lack of trust in the police can reduce the effectiveness of policies to reduce crime and violence. Working to increase this trust is therefore essential to improving security in our region [2].

As communities grapple with violent crime, calls for more police have increased. Here's why policing isn't the solution to violence, and some viable alternatives.

“With violent crime on the rise, we must invest in more police.” You’ve probably heard this recently from the media, elected officials, and some people directly impacted by gun violence. The pain of communities facing the threat of interpersonal gun violence demands that something be done to protect families, create safer streets, and save lives. If you combine that desperate need for solutions with a society where police have been legitimized as the first, last, and only resort, it’s easy to understand why people would clamor for more police right now.

While this may seem like a logical response, the facts show more policing is not the answer. Let’s explain why, and what alternatives communities can invest in to help effectively reduce violence [3].

The 10 points below unpack why prioritizing alternative responses to harm and violence is more effective and longer lasting than shoveling even more money into policing, and without the increase in racial injustice and harassment that comes with more officers. These points will also help you see right through cynics who cry “law and order” for reasons that have nothing to do with actually addressing violence or repairing communities.

1. *There are many effective approaches to reducing violence that don't involve police.* Investments in housing, health care, jobs programs, education, after school programs, gun control, environmental design, and violence interruption programs have all been proven to quantifiably reduce violence. For example, one study found that every additional community-focused nonprofit in a medium-sized city leads to a 12 percent reduction in homicide rate, a 10 percent reduction in violent crime, and a 7 percent reduction in property crime. In Philadelphia, simply cleaning vacant lots in neighborhoods below the poverty line resulted in a 29 percent decrease in gun assaults.

2. *Policing is not especially effective at reducing violence.* Police typically deal with violence only after someone has already been killed, injured, or otherwise harmed. Even then, many police departments are alarmingly ineffective at holding anyone accountable for violent crimes, as reflected by low “clearance rates” (whether any suspect is ever charged for a reported crime). For example, a recent study found Chicago has a

homicide clearance rate of about 40 percent, which drops to just 22 percent when the victim is African American [2].

3. *Investing so heavily in policing is not evidence-based.* The uniquely American dependence on police as first responders to every social problem is the product of decades of reliance on antiquated and disproven theories about safety, the fearmongering of powerful police lobbyists, and policymakers' racist support for devastatingly harmful militarized policing in communities of color. Policing as a one-size-fits-all solution to violence is simply a bad and dangerous policy choice made by elected officials — one they now have a responsibility to correct.

4. *There is no connection between violence and police budgets.* America has steadily increased police funding year-over-year regardless of whether crime rates are going up or down. There is no documented connection between the two. In 2020, for example, Houston, Nashville, Tulsa, and Fresno all increased their police budgets — and all saw increased homicides. Most experts believe the recent increase in homicides in some cities is due to the pandemic, economic stress, unprecedented gun sales, and the defunding of community services — not a lack of resources for police.

5. *There is a connection between violence and defunding social services.* As noted above, community investments have proven effective at reducing violence, and the converse is also true: Underfunding and defunding these supports for decades in communities of color has a deeply destabilizing effect that increases the likelihood of homicide, violence, and other crime [1].

6. *Violence interruption programs show extraordinary promise during moments of heightened interpersonal violence.* In addition to long-term investments in social infrastructure, “violence interruption programs” — community-driven interventions to prevent or peacefully resolve conflict — are proving remarkably effective. For example, in Baltimore, directly impacted staff and volunteers of the Safe Streets Program engage in conflict resolution and connect people to services and resources. Since last June alone, the group has peacefully resolved over 400 conflicts without police, 70 percent of which involved a gun.

7. *Most communities are still safer than they have ever been in modern history.* While any and all loss of life to violence is tragic and unacceptable, elected officials who are charged with crafting sensible policy would be wise to keep some long-term perspective in mind. In 1980, there was an average of 10.2 murders per 100,000 people nationwide; in 1991 it was 9.8. In 2020 there was an average of 6.5 murders. In recent months, although homicides in particular have ticked up, overall violent crime continues to fall or remain near all-time lows. For example, in New York

City, violent crime overall is currently down and homicides down 2.4 percent compared to the same time last year.

8. *Many more police officers could focus on violent crime without increasing police budgets or adding officers.* The data show officers spend more than one-third of their time responding to non-criminal calls, and about 80 percent of the arrests they make are for low-level and non-serious offenses like “disorderly conduct” and substance use violations. Just 5 percent of arrests and 4 percent of police time are spent on the most serious forms of interpersonal harm. This focus on low-level arrests fuels racial injustice, harms families, and sows distrust. It also means police departments are spending a fraction of their enormous budgets on investigating violent crimes. Starting today, mayors and police chiefs could follow the lead of other cities that have prohibited officers from focusing on some low-level offenses, and shift more officers and resources into investigating homicides and violence, while investing new dollars in non-police alternatives that will actually address the root causes of violence [1].

9. *Violence is a complex public health problem with numerous interconnected causes.* Violence is caused by many different things, including poverty, alcohol, guns, interpersonal conflict, unmet mental health and social needs, juvenile trauma, and more. It is no wonder then that relying on a single approach — policing — has not worked in the past and is not going to work to meet the moment now.

10. *We know what works to build safe and healthy communities.* Reducing violence is difficult and takes time, but the solutions are not mysterious. To see them in action, just look at a nearby affluent (likely majority white) neighborhood or community. You’re likely to find a neighborhood where people have stable, well-paying jobs and access to well-funded public services, experience little violence, and have a fairly small police force that responds only when it is wanted. Instead of fully and equitably funding all these same approaches in low-income communities and communities of color, we overfund police year after year after year [3].

This is a critical moment to decide which path we are going to take to combat violence. Are we going to continue the racist, harmful, and dangerous status quo of endlessly cutting blank checks for police while neglecting proven alternatives? Or will we finally decide to fully invest in a more effective multi-pronged approach to public safety and community health?

According to this article, there is a good chance that your city leaders are debating whether to increase their police department budgets instead of spending those dollars on violence interruption programs, affordable housing, or recreation centers. They are likely weighing decisions about

how to spend billions of dollars in new federal funding that can either be allocated to police or to alternatives like mental health care services.

You can make a difference by calling or emailing your mayor and council members today and asking them to prioritize alternatives to police.

As our families, communities, and country reel from terrible daily tragedies, we must vow to change our culture and our policies and to stop this cycle of violence. We should be able to live in our homes, send our children to first grade, pray in our houses of worship, shop in our local malls, and walk through our streets and neighborhoods without being shot. Together we can take action in the memory of those who died and insist that this never happen again. Please take action and support changes like those outlined above to prevent gun violence.

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MODERN METHODS OF FINGERPRINTS IDENTIFICATION

Biometric recognition, or simply biometrics, is the science of establishing the identity of a person based on physical or behavioral attributes such as finger- print and other [1]. The fingerprint is one of the unique characteristics that every individual is having and it is widely used for recognition. Fingerprint systems that have been used for one to one matching are known as verification systems and that have been used for one to many matching are known as identification systems. Verification is used to authenticate the person to use a system and identification is used to know the identity of the person [2].

Fingerprint identification is one of the best forms of identification. It is common to see the advantages of fingerprint identification plastered around the internet, but hard to see the drawbacks. But still there are some disadvantages of fingerprint identification.

Firstly, visualizing latent prints. There are also problems with visualizing latent prints. This may depend on the type of material the fingerprint is on. For instance, if the fingerprint is found on a metal, such as the casing of a bullet, human salt and sweat could compromise or enhance the print or render a partial print.

Secondly, aging of fingerprints. There is a lot of speculation as to how long a fingerprint lasts. That too will depend on the material the print is on. The problem is the longer a fingerprint lasts, the more susceptible it is to external manipulations and also the more people would have opportunity to taint or contaminate the print.

Also, many criminals often wear gloves to avoid leaving fingerprints, which makes the crime investigation more difficult. Although the gloves act as a protective covering for the wearer's prints, the gloves themselves can leave prints that are just as unique as human fingerprints, thus betraying the wearer. Technically there is no law against a person altering or changing their fingerprints. However, other laws may be able to use an altered print as evidence for another crime. Fingerprints are hardy. In order to truly obliterate a fingerprint, every layer of skin must be removed. An article in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* from 1935 recommended at least one millimeter of skin must be removed in order to ensure ridges do not regenerate. An individual's fingerprints remain the same throughout his or her entire life. Minor cuts or abrasions, and some skin diseases such as eczema or psoriasis, may cause temporary disturbances to the fingerprints, but upon healing the fingerprints will return to their original pattern.

Very often investigators at the crime scene a number of problems. For example, the use of fingerprint powder without prior verification of the effectiveness of its work on this surface, resulting in the loss of the ability to detect handprints with other powders or other detection methods or use of fingerprint powder with expired shelf life or with improper storage conditions.

These shortcomings in working with traces of dactyloscopic origin are due to various reasons of objective and subjective nature: intensive and intense work at the scene, inadequate forensic support of law enforcement agencies, lack of staff, low level of qualification of inspectors -criminalists, negligence in the performance of official duties by responsible persons, etc. It is possible to solve these problems, but with the application of a

comprehensive national approach to improving the work of law enforcement agencies in general and increasing the level of training of forensic inspectors in particular, because it depends on them the quality of the collection of traces.

Problems with providing dactyloscopic information of inadequate quality concern both dactyloscopic maps and the quality of hands removed from my events. Poor quality of traces affects the time of their processing and reduces the search for search characteristics:

- incomplete rolling of the fingerprint;
- blurred prints (too strong / weak pressure on the paper surface, during the formation of insufficiently fixed paper, which leads to slipping of the sheet and indistinct display of prints on it);
- insufficient intensity (small amount of dye).

Taking into account and preventing such shortcomings when obtaining handprints will improve the quality of identification research of traces of dactyloscopic origin and strengthen the capabilities of automated identification systems.

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SIGNIFICANCE AND FEATURES OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INTERPOL AND EUROPOL IN THE PROCESS OF COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME OF GENERAL CRIMINAL ORIENTATION

International cooperation in preventing and combating international crime is a specific activity of states and other participants in international relations in the field of crime prevention, combating all its manifestations and determining the procedure for dealing with persons who

have committed socially dangerous acts. Effective fight against international crime, and especially with its organized forms, can be carried out only through the cooperation of all competent structures and institutions of the states concerned with the unconditional fulfillment of international obligations.

Organized crime poses a direct threat to national and international security and stability, threatening the destruction of political and legislative power. Crime negatively affects interstate relations and gradually leads to the moral decline of society, the disappearance of spiritual values and the deterioration of the criminogenic situation. The main directions and forms of prevention and fight against organized crime are determined by national legislation on the basis of international law, the level of development of international cooperation, cultural and legal level, as well as the political situation.

It should be noted that among domestic and foreign scientists to study the problems of preventing and combating organized crime paid considerable attention: V. Butkevych, L. Tymchenko, S. Nesterenko, V. Lysenko, D. Nikiforchuk, V. Pcholkin and many other researchers. Article reveals the importance and features of international cooperation in the process of combating organized crime of general criminal orientation.

The presence of organized crime in both the eastern and western hemispheres poses a significant threat to national security, health, democratic institutions and economic stability. Members of organized crime groups seek to penetrate global material markets and provide logistical and other support to terrorists and foreign intelligence services. Therefore, each country has its own special unit, the purpose of which is to combat organized crime, in particular general crime.

Among the leading groups the leading place is occupied by the International Organization of Criminal Police – Interpol. In accordance with article 2 of the International Criminal Police Organization, the main objectives of Interpol are: to ensure and develop broad and mutual cooperation of all criminal police bodies within the framework of modern legislation and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; creation and development of institutions that can successfully contribute to the prevention and fight against general crime [1]. In the mechanism of cooperation between the member states of Interpol, a special system of international information exchange on combating organized crime occupies an important place, the purpose of which is to carry out coordinated work to locate persons involved in specific criminal communities, identify their links and stop criminal activity, eliminate financial base [2]. To combat

organized crime, Interpol develops special projects, such as: «Operation Oscar», «Eastwind», «Maccandra».

Interpol works closely with the United Nations, namely through an automated search system, an international database of stolen vehicles. Interpol also introduced a single system for identifying civilian firearms. The main task of Interpol in Ukraine is to communicate and exchange information with law enforcement agencies, namely with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Council of Ukraine.

In addition to the experience of interpol, the experience of combating organized crime in the united states of america is interesting. Countering organized crime is carried out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has implemented and developed a program to combat organized crime aimed at eliminating, detecting and terminating the activities of international and national criminal organizations, rather than simply arresting individuals [3]. The Federal Bureau of Investigation contributes to the activities of the Foreign Assets Control Department of the Ministry of Finance in the prosecution of criminal enterprises.

In the countries of the European Union the struggle is carried out by law enforcement agencies and the organization – Europol. Europol provides for three areas of work: information assistance to the investigation of crimes, coordination of the work of national investigative bodies, scientific and technical assistance [4].

In the state apparatus of each country of the European Union there is a special unit – the national department for relations between Europol and the competent services of the Member States. National departments provide Europol with the necessary information on their own initiative, respond to formulated requests for information, and provide information and information updates. Member States interact with Europol not only from their territory but also directly at the headquarters of the European Police Organization in The Hague. Europol requests information from a number of bodies: the European Commission, the Schengen Information System, Third Countries (USA), Interpol and other bodies.

Summing up, we note that today the analysis of statistical data and empirical material allows us to assert the emergence of a positive trend in the direction of cooperation of international law enforcement agencies on combating organized crime, in particular general crime. It should be emphasized that the results of such activities are becoming increasingly significant. Domestic law enforcement agencies will be advisable to intensify the work on the exchange of information of interest with the competent authorities of foreign countries.

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PROBLEM OF TERRORISM IN THE MODERN WORLD

Today's world is still dangerous because the rapid socio-economic change, population explosions and interconnected security crises are challenges for all of us, they affect the quality of human life. One of the most global problems is terrorism, which poses a direct threat to the security of citizens of different countries, international stability and prosperity. It is a constant global threat that knows no borders, nationalities or religions.

At first, terrorism provokes deep fear and insecurity — more than other forms of violence. Terrorists strike innocent civilians, often randomly, and without warning. We think that we can protect ourselves against other forms of violence, but we feel defenseless against terrorists. For example, terrorism has dragged the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and conflict in Northern Ireland for decades. Real progress towards peace in this struggle came only when terrorism was abandoned.

Terrorist groups in Syria and Iraq, including Al Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), possess both the intention and the capability to direct attacks against the West. The UK is a high-priority target for Islamist extremists and they pose a significant threat to our country and to our interests and citizens abroad. Despite the current main

focus on terrorism originating from Syria and Iraq, the threat of terrorism also emanates from other parts of the Middle East and regions such as North, East and West Africa, South and South East Asia.

It should be noted that terrorism also has high economic costs. Terrorists use computers, mobile phones and encryption software to avoid detection and they have sophisticated tools for forging passports and documents. Ramzi Ahmed Youssef and his gang, convicted of blowing up 12 American planes over the Pacific, used all these tools.

The risk of terrorist acts in Ukraine in recent years can be attributed to almost insignificant. Compared to other countries, there are a small number of incidents. Terrorists can use many different methods of attack. For example: shootings and close quarter attacks, kidnappings, chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) devices and a lot of other methods.

Realizing that the fight against terrorism is quite difficult, strong coordination and cooperation within national governments, as well as between states and organizations at the regional and international levels, is an extremely effective step in the fight against terrorism.

Thus, in order to prevent terrorism, some ways are necessary such as:

- Promoting the introduction of the international legal framework against terrorism and strengthening international legal cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism;

- Countering violent extremism and radicalization, which lead to terrorism, following a multidimensional approach;

- Prevention and suppression of terrorist financing;

- Countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;

- Promoting dialogue and cooperation on counter-terrorism, in particular through public-private partnerships between public authorities and the private sector (business community, industry), as well as civil society and the media;

The fight against terrorism is a permanent and global fight, which requires realism and constancy, determination and measure.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom can be confidently called a "pioneer state" in the formation of criminal law statistics. This is due to the availability of several sources of information on crime, extensive experience in conducting criminological research on crime, stable and solid funding for additional statistical information on crime from the state, active public participation in crime surveys.

In the UK, the authorities try to establish relatively objective ways to account for crime and its victims. In order to more fully study crime, for example, in England and Wales since 1982, the victimization of the population has been systematically studied.

The main source of criminological information in the UK can be considered the British Crime Survey (BCS), which contains the main quantitative and qualitative indicators of crime. In 2012, there were some changes regarding this review. In particular, the BCS is now called The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).

England and Wales Crime Survey can be called universal, as it contains additional data, alternative to the official criminal law police indicators on crime and victims of crime.

The British government pays special attention to crime, as more or less objective knowledge of the level, structure, dynamics, geography of crime allows the government to respond adequately to various criminogenic manifestations to which the public belongs.

Crime and victimization surveys are published annually in July and are updated quarterly in October, January and April. The England and Wales Crime Survey also provides some information on the specifics of the so-called Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) on the extent and types of crimes committed against businesses. CVS is a telephone survey in order to determine the level of victimization of legal entities involved in business.

Over the last 10 years, both absolute and relative crime rates have been gradually declining in England and Wales.

The group of violent crimes, according to the methodology of British statistical reporting, includes such types of criminal encroachments as: murder, bodily harm, threat of murder, possession of weapons, etc.

Regarding mercenary crimes, the vast majority of them also tend to be reduced. This applies, for example, to robberies, the level of which has decreased.

The current foreign experience of public influence on crime requires the law enforcement agencies of this country to involve additional subjects of preventive activities in order to ensure the proper state of law and order. And, of course, the public is such subject.

In accordance with the generalizations of the current policy of crime prevention in the United Kingdom, the government of this country carries out targeted activities to reduce crime by implementing various prevention programs. The Ministry of the Interior plays a crucial role in their development.

The Crime Prevention Agency has been part of the Ministry of the Interior since 1995, coordinating the development and implementation of crime prevention and crime reduction programs, particularly in England and Wales.

In Scotland, crime prevention is led by the Crime Prevention Council. In Northern Ireland, this work is carried out by the Crime Prevention Panel.

The British police can be called the main subject of crime prevention. It performs not only a repressive function related to the arrest of criminals, detection of crimes, but also implements social supporting and informational activities aimed at increasing public confidence in law enforcement and increasing the participation of it in crime prevention activities.

The purpose of modern reform in the British police is to reduce crime, increase the professionalism of police officers. One of the central foundations of this reform should be bringing police officers even closer to local communities and individual local residents, as well as increasing public confidence in the entire criminal justice system. To that end, it is planned to establish the National Anti-Crime Agency (NCA).

The British police are currently undergoing a global transformation. The main task of modern British police is to reduce crime.

In general, in British society, there is a lively discussion among government officials, law enforcement, academics and NGOs about the current role of the police in ensuring the rule of law and protecting the rights of citizens, police activities, etc.

From a criminological point of view, the experience of some British cities in introducing community safety managers, who perform a coordinating and supporting function aimed at enhancing police partnerships with local authorities and the local community, is useful.

In the United Kingdom, special juvenile police units have been established in order to prevent juvenile delinquency, working with young people under the age of 17 whose behavior indicates demoralization. Constant contact has been established between the school administration and the "juvenile police".

In dealing with the public, the British police practice three types of contact. Individual contact is a moral and psychological, controlled influence of a police officer on a particular person.

In some cities, there are special police liaison officers. Anyone can come to the reception, get advice, recommendation or provide information of interest to the police. The most promising group contacts between the police and the population are thematic meetings in universities, colleges and primary schools.

In the UK, minimum standards of criminal security have been developed, and the public is widely involved in cooperating with the police. All activities are morally and materially supported by society and the state.

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POLICE AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Law enforcement of The United Kingdom has become an important part of the European security mechanism. At the same time, the United Kingdom also has played a key role in developing opportunities, which currently used to facilitate cooperation and to exchange of specific information between the Member States of the European Union [1].

In each of legal systems of UK it is organized separately. What is more, it consists of different services, agencies, subdivisions and bodies. Its work is based on the law of country and regulated by legislative and departmental documents.

There are three general types of law enforcement agency in the United Kingdom, such as territorial police forces, who carry out the majority of policing, national law enforcement bodies and miscellaneous police forces [2]. The first is mostly connected with policing the general public when the others are concerned with policing of more specific field.

To tell the truth, police play an important role in the life of English society, which is a main part of the law enforcement of the United Kingdom. Police officers are granted certain powers to enable them to execute their duties. Their primary duties are the protection of life and property, preservation of the peace, and prevention and detection of criminal offences [4].

The organization of the police as a law enforcement agency is based on the administrative-territorial division of the country. The British police have a special structure and are served by a number of central and regional services, which have different functions.

Police units in the administrative units of the United Kingdom are headed by the Chief Constable. The police units are functionally structured into separate groups, headed by the Assistant Chief Constable for Operations and Crime Control, the Assistant Chief Constable for Support, the Assistant Chief Constable for Personnel and Training, and the Chief Administrator. These include: the National Crime Agency, the National Identification Service, the Regional Anti-Crime Teams, the Forensic Service, the Police Research Development Division, the Research Division and others [3].

Most police officers are members of territorial police forces. But there are many constables who are not. Because they are members of the three forces referred to as special police forces: the British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence Police and Civil Nuclear Constabulary. Due to the fact that these forces are responsible to specific areas of infrastructure, they instead to the government department responsible for the area they police.

Their main tasks are providing armed security, uniformed policing, and investigative services to Ministry of Defence installations throughout

the United Kingdom, law enforcement and security at any relevant nuclear site and for nuclear materials in transit within the United Kingdom and law enforcement at certain railways and light-rail systems in Great Britain [2].

The National Crime Agency, which is one of police unite, leads the UK's fight to cut serious and organised crime, protecting the public by targeting and pursuing those criminals who pose the greatest risk to the UK. NCA officers work at the forefront of law enforcement, building the best possible intelligence picture of all serious and organised crime threats; relentlessly pursuing the most serious and dangerous offenders; and developing and delivering specialist capabilities on behalf of law enforcement and other partners. This Agency prevents and combats such crimes as cybercrime, drug trafficking, organized emigration crime and others [5].

Moreover, there are some features of the organization of the police in the city of London (capital of Great Britain). There are the Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police, which are headed by Constables. He is appointed to the position by The Queen of the United Kingdom on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior of the United Kingdom. The Metropolitan Police provides protection for members of the royal family, members of the British Government and members of diplomatic missions and consular posts, as well as coordinates the investigation of terrorist acts [5].

To sum up, most law enforcement is carried out by police officers serving in regional police services. They serve the society by providing public safety and order and counteracting criminal activity.

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POLICE TRAINING IN THE USA

Under modern conditions, one of the most complex police systems in the United States of America (USA) is quite successful. It is characterized by a variety of organizational and legal forms, due to the peculiarities of historical development, the legal system of the Anglo-American type, as well as the federal state system. Police forces operate at the federal (FBI), state, and local (city, county, and other municipal) levels.

There are police bodies in some ministries and departments the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Banking Supervision Authority and others, as well as the private police. All this imposes its specificity on the training of police personnel, which is carried out in educational institutions, which are traditionally called police academies [1].

In particular, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has its own training system, from a number of academies and university faculties and colleges to short-term courses. Law enforcement (police) personnel are prepared to operate under strict control by special agencies responsible for the legality and transparency of law enforcement agencies, executive bodies, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and juries. This requires special professionalism, as well as high personal moral qualities [3].

The U.S. police generally do not have their own training base, and primarily try to recruit professionals who have received appropriate education in colleges or universities. A wide network of police academies cannot be considered as such a base, as they are not structurally part of the police department, are organizationally and financially independent, being only a kind of initial training centers for civilian specialists so that they can obtain a license to conduct police activities.

In the United States, police schools exist as stand-alone (FBI Academy, Glinco Training Center) or civilian universities. In general, the first police schools were established on the basis of civilian universities. The main problem in the management of training in the United States is the decentralized system and the existence of many jurisdictions: municipal; district; state; federal. As a result, educational institutions are managed by the relevant authorities, focused on serving certain areas.

An essential feature of the police training system in the United States is the presence of numerous private and public training centers. One of the largest federal law enforcement training centers is located in Georgia (Glinco County) [1]. As early as 1970, the US government decided to create one powerful training center instead of the many small training institutions for various government agencies. It is currently one of the largest educational institutions in the United States, training short-term courses (up to 18 months) for more than 70 law enforcement agencies. Up to 2.3 thousand people can study here at the same time.

Applicants to the Learning Center must already have a certain level of education, as some federal services hire individuals with bachelor's or even master's degrees. The center is managed by a board of directors. It is open to representatives of US law enforcement agencies (customers), who liaise between the school and the relevant department, participate in the improvement of curricula and tests [2].

The Center is funded by the US Congress. Training at the Center is maximally focused on training specialists for future professional activities. In general, the Center provides basic knowledge, so after graduation, many graduates undergo additional training at the place of service. As a positive experience in the system of vocational education can be noted the issuance in the United States of a special bulletin on the training and retraining of law enforcement officers. The bulletin informs about changes in legislation, about novelties in the methodology of work, analyzes various concepts of police development.

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COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN UAE

The problem of human trafficking in the United Arab Emirates has been relevant for a long time. Human trafficking is one of the branches of criminal business, this type of activity gives millions in profits and gradually displaces the arms and drugs trade.

Foreign workers comprise nearly 85 percent of the UAE's population and are recruited globally. Lower wage labor, including most manual labor and a significant portion of the service sector, is provided almost entirely by migrant workers predominantly from South and Southeast Asia and the Middle East and from East and West Africa.

It is not uncommon for employers to subject some of these workers to conditions indicative of forced labor, such as passport retention, non-payment of wages and unpaid overtime, contract switching, fraudulent employment promises, restrictions on movement [1]. Men and women from some of these countries travel willingly to the UAE to work as domestic workers, security guards, gardeners, drivers, massage therapists, hotel cleaners, beauticians or elsewhere in the service sector, but traffickers subject some of them to forced labor or sex trafficking after arrival.

Traffickers subject some women, predominantly from Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, East Africa, Eastern Europe, Iraq, Iran, and Morocco, to sex trafficking in the UAE, and most trafficking cases registered in the UAE are classified as sexual exploitation despite significant labor trafficking concerns. Per media sources, some cases of child sex trafficking involve traffickers forging ages on passports to facilitate undetected entry into the UAE. Other reporting claims recruiters in some source countries work as individual agents rather than for regulated companies, complicating law enforcement and monitoring efforts.

In researching this topic, we relied on the 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report in the United Arab Emirates.

To address this issue, the Government of the United Arab Emirates is working to increase the number of sex trafficking prosecutions, the government fully implemented regulations for the domestic worker law that expanded legal protections for domestic workers, established the Ewa'a Shelters for women and children victims of human trafficking and sexual

exploitation, also created Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC).

Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC) is the first licensed non-profit shelter for women and children who are victims of domestic violence, abuse and human trafficking in the UAE. It was established in July 2007 to offer victims immediate protection and support services in accordance with international human rights obligations.

The foundation provides free services to women and children who are victims of violence. It offers a helpline, safe shelter, case management, medical care, psychological support, counselling and legal, consular and immigration assistance. In addition to those core services, DFWAC also provides secondary support services including children's education, recreational activities, vocational services, physical fitness, all-round empowerment and skills training [2].

Also exists in the United Arab Emirates the General Directorate for Human Rights Protection that works under the supervision of Dubai Police and provides social, psychological, and legal support to women and children who are victims of human trafficking. The Directorate provides victims with support such as temporary shelter, temporary visas and air tickets to return to their homelands.

In 2019, the media reported the government identified and referred 19 victims (including three minors) to care, in addition to 13 victims the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children reported assisting during the same year, for a total of 32 sex trafficking victims [1]. Compared to data for 2018 (52 victims were identified and transferred for care) and 2017 (25 victims were identified and transferred for care), the results for 2019 are not significant enough.

Prevention of trafficking in human beings continues throughout the country. The government continues to implement its national action plan to combat trafficking in human beings. The plan focused on prevention, prosecution, protection, punishment, promotion of international cooperation, rehabilitation, reintegration, and capacity building. The government amplifi awareness on trafficking through increased informational notices at airports, training courses for high-risk groups, and the dissemination of publications in various languages directed at the most at-risk communities, effectively reaching tens of thousands of individuals during the year [1].

In April 2019, the Public Awareness phone app was launched by police officers and released information on a range of issues, including child protection, employer and employee responsibilities, and human trafficking in Arabic, Chinese, English, Filipino, Malay and Urdu.

Emirates Airlines, which is owned by the Dubai government, trained its cabin crewmembers and other airport ground staff on detecting instances of human trafficking at check-in and on flights. The government funded and ran a 24-hour toll-free hotline for reporting cases of trafficking, delayed wage payments, or other labor violations, which operated in Arabic, English, Hindi, Russian, Tagalog, and Urdu. Calls were categorized and automatically alerted police in suspected trafficking cases [1].

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THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN USA, GERMANY AND ITALY

Organized crime is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit. Some criminal organizations, such as terrorist groups, rebel forces, and separatists, are politically motivated.

So, for me the main issue here is how crime is being countered abroad. Firstly, I want to give a little background about stricter alcohol policies in USA. Alcohol has been linked to violence. According to the

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, alcohol is a factor in 40 percent of violent crimes. And a 2010 study found a strong relationship between alcohol stores and gun assaults. These statistics and research are one of the big reasons that possessing a gun while drunk is largely illegal.

"It's a disinhibition theory," Charles Branas, one of the 2010 study's authors, said. "So it's not so much aggressiveness, but that decisions and judgment that would normally be held in check are suddenly disinhibited under consumption of alcohol."

This doesn't mean America should ban alcohol — prohibition in the 1920s was a disaster. But there are other policies that America could take up to limit alcohol-related problems:

- A higher alcohol tax
- Reducing the number of alcohol outlets
- Revoking alcohol offenders' right to drink

Notably, the NRA, the biggest gun rights group, already agrees alcohol and guns don't mix. Its website says, "Never use alcohol or over-the-counter, prescription or other drugs before or while shooting." The question, Branas said, is how to make that "operational" — and some of these policies could move in that direction.

Secondly, I would like to emphasize that police response in Germany. The emergency line in Germany is 110. There are two primary police agencies within Germany: the Bundespolizei (Federal Police, BKA) and the Landespolizei (State Police, LKA). For local first responders, refer to the Embassy's Emergency Assistance page. Download the State Department's Crime Victims Assistance brochure. The LKA is the local police agency responsible for traffic accidents, investigating crimes, enforcing local laws and ordinances, and responding to local emergencies in a particular state in Germany, of which Germany has sixteen. The Landespolizei is the primary law enforcement agency that individuals may encounter in the cities and villages in Germany. The BKA is the federal police agency responsible for higher-level law enforcement actions, such as ambassadorial and head-of-state protection, national-level crime investigation (terrorist-related), collecting and analyzing national crime data, and other issues of national importance. Other duties include train and S-Bahn security. The LKA and BKA share responsibility for internal and border security. The states' police forces report to their respective interior ministries; the federal police forces report to the Federal Interior Ministry. The Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV), Germany's domestic security agency) and the state offices for the protection of the constitution (LfV) are responsible for gathering intelligence on threats to

domestic order and other security functions. The BfV reports to the Federal Interior Ministry, and the LfVs report to their respective state interior ministries.

In conclusion, let's examine Interpol in Italy in little more detail. The NCB for Italy is part of the International Police Cooperation Service (SCIP), a branch of the Public Security Department (PSD). SCIP is a multi-agency DPS unit: the Polizia di Stato, Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza head it, on a rotation basis. Officers representing all police forces staff it. NCB Rome coordinates international investigations and police action on behalf of Italy's four principal police forces. It circulates information between agencies and staff, particularly as it relates to people suspected of aiding and abetting migrant smuggling and human being trafficking, as well as the identification and localisation of foreign terrorist fighters. To boost national security and investigations for national law enforcement, the NCB has given national police forces across Italy access to INTERPOL's databases on wanted people, stolen passports and stolen vehicles, meaning they can quickly determine if a person is a potential criminal or security threat. By providing globally-sourced intelligence about regional crime trends, the NCB helps police officers across Italy detect and investigate the flow of illicit goods along trafficking routes in and around the country. NCB Rome is a regular partner in INTERPOL-led global police operations in the region.

After all is said and done I think we can conclude that in Ukraine to some extent should promote the study of preventive activities of law enforcement agencies in other countries and borrowing them positive experience.

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MODERN MEANS OF TRAFFIC CONTROL

Fuzzy set theory is an excellent mathematical tool to handle the uncertainty arising due to vagueness. Understanding human speech and recognizing handwritten characters are some common instances when fuzziness manifests. It was Lofti A. Zadeh who proposed fuzzy set theory in his seminal paper (Zadeh 1965). Since then a lot of theoretical development have taken place in this field. It is however, the Japanese who seem to have fully exploited the potential of fuzzy sets by commercializing the technology. More than 2000 patents have been acquired by the Japanese in application of the technique and the area of spans a wide spectrum, from consumer products and electronics instrument instruments to automobile and traffic monitoring system. In today's generation we are facing a lot of traffic problem due to increased number of vehicles. People are unable to reach their destination on time due to traffic. Sometimes it happens although there is no traffic on other side but people have to wait till the timer runs and light turns green. A lot of time wasted just due to this reason. To overcome the traffic problem fuzzy logic can be used. For this we require sensor which can sense no. of vehicles and rate at which vehicles are coming. Accordingly we can set the timer so that people have not to wait unnecessarily. sing fuzzy set theory time-management is done, based on inputs i.e. number of vehicles standing and rate at which vehicles are coming and timer is set accordingly. CCTV Cam- era: In this paper CCTV camera is basically used at chowks to give a clear vision of road [1]. FES is suitable approach to dynamic traffic signal control because of the nature of uncertainties on road traffic where the traffic distribution fluctuate non-uniformly. Fuzzy logic is a field started by Zadeh [2].

This is an attempt to mimic or reflect how human think, to model our sense of words when certain phenomenon as well as our common sense in decision making. The sensor collects data from environment which in turn is fed into fuzzy logic controller (FLC) for processing. The inference process in FLC is similar to the way traffic police handle the traffic flow at typical round about [3,4]. The back-propagation based allowed the system to learn and adapt to the dynamically changing environment and the FES was employed for decision making using IF-THEN Rules [5].

Neural network and fuzzy systems are dynamic parallel processing systems that estimate input output functions. They estimate a function without any mathematical model and learn from experience with sample data. Fuzzy sets are considered to be advantageous in the logical field and in handling higher order processing easily with the higher flexibility. Fuzzy logic and neural systems have very contrasting application requirements, for example, fuzzy systems are appropriate if sufficient process data are available, while neural systems are useful if process data is measurable. Fuzzy systems, however, exhibit both symbolic and numeric features. Therefore the integration of neural and fuzzy systems leads to a symbiotic relationship in which fuzzy systems provide a powerful framework for expert knowledge representation, while neural network provide learning capabilities and exceptional suitability for computationally efficient hardware implementations. The significance of this integration becomes even more apparent by considering their disparities.

Acoustic detector detects the vehicles on the basis of sound generated by the vehicles as it passes the sensor and communicate their counts wirelessly. Doppler Effect is the change in the wave frequency for an observer moving relative to its source. A radar signal is transmitted to a moving target which reflects a portion of the signal back to module. The above mentioned sensors are used to give input in Mamdani Fuzzy Inference System. The inputs are number of vehicles and rate of vehicles. The timer value which is output is obtained according to the predefined rules in fuzzy inference system.

This technique is implemented by using two sensors to give the input to the Fuzzy Inference System. The sensors used are: Acoustic detector, Doppler radar Microwave Sensors.

Acoustic detector: detects the vehicles on the basis of sound generated by the vehicles as it passes the sensor.

This sensor is mounted on the pole which is pointing down towards the traffic. It can collect counts for one or more lanes. Someone can communicate their counts wirelessly.

Doppler radar microwave sensors: is used for detecting distant objects and speed of movement and their position. This device directs high frequency, with detection and time delay of the return signal to detect vehicles, thereby calculate the distance to the detected vehicle. On a chowk, acoustic detector and Doppler Radar sensor is installed on a pole, 150 meters away from the traffic signal, which counts the no. of vehicles on the basis of sound generated by the vehicles and communicate wirelessly and. This serves as an input for fuzzy inference system. The timer for red light side 1 & 3 i.e. north & south of the road will depend upon the number of cars

on the other side 2&4 i.e. east and west. According to the set rules in Fuzzy inference system the timer is set accordingly. For the set timer the cars are allowed to move from side 1 & 3 i.e. north & south and during this time, sensor counts number of vehicles on side 2&4 i.e. east and west. As the light turns green on side 2&4, red light turns for a given time on this side 1&3 according to the input given from sensor.

This paper proposes the concept of intelligent management of traffic control without involving much change in existing design. As time is very precious so this system will help in saving a lot of time which is wasted unnecessarily due to traffic signal improper working.

This will not only save time but also the fuel burnt unnecessarily and thus saving environment and money of an individual. This will make the road transportation more convenient and easy.

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Наукове видання

ЛІНГВІСТИКА І ПРАВО У БЕЗПЕКОВІЙ СФЕРІ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

Матеріали
міжвузівської курсантської наукової конференції
(Київ, 23 грудня 2021 року)

Відповідальний упорядник: *Віктор Корольчук*

Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до державного
реєстру видавців, виготовників і розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції
Дк № 4155 від 13.09.2011.

Підписано до друку 22.12.2021. Формат 60x84/16. Папір офсетний.
Обл.-вид. арк. 17,5. Ум. друк. арк. 16,27.
Тираж 10 прим.
