



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

**Кафедра іноземних мов**



**БОРОТЬБА ПОЛІЦІЇ ЗІ ЗЛОЧИННІСТЮ:  
МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД**

**Матеріали**

**I Міжвузівської науково-практичної конференції  
(Київ, 25 листопада 2015 року)**



**Київ 2015**

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Київ 2015

УДК 343.9:351.74+341.456  
ББК Х628.3  
Б835

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*Рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою Національної академії внутрішніх справ 18 листопада 2015 року (протокол № 3)*

*Матеріали подано в авторській редакції*

**Боротьба** поліції зі злочинністю: міжнародний досвід [Текст] : матеріали I міжвуз. наук.-теорет. конф. (Київ, 25 листоп. 2015 р.) / ред. кол. : В. В. Черней, С. Д. Гусарєв, С. С. Чернявський та ін. – К. : Нац. акад. внутр. справ, 2015. – 144 с.

**УДК 343.9:351.74+341.456  
ББК Х628.3**

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## **ВСТУПНЕ СЛОВО**

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### **Шановні колеги й гості!**

Дозвольте мені від імені ректорату і від себе особисто щиро привітати в стінах Національної академії внутрішніх справ учасників I Міжвузівської науково-практичної конференції «Боротьба поліції зі злочинністю: міжнародний досвід».

2016 рік оголошено роком англійської мови в Україні. Це рішення було ухвалене Президентом нашої країни з метою сприяння її вивченню для розширення доступу українців до світових можливостей, забезпечення інтеграції України до європейського простору.

Високий рівень володіння іноземними мовами сьогодні є життєвою необхідністю. Це не лише можливість вдалого працевлаштування і побудови успішної кар'єри, розширення професійних та особистісних контактів з представниками інших культур, а й, насамперед, зміна світогляду сучасної людини.

Сучасне суспільство висуває принципово нові вимоги до системи підготовки майбутніх правоохоронців. Нині працівник поліції чи юрист має бути не лише висококваліфікованим фахівцем у певній галузі, а й широко ґрунтованою особистістю, мати фундаментальну гуманітарну підготовку, уміти адекватно виразити себе – соціально, професійно, інтелектуально – засобами іноземної мови. Виклики сучасного світу спонукають нас до перегляду й удосконалення пріоритетів та напрямів професійної підготовки майбутніх поліцейських і фахівців правової сфери, до формування необхідних навичок, серед яких особливе місце посідає знання іноземної мови.

В умовах загострення боротьби з міжнародними злочинними угрупованнями та глобального тероризму, необхідності об'єднання зусиль і координації спільних дій національних поліцій, Європолу та Інтерполу проблема комунікації іноземною мовою із зарубіжними колегами є питанням виживання і мирного існування як окремих країн, так і

людства загалом. Крім того, завдяки розповсюдженню глобальних комп'ютерних мереж, які містять величезні обсяги інформації іноземною мовою, також зростає практичне значення володіння іноземною комунікацією, а знання іноземної мови стає однією з головних умов успішної професійної діяльності працівника органів внутрішніх справ.

Проведення кафедрою іноземних мов Національної академії внутрішніх справ науково-практичних конференцій є сталою традицією. Тема нинішньої конференції обрана не випадково і є, безумовно, актуальною та слушною з огляду на останні світові події. Адже знайомство і запозичення найкращого позитивного досвіду всіх країн світу щодо організації, методів і засобів боротьби поліції з різними видами злочинності дозволить новоствореній українській поліції та й усім органам внутрішніх справ удосконалювати і будувати свою діяльність на передових міжнародних досягненнях та принципах.

Тому дуже приємно, що кафедра іноземних мов продовжує наукові традиції нашої Академії, щороку розширюючи представництво учасників конференції, залучаючи все більше вищих навчальних закладів до цих наукових заходів. Учасники конференції – молоді науковці – мають змогу представити свої напрацювання та спостереження щодо роботи закордонної поліції, презентувати свої доповіді та взяти активну участь у дискусіях щодо покращення роботи правоохоронців в Україні. Науковці й викладачі кафедри – знані фахівці з іноземної філології – з радістю допоможуть молоді, нададуть необхідні поради і долучаться до обговорення.

Бажаю всім учасникам І Міжвузівської науково-практичної конференції «Боротьба поліції зі злочинністю: міжнародний досвід» плідної роботи, творчих успіхів і наснаги.

Дякую за увагу!

# НАУКОВІ ДОПОВІДІ

## СЕКЦІЯ 1

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### **FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

In my study I will show which the most concerning types of money laundering there are and how it is used today including the real examples.

The term «money laundering» was first used in the 80's in the United States with respect to the proceeds of drug trafficking and is the process of transformation of illegally obtained money into legal money. Considering that different definitions were suggested for this term the U.S. Presidential Commission on Organized Crime in 1984 used the following wording: «Money laundering is the process by which one conceals the existence, illegal source, or illegal application of income, and disguises that income to make it appear legitimate».

Money laundering is a complex process involving many different operations performed by various methods, which are constantly being improved.

Money laundering differs among countries, due to difference in legal systems and mentality. In my study I decided to compare two large economic bodies, their susceptibility to money laundering and their ways of dealing with it.

Diagram – Crime trends in the EU. Due to an immense rise in technology in the past two decades, the legal systems of economic entities needed to adapt to new types of criminal activity that the technology enabled. Banks also needed to make their computer systems and process management more secure to be able to prevent money laundering or any other type of crime to be done through their banks.

In addition to that, in the past a few years, many Croatian ministers and public officials have been accused of and arrested for being involved in money laundering. Due to the fact that at the time

when they performed such actions, tracing the origin of money was something that was not done on a daily basis and with certain defined protocol, only years later these crimes were discovered. Being a Croatian national and seeing Croatia on the verge of entering the EU, it worries me that so many people that the public voted for had been stealing from their vote-givers and laundering money. Therefore I chose this topic to see how they were able to do that, and will such and similar actions be prevented in the future.

Another part of my motivation is the situation in Russia. Nowadays, many experts argue that at least 70 percent of the revenues of business entities in Russia are still in no way declared and covered up by criminal and illegal processes. Much of these funds are spent to purchase real estate, moved abroad or not recorded as revenue at all. For the EU or the US, this way of doing business would be unacceptable, but mostly due to the fact because these economic entities have become more efficient at fighting money laundering.

Therefore the practice of money laundering, which means the legalization of proceeds derived from crime or any other illegally action receives a lot of attention Russia as well as in the Western world.

In the fight against money laundering, as a rule, the mechanisms are followed:

- financial and tax records of businesses and individuals;
- field audits of companies and banks by regulators;
- external audits;
- internal audit, including the allocation of specific individuals responsible for overseeing operations for money laundering;
  - control within professional associations and self-regulatory organizations;
  - operational operation of local and foreign (international) law enforcement;
  - voluntary (for a fee) to provide information to individuals.

An effective anti-money laundering/counter financing of terrorism framework must therefore address both risk issues: it must prevent, detect and punish illegal funds entering the financial system and the funding of terrorist individuals, organizations and/or activities.

Law enforcement officers receive information from a wide range of sources when conducting criminal investigations. Traditionally, the focus has been on the original crimes, and money

laundering has become visible only in the course of subsequent investigation. Analysis of RCMP investigations conducted before the new *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* was introduced, for example, indicates that most proceeds-of-crime cases originated in other law enforcement units, notably drug enforcement.

Being able to identify a client or «know your customer» is a basic part of a system to fight money laundering. At the local level, front-line employees—who deal with customers on a day-to-day basis—are believed to be in the best position to identify what might be an unusual or suspicious transaction or pattern of transactions. These employees have become the first line of defence in the federal government's efforts to combat money laundering. They are in a position to detect the criminal or another person injecting the proceeds of crime into the financial system.

The transaction or series of transactions moves from the unusual to the suspicious when there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the transactions are linked to a criminal offence. This is a more difficult test, and the larger financial institutions use specially trained security staff to help make the determination.

The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada have published indicators to assist in identifying suspicious transactions. These indicators were compiled in consultation with reporting entities, law enforcement agencies, and organizations that specialize in international financial intelligence. The indicators are based on characteristics that have been linked to money laundering or terrorist activities in the past, and they will evolve over time.

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## **ANTITERRORIST ACTIVITY OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

In June 1982, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China decided to set up parts of the People's Armed Police (PAP)



is a component of the armed forces of the PRC. Like the People's Liberation Army (PLA), they belong to the regular formations of the Armed Forces. In April 1983, it was established by the General Staff HBM, which is simultaneously the head of the commander of its troops.

At the present stage of development of the people's armed police, namely in August 2009, it was adopted by a separate law, which recognized for this leading role of law enforcement agencies to counter various threats to public safety. Approved at the 10th session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC) 11th convocation, it provides for new responsibilities for the People's Armed Police, regarding the response to the riots, terrorist attacks and other threats to public safety.

According to the Chinese legislators, PAP has played a crucial role in enforcing public order during the riots in Tibet in 2008 and the massive acts of violence on the streets of the administrative center of Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in July 2009. Experts point out the particular importance of the law, which was finally adopted in the second reading, although usually it requires consideration at its three sessions.

The troops of the People's Armed Police (total population about 1.3 million) are in double subordination: the State Council and the Central Military Commission of the PRC. The personnel of the PAP is guided by general military regulations and instructions, enjoys equal to the People's Liberation Army of China's rules and regulations allowances.

The basis of the people's armed police forces up internal security, directly subordinate to the General Staff of PAP, and Border Guard forces, internal security and fire protection, under the command of the Ministry of Public Security. In addition, under the dual leadership of both on the part of PAP, and the relevant departments of the State Council are forces forest protection, security of gold, road-building, as well as army building and protection of hydropower facilities.

The People's Armed Police of China carried out a single control and command separate the stairs.

Within the administrative and territorial division of China at the level of provinces, counties and townships established respectively consolidated (Division), combined (regiment) and

medium-sized units (company) troops PAP. Directly subordinate to the commander of the PAP 14 divisions maneuvering designed to harness the entire territory of China.

Institutions of training officers are subordinate to the commander of HBM, a school for junior commanders - commanders in charge.

The service in the people's armed police carried on a mixed mandatory and voluntary basis.

On the staff of PAP has the following objectives:

- protection of the central and local party and government organs, forced labor and prison, the most important industrial and communications, foreign diplomatic missions;

- ensuring the safety of border areas of the country and control over the observance of the border regime, and checking persons and vehicles crossing the border;

- the maintenance of public order in major cities and specific areas of the fight against organized crime, the suppression of anti-government protests and riots;

- implementation of measures to apprehend armed criminals;

- conducting operational activities in an emergency situation in the country;

- participation in disaster relief and law enforcement in the course of this activity.

In peacetime, the troops of the People's Armed Police are mainly duty service and solve unexpected problems for the protection of the rule of law, carry out tasks in the fight against terrorism, as well as to assist States in the field of economic development.

Duty function assumes sentry duty on the protected sites and patrols to ensure the rule of law. Daily outfit soldiers PAP allocated to carry duty service, is about 260 thousand. Man.

Solution unexpected problems policing involves the suppression of unlawful acts of mass actions, undermining the stability of the intra-political situation. So, on the eve of the Beijing Olympic Games in 2008, riots broke out in Lhasa (capital of Tibet Autonomous Region), where protests by the indigenous escalated into riots, burning cars and property, as well as in clashes with security forces. In these circumstances, the Chinese leadership has put in additional parts of Tibet People's Armed Police, which played

a major role in suppressing the pockets of resistance and restoring law and order.

In addition to the above functions troops PAP perform specific tasks in the fight against terrorism. Formed in December 2002, the assault force "Snow Leopard" is one of the elite anti-terrorist units in China. Organizational and it is part of Beijing's consolidated unit PAP. Combat and special training for "Snow Leopard" conducted more than 50 training subjects. In their arsenal there are a variety of weapons, special and engineering technology, modern means of communication and reconnaissance, including unmanned aerial vehicles.

Since the establishment of the detachment had to take part in anti-terrorist exercise "Great Wall 2004" and "Yanyan-2006", as well as several joint exercises with units of the PLA and the Ministry of Public Security in 2007 and 2008. "Snow Leopard" successfully performs tasks to ensure the safety of foreign delegations arriving in China, protect their country's diplomats in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The troops of the People's Armed Police are widely involved in fighting forest fires and other natural disasters. Over the past three years, they put out more than 500 forest fires, rescued and evacuated from the disaster area more than 250 thousand. Man. In October 2008, fires in the Greater Hinggan (Northeast China) involved over 11 thousand soldiers. In the same year in the aftermath of a strong earthquake in the territory of Wenhua County (Southwest China) took part 13 thousand. Soldiers PAP.

Medical staff PAP as part of rescue teams assisted China in international relief operations in the aftermath of the earthquakes in Iran, Pakistan and Indonesia.

Help PAP economic construction of the state is mainly in the implementation of geological exploration of gold deposits, gold mines and the protection of places of storage of gold reserves of the state, the construction of transport facilities and the protection of national importance (airports, bridges and tunnels on the railroad tracks and highways, pipelines, television and radio stations), as well as in the protection of waterworks and forest resources of the country.

In wartime, the formation of PAP, together with the PLA and militia involved in ensuring the territorial defense of the country,

anti-reconnaissance and sabotage units of the enemy, protection of rear areas and carrying out activities of civil defense.

Thus, the Chinese People's Armed Police Force is an important component for maintaining law and order in the country. Under current guidelines issued by the military-political leadership of China is actively developing theoretical provisions on the organization of actions of troops PAP in various crisis situations. Their equipment come with modern technology and weaponry. This is important in view of the country's centers of social unrest related to the activities of separatist forces, especially in the Xinjiang Uyghur and Tibet autonomous regions; there is a risk of natural disasters and man-made disasters.

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## **CRIME INVESTIGATION IN TAXATION**

The Criminal investigation assists in the prosecution of individuals and corporations that attempt to evade taxes, willfully fail to file returns, submit false tax forms, and otherwise attempt to defraud taxpayers. It exists to investigate and aid in the prosecution of the department of revenue's most complex criminal and internal tax fraud cases by applying accounting and auditing principles to identify and develop tax crime cases and refer them to the proper judicial authority [1].

Criminal investigation preserves the integrity of the self-assessment tax system through the vigorous enforcement of tax laws. It works to convict violators, to deter future violations, and to reassure honest taxpayers that they will not bear an undue share of taxes.

Cases can involve failure to remit wage withholding, sales tax collected, tax evasion, failure to pay over tax, and preparer fraud. These cases can be related to criminal activity, corporate fraud, financial fraud, health care fraud, public corruption, organized crime and narcotics trafficking.

It investigates potential criminal violations of Tax Code and related financial crimes in a manner intended to foster confidence in

the tax system and deter violations of tax law. While other state agencies also have investigative jurisdiction for money laundering and some bank secrecy act violations, tax service is the only federal agency that can investigate potential criminal violations of Tax Code.

The system of taxation is based on the premise that all income is taxable (which includes illegally earned income). In many instances, proving that a taxpayer willfully attempted to hide income from the government is an integral part of proving other criminal activity including fraud, money laundering or bank violations. Criminal investigation continues to fulfill the important role of helping to ensure the integrity and fairness of our nations' tax system.

Criminal investigations are conducted regarding alleged violations of the Tax Code and various money laundering statutes. The findings of these investigations are referred to the Department of Justice for recommended prosecution [2].

Criminal investigations can be initiated from information obtained from within the tax body when a revenue agent (auditor) or revenue officer (collection) detects possible fraud. Information is also routinely received from the public as well as from ongoing investigations underway by other law enforcement agencies or by Attorneys offices across the country.

Special agents analyze information to determine if criminal tax fraud or some other financial crime may have occurred. Relevant information is evaluated. This preliminary process is called a 'primary investigation'. The special agent's front line supervisor reviews the preliminary information and makes the determination to approve or decline the further development of the information. If the supervisor approves, approval is obtained from the head of the office, the special agent in charge, to initiate a 'subject criminal investigation'. At this point, at least two layers of CI management have reviewed the 'primary investigation' material and determined there is sufficient evidence to initiate a subject criminal investigation [3].

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## **HOW THE BRITISH POLICE FIGHTS AGAINST CRIME**

Despite having one of the most expensive criminal justice systems in the world, Britain remains a high-crime country. More than four million crimes – almost a quarter of which are violent – are recorded each year. Only half of the public trust the British criminal justice system to protect them from criminals.

Instead of providing effective protection to the public and the punishment and rehabilitation of criminals, prison and justice system has failed to break the cycle of crime and reoffending. Around half of prisoners commit offences within a year of leaving prison. The national audit office has estimated that the social and economic costs of these reoffenders alone are between £7 billion and £10 billion per year. An effective approach to cutting crime must ensure that prison, community sentences and rehabilitation work better. [1]

The Government's approach to fighting crime involves a radical shift in power from Whitehall to local communities. The police and their partners will be given far greater freedom to do their jobs and use their discretion. The public will have more power to hold the police and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to account and feel empowered to reclaim their communities. This shift will be accompanied by a new and overdue focus on serious and organised crime at a national level. Success will not be judged by a myriad of centrally mandated targets. It will be judged by the public on the simple fact of whether crime has fallen.

The police has given one simple mission: to cut crime. But crime cannot be cut by focusing solely on catching and convicting those who have already committed crimes. It is also cut by preventing crime in the first place by tackling the risk factors that can drive it across society: from poor parenting and education to dealing with drug abuse and problem drinking. The Government is providing a £2 billion early Intervention Grant to local areas to support this work. At national level, the police will work to reduce the opportunities to commit crimes, by learning from behavioural science and ‘designing out’ crime through the manufacture and design of goods, services, and towns [4].

As around half of all crime is committed by people with a previous conviction, any plan to cut crime must also cut reoffending. Prisons will become places where they will learn the discipline of work, enabling them to make reparation to victims and gain job skills to help them resettle in the community and avoid committing further crimes. We will also rehabilitate offenders to tackle the problems which fuel their criminal activity by getting drug dependent offenders off drugs and into recovery and tackling mental health problems. More information on criminal justice reform was set out in the Ministry of Justice Green Paper: Breaking The Cycle: Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders [2].

A national Crime agency will be created as an integral part of UK policing with a senior Chief Constable at its head and accountable to the Home Secretary. Consisting of a number of operational commands and harnessing synergies between them to get the best outcomes, the nCa will exploit the intelligence, analytical and enforcement capabilities of the Serious organised Crime agency and will establish a Border Policing Command. The nCa will connect its capabilities to those in police forces, HM Revenue and Customs, the UK Border agency and a range of other criminal justice partners.

In addition to core central government funding to police authorities, the police and their partners also receive ring-fenced funding such as the neighbourhood Policing Fund and the Drug Intervention Programme. That way, resources can be directed in a way that suits the needs of the local community. The funds will remain ring-fenced until that time because there will be no adequate mechanism for local accountability, except for the Metropolitan

Police authority in London. There, where the Mayor already has control over policing, the ring-fence for the neighbourhood Policing Fund has been removed and the other ring-fenced funds will soon go with it [3].

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## **THE IMPACT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CAMPUS OFFICERS IN SCOTTISH SCHOOLS**

This report presents the findings of the evaluation of campus officers in Scottish schools. This is the first independent national evaluation of campus officers in Scotland and will provide evidence to help plan future developments among existing and new campus officers.

The role of the school in tackling issues of antisocial behaviour and crime has been highlighted by the Scottish Government in the document ‘Preventing Offending by Young People: A Framework for Action’. However, schools are not working in isolation. The introduction of ‘Getting It Right for Every Child’, the Government’s principle delivery mechanism<sup>6</sup>, has emphasised the importance of other agencies, like the police and health services, working in collaboration with schools to help young people make the right decisions in life [1].



Campus officers provide one vehicle for demonstrating how these agencies are working together to help young people engage in positive behaviour and steer vulnerable young people away from antisocial behaviour and crime.

Most campus officers worked with feeder primary schools and saw this work as extremely important. However, time constraints have minimised this work and some officers have had to concentrate on working only with P6 and P7 pupils.

Educational staff and campus officers felt that campus officers should not be involved in discipline and this was generally the case unless an incident included potentially criminal behaviour.

Campus officers' work with primary school pupils was typically seen as an extremely important part of their role. Participants cited the benefits of developing a positive relationship between young people and the police at an early stage as being vital.

The transition period between primary and secondary was an important time for the campus officer to work with primary pupils as campus officers could help primary pupils understand what to expect and reassure pupils about any concerns they may have about what life is like in secondary school.

Participants also felt that allowing the children to meet the campus officer before they attended the secondary school reduced the shock of seeing an officer in school and helped make it clear the officer was there to help them.

In practice, however, officers did not always spend the amount of time they would have liked in primary schools due to time constraints and the dispersed locations of the schools. One solution favoured by some schools was to work specifically with pupils from P6 and P7 rather than spread resources across the whole primary school. This allowed them to focus on the transition to secondary school and work with primary pupils on a more regular basis. In most cases, the existing education liaison officers continued to provide class inputs for the younger years.

In the main, participants from both the police and the education sector felt that the campus officer performed a new and separate role from existing teaching roles and the roles of other educational staff. They generally subscribed to the view that the campus officer was there to provide support and advice for others to be better able to perform their own role. Campus officers were

generally felt to be approachable, knowledgeable and flexible, fitting in well with school policies and procedures.

In the mapping exercise, the majority of head teachers and campus officers said that the officer spent 80–90% of their time at the school. On occasion, undertaking other policing roles took them away from their school duties. The main reasons for absence from schools were police specialisms (for example police diving), operational policing (such as giving evidence in court) and training requirements [2].

Educational staff typically found the removal of campus officers from schools frustrating as the officer was not always there when they needed them.

Commonly, they understood this was inevitable as they recognised the campus officer was still a police officer. However, the impact of the campus officer being pulled away to other police duties was considerably reduced where it was possible to advise educational staff of this in advance and provide a replacement if resources allowed.

Educational staff and pupils had largely positive feelings towards their campus officer. However, for some pupils, this positive attitude did not extend to the police as a whole.

Educational staff and campus officers also felt that this role had successfully: provided positive role models to pupils; improved information sharing between police and educational staff; reduced serious indiscipline, physical violence and gang activity in case study schools; increased the feeling of safety at school for pupils and staff; improved the way complaints made by the local community about pupils are handled.

In several cases, the campus officer was shared between more than one school. As a result, these officers had increased pressures on their time and did not achieve the same impact as officers dedicated to a single school.

In some schools the campus officer accompanied the Education Welfare Officer on home visits to speak to parents of truanting pupils. There was no evidence to suggest that this had a positive effect on attendance rates.

A set of success criteria was devised to evaluate the *potential* impact and effectiveness of campus officers using a combination of qualitative and quantitative data. During the mapping stage, head

teachers, campus officers and other educational staff were asked about the aims and objectives of placing a campus officer in the school as well as what they considered worked well about placing an officer in the school. The following success criteria were developed using these findings. So, a campus officer can be regarded as successful if she:

1. Improved the pupils' relationship with the police.
2. Acted as a positive role model to pupils.
3. Improved information sharing between the police and education staff.
4. Reduced the following types of behaviour in school and/or in the local community: bullying, serious indiscipline, physical violence, gang activity.
5. Increased the feeling of safety at school for pupils and/or staff.
6. Improved the way complaints (made by the local community) are handled by the school [3].

Generally, it can be assumed that the better a campus officer's performance on each of these criteria, the more successful the role of the campus officer in relation to the school, the wider community and/or improving the lives of challenging children and/or children at risk.

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## POLICE ORGANISATION IN GERMANY

Since law enforcement in Germany is the responsibility of the 16 states (*Bundesländer* or *Länder*), there are some differences among them. Every state police agency has a website where citizens can interact with the police and get information. The typical link is [www.polizei.statename.de](http://www.polizei.statename.de) (as in [www.polizei.bayern.de](http://www.polizei.bayern.de) for the Bavarian police).

Generally, the local and regional police (*die Polizei*) in Germany are divided into two main types. Serious crimes such as assault, murder, rape or grand theft are dealt with by the *Kripo* (short for *Kriminalpolizei*). *Kripo* officials (detectives) usually do not wear a uniform. Traffic offenses and minor disturbances of the peace are handled by the *Schupo* (*Schutzpolizei*), more like the officer on the beat or uniformed police in the US. The city police usually fall under the control of each *Land*, but in some states there are also city police departments. Darmstadt (*Kommunalpolizei Darmstadt*) in Hesse and Frankfurt am Main (*Stadtpolizei Frankfurt*), both in the state of Hesse, are two examples [1].

The two-tier career system with respect to the German civil service system, which also applies to the police force, there are four career groups:

- The lower level of the service involves performing basic tasks, which can be carried out after a six-month training period by people with only minimum schooling.
- The intermediate level of the service, which involves carrying out tasks under supervision, a precondition being a minimum of two years training and average school qualifications.
- The upper level of the service, in which administrative work is carried out independently and is accessible to graduates of universities of applied sciences, and
- The higher service level, in which leadership and specialized duties are performed, requires a university degree or similar qualification [2].

At the federal level, there are two main agencies: (1) The *Bundeskriminalamt* (BKA) and (2) the *Bundespolizei* (BPOL,

Federal Police). The BKA is modeled after the American FBI and has its headquarters in Wiesbaden. The BKA handles counterfeiting, bank robbery, kidnapping, and other serious federal crimes. At the state level, there is also the *Landeskriminalamt* (LKA), which deals with criminal activities within each state.

Today the Federal Police have about 30,000 officers and another 10,000 support personnel. There is a Federal Police Academy (*Bundespolizeiakademie*, BPOLAK) in Lübeck that trains current and future officers.

A third federal police agency, the *Polizei beim Deutschen Bundestag* (Polizei DBT, Parliamentary Police, informally the *Parlamentspolizei*) is responsible for policing in and around the German parliament (*Bundestag*) building in Berlin. It is the only agency with police powers in and around the federal legislative building [3].

At present the district police authorities direct their work at safety programmes specifically developed by the authorities. These are based on an analysis of the local security situation in regard to crime prevention, fulfilling tasks, reducing traffic accidents and fighting crime, for which locally relevant strategic goals are formulated. Regarding the control of target achievement within the core areas of police work, the interior ministry as well as specialists from the police, have described the general factors crucial to success and detached from the local conditions. These indicators no longer concentrate mainly on the intended effects ("outcome"), but on areas which the police can verifiably influence (e.g. safe-guarding the accessibility for the citizens, taking fingerprints)

- 1) The success factors are indexed, ranked nationally, evaluated by the supervisory authorities and if necessary discussed with the district police authorities

- 2) At the end of the process the district police authorities compile a security assessment for their area on the basis of an output/effect examination. (What did they want to achieve? What was achieved? What are the consequences?) [2].

In the next few years, the police will be under strong pressure to make changes, the reasons for which have to do with both the general political and organizational conditions, as well as the changing security situation. Some of the challenges are already

apparent, while others can just be assumed. Time will tell if the previous assumptions prove to be true.

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## **LA FRANCE ET LA LUTTE CONTRE LA TRAITE DES ÊTRES HUMAINS**

Aux termes de l'article 3, paragraphe du Protocole contre la traite des personnes l'expression "traite des personnes" désigne: le recrutement, le transport, le transfert, l'hébergement ou l'accueil de personnes; par la menace de recours ou le recours à la force ou à d'autres formes de contrainte, par enlèvement, fraude, tromperie, abus d'autorité ou d'une situation de vulnérabilité, ou par l'offre ou l'acceptation de paiements ou d'avantages pour obtenir le consentement d'une personne; aux fins d'exploitation.

Les formes d'exploitation incluent sans s'y limiter: l'exploitation de la prostitution d'autrui ou d'autres formes d'exploitation sexuelle; le travail forcé; l'esclavage ou des pratiques analogues; mendicité forcée; la servitude ; le prélèvement d'organes.

Il n'existe pas de victime type de la traite des êtres humains. Les victimes peuvent être des enfants ou des adultes, des hommes ou des femmes, des personnes analphabètes ou instruites, valides ou handicapées. Elles ont différentes origines sociales et ethniques. La plupart des victimes sont des personnes qui espéraient avoir une vie meilleure ou gagner de l'argent pour leurs familles.

La traite des êtres humains constitue l'une des formes les plus inacceptables de la criminalité organisée, à l'initiative de réseaux désormais globalisés, qui contrevient aux valeurs fondamentales des droits de l'Homme, notamment au respect de la dignité humaine.

Chaque année, environ 2,5 millions de victimes, principalement des femmes et des enfants, sont recrutées et exploitées à travers le monde. Selon les Nations Unies et le Conseil de l'Europe, la traite des êtres humains serait la troisième forme de trafic la plus répandue dans le monde après le trafic de drogue et le trafic d'armes.

Cette thématique, inscrite dans le cadre de la lutte contre la criminalité transnationale organisée, représente un véritable sujet de préoccupation pour la communauté internationale et pour la France en particulier.

La France soutient pleinement le dispositif international de lutte contre la traite des êtres humains. Ce pays œuvre activement à la mise en œuvre effective du Protocole additionnel de la Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée visant à prévenir, réprimer et punir la traite des personnes, en particulier des femmes et des enfants.

La France participe activement au groupe de travail sur la traite des êtres humains de l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime. Ce groupe de travail a élaboré un Plan d'action mondial contre la traite des êtres humains en vue d'une application effective du Protocole additionnel.

La France soutient également les efforts déployés par les Nations Unies, dans le cadre de l'Initiative mondiale des Nations Unies contre la traite des êtres humains qui regroupe les organisations internationales concernées par la traite des êtres humains et qui a pour objectif la coordination et la complémentarité des actions mises en œuvre.

Au niveau régional, la France a ratifié la Convention du Conseil de l'Europe contre la traite des êtres humains. Cette Convention met la victime au cœur du dispositif de lutte. Le Conseil de l'Europe s'est doté d'un organe conventionnel, le GRETA, qui a pour mission de veiller à la bonne application de cet instrument juridique.

La coopération régionale en Europe est au centre la stratégie voulue par la France. C'est d'ailleurs dans cette optique que la France a créé un poste de conseiller technique régional en charge de la lutte contre la traite des personnes au sein de la Représentation permanente de la France auprès des Nations Unies à Vienne. Celui-ci met en œuvre des actions de coopération avec seize pays d'Europe

du Sud-Est, et développe la coopération tant technique qu'opérationnelle en créant des synergies avec l'ensemble des partenaires concernés, afin de favoriser l'échange et le dialogue.

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## **WHY AUSTRALIA NEEDS TO CHANGE ITS VIEW OF ORGANIZED CRIME**

Organized crime costs Australia approximately \$15 billion per year. The federal government's campaign against the ice menace highlights organized crime's danger to wider society.

International law enforcement agencies such as Interpol have recently highlighted organized crime's changing nature. So what is "organized crime" and how has it changed? Are authorities too focused on the usual suspects and missing the new and emerging criminal markets?

International perspectives on defining organized crime

Law enforcement agencies have often been more focused on activities or enterprises of organized criminals rather than the markets that exist within the organized crime world.

International policing organisation Interpol frames its discussion of organized crime in terms of criminal activity:

Organized networks are typically involved in many different types of criminal activity spanning several countries. These activities



may include trafficking in humans, illicit goods, weapons and drugs, armed robbery, counterfeiting and money laundering.

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime suggests that organized crime groups have a number of elements. These include:

- a group of three or more persons that was not randomly formed
- existing for a period of time
- acting in concert with the aim of committing at least one crime punishable by at least four years' incarceration.

The motive behind any group is to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

Australia's National Organized Crime Response Plan does not define the concept of organized crime. However, it identifies six main threats:

- ice use
- growing use of technology to facilitate crime
- criminal targeting of the financial sector
- professional money laundering
- illicit trade and use of firearms
- the prominence of entrepreneurial individuals in illicit markets.

A number of pieces of legislation help frame how Australia defines organized crime. These include the Australian Crime Commission Act and the Queensland Crime and Corruption Act.

The New South Wales Crime Commission defines organized crime as including serious crime committed in a systemic, organized or sustained way that would likely have a significant impact on the community and involve substantial proceeds.

Is Australia looking at the right players?

Since 2013, Queensland has been targeting crime committed by outlaw motorcycle gang members, or bikes. Earlier this month, South Australia proposed similar laws to Queensland's. State Attorney-General John Rau argued that these laws target organized crime.

However, a snapshot of bikes' organized crime activity in Queensland may suggest that too many resources are being devoted to what could be best described as low-level players.

Money laundering has rightly been considered as being at the centre of organized crime, yet not one charge of money laundering

was made against a bike gang member in six years in Queensland. Most of the crime that bike gang members committed simply does not fit the nature of organized crime offences.

This focus on the easy targets has seen other highly profitable organized crime groups flourish. An ABC 7.30 report recently uncovered "boiler rooms" – sophisticated fraud operations that are running virtually untouched in Queensland. One insider claimed they were earning hundreds of millions of dollars.

Their discovery prompted the head of the fraud squad, Brian Hay, to call the Gold Coast a crime "mecca". These criminals weren't riding Harley Davidsons. They were working the phones.

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## **THE EXPERIENCE OF AUSTRALIAN CORRECTIONS AND ITS APPLYING IN UKRAINE**

The research is devoted to some matters of the penal service of Australia and the possibility to apply their experience in Ukraine. We are going to observe such items as:

- 1) The history of Australian Penal Service;
- 2) The Penal Service of Australia in modern times;
- 3) Applying the experience of Australia for Ukraine.

To get started, the history of Australia's penal service dates back to the XVIII century when the first prisoners arrived to the continent. By the way, "prison continent" is the second name of Australia in the XVIII-XIX century. A lot of jails have been included on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Here are the most famous of them, namely, "the Devine's Hill and Finch's Line sections of the Old Great North Road were UNESCO World Heritage Listed in July 2010" [1]. Australia has also released the collection of gold coins devoted to domestic prison system.

Initially, the idea to establish a colony for convicts exiled in the Southern Ocean (or Terra Australis /*Latin*/) was offered by John Callander who said: "This world must present us with many things entirely new, as hitherto we have had little more knowledge of it, than if it had lain in another planet" [2].

So, the first prisoners' camp on the southern coast of Australia, which later became known as the State of South Wales, also as a coalmine, has been immortalized on a coin as well. Three coins dedicated to the governmental institution "Hyde Park Barracks" depict the prison at Port Arthur and Women's Prison. One of the series is devoted to "Fremantle Prison" built for holding dangerous criminals. In the early twentieth century, when the number of serious crimes dramatically increased due to the "gold rush", the main citadel was built which housed the sentenced for death row followed by execution. In 1964, the serial killer Eric Edgar Cooke was hung up there.

The interesting thing in the penal service of Australia is baobab-jails. The most famous is baobab prison, Wyndham, a large hollow tree, 9 m height and 15 m in its diameter, was known as "Prison Hillgrove" evidenced an appropriate inscription carved on the trunk. The English reformer Jeremy Bentham has compared penitentiary to a car "grinding rogues honest and idle men industrious" (1838–43, IV, 342) [3].

The Australian penitentiary experience is well-known in the world.

Let's take a closer look at the matter. Each colony plays its own specific role. The colonies of Australia have developed to ensure high level security. Besides, there is the system of requests for prisoners. For example, they may send an inquiry letter to the chief staff of their prison. The decision affects a number of factors: behavior, comfortable being at prison, etc.

The patterns of Australian prisons let us make a conclusion that prisoners actually deserve human attitude and have a real chance of coming back to the society, or *resocialization*, as well as they need proper accommodation and medical treatment. The penal system of Ukraine has the excellent opportunity to learn the experience of such well-developed countries as Australia and apply it taking into account the specific features of the Ukrainian penitentiary.

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## **AUSTRALIA'S ANTI-CORRUPTION SYSTEM**

Australia has a wide-ranging anti-corruption system. Australia signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on 9 December 2003 and ratified it on 7 December 2005. Since then Australia has implemented the mandatory requirements, and some non-mandatory requirements, prescribed in the provisions of UNCAC. The Australian Government believes UNCAC is an important step in combating corruption.

Australia's approach to fighting corruption is based on four key elements:

- constitutional safeguards
- accountability and transparency
- criminalisation of corruption, and
- international cooperation and technical assistance.

### **Constitutional safeguards**

Australia's constitutional democracy provides the checks and balances needed to guard against corruption. The separation of powers and the rule of law within that system help to safeguard Australia from corruption and provides fundamental protections for human rights.

The important feature of the Australian Constitution is the implied freedom of political communication. This freedom prevents the making of laws which would hinder the Press in investigating and reporting on bribery and corruption, among other things.

The rule of law underpins Australia's system of government. It is the principle that subjects every person, regardless of their rank, status or office, to the same legal and judicial processes. All people and bodies, including governments, can have the lawfulness of their actions scrutinised in a court of law and can be held accountable for any activity determined to be inconsistent with the law.

### **Accountability and transparency**

The Australian Government's approach to preventing corruption is based on the idea that no single body should be responsible for corruption. Instead, the strong constitutional

foundation is enhanced by a range of bodies and government initiatives that promote accountability and transparency. This strategy addresses corruption in both the private and public sectors.

We see this distribution of responsibility as a great strength in Australia's approach to corruption because it creates a strong system of checks and balances.

Australia has a comprehensive system of administrative law that allows the public to scrutinise government decisions. There are rights to seek review of administrative decisions in various pieces of legislation, including the Australian Constitution. Federal tribunals and other bodies have been established to deal with the review of administrative decisions and actions taken by government officials and the States and Territories have also established bodies to review decisions made by their government officials. Some of these bodies are specialised and deal with a limited range of decisions, while others have a more general jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction has an independent ombudsman.

One of Australia's key strategies in the prevention of corruption is the requirement that public officials behave appropriately and are held accountable for their actions. Each State and Territory, as well as the Australian Government, has its own public service with its own code of conduct.

There is a wide range of bodies and initiatives to promote accountability and transparency. This is a key element in Australia's anti-corruption strategy.

### **Criminalisation of corruption**

Australia has a strong legislative regime criminalising corrupt behaviour. Australia also has strategies in place to ensure that these laws are understood and enforced.

Corruption offences cover a very broad range of crimes, including bribery, embezzlement, nepotism and extortion. For this reason Australia's corruption offences are not contained in any single Act of Parliament. Instead, different types of corruption are dealt with in different pieces of State / Territory and federal legislation.

Responsibility for investigating corruption offences is divided between State and Territory police forces.

Once an investigating body completes an investigation of a corruption offence it refers the case to the relevant Director of Public

Prosecutions (DPP). The DPP then makes an independent assessment on whether to prosecute the case.

An effective criminal justice system must be responsive to changing circumstances and be receptive to strategies for improvement. Australia's experience with foreign bribery provides a good example.

Ensuring there are comprehensive and appropriate laws against corruption, and that the laws are effectively enforced, is an ongoing challenge.

### **International cooperation and technical assistance**

Corruption is a form of transnational crime that has no respect for, or loyalty to, nations, boundaries or sovereignty and is a critical restraint on development that affects countries throughout the Asia – Pacific region. For these reasons, Australia recognises that corruption cannot be dealt with in isolation – a collaborative approach to developing domestic and international techniques to combat corruption is required.

International legal cooperation ensures that corrupt individuals will not be able to exploit international boundaries to avoid prosecution.

Australia is working to improve its mutual assistance and extradition relationships with other countries in the Asia – Pacific region. The Pacific Legal Knowledge Program is one of the ways Australia is improving its relationships. The Program involves the presentation of a series of workshops to law and justice sector officers from 14 Pacific Island Forum countries, with a focus on both building capacity and developing regional cooperative networks.

Australia recognises that corruption is not just one country's problem and, in recognition of this, is an active participant in international initiatives.

Australia is committed to sharing technical expertise and improving its legal cooperation relationships with other countries to strengthen the fight against corruption, both in Australia and throughout the Asia – Pacific region.

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## **THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF CANADA**

The theme of our research seems to be relevant here due to the possibility of the Canadian correctional system achievements in Ukraine. More than 159,000 Ukrainians are incarcerated. This population is dynamic: hundreds of thousands of people (mostly men) are released from Ukrainian prisons each year to try to make a go of it in a world where they had failed before – with the added disadvantage of a prison record. More than two-thirds will be rearrested within three years; a half will go back to prison. The correctional system of Canada is the example of the excellent work of staff and the technology of security in prisons [1].

The purpose of our work is to explore the experience of Canada and the possibility of its use in Ukraine. We are going to discover how the safe and humane custody and supervision of offenders assists with their rehabilitation and the safe reintegration of offenders into the community; how to arrange the training of staff, in particular, for their prospective employment. Besides, we are examining the technique impact on the operation and maintenance of prisoners.

Many experts say about systematic violations of human rights. We would like to expose the issue of human rights in Canada. On November 14, 2012, the report of the European Committee for prevention of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, based on the results of the visit to Ukraine, November 29 – December 6, 2011, was published [2].

The report is mainly addressed to the conditions in which the inmates of the institutions under Ministry of Interior of Ukraine are kept. Some points of it, however, dwelt upon provisions governing the operation of the SPSU institutions.

Thus, the Committee representatives visited the pretrial detention centers in Kyiv and Kharkiv. In the report that followed the

Committee appreciated the efforts of the Ukrainian authorities to reduce the number of people kept in the pretrial detention centers, but pointed out certain serious problems. Despite the fact that Kharkiv pretrial detention center recently reduced the number of its inmates by 1000 persons that were transferred to other facilities, the situation still remains complicated. The Committee delegation uncovered a horrifying fact – 44 adult inmates were held in the cell 45 sq m big. It means that one person had about 1 sq m of space for himself. Moreover, the cell had only 28 beds, so that the inmates had to take turns to sleep. There is also a problem in technology systems, a lack of modernization of prisons, properly qualified staff of prisons, etc [2, *ibidem*].

We think that the correctional system of Ukraine should be modernized. It is necessary to conduct the analytical assessment of all documented reviews and recommendations made in relation to the existing functions and operations of the Correctional Services, also to review the correctional institutions as it is required in order to undertake the modernization, and, finally, to recommend the way forward. To our mind the Correctional Service could enhance community safety through effective supervision, care, custody and intervention as well as influencing the offenders' behaviour changes inside the prisons and jails of Ukraine.

Studying the matters of Canadian Correctional System we used the research materials by experts including the information provided by the Ministry of Canada, media, and the Internet. The modernization of the penal system of Ukraine could be actually assisted with the Canadian experience and the cooperation with the representatives of the Canadian penitentiary.

The goal is thought to assist inmates to become law-abiding citizens. "The correctional process begins at sentencing." [3] Since the time an offender is initially assessed, through case management and to supervision in the community, there is a team of dedicated professionals working closely with the offender. Correctional programs are offered to help offenders take responsibility for their actions. They are encouraged to learn the skills necessary to help



them return safely to the community. A range of motivational strategies are used to help offenders see the value of participating in these programs. "The correctional process does not end with the offender's release – it continues in the community". [3, ibidem] Similar to the dedicated team within the institution, offenders work with a Case Management Team that may include a Parole Officer, health care professionals, volunteers and an entire network of support.

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### **PROBATION STAFF TRAINING**

The objective of training shall be to make clear to staff their responsibilities with regard to rehabilitating the offender, ensuring the offender's rights and protecting society. Training shall also give staff an understanding of the need to cooperate in and coordinate activities with the agencies concerned.

Before entering duty, staff shall be given training that includes instruction on the nature of non-custodial measures, the purpose of supervision and the various modalities of the application of non-custodial measures.

After entering on duty, staff shall maintain and improve their knowledge and professional capacity by attending in-service training and refresher courses. Adequate facilities shall be made available for that purpose.

According to Gendreau there are precious few training programs for people interested in offender treatment.

In the UK, new arrangements have been made for the in-house training of staff. The subsequent Home Office plans to remove the

training of probation officers from university departments is bound to undermine research programmes. (Burnett 1996b: 2). There are also, few training institutes for managers of probation services.

There is no widely recognised school to prepare leaders for probation. There are no nationally recognised scholars, practitioners or administrators who can be called eminent leaders in probation [2, p. 5].

Because of the lack of educational facilities various countries attempted to deal with the growing problem of the ageing management cadre by setting up Leadership or Executive Development programs.

There is an ever increasing need for executive or management training schools-especially to further develop those who have been identified as future leaders. Clearly, there is a reciprocal relationship between continuous learning, management change and organizational performance. Constant change pressures individual managers and executives to learn new and perhaps more modern and adaptive managerial techniques while these techniques, once applied, often produce further change and growth within the organization.

There is also a very rapid pace at which organizations today must operate to keep up with the business and technology changes being forced upon them by the system and by the environment. Because of this pace, managers and employees alike can no longer expect the organization they work for to provide and tell them what they need to know to exist, prosper and grow - either personally and/or professionally. They must become 'self-learners' and take charge of the learning habit themselves.

Additionally, there is the need for organizations and the managers that lead them to promote experiential learning related to the workplace. Practitioners, by and among themselves, learn much from everyday and ordinary situations and need to have a forum to pass on the development and accumulation of this corporate knowledge, wisdom or history to others within both probation organizations nationally and internationally as well as within the criminal justice system. It is this absence of comparative corporate wisdom of practitioners that the field is missing.

Given the comments by a number of researchers and practitioners [3, 1, 4] it is clear that within probation, the leaders, managers, departmental and professional researchers and training institutes/schools have all failed to impress upon the practitioners and managers the need for a continuous learning environment and

culture - one that stresses individual self improvement, "the learning habit" and the need for knowledge transfer (for staff and leaders alike) such that it becomes integrated into both day to day routine and practice but more importantly, into the philosophy, policies, procedures and especially practices, of the organization, its leader and its senior executives. Knowledge transfer needs to become a part of the organizations culture.

Thus, schools and organizations training future probation officers may need to initially return to "basics" in order to reassess and revalidate them in light of new research, trends and technologies.

The recommended training included training in:

- conceptual skills,
- behavioral/interpersonal skills,
- analytical skills,
- technical skills, and
- contextual skills.

In the report, it was indicated that training for the next decade and beyond involved improved consultation and partnership in all sectors, better management of resources, a professional public service, better training and development, making career development work, developing a more people oriented public service, better relations with unions, better representation of women and minority groups as among their major priorities.

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## **ILLEGAL DRUG FIGHTING IN USA**

Drugs abuse is today one of the most serious problems facing political leaders and law enforcement officials in the United States of America. It was an important issue in the 1988 Presidential election, as well as in many state and local political contests. Drug smuggling is a major concern, especially in southern Florida and the south-western states. Cannabis cultivation is a major component of many state economics, including those of California, Oregon and Kentucky. Drug-related youth gang violence threatens many areas, particularly Los Angeles and other western cities. Drug-related murders at Washington, D.C" which were high in 1988, have already increased another 50 per cent in 1989. The United States Supreme Court has recently ruled on two cases pertaining to drug testing of employees, although the legality of random drug testing is still undetermined. The focus of this article is on contemporary law enforcement strategies for countering illicit drug problems. Before turning directly to this topic, it may be helpful to describe briefly the United States law enforcement system and the scope of the drug problem in the United States.

It is generally accepted that the United States is the world's leading consumer of illicit drugs [1]. This drug consumption results in a variety of social problems and conditions: Sixteen per cent of Americans consider drugs the nation's number one problem [2] , up from only 2 per cent in 1985 [3] ;The annual cost of illicit drug use and related crime is estimated to be \$US 59 billion [4] ; In samples of arrestees in 1986, nearly three out of four at Washington, D.C. [5] , and over 80 per cent in New York [6] , tested positive for illicit drugs, mostly cocaine; Forty-three per cent of state prison inmates reported having used illegal drugs on a daily or near-daily basis during the month before their most recent offence [7] ; Over 60 per cent of high school students reported having used illicit drugs at some time in their lives [8]; In 1987, 937,400 arrests were made in

the United States for crimes involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs.

These figures, frightening as they are, fail to fully describe the effects of extensive drug abuse on American society. Thousands of people die each year of drug overdoses and many more live in misery. Thousands of families are torn apart. Young people with potential slip into despair and promising careers are ruined. Schools find it more difficult to educate and business productivity suffers. The limited government resources available must be spent on drug enforcement, education and rehabilitation rather than on other pressing needs. Whole communities deteriorate from the effects of drug abuse, open drug dealing and pervasive fear. Intravenous drug abuse fuels the spread of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus. Even United States foreign policy is affected, as crop eradication and smuggling control become national security issues and as international narcotics trafficking and terrorism become more intermingled.

The American approach to drug control is conditioned by several national characteristics, including fragmentation of the law enforcement system, a 12,000-mile international boundary and a legal system that restricts police authority to search, arrest, detain, eavesdrop and maintain intelligence files. Drug problems in the United States, though, are by all accounts greater than in any other country. Enforcement has traditionally emphasized street-level arrests, investigation of distribution networks, crop eradication and smuggling interdiction. These practices can be shown to produce arrests and seizures, but there is little evidence to show that they reduce drug supply or drug abuse. More contemporary and promising approaches include community policing, problem-oriented policing, financially oriented investigations, increased international co-operation and a renewed emphasis on drug demand reduction. The most pressing needs in law enforcement are (a) improved intelligence-gathering and analysis and (b), research on the illicit drug industry and on the effectiveness of drug control strategies. While it is extremely difficult to identify and summarize the enforcement practices of over 15,000 police agencies, traditional drug enforcement in the United States seems to have relied primarily upon five strategies: street-level enforcement, mid-level investigation, major investigation, crop eradication and smuggling interdiction [9].

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### **SECURITY OF UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

Nowadays it is hard to imagine everyday life without bad news on TV, radio, in newspapers or magazines. We can't lose this information behind our back. That's why we pay so much attention to understand the real nature of crime and if the judgment is fair or not.

To start with, we must say that our attention has been attracted by beautiful, extraordinary and original country that is called United Arab Emirates. It is an independent state, located on the southern coast of the Persian Gulf, west of the Gulf of Oman. It has population of 4,798,500 (est. 2009) citizens. The capital is named Abu Dhabi and official language is Arabic [1].

In the UAE is the lowest crime rate in the world. Here are living the most law-abiding citizens in the world. Even ten years ago,

crime there was almost absent. But crowd shuttles, pickpockets, thieves, drug dealers have flowed to UAE, and local authorities became tired with this situation. Therefore Emirates has the strictest police in all countries that we know. In cities patrol is planned so, – that policemen pass each place once every 10 minutes. If it happened that you have conversation with the police officer here, try to smile, do not gesture too much and use polite English as much as you can. In any case, if a conflict with the police has happened don't think to offer money. Giving a bribe is likely more far serious crime than the one from which you're trying to pay off.

To continue let's have a look on some UAE's cities separately. Huge and unusual Abu Dhabi is famous throughout the world as the fastest police. Its car garage is full of amazingly fast car, and the most perfect and famous is EKIN Patrol car. It's an innovative and smart car that combines all latest engineer technologies of high-precision cameras that are capable to read surrounding people, license plate numbers, keep shooting photos and video. The machine is complied with the highest standards of "special cars". The car is driven by a twin-turbo V6 engine that is able to squeeze out 740 horsepower. Up to 100 km \ h the car could accelerate in 2.8 seconds. Maximum speed of it is 395 km \ h.

All this EKIN camera can successfully work even at a speed of 120-150 km \ h. The data is processed on-board computer, which also plays the role of navigator and road "intelligence" [2]. So Abu Dhabi's police is the faster one in recognition and capturing criminals.

Policemen in Dubai are almost invisible. On the streets you meet them mainly in those cases when you have such need. You make a phone call, and they will immediately roll down. As a rule, two policemen come always together. The police are on duty at the crossroads only for large accidents or visits of VIPs. You can't see them rarely walking; as they use "Mercedes", BMW and first-class motorcycles to control the city. Policemen here are looking respectable in elegant sand-colored form and red leather shoes. On the roads to their services they have radars, and in the crowd – informants [3].

About hundred radars, together with photographs and video cameras are connected to the penalty system. Within 0.8 seconds after fixing violations camera photographs the license plate of the vehicle that exceeded the speed limit or crossed the stop line at traffic lights. A moment later a second picture is made in case that in

the last time the infringement was terminated. If it is the first penalty you have to pay a fine of 50 to 150 dollars. For the second and next time violations to a fine is added confiscation of the vehicle for up to two months. The systematic violation on the roads, drivers could be deprived of driving license and could apply for the new one in general procedure only in six months.

And now some words about Fujairah. Cleanliness of the streets in Fujairah is strictly enforced. So for ejected onto the sidewalk trash or cigarette butt (even if you just missed the box), you can descend on a fine of 500 dirhams, sometimes even on a day in prison. This is strictly monitored by police, as well as photographing. It can ended by a prison a casual hit in the shoot government and military agencies, palaces of noble persons, police stations or just Arab women [4].

Walking down the streets you couldn't eat on the fly, swear, drink alcohol, drink water from taps and fountains – for all this you'll have to shell out for minimum on hundreds or even thousands of dirhams, and the maximum – stay behind bars. It is It is trifled with alcohol in all emirates: tourists here, even if could have some exceptions of "dry" law, they might buy and drink alcohol only in the hotel restaurant, where they live, or in a hotel room. In public places, including beaches, appear "drunk" or with a bottle of beer in hand is not recommended. And forbid God driving drunk - a decent prison term in this case is guaranteed [5].

In conclusion must say: even that United Arab Emirates are one of the most beautiful and extraordinary country in the world, laws here are really very strict. It can be explained firstly by their religion, and secondly, – by their government that is looking for a highly organized society.

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## **TERRORISM: AROUND THE WORLD AND IN UKRAINE**

What is Terrorism?

All information we've ever heard about terrorism are well known premeditated terrifying, frightening, destructive acts of intimidation all around the world.

Terrorist attack on TWA Flight 841, terrorist border of Chechnya, World Trade Center bombing, 26/11 Mumbai attacks, Oklahoma city bombing, World Trade Center 09/11 – these accidents bring humanity nothing except deaths. And what about rest of the world? According to Global Terrorism Index report 82% killed in terrorist attacks were just in five countries: Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria and Syria. Since 2000 there has been over five-fold increase of number killed by terrorism. Within a single year the world has experienced a 61% increase in terrorist attacks, according to the 2014 edition of The Global Terrorism Index from the Institute for Economics & Peace.

Terrorism is not new and even though it has been used since the early times of recorded history, it can be relatively hard to define terrorism.

The GTI defines terrorism as "the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation."

And what now?

Ukrainian people are in danger too. Everything we know about terrorism is not behind us anymore. We have recently faced it.

Not so long ago famous conference took place in Bucharest, on which many questions about terrorism were discussed. One of them contained terrifying terrorist act, happened in Kharkiv region using explosive. In my report I describe all circumstances of the case, because this is a vital question. On the 22d of February 2015 at 13 o'clock near Palats Sportu approximately 500 young men formed in groups and then in columns started to go along Zhukov avenue to Svoboda square in memory of "The Sky Hundreed" and "Euromaidan". Suddenly a package with explosives detonated. It had

been hidden in the snow before by terrorists. As a result 4 people died, 10 got hard injuries. The rest of the people were saved by a car riding along the avenue too, that took a half of the explosion wave. "Kill one, frighten ten thousand" – that's how terrorists say. The goal was attained. Hopefully, our law enforcement agency was doing everything possible and impossible to detect and apprehend suspect, and they've done it in 3 days. Well done, guys!

As a conclusion I'd like to tell that we live in a difficult period of time, called revolution. It lives in our hearts, souls & bodies, wishes & actions, and we have to go through all problems, to pass all destiny exams to stay on top. Because of war with Russian Federation terrorist acts become widely spread weapon in hands of our opponents we have to be careful. Everybody can possibly become an enemy of an explosion, an arson, a kidnap or just a passenger of the plain being hijacked. We are not in full safety anymore. However Units for Combating Terrorism all over the world and Interpol fight networks and all those who support their efforts to spread fear. They do their best every day to make us feel protected. Combating terrorism is top priorities nowadays. Don't be afraid. Keep on the peace. Let's say "STOP" to terrorism.

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## **PERSONAL SECURITY OF A TAX OFFICER**

A tax inspector usually works for the government's Revenue department. They spend their working day examining personal and business tax returns and accounts, investigating suspicious or potentially fraudulent cases, offering advice about income tax, corporation tax, capital gains, inheritance tax, or value added tax, among other things [1].

Becoming a Tax Inspector: What does it take? You need to be good with numbers, have a keen eye for details, and be able to analyse complex information while staying focused and calm under pressure. The recruitment page of the HMRC website also uses words like 'problem-solvers', 'independent thinkers', 'team players', 'determination', 'initiative', 'integrity' and 'professionalism' – if that sounds like you, you could well have what it takes.

The civil service is always a popular career move, as there tends to be decent job security, and a well-structured pay rate. On-the-job training (being paid while you learn and gain qualifications) is a very popular option for many people.

Graduate training programme for tax professionals is a very thorough and well-recognised training course for tax inspectors. Some people later choose to leave and work in the private sector as tax advisers or consultants.

Security of the person is a basic entitlement guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948. It is also a human right explicitly mentioned and protected by the Constitution of Canada, the Constitution of South Africa and other laws around the world.

In general, the right to the security of one's person is associated with liberty and includes the right, if one is imprisoned unlawfully, to the remedy of habeas corpus. Security of person can also be seen as an expansion of rights based on prohibitions of torture and cruel and unusual punishment. Rights to security of person can guard against less lethal conduct, and can be used in regard to prisoners' rights.

The right to security of the person is guaranteed by Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this article, it is combined with the right to life and liberty. In full, the article reads, 'Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person' [2].

The United Nations treaty, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), also recognizes a right to security of person. Article 9 states that 'Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person', and the section prohibits 'arbitrary arrest or detention'. The section continues, 'No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law' [3].

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.

Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.

Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement.

Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.

Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

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## **TACTICAL OPERATIONS: SWAT**

### **The main functions and tasks**

- storm barricaded buildings and vehicles;
- breach locks and other structures;
- arrest armed and dangerous criminals;
- rescue hostages;
- patrol areas and provide security;
- stop fleeing cars.

### **History build**

Team S.W.A.T was founded in 1968 by Los-Angeles police inspector Deril Geitson for riot control or violent confrontations with gunmen on the streets of the city. The first Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT) Unit consisted of 15 four-man teams. Members of each team, who volunteered from the ranks of patrol and other police assignments, had specialized experience and prior military service. Each unit was activated for monthly training. These units, known as "station defense teams". In 1971, the SWAT personnel were assigned on a full-time basis to Metropolitan Division to respond to continuing action by subversive groups, the rising crime rate and the continuing difficulty of mustering a team response in a timely manner. It was called Special Weapons and Tactics cause the police of United States, that combat with different difficult crimes, use special tactics knowledge and special fast, hard and silent weapon to protect terrorism and to keep people in safe.

## **Training**

Members of a S.W.A.T team are law enforcement agents who work full-time positions. Because of the nature of the job they work all day, all night in the evening, night, and weekend. She or he must be physically fit and able to handle stressful, life-threatening situations. S.W.A.T agents must be comfortable working with a wide range of weapons and carry a firearm.

## ***Necessary Skills and Qualities***

A police officer who wishes to join SWAT must have an excellent physical fit, eye sight, hear and health. Candidates must also be able to pass a rigorous psychological interview that tests their suitability for service in a high-stakes environment. Other desirable qualities include emotional stability, physical courage and the ability to make quick decisions under stress. Because SWAT units operate as a close-knit team, strong communication and interpersonal skills are essential.

SWAT officers are selected from volunteers within their law-enforcement organization. Depending on their department's policy, officers generally must serve a minimum tenure within the department before being able to apply for a specialist section such as SWAT. This tenure requirement is based on the fact that SWAT officers are still police officers and must have a thorough knowledge of department policies and procedures.

Applicants must pass different written and psychological testing to ensure that they are not only fit enough but also psychologically suited for tactical operations.

Officers are trained in marksmanship for the development of accurate shooting skills. Other training that could be given to potential members includes training in explosives, sniper-training, defensive tactics, first-aid, negotiation, handling, rappelling and roping techniques and the use of specialized weapons and equipment. They may also be trained specifically for example at night, with rain falls (під час туману, в спеку, в місцях з обмеженою видимістю) and use of special ammunition such as-bean bags, flash bang grenades, tasers, and the use of crowd control methods, and special non-lethal munitions.

*Career Requirements :*

Education Level	High school diploma; graduation from police academy, some college coursework may be required
Degree Field	Criminal justice, law enforcement or a related field
Licensure and/or Certification	State driver's license
Experience	At least three years of law enforcement or military experience
Key Skills	Physically fit, strong stamina and strength, good judgment, ability to multi-task and strong perceptiveness; basic computer skills, firearms training, self-defense skills, first aid; U.S. citizen, at least age 21, no felony, domestic violence or assault convictions, pass medical, drug and written tests, oral and psychological exam, hiring board review

**SWAT equipment**

SWAT personnel wear similar utility uniforms to the tactical uniforms worn by the military. Many police departments have diverged from the original standard black or blue uniforms, and SWAT uniforms now include plain military green and camouflage patterns.

Originally SWAT units were equipped with WWII-surplus steel helmets, or even fiberglass motorcycle helmets. Modern SWAT units commonly use the standard US military helmet. Fire retardant balaclavas are often used to protect the face, as well as to protect the identity of team members.

While a wide variety of weapons are used by SWAT teams, the most common weapons include submachine guns, carbines, assault rifles, shotguns, and sniper rifles.

Tactical aids include flash bang, stinger, and tear gas grenades.

The 9mm Heckler / Koch MP5 submachine gun used to be the mainstay of most SWAT teams, Semi-automatic pistols are the most popular sidearms. Common sniper rifles used are M14 rifle and the Remington 700P. Many different variants of bolt action rifles are used by SWAT, including limited use of .50 caliber sniper rifles for more intense situations. To breach doors quickly, battering rams, shotguns with breaching rounds, or explosive charges can be used to break the lock or hinges, or even demolish the door frame itself. SWAT teams also use many non-lethal munitions and weapons. These include Tasers, pepper spray canisters, shotguns loaded with bean bag rounds, «Pepper-ball» guns, stinger grenades, flash bang grenades, and tear gas. Ballistic shields are used in close quarters situations to provide cover for SWAT team members and reflect gunfire. «Pepper-ball» guns are essentially paint ball markers loaded with balls containing Oleoresin Capsicum ("pepper spray").

SWAT units may also employ ARVs, (Armored Rescue Vehicle) for insertion, maneuvering, or during tactical operations such as the rescue of civilians/officers pinned down by gunfire. Helicopters may be used to provide aerial reconnaissance or even insertion via rappelling or fast-roping.

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## **COMBATING CRIME AND CORRUPTION**

Transnational criminal syndicates and networks undermine the stability and security of all nations through their illicit enterprises. These networks span the globe, illegally moving drugs, arms, illegal contraband, trafficked women and children, laundered money, and



engaging in financial fraud, counterfeiting, and cybercrime. The interwoven strands of such illicit and criminal transactions can make it almost impossible to separate one from the other.

In support of the U.S. National Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, and other national security strategies, the U.S. government is committed to support domestic and international efforts on deterring and preventing the flow of illegal migrants into the United States, including through an emphasis on disrupting and dismantling trafficking networks before illegal migrants reach the U.S. In this regard, INL coordinates with and complements the activities of U.S. federal law enforcement agencies to disrupt and dismantle major migrant smuggling rings that operate both domestically and overseas in source, transit and destination countries. INL provides a broad array of law enforcement training to partner countries on ways to combat migrant smuggling including training on interdiction and on how to prevent passport fraud. Other programs are designed to foster implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants, a key source of international standards in this area. INL works closely with partners such as DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA), the Organization of American States, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and INTERPOL to implement these programs. Because migrant smuggling ignores and exploits national borders, INL programs promote international cooperation between the United States and our partners.

By building international coalitions and promoting capacity building, INL helps the U.S. government and partners overseas to respond more effectively to emerging crime challenges and seize opportunities to combat them.

**Fight Networks with Networks:** INL's anti-crime programs and initiatives strengthen our country's national security and law enforcement infrastructure through policy coordination, effective training and technical assistance programs, and the development of diplomatic collaboration and public-private partnerships, which help to penetrate the intricate web of transnational crime, frustrate criminal activities, and dismantle illicit networks. One of our newer

initiatives promotes law enforcement strategies and responses to counter wildlife trafficking.

INL negotiates treaty and regional commitments, such as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), and monitors their implementation via the United Nations, Organization of American States, Council of Europe, Financial Action Task Force, G20, G8, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), etc.

Create Platforms for Cooperation and Sharing of Ideas: INL promotes intergovernmental collaboration and public-private partnerships – such as the Trans-Atlantic and Trans-Pacific Partnerships on dismantling illicit networks, crime-terror pipelines, and asset recovery expert networks – that strengthen the capacities of international partners and facilitate information sharing.

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## СЕКЦІЯ 2

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### **EU COOPERATION IN COMBATING AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL CRIME**

The globalization of criminal activities has created a need for strengthened forms of international cooperation. The investigation, prosecution and control of crime cannot be confined within national boundaries. To keep pace with contemporary forms of crime, including transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, we need improved and streamlined mechanisms. More concerted efforts are needed in extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons, transfer of criminal proceedings, international cooperation for purposes of confiscation, including asset recovery, and international law enforcement cooperation [1].

Since the 1970s, the member states of the European Union (EU) have been working together to combat transnational crime. A basis has been established for some degree of institutionalization in police and judicial cooperation. Yet the framing of strategies against transnational crime remains firmly in the hands of national policymakers, and the implementation of EU instruments tends to be far from satisfactory [2].

Title VI of the Treaty of the European Union provides the legal framework for all EU initiatives in the fight against crime. Organized crime, in particular, is given special attention, as it represents, together with terrorism and drug-trafficking, one of the three fields in which Member States are called upon to progressively adopt measures establishing minimum rules relating to the constituent elements and penalties. Organized crime also appears to be a target of police cooperation as to the common evaluation of particular investigative techniques and the promotion of liaison arrangements between prosecuting/investigating officials [3].

Nowadays more and more people travel, work, study and live abroad, including criminals. The progressive elimination of border controls within the EU has considerably facilitated the free

movement of European citizens, but has also made it easier for criminals to operate transnationally. Crime has become a sophisticated and international phenomenon. In order to tackle the challenge of international crime, the EU is progressing toward a single area of criminal justice. The starting point is respect for one of most crucial principles: the mutual recognition of judicial decisions in all EU Member States. We have to develop a common European criminal justice area, where there is mutual trust and support among national law enforcement authorities [4].

Implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in criminal matters presupposes that Member States have trust in each other's criminal justice systems. That trust is grounded, in particular, on their shared commitment to the principles of freedom, democracy and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law [5].

Besides, in October 1999 the European Council held a meeting in Tampere exclusively dedicated to justice and home affairs (JHA). In this context, not only were the broad commitments set out in the Amsterdam Treaty re-affirmed, but certain criminal areas were highlighted that are most commonly the domain of lucrative activities of organized criminal groups: financial crime (money laundering, corruption, Euro counterfeiting), drugs trafficking, trafficking in human beings, particularly exploitation of women, sexual exploitation of children, high tech crime and environmental crime. All these areas were identified as the main sectors where common definitions, charges and penalties should be agreed upon by EU Member States [3].

The legislative achievements of the EU in the specific field of criminal law and justice are now significant both in scope and in depth and are in many ways revolutionizing the day-to-day practice of criminal law in the EU [5].

Consequently, tackling organized crime may be regarded as a top priority for the EU in its effort to create an 'area of freedom, security and justice'. This concept is an innovation of the Amsterdam Treaty and an attempt to respond to the growing perception that organized crime is spreading in the EU with unprecedented virulence. Although activities linked with highly organized criminal groups have increased in virtually every corner of the world, as a result of the globalization of economies and the rapid advance of

communication technologies, the phenomenon is creating a particularly acute problem in the European Union: the Single Market and the Schengen system have established a virtually border-free area, but have not created corresponding judicial and police structures with the ability to coordinate their actions smoothly and effectively across national borders [3].

On the other hand, the Amsterdam Treaty has brought about a number of potentially important changes in the instruments at the disposal of Member States for implementing the provisions of Title VI. Tools available under the Maastricht Treaty (notably Joint Actions, Joint Positions and Conventions), have been replaced by new ones. The hope is that they will facilitate cooperation to a greater extent. In particular, Framework Decisions (directly binding on Member States as to the results to be achieved) are expected to gradually replace Conventions. The latter were in fact criticized on the grounds that they had to be ratified by all Member States before entering into force, thus creating a major obstacle to delivering a fast and effective response to criminal activities [3].

Although it is widely accepted that member states maintain the discretion to establish their own priorities and retain their national sovereignty in these matters, increasingly there are efforts to initiate, develop, and consolidate the means for international cooperation [2].

Success in the fight against organized crime will crucially depend on the willingness of EU Member States to make full use of the instruments available under the Amsterdam Treaty. This may still prove a difficult and time-consuming exercise, not least because of the wide margin each of them still has for blocking the adoption of common rules in criminal matters. On the other hand, over-attachment to traditional notions of national sovereignty may ultimately play into the hands of highly mobile and sophisticated criminal groups [3].

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## **POLICING THROUGH THE PRISM OF TIME: MODERN PROBLEMS AND EXPERIENCE FROM THE PAST**

During the early history of policing, individual citizens were largely responsible for maintaining law and order among themselves. Those who served as constables and justices of the peace did so voluntarily and were not typically paid for their services. Shire reeves, or sheriffs, were employed full-time to oversee law enforcement activities within their shires in England and their counties in the colonies.

This loosely-based system of social control worked quite well for centuries, particularly in more rural and less populated regions. However, the late 1700's and early 1800's saw a population explosion in major cities in the United States and England. Riots and civil unrest was common, and it became increasingly clear that there was a need for a more permanent and professional form of law enforcement that would carry the official authority of the government [4].

London was fast reaching a size unprecedented in world history, due to the onset of the Industrial Revolution. It became clear that the locally maintained system of volunteer constables and "watchmen" was ineffective, both in detecting and preventing crime. A parliamentary committee was appointed to investigate the system of policing London. Upon Sir Robert Peel being appointed as Home Secretary in 1822, he

established a second and more effective committee, and acted upon its findings. Royal Assent to the Metropolitan Police Act was given, and the Metropolitan Police Act established on September 29, 1829 in London as the first modern and professional police force in the world.[3] The concept of a centralized, professional police force was a tough sell initially, and was met with a tremendous amount of resistance. There was a fear that a police force would essentially behave as another arm of the military. As result, there was an understandable reluctance to agree to be controlled by what many assumed would be an occupying force.

In order to overcome this opposition, Peel is known for laying the framework for what a police force should be comprised of and how a good police officer should conduct himself. While there is debate as to whether he ever clearly enumerated his ideas in any sort of list format, it is generally agreed that he created what are to this day considered to be the primary principles of policing:

- The purpose of the police force is to prevent crime and maintain order.
- Police depend on the approval and trust of the public in order to effectively do their jobs.
- The ultimate goal of policing is to achieve voluntary compliance with the law in the community.
- Police must be unwavering in their duties and adherence to the law, maintaining impartiality and avoiding the temptation to be swayed by public opinion.
- The use of force and physical control is to be used as a last resort, only when other forms of persuasion have failed.
- Police officers must remember that they, too, are members of the public and that their purpose is to serve and protect the public.
- The true measure of the effectiveness of any police force is not the number of arrests or police actions taken, but the absence of criminal conduct and violations of the law [2].

A few centuries have passed since the first professional police been established, but be the primary principles of policing composed by Sir Robert Peel are still relevant. But we either got used to them and partly forgot, or simply underestimate its necessity and weight in policing system.

Consequently we have the next problems police is facing today:

- Police and citizens relations lack faith. As a result, citizens do not always know what to do in certain extremal conditions.

- People are just afraid to get involved in investigation process;

- Police force is usually run by politicians rather than professionals. It was mentioned in Theresa May's first speech as Home Secretary of the UK;

- "Criminal justice agencies have grown accustomed to looking upwards to the centre instead of devising local, collective responses to law and order issues" – says ex-Chief of the New York City Transit Police, Boston Police Commissioner, then New York City Police Commissioner.

And we have possible ways of policing improvement:

- The use of data with new statistical tools and other advanced technologies turn traditional police officers into "data detectives" who not only solve crime but predict it (according to the "predictive policing");

- The independence of the police (to allow them to use their discretion and professional judgement);

- Rebuilding public confidence in the criminal justice system on the principles of increasing transparency, clearer accountability, real local control and greater citizen involvement [1].

Whole modern approach to policing is composed of solving abovementioned problems and implementation of the ways of improvement.

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## **TRAFFICKING FOR FORCED LABOUR**

Despite the fact that many people believe that slavery no longer exists, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that there are some 5.5 million children in slavery or practices similar to slavery [1]. They are all in child slavery, as defined by the 1956 UN Supplementary Slavery Convention. In these cases, as well as being in a hazardous situation, there is an intention to exploit these children for someone else's gain. According to the ILO, however, there are over 200 million child labourers around the world. Child labour is not slavery, but nevertheless hinders children's education, development and future livelihoods. For example, children who are used by others who profit from them, often through violence, abuse and threats, in prostitution or pornography, illicit activities, such as forced begging, petty theft, and the drug trade;

Forced child labour, for example in agriculture, factories, construction, brick kilns, mines, bars, restaurants or tourists environment;

Children who are forced to take part in armed conflict. They don't only include child soldiers but also porters or girls taken as "wives" for soldiers and militia members.

According to UNICEF there are about 300,000 child soldiers involved in over 30 areas of conflict worldwide, some even younger than 10 years old. Children involved in conflict are severely affected by their experiences and can suffer from long-term trauma [2].

Child domestic workers, many of whom are forced to work long hours, in hazardous and often abusive environments, for little or no pay, and often far from home.

There are 168 million child labourers aged between 5 and 17 years old (ILO 2014). This is considerably less than estimated 215 million in 2008.

Around five per cent of child labourers are estimated to be in the worst forms of child labour (ILO 2014).

Worldwide, 5.5 million children are in slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, forced recruitment

for armed conflict, prostitution, pornography and other illicit activities (ILO 2014).

Global efforts to control human trafficking has led to a number of new international antitrafficking instruments, the most noteworthy of which is the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, (the "Palermo Protocol"), which supplemented the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000), and the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005). The Palermo Protocol contains the following definition of trafficking, which is now almost universally accepted: "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. "We say "no" to exploitative labour practices and to any associated criminal conduct.

Child trafficking has a significant negative impact, first and foremost on the trafficked children and their families, but also on their communities and on the nation as a whole. A thorough understanding of the human and economic costs should provide the arguments for the allocation of sufficient government resources to address child trafficking effectively, and to mobilize all those who can make a difference [3].

At a national level, economic development is stymied both by the lack of educational development and also because potentially productive future workers are lost to the economy. Children and adults who return from trafficking with injuries or diseases also put a financial burden on their families and on the country, not least because the young and middle-aged people who are trafficking's most likely victims are unable to work and support the older people who depend on them.

The secret to effective anti-trafficking activity is mobilizing a range of relevant partners who can all bring their specific expertise

and experience to bear on the problem, and this in a coordinated way that minimizes repetition and overlap and maximizes strengths and resources. This is often called a ‘multi-sectoral’ or ‘multi-disciplinary’ approach. Typically, the national actors who will participate in coordinated action include government, law enforcement, judiciary, employers’ and workers’ organizations, NGOs, other civil society actors.

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## **LA LUTTE CONTRE LE BLANCHIMENT D'ARGENT**

Le blanchiment d'argent est un élément des techniques de la criminalité financière. C'est l'action de dissimuler la provenance d'argent acquis de manière illégale (spéculations illégales, activités mafieuses, trafic de drogue, d'armes, extorsion, corruption, fraude fiscale...) afin de le réinvestir dans des activités légales (par exemple la construction immobilière...). C'est une étape importante, car sans le blanchiment, les criminels ne pourraient pas utiliser de façon massive ces revenus illégaux sans être repérés.

Le blanchiment d'argent se fait classiquement par trois étapes successives:

- la phase de placement, à l'occasion de laquelle l'argent d'origine criminelle est introduit dans le système financier ;

- la phase d'empilement, durant laquelle on accumule de nombreuses transactions pour réduire la traçabilité des fonds ;
- la phase finale, consistant à intégrer les fonds dans des secteurs variés sous forme d'investissements.

Avec la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent auprès des banques et des paradis fiscaux, ainsi que la levée du secret bancaire sur ordre de la Justice, les criminels sont obligés de se tourner vers d'autres intermédiaires pour blanchir leur argent.

L'établissement de plusieurs fausses factures entre des sociétés écran permet de faire croire que cet argent est tout à fait propre. Mais il existe beaucoup d'autres méthodes, l'imagination des criminels dans ce cas est presque sans limite : schtroumpfage; complicité bancaire; entreprise de transfert de fonds et bureaux de change; achat de biens au comptant et d'autres.

La lutte contre les flux financiers illicites est une priorité pour les autorités françaises. Le blanchiment d'argent est au cœur des activités criminelles et représente une menace pour la stabilité économique et politique des Etats ainsi que pour la sécurité internationale.

La montée du terrorisme a rendu nécessaire le renforcement de la surveillance des circuits financiers susceptibles de le financer. Face à ces réalités, la France s'est dotée d'un arsenal juridique conséquent et participe activement à l'amélioration des standards en la matière, tant au niveau international, dans le cadre des travaux du Groupe d'Action financière (GAFI), qu'au niveau régional, dans le cadre des travaux législatifs conduits par la Commission européenne et des conventions du Conseil de l'Europe.

Le dispositif français de lutte contre le blanchiment et le financement du terrorisme repose en premier lieu sur la définition d'un délit général de blanchiment dans le code pénal (art. 324-1), applicable aux revenus liés à un délit et à un crime, ainsi qu'au financement du terrorisme.

La détection des flux financiers illicites repose également sur l'obligation faite à toute personne qui transporte des sommes, titres ou valeurs pour un montant supérieur à 10000euros d'en faire la déclaration à la douane.

Les professions et organismes assujettis sont soumis à une obligation de vigilance qui leur impose d'établir des déclarations de

soupçons sur les opérations qu'ils jugent suspectes. Figurent parmi ces professions et organismes : les organismes financiers (banques, bureaux de change manuel, sociétés d'assurance, entreprises d'investissement); les experts comptables, commissaires aux comptes, huissiers, avocats et beaucoup d'autres.

La cellule de renseignement financier (Tracfin), recueille et analyse les déclarations de soupçons adressées par ces professionnels. Lorsqu'elle confirme une présomption de blanchiment, elle en saisit le procureur de la République territorialement compétent. Tracfin représente également la France au sein des organisations et réseaux internationaux engagés dans la lutte contre le blanchiment et le financement du terrorisme : CARIN (Camden Asset Recovery Interagency Network – réseau international d'identification, gel, saisie et confiscation des biens acquis provenant d'activités criminelles transnationales), groupe EGMONT (enceinte globale dédiée aux unités d'investigation pour améliorer la lutte contre le blanchiment). Elle s'appuie également sur des accords bilatéraux avec ses homologues étrangers.

Le Conseil d'orientation de la lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux et le financement du terrorisme coordonne l'activité de l'ensemble des services de l'État concernés et des autorités de contrôle des professions assujetties à l'obligation de vigilance. Il peut proposer des améliorations au dispositif national de lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux et le financement du terrorisme et met à jour régulièrement un état de la menace.

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## **LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY OF A TAX OFFICER**

Tax officers/inspectors are employed in the office of the chief inspector of taxes within the office of the revenue commissioners. The office is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the various taxes, and tax inspectors are involved in determining tax liabilities, assisting members of the public with their tax situations, individual and company audits, and investigative work aimed at combating tax evasion.

The inspector of taxes grade is the highest level at which staff are recruited to the inspectorate stream from which senior posts are filled.

His/her work activities are [1]:

- assessing, collecting and managing taxes and duties that account for over 93 per cent of exchequer revenue;
- administering the customs regime for the control of imports and exports and collection of duties and levies on behalf of the EU-working in co-operation with other state agencies in the fight against drugs and in other cross-departmental initiatives;
- carrying out agency work for other departments;
- collection of PRSI for the department of social, community and family affairs;
- providing policy advice on taxation issues.

As a revenues officer a person will collect rents, council tax, non-domestic or business rates and deal with the related administrative work.

On a day-to-day basis he/she may typically [2]:

- calculate rents, council tax and business rates;
- send bills and issue reminders;
- collect and process payments;
- deal with enquiries face to face and by letter, phone or email;
- keep accurate clerical and computerised records;
- recover arrears of rent or council tax;
- make home and business visits;
- identify possible discounts on charges like council tax and business rates;

- take legal action where necessary;
- attend court when required.

The work conditions of a tax officer are as follows [3]:

- work in a government office, usually during normal office hours;
- have to work some evenings or weekends;
- able to work part time or flexitime;
- have to travel to interview clients at their company premises;
- have to work under pressure at times;
- have to make difficult and unpopular decisions, sometimes in confrontational situations;
- have to move to different locations at the request of your employer.

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## THE WORK OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF HUNGARY NOWADAYS

Every country must ensure an active and a serious work of the law enforcement, that nothing could cause a crisis within the country. Therefore it is important to evaluate the performance of its own security forces to do research and to consider a foreign experience.

So I selected the police of Hungary as the topic of my report to show you the work of the law enforcement agencies of Hungary during the onrush of refugees from Serbia

Law enforcement services in Hungary are provided by two principal agencies:

- National Police, which includes the border police (Ministry of Interior);
- National Tax and Customs Office (Ministry of National Economy).

The Hungarian Police is the main and largest state law enforcement agency in Hungary. It carries nearly all general police duties such as criminal investigation, patrol activity, traffic policing, border control.

The Counter Terrorism Centre is a special police force with nationwide jurisdiction. It mainly deals with counter-terrorist activities, the majority of the police officers serving in the body are trained as SWAT officers to fight against armed criminals. The National Protective Service is a special police force under the direct control of the Minister of the Interior, with nationwide jurisdiction, mainly dealing with anti-corruption activities within the government sphere.

In Hungary there are also municipal / local police forces with very limited jurisdictions.

‘If Europe fails on the question of refugees, then it won’t be the Europe we wished for’ stated Angela Merkel, the German Chancellor. Europe is facing its biggest refugee crisis since the end of the Second World War. The closing of borders – such as Hungary’s fence – has only highlighted the unstoppable nature of the wave of migrants. With no coherent system for legal migration, asylum or refugee routes in Europe, and a lack of alternatives, the smuggling of illegal migrants has become an increasingly profitable business.

As everybody knows, Hungary has been here before, and remembers the onslaught of the late mediaeval Ottomans on the Balkan and Austrian Hungarian Empire, and the genocide and enslavement and transport of the Christians, and their replacement with Muslim Turks into the Balkans, and very obviously it does not wish to see a repeat performance.



Hungary sealed most of its border with Croatia on Friday night - the second time in a month it has cut off the main route for migrants into the EU.

Last month Budapest closed its border with Serbia, which was then the primary route into the EU for thousands of migrants a day, after constructing a razor wire fence along the frontier.

A government spokesman said more than 380,000 asylum seekers had crossed Hungary's borders this year, most en route to Germany or beyond, and the total could reach 700,000 by year-end.

Hungary has now built a razor wire fence along its Croatian frontier. Migrants in Croatia will be forced to head towards Slovenia in hope of passing from there to Austria and Germany.

So now we can see how it's important the work of the law enforcement agencies of Hungary and we can find as advantages and disadvantages of their doings.

Trace the work of the law enforcement agencies of Hungary for the last two months:

1) Disadvantages:

- on September, Hungarian police have deployed tear gas and water cannon against asylum seekers, who broke through a razor wire fence at the border crossing with Serbia. At least 20 police officers and two children have been injured in clashes. Police have been reportedly trying to control the crowd, who were throwing plastic bottles, stones and concrete at them. Many may recognize this as a violation of human rights. Hungarian police protecting the borders of their own country and civilians, used unacceptable measures against migrants from other countries, which deal with the war.

- police throw food items at a large crowd of people who scramble to catch them. Children can be heard screaming in the background. It was inhumane and it really speaks for these people that they didn't fight over the food despite being clearly very hungry.

- on October, police rounded up 9,380 migrants crossing Hungary from Serbia, police told Reuters. Budapest announced it will reject refugees illegally entering the country from neighboring Serbia.

- at least nine people including four children separated from their families by Hungarian police during the breach of a border fence in Röszke. Hungarian police picked up a mother and child and took them away. And this isn't the first accident of such behavior of Hungary police.

2) But we also can define the advantages of police work:

- first and the main is that these professionals are trying to protect their land and civilians, who wants to be convinced that they can walk freely at night on the street or go to the store. If we imagine a situation where all refugees imbued in Hungary and will put their orders and demand of comfortable living conditions (and the number of refugees exceeds 200,000), the country will fall into a crisis and unable to protect either their own inhabitants and migrants who every day becomes more and more.

- these migrants are not as good as the TV show us. They make a gesture of cutting your throat on camera, riot instead of choosing the peaceful way, break the law, they toss their children over the fence to distract the police and use their children as bait and shields. They throw rocks at policeman and injuring them and waste and throw away the water/food that was given to them.

- police are taking lawful and proportionate measures to protect the Hungarian state border and the external frontier of the European Union," law enforcers said in a statement. When the European Union decides to help migrants and which regulations write, European countries are struggling with the onrush of migrants, most of whom want to go to Germany for better life.

In conclusion, "We know that this is not the best, but only the second-best solution," Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Szijarto said, announcing the closure earlier. It's so an ambiguously and heads of states must stop the onrush of refugees as very soon the police can't exercise their powers in accordance with international standards.

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## **BUNDESPOLIZEI REGISTRIERT LÄNGST NICHT ALLE FLÜCHTLINGE**

Die Anweisung der Berliner Innenstaatssekretärin war deutlich: Klarheit im Hinblick auf die Flüchtlingszahlen sei eine "zwingende Notwendigkeit", sagte Emily Haber während einer Telefonkonferenz der Innenministerien vor einiger Zeit. Tags zuvor war der Großeinsatz an der deutsch-österreichischen Grenze gestartet. Doch es scheint, als tue sich die Bundespolizei mit dem Zahlenwerk ziemlich schwer.

Wie nach SPIEGEL-Online-Informationen aus internen Unterlagen des Bundesinnenministeriums hervorgeht, informiert die Bundespolizei die Öffentlichkeit nur über einen Bruchteil der festgestellten Flüchtlinge. So griffen Polizisten in Bayern insgesamt etwa 32.000 Personen auf. Diese Zahl meldete der Bundespolizei-Einsatzabschnitt München an die Stabsstelle Öffentlichkeitsarbeit nach Potsdam. Doch nach außen "kommuniziert" wurden für den Zeitraum lediglich rund zehntausend illegale Einreisen.

"Wir verkaufen die Öffentlichkeit für dumm", empört sich ein hochrangiger Bundespolizist aus dem Freistaat. Das Präsidium tritt diesem Vorwurf entgegen. Es sei der Bundespolizei nicht möglich, "alle Migranten zu registrieren", heißt es aus der Zentrale in Potsdam. Und nur die von ihr vollständig erfassten Flüchtlinge vermeldet die Bundespolizei.

Tatsächlich können die ehemaligen Grenzschützer nämlich nur einen Teil der Flüchtlinge richtig registrieren – zu groß ist der Andrang. So räumte ein Vertreter der Bundespolizei in einer internen Telefonschalt mit anderen Sicherheitsbehörden ein, man behandle "aufgrund des zeitlichen Aufwands und rechtlicher Begrenzungen" lediglich ein Drittel der kontrollierten Personen "erkennungsdienstlich" – nehme also von ihnen Fingerabdrücke, fotografiere und messe sie. Der Rest werde mehr oder weniger im Schnellverfahren in die Erstaufnahmeeinrichtungen durchgewinkt.

Mangelnde Transparenz bei den Flüchtlingszahlen beklagt auch Frank-Jürgen Weise, der neue Leiter des Bundesamtes für

Migration und Flüchtlinge (Bamf). Bislang gebe es keine gute Übersicht, wie viele Menschen ins Land kämen, wo sie sich aufhielten, wie sie verteilt und ihre Anliegen bearbeitet würden, so Weise. Hier müsse mehr Klarheit her. Auch Rückstände müssten dringend aufgearbeitet werden. Schätzungen zufolge seien 290.000 Flüchtlinge in Deutschland noch nicht registriert.

Für zwei Drittel der Asylbewerber dauere es von der Erfassung bis zum Bescheid fünf Monate, sagt Weise. In vielen Fällen seien die Menschen aber vor der Erfassung bereits zwei bis drei Monate im Land. Ein Drittel der Schutzsuchenden habe keinen Pass dabei, was viele Verfahren erschwere.

Bundesinnenminister Thomas de Maizière hatte den Großeinsatz der Bundespolizei an der Grenze vor einiger Zeit unter anderem damit begründet, damit "wieder zu einem geordneten Verfahren bei der Einreise zurückkehren" zu wollen. Darüber hinaus sei es Ziel der Maßnahme, den "derzeitigen Zustrom nach Deutschland zu begrenzen". Doch in der Praxis gelingt offenbar weder das eine noch das andere vollständig. "Wir erzeugen die Illusion, dass wir die Lage im Griff haben", sagt ein Beamter. "Dabei ist sie längst außer Kontrolle geraten."

Bei Lokalpolitikern der von dem Einsatz der Bundespolizei betroffenen Grenzregion zu Österreich stoßen die niedrigen Flüchtlingszahlen der Bundespolizei auf Unverständnis und erzeugen Misstrauen: "Nur wer eine offene und transparente Informationspolitik betreibt, schafft Vertrauen in der Bevölkerung", sagte der Berchtesgadener Landrat Georg Grabner der "Süddeutschen Zeitung". Und sein Amtskollege Christian Bernreiter kritisierte im Bayerischen Rundfunk: "Wenn das richtig ist, finde ich das schon einen ungeheuerlichen Vorgang. Man muss auch bei schwierigen Problemen immer transparent sein."

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## **CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF FRANCE**

The French prison system falls under the Ministry of Justice. It is governed by an Act of 1987, amended in November 2009. Before the reform, most of the rules for prisoners and operation of prisons

were of lower level regulations. By law, the enforcement of sentences should enhance "integration or reintegration of prisoners and the prevention of recidivism, in due respect of the interests of society and the rights of victims". The system of prisons should be turned towards reintegration. However, the guarding mission entrusted to the prison administration still takes precedence over this. The external contacts are considered a source of danger, as well as any form of collective expression of detainees [1].

There are 190 correctional facilities and 103 probation and reentry offices (services pénitentiaires d'insertion et de probation, otherwise known as SPIP) across the country [3]. There are five general types of correctional facilities in France: maison d'arrêt (for sentences less than 2 years), maison centrale, centre de détention, centre de semi-liberté and centre pour peines aménagées, and juvenile facilities. The French system also includes 40 correctional centers (centres pénitentiaires), which combine different types of facilities in one complex. For instance, a correctional center can include both a maison centrale and a maison d'arrêt. These facilities are widely dispersed in communities across the country [1].

The size of prisons varies considerably. The smallest has an accommodation capacity of 10, the largest 3.000. And, on average, they vary between 100 and 600 places, depending on their construction year. About half of the institutions dates from the 19th or the beginning of the century. It is sometimes former religious premises (convents, abbeys, etc.) that have been converted in prison. These facilities are generally located in the heart of cities. The others were built at the end of 1980's or more recently (2000s to present). These prisons are larger (300–400 places for those constructed in the 80's and 500–600 places for the most recent) and usually located on the outskirts of cities (industrial zones, etc.) with poor access by public transportation. They are also designed so as to limit contact between inmates, but also between inmates and prison staff in a security perspective. Any movement within the prison implies crossing a multitude of gates and locks. These new buildings are decried by all (prisoners, prison staff, external stakeholders, etc.) To prevent any form of social life and thus causing tensions and violence [1].

These prisons built since the late 80s also fall under the "joint management": services such as laundry, food, work, vocational

training, etc. are delegated to private companies. More recently, the delegations also extended to the construction and maintenance of buildings. The private companies own the buildings for a 27 years period, during which the government pays rent. Since the early 2000s, there is also a change of the daily regime in institutions reserved for medium and long terms prisoners. The common regime used to be an "open (cell) doors" system, being replaced by a "closed system" as in remand prisons. Inmates cannot leave the cell unless accompanied by a member of staff and to attend a scheduled activity. The "open" systems are tolerance granted to those who demonstrate what the administration deems a "good behavior". Finally, only two prisons are entirely reserved for women. In other cases, women are placed in specific unit within men prisons (about 50 institutions concerned) [1].

All prison staff is subject to rigorous safety training in fire and first aid response. The National School for Correctional Administration in France (École nationale d'administration pénitentiaire, or Énap), a division of the Ministry of Justice, is responsible for training all correctional staff in the country. One distinctive feature of the French system is that all correctional employees are subject to the same comprehensive training at Énap. This centralized training creates a sense of solidarity among staff from different correctional agencies and facilities. About 3,440 new staff members were trained in 2010 (Énap, 2011). There are two types of training courses: initial training, which covers courses pertaining to administration and management, law, security, and reentry, and continuing training, which includes a wide range of specialized courses addressing particular issues relevant to work with the prison population (e.g., criminal psychology, neighborhoods and crime, understanding Islam, etc.) [2].

Staff members who are responsible for the direct supervision of inmates (i.e., prison guards) must complete eight months of full-time training. All training includes theoretical and practical components, the former taking place at Énap and the latter in correctional facilities. Throughout its duration, the training curriculum alternates between theoretical and practical skills. Administrative and managerial staff members (i.e., prison directors) are subject to two years of training. During the two-year course, students receive one full year of training in a correctional facility, where they work closely with a more experienced prison director. At

the end of the training, they are not assigned immediately to head a facility on their own. They work instead as part of a management team, ranging from two to five people in most facilities but sometimes including up to 15 individuals in larger facilities. The management team includes a director, a deputy director, and other management staff, all of whom have been subject to the same training but have varying levels of experience [2].

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## **FUNCTIONING OF THE NATIONAL CENTRAL INTERPOL BUREAU IN UKRAINE**

On March 25, 1993 the Cabinet of the Ministers issued order № 220 confirming the formation of the National Central Interpol Bureau of Ukraine (NCIBU). According to the order, the interaction between law-enforcement agencies of Ukraine with their foreign counterparts on issues of international crime is to be handled only through the NCIBU.

The NCIBU is assigned the following basic tasks:

- Coordination of activity with state law-enforcement agencies in international crime, or crime which leaves the oversteps the boundaries of the state;

- Provision of interaction with the General Secretariat and appropriate state agencies of Interpol members in struggle against crime;

- Monitoring of international crime in Ukraine and crime which threatens Ukrainian citizens abroad.

The NCIBU provides cooperation between law-enforcement bodies of Ukraine and foreign countries both in whole, and in separate direction of struggle with criminality and gives opportunity for:

- preparing and sending initiative questions abroad;

- preparing and sending responses to foreign law-enforcement agencies;

- exchange of intelligence and criminal information about criminal activities and persons involved in them, including historical and, on occasion, remedial information;

- exchange of work experience, legislative and other normative acts, methodological literature on the activities of law-enforcement agencies;

- exchange of related scientific and technical information [1, c. 89].

The most intensive interaction occurs with law-enforcement agencies of Poland, Germany, Russia, Slovakia, The Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Denmark, Romania, Norway, Slovenia, Azerbaijan, USA, Canada, and Great Britain.

Through working with Interpol, many wanted persons are found, still more are investigated by Ukraine's law-enforcement agencies and found abroad and a lot of persons are investigated by foreign colleagues and found in Ukraine. Ukraine's law-enforcement bodies uncover nearly many vehicles that have been stolen abroad. Practical results achieved over the last years confirm the necessity of further development of international cooperation in preventing and investigating crimes.

Fighting with criminals in the sphere of external economic activity, in fuel and energy complex, combating illegal operations in the industrial and agriculture complexes, and financial and bank systems remain the priority for the NCIBU. The general flow of information connected with questions of economic crime has increased considerably in recent years [2, c. 129].



The most important criminal businesses, on which law-enforcement agencies of other countries cooperate, are the following:

- extreme abuse and plunder of state property by officials of state organizations and commercial structures, especially the opening and use of foreign currency accounts for dealings by the workers of “Scientific” agro-industrial firm;

- abuse of official office and powers by the economic board of the Cabinet of the Ministers of Ukraine and the extreme plunder of state property by officials of “GHP Corporation”.

- abuse of official office and powers and tax evasion by the heads of the firm “KUB” (“Unified Power Systems of Ukraine”).

In addition to economic crimes, other priorities for the NCIBU are interregional crimes involving firearms and explosives, drug trafficking, illegal migration and vehicle thefts.

Another important form of cooperation, falling under the framework of the International Organization of Police (of Interpol) is participation in conferences, assemblies, and symposiums on various aspects of the struggle against crime which are annually offered by General Secretariat. Since 1993, employees of the Ukrainian Interpol Bureau together with the representatives of other law-enforcement entities of Ukraine have taken part in the all-European regional conferences and General Assemblies of Interpol. In addition, annually MIA delegations from Ukraine take part in international symposiums, seminars, assemblies, conferences and working meetings aimed at combating international crime, which occur under the aegis of Interpol. Results of this work include the practical application of foreign colleagues’ experience by Ukraine’s law-enforcement agencies. After participation in 1996 in a international conference on computer crimes, a national advisory office was created on problems of computer crimes at the NCIB of Ukraine. Office employees provide consulting on computer crimes and criminals according to the Criminal Codes of Ukraine.

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## **PEOPLE SMUGGLING IN AUSTRALIA**

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is a progressive and multi-faceted law enforcement organisation taking a strong lead in the fight against 21st century crime. At a national level, the AFP continues to work successfully with the Australian Government and key agencies on a range of counter-terrorism, crime-fighting and capacity building initiatives. The AFP is a truly global policing agency committed to staying one step ahead in a rapidly evolving criminal environment.

### **People smuggling**

Why people smuggling threatens all Australians

People smugglers are individuals or groups who assist others to illegally enter a country. In the case of Australia, people smugglers provide air or sea access.

People smuggling is a major threat to all Australians because:

- there are serious security and criminal concerns when people arriving in Australia are not properly identified
- there are major quarantine and health risks involved in people bypassing normal immigration channels
- processing illegal immigrants creates significant logistical problems and costs
- it infringes Australia's sovereignty, giving less control over the borders.

### **People smuggling versus people trafficking**

Although the terms people smuggling and people trafficking are often used interchangeably, they are different. People smugglers are paid by those who wish to enter a country illegally. The people wishing to migrate are involved voluntarily. People traffickers, on the other hand, use coercion and/or deception, to force people to illegally enter a country. Once the illegal immigrants are in place, people traffickers often continue to exploit them.

### **Dealing with people smuggling**

The Joint Agency Task Force (JATF) Operation Sovereign Borders (OSB) was established on 18 September 2013 to ensure a

whole-of-government effort to combat people smuggling and protect Australia's borders.

OSB is a military-led, border security operation supported and assisted by a wide range of Australian Government agencies. The joint AFP and Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) People Smuggling Strike Team (PSST) was established in May 2000 [2].

The strike team provides a centrally directed, highly mobile investigative capability against organised people-smuggling syndicates operating in Australia and overseas. The team consists of investigators as well as intelligence and financial analysts. The AFP is committed to a multiagency approach to combat people smuggling and acknowledges the effectiveness of this model.

Technological advances, including the widespread availability of fraudulent documentation, have prompted a maturing of the criminal activities undertaken by people smugglers. There is a greater awareness of policing abilities and methodology, and preparatory and overt acts are being conducted in more than one jurisdiction. It has become apparent that people smugglers are acting regionally rather than locally in one country, therefore it is imperative that capacity building and intelligence sharing opportunities should be pursued in source and transit countries across the region.

Since September 2008, there has been a surge in unauthorised maritime people smuggling ventures. The passengers are predominately of Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Sri Lankan nationalities.

To combat the spike in people smuggling activity, the AFP has generated a law enforcement program founded on three pillars: prosecution, disruption and capacity building. The prosecution strategy relies on foreign and Australian prosecution of people smugglers. The disruption strategy consists of providing actionable intelligence to inform foreign law enforcement action and prevent maritime ventures before they depart for Australia. The capacity building strategy is focused on enhancing the capacity of the Indonesian National Police and other law enforcement agencies across the region including in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Malaysia. [1]

#### **An international effort**

The offshore disruption of people smuggling has benefited substantially from the AFP International Network which works

closely with police agencies in a number of countries to facilitate the liaison and coordination required to disrupt maritime people smuggling ventures. The AFP also participates in a number of international forums specifically created to address people smuggling. These include:

**INTERPOL Operation Bridge** The objectives of this operation are to identify people smuggling networks, assist member states in their investigations, and establish a contact network of specialised officers to exchange information more efficiently.

**The Bali Process** This brings participants together to work on practical measures to help combat people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. Initiated at the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime held in Bali in February 2002, the Bali Process follow-up is a collaborative effort participated in by more than 50 countries and many international agencies.

**Law Enforcement Cooperation Program (LECP)** The program is based around the international liaison officers network. Officers in the network form the link between countries, facilitating the exchange of information as well as enhancing communication and understanding by attending international conferences and seminars, promoting the LECP and building a rapport with law enforcement officers of host countries.

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### **SHAPE OF ACTION OF DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION**

The Drug Enforcement Administration was created by President Richard Nixon through an Executive Order in July 1973 in order to establish a single unified command to combat "an all-out global war

on the drug menace." At its outset, DEA had 1,470 Special Agents and a budget of less than \$75 million. Today, the DEA has nearly 5,000 Special Agents and a budget of \$2.02 billion. [1]

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

In carrying out its mission as the agency responsible for enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, the DEA's primary responsibilities include:

- Investigation and preparation for the prosecution of major violators of controlled substance laws operating at interstate and international levels.
- Investigation and preparation for prosecution of criminals and drug gangs who perpetrate violence in our communities and terrorize citizens through fear and intimidation.
- Management of a national drug intelligence program in cooperation with federal, state, local, and foreign officials to collect, analyze, and disseminate strategic and operational drug intelligence information.
- Seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking.
- Enforcement of the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as they pertain to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legally produced controlled substances.
- Coordination and cooperation with federal, state and local law enforcement officials on mutual drug enforcement efforts and enhancement of such efforts through exploitation of potential interstate and international investigations beyond local or limited federal jurisdictions and resources.
- Coordination and cooperation with federal, state, and local agencies, and with foreign governments, in programs designed to reduce the availability of illicit abuse-type drugs on the United States

market through non-enforcement methods such as crop eradication, crop substitution, and training of foreign officials.

- Responsibility, under the policy guidance of the Secretary of State and U.S. Ambassadors, for all programs associated with drug law enforcement counterparts in foreign countries.

- Liaison with the United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations on matters relating to international drug control programs.[2]

#### Foreign-deployed Advisory and Support Teams

DEA agents burning hashish seized in Operation Albatross in Afghanistan 2008. Foreign-deployed Advisory and Support Teams is the enforcement arm of the DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy. Their stated mission is to "plan and conduct special enforcement operations; train, mentor, and advise foreign narcotics law enforcement units; collect and assess evidence and intelligence in support of U.S. and bilateral investigations."

As of January 2010, FAST fields five teams. One team is always stationed in Afghanistan conducting Counter Narcotics (CN), Counter Terrorism (CT), Direct Action (DA) missions. The remaining four teams are stationed at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia. FAST originally was created to solely conduct missions in Afghanistan to disrupt the Afghan opium trade but has evolved into a global action arm for the U.S. Department of Justice and DEA. [3].

Selection for FAST is extremely difficult; attrition rates are usually above 50%. Selection is rumored to last 8 weeks where events such as timed runs, timed rucksack marches, obstacle courses, land navigation and many other events are conducted daily. Once selection is complete, advanced training begins with emphasis in small unit tactics, and close quarters battle. To prevent candidates from pacing themselves and ensuring they give a maximum effort, candidates attending FAST selection are not informed of the standards for each event, only whether they have passed or failed [4].

The total budget of the DEA from 1972 to 2014, according to the agency website, was \$50.6 billion. The agency had 11,055 employees in 2014. For the year 2014 the average cost per arrest made was \$97,325.

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### ÖSTERREICHISCHES BUNDESKRIMINALAMT

Das Bundeskriminalamt steht für moderne, bundesweite Kriminalitätsbekämpfung und ist national sowie international Ansprechpartner für polizeiliche Kooperationen. Es untersteht der Generaldirektion für die öffentliche Sicherheit (Sektion II) im Bundesministerium für Inneres und hat im Jahr 2003 die operative Tätigkeit aufgenommen. Das Bundeskriminalamt unterstützt als Zentralstelle in Österreich alle Landeskriminalämter und nachgeordneten Polizeidienststellen durch Assistenzdienste, Supportleistungen und Controlling. Direktor des Bundeskriminalamts ist seit Dezember 2008 General Franz Lang (rechts im Bild). Stellvertretender Direktor ist seit Oktober 2015 Brigadier Dr. Mag. Michael Fischer MSc. Sitz des Bundeskriminalamts ist das Amtsgebäude am Josef-Holaubek-Platz 1 in 1090 Wien .

Zurzeit gliedert sich das Bundeskriminalamt in sieben Abteilungen, 25 Büros und 40 Referate. Dort arbeiten im Bundeskriminalamt 700 Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter in folgenden sieben Fachabteilungen:

*1. Kriminalstrategie und zentrale Administration.* Um Trends und Entwicklungen rasch zu erkennen und schon im Vorfeld wirksame Strategien zu entwickeln, bedarf es dem Zusammenspiel

aller Sicherheitsbehörden und Sicherheitsdienststellen, auch im Rahmen internationaler Polizeikooperationen. Das funktioniert nur unter der Verwendung moderner Analysetools. Das BK leitet die österreichische Kriminalstrategie und evaluiert die Ergebnisse. Das BK koordiniert auch die kriminalpolizeiliche Ausbildung österreichweit und initiiert internationale Polizeiprojekte. Straftaten aufzuklären und die Täter zur Verantwortung zu ziehen sind wesentliche Aufgaben der Kriminalpolizei. Nachhaltiger ist es jedoch, Straftaten zu verhindern. Das BK setzt daher ein besonderes Augenmerk auf die Kriminalprävention. Unter dem Motto „Prävention geht uns alle an“ werden Kooperationen mit der Wirtschaft, mit staatlichen und nichtstaatlichen Institutionen sowie mit Kommunen ausgearbeitet und abgewickelt sowie Projekte und Kampagnen initiiert. Gelebte Kriminalprävention erfordert auch, mit Menschen direkt in Kontakt zu treten, ihnen zuzuhören und gemeinsam Lösungsvorschläge zu erarbeiten.

*2. Internationale Polizeikooperation.* Erfolgreiche Polizeiarbeit erfordert internationale Kooperationen. Offene Grenzen und schnell verfügbare Verkehrs- und Kommunikationsmittel haben nicht nur in der Wirtschaft, sondern auch in der Kriminalität zu einer Globalisierung geführt. Das BK versteht sich als Informationsdrehscheibe und internationaler Ansprechpartner. Der gesamte Dienstverkehr zu ausländischen Polizei- und Justizbehörden wird über das Bundeskriminalamt abgewickelt. Hier sind daher auch das INTERPOL Landeszentralbüro, die nationale Stelle EUROPOL und das Verbindungsbeamtenbüro Den Haag angesiedelt. Für die internationale Zusammenarbeit sind 26 Verbindungsbeamte in 22 Staaten und bei EUROPOL im Einsatz.

In der Zentralen Fahndung des Bundeskriminalamts laufen alle Fahndungsaufrufe zusammen. Der nationale und internationale Informationsaustausch zu Fahndungen im Schengener Informationssystem (SIS), dem europäischen Verbund für Fahndungen nach Personen und Sachen, wird durch die SIRENE Österreich für die gesamte österreichische Polizei an das In- und Ausland gesteuert. Für die operative, besonders intensive Fahndung nach einzelnen mit Haftbefehl gesuchten Straftätern setzt das BK Experten der Zielfahndung ein.



3. *Ermittlungen, Organisierte und Allgemeine Kriminalität.* Das BK initiiert, leitet, koordiniert und steuert Ermittlungsverfahren in Bezug auf organisierte Kriminalität, Gewaltdelikte und Delikte gegen die sexuelle Integrität, Suchtgiftkriminalität sowie Schlepperei und Menschenhandel. Bei Bedarf werden Sonderkommissionen eingerichtet. Ermittler des Cold-Case-Managements im BK unterziehen ungeklärte, länger zurückliegende Vermissten- oder Kriminalitätsfälle neuer Betrachtungsweisen und Analysen. So sollen neue Ermittlungsansätze zu Tage kommen, die zur Aufklärung führen können.

4. *Kriminalanalyse.* Die Kriminalanalyse schafft die Grundlage für polizeiliche Einsätze. Das BK stellt den Ermittlern und dem Management der Polizei professionelle Analysen zur Verfügung, damit punktgenaue Entscheidungen getroffen werden können. Die operativen und strategischen Analysen dienen der Qualitätssteigerung der täglichen Polizeiarbeit. Neben den naturwissenschaftlichen Methoden, wie sie in der Kriminaltechnik angewendet werden, gewinnen kriminalistisch-kriminologische und sozialwissenschaftliche Fallbetrachtungen immer mehr an Bedeutung. Mithilfe der Operativen Fallanalyse sollen das Fallverständnis bei Tötungs- und sexuellen Gewaltdelikten vertieft und Ermittlungsansätze erarbeitet werden. Das BK ist auch die Zentralstelle der fünf Verhandlungsgruppen in Österreich. Verhandlungsgruppen werden bei Extremsituationen wie Geiselnahmen tätig. Ziel ist es, den Täter gewaltfrei zur Aufgabe zu bewegen.

5. *Kriminalpolizeiliche Assistenzdienste.* In besonderen Verfahren, zum Beispiel bei organisierter Kriminalität, ist es erforderlich, hoch gefährdete Opfer, Zeugen und deren Angehörige zu schützen. In diesem Bereich arbeitet das BK eng mit nationalen Stellen, Europol und anderen europäischen und internationalen Einrichtungen zusammen.

6. *Forensik und Technik.* Am Tatort zählt jedes Detail. Fingerabdrücke, Glasscherben, Fasern einer Jeans, Haare und Blutstropfen können den Täter überführen. Deshalb müssen alle Spuren gesichert und in den Labors untersucht werden. Ein Großteil dieser Untersuchungen erfolgt im BK. In den Fachbereichen Chemie, Physik, Urkunden und Handschriften sowie Biologie und

Mikroskopie wird mit modernen Verfahren untersucht und Gutachten für die Ermittlungs- und Strafbehörden erstellt. Im BK werden erkennungsdienstliche Daten wie Fingerabdrücke und DNA erfasst und in nationalen und internationalen Datenbanken verglichen. So können Täter ausgeforscht und überführt werden. Der Zentrale Erkennungsdienst führt die nationalen biometrischen Datensammlungen und -banken, vergleicht Fingerabdruckspuren von Tatorten und wertet DNAProfile in den Datenbanken aus.

*7. Wirtschaftskriminalität.* Wirtschaftskriminalität umfasst unterschiedliche Deliktsformen, bei denen das Wirtschaftssystem für kriminelle Zwecke ausgenutzt wird. Der Schaden ist enorm. Diese Kriminalitätsformen können Auswirkungen auf die Volkswirtschaft haben oder eine Bedrohung für den Rechtsstaat darstellen. Im BK werden komplexe Fälle in multidisziplinären Teams bearbeitet, wobei auch Sonderkommissionen gebildet werden.

Ein weiterer wichtiger Teil ist die Vermögenssicherung. Die Einziehung von kriminell erwirtschafteten Vermögenswerten trifft kriminelle Organisationen am Lebensnerv. Fehlt ihnen das Geld, so fehlt ihnen auch die Basis für die Vorbereitung bzw. Begehung neuer Straftaten. Kriminalität entwickelt sich immer mehr von der Straße weg hin ins Internet. Im BK hat man darauf reagiert und das "Cyber-Crime-Competence-Center" (C4) eingerichtet. Das Kompetenzzentrum versteht sich als Supportstelle, die national und international koordiniert, Know-how entwickelt und dieses an die regionalen Ermittler weiter gibt.

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## **NATIONAL CRIME AGENCY**

Serious and organised crime is a threat to the national security and costs the UK more than J24 billion a year. But for too long, too many serious and organised criminals have been able to remain one step ahead and out of law enforcement's reach.

Serious and organised crime uses bribery and corruption to evade arrest and prosecution, conduct crime and, in particular, to launder the financial proceeds. Law enforcement estimates that a significant percentage of organised crime groups in the UK are engaged in bribery and corruption. Threat assessments show that organised criminals and groups will seek to develop corrupt relationships in areas where they see greatest risk or opportunity. Targets include law enforcement agencies, government and local authorities, and the private sector. Organised criminals target law enforcement and border agencies and seeks to develop corrupt relationships in government and local authorities to gain access to data, facilitate claims for benefits and procure public contracts. The private sector, particularly the regulated financial sector, is targeted for the purposes of fraud, and to launder the proceeds of crime. The Bribery Act 2010 made major reforms to the law in this area, creating offences for offering, promising or giving a bribe, and requesting, agreeing to receive or accepting a bribe. It also included two offences on commercial bribery: bribery of a foreign public official to obtain or retain business for commercial advantage, and corporate liability for failing to prevent bribery on behalf of a commercial organisation [1]. Recent research suggests that one in twenty people from the UK have paid a bribe in the last twelve months 77. This is a higher recorded rate than before. The current response to bribery and corruption needs to be improved at both the policy and operational level.

Policy on bribery and corruption is currently split across Whitehall and, while good areas of work exist, there is no single Department that is responsible. The Home Office will now take a new lead role in coordinating all domestic bribery and corruption policy, working with the Cabinet Office and DFID to align this with

work on corruption overseas. This allocation of responsibilities is consistent with Home Office work on tackling corruption in the police in conjunction with the College of Policing, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC). Blockages in routine intelligence sharing between agencies, fragmentation of the operational response and the lack of an effective reporting mechanism for suspicions of bribery and corruption have all hampered the fight against corruption.

The NCA will lead on the assessment of bribery and corruption by organised crime and produce regular reporting on this theme. The NCA will also support investigations into corruption affecting law enforcement agencies and others, for example prisons, where staff are at higher risk of corruption given their proximity to criminals. They will do this through intelligence, threat assessments and, where required, operational support [2].

The Economic Crime Command (ECC) in the NCA will oversee the law enforcement response to bribery and corruption more broadly. Where organised criminals are involved, the NCA may either take action itself or coordinate other agencies to ensure that a proportionate operational response is in place. The NCA will work closely with other law enforcement partners including:

- the Serious Fraud Office, which remains the lead agency for investigating large and complex cases of corporate bribery and corruption, and enforcing the Bribery Act in respect of overseas corruption by British businesses;
- the City of London Police, which investigates cases of domestic bribery and corruption and its Anti-Corruption Unit, funded by DFID, which investigates UK citizens and companies involved in stronger system of vetting for police officers to be used in bribery or corruption in DFID-funded developing countries; and
- the Proceeds of Corruption Unit in the Metropolitan Police Service, which investigates corrupt politically-exposed persons (individuals who have been entrusted with a prominent public position or are a close relative of such a person) who have laundered proceeds of corruption into the UK.

On 12 February 2013, the Home Secretary announced a range of measures to improve standards of professional behaviour in policing, including that the IPCC will be equipped to deal with all serious and sensitive allegations against the police, and that the

College of Policing will publish a new Integrity Code of Practice and establish a stronger system of vetting for police officers to be used in decisions on recruitment and promotion.

The procedures for reporting bribery and corruption also need to be made easier and much more widely known. Polling suggests that over 92% of people living in the UK would report corruption if they were aware of it but only 30% know how to do so. We believe that there are strong benefits in creating a new single reporting mechanism and will examine the best way to do this and agree a way forward.

We need to not only target serious and organised criminals but also support those who seek to help us identify and disrupt serious and organised criminality. In July, we announced a review of the support that is available to those who report suspected illegal activity. BIS, the Ministry of Justice and the Home Office will consider the case for incentivising whistle blowing, including the provision of financial incentives to support whistle blowing in cases of fraud, bribery and corruption. As part of this work we will examine what lessons can be drawn from the successful 'Qui Tam'<sup>79</sup> provisions in the US where individuals who whistle-blow and work with prosecutors and law enforcement can receive a share of financial penalties levied against a company guilty of fraud against the government.

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### **FIGHTING CRIME BY THE POLICE IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC ORDER AND THE IT-SPACE: UKRAINE AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Combatting crime is an important function of the state, which means the activities of the competent state authorities to respond to crime as a social phenomenon, resolve and prevent negative public

impacts. In European countries a comprehensive or integrative approach is introduced, that combines preventive and repressive measures, denoted by the term "combating". Combating crime is carried out by specially authorized bodies of the state, which together constitute a system of criminal justice.

The highest level in the combating crime, development and social values, the police reached in most industrialized countries with democratic traditions, among which a special place occupy the USA. People in the US are constantly informed of the crime situation in the country through newspapers, magazines, television and other media. In this case the committed crimes are not covered with the curtain "Secret" that often happens in our country sometimes even relatively minor crimes or corruption. In the headings of almost all newspapers there is information about persons suspected of committing crimes, and the reward for their capture. Money for these purposes come from individuals, religious or financial institutions, establishments, enterprises and various organizations.

Currently one of the most common forms of participation of citizens of the United States in actions against criminals are the patrols of the so-called "safe residential neighborhood". The members of these patrols monitor the situation in the apartment block, checking the security of vital facilities and, if necessary, report to the nearest police station about the appearance of suspicious persons or of the crime. As a rule, the members of these patrols are armed and have modern means of communication.

Noteworthy the study of practices of creation in the United States a variety of programs to provide the police material assistance to the population, which are aimed at obtaining accurate information. The anonymity of the informant is guaranteed by a coded number, which is set by the computer via an anonymous phone call. The person providing the information is not in contact with the police even after he or she got money in the bank, which is also implemented by code number.

There is an interesting example of how the USA police is combating crime with the help of the Internet. Police of a small town Township in the state of new Jersey: has created its official page in social network Facebook, where they explain friends, who from citizens is the "bad guy" and how to deal with them. Instead of family photos spread on the police website pictures of wanted

criminals, and in your blog write about the arrests of robbers, thieves, distributors of child pornography, and drunk drivers.

Recently the American police started a wide cooperation in combating crime with the postman, which, with its routes on the phone send the information to the police about the crimes committed and all doubtful subjects. Special attention deserves the experience of the USA, England, Sweden and Japan in the combating against crime and other offences that are committed by minors. This problem is very acute in Ukraine due to the sharp increase in crime this category of citizens. In the countries mentioned in schools, volunteer committees communications schools with the police in which parents, teachers, high school students engaged in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Closed contact with the police is the responsibility of the Chairman of the Committee, which, in most cases, is elected school Director.

The analysis of the experience of policing foreign countries, combating crimes in sphere of high technologies is provided with two main ways: the laying of additional features on existing units or creation of specialized industrial services. For example, Indian Service cybercrime investigations for the performance of its functions attracts professional hackers.

So, in some countries, the functions vested in the following industry service division combat drug trafficking (Dominican Republic), organized crime (Bulgaria, Armenia, Macedonia, Mongolia, Romania, Jamaica), the combating economic crime (Algeria, Angola, Greece, Israel, Indonesia, Iceland, Colombia, Latvia, Moldova, Slovakia, France, Croatia, Japan), terrorism (Hungary). The allocation of units to combat crimes in the sphere of high technologies in industry-specific service is practiced in such countries as Australia, Belgium, Belarus, great Britain, Denmark, Ireland, China, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Germany, Norway, South Africa, Peru, Poland, Portugal, USA, Singapore, Slovenia, Thailand, Finland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Sweden. In these countries, these units also perform the coordination function for the investigation of cybercrime.

The specialized police units of Belgium, Great Britain, the USA, Czech Republic, in addition to basic functions are responsible for preventive and supervisory work with manufacturers of

telecommunication services. In the structure of divisions on struggle against crimes in sphere of high technologies in such countries as Australia, USA, Czech Republic are created departments, which carry out an expert study of electronic media evidence.

As a rule, training for such units is usually carried out in police educational institutions with attraction of experts in sphere of high technologies. Thus, there are no restrictions on the use of employees of divisions on combating cyber-crime hardware and software.

In China, the combating cybercrime and the conduct of operational-search activities through the use of cyberspace has always paid considerable attention. A famous unit in combating cyber crime in China is the Hong Kong police force, the main priority of which is recognized the combating high-tech crimes.

The Swedish police is also a strong emphasis on IT-security, as more crimes happen here, and as more resources are allocated to this area. Now in Sweden a period of phone calls and SMS is fixed in the database of the operator to three months, and the police may request information from the operators for their investigations. In this case, the police of Sweden reveals complex crimes, such as murder, serious bodily and other, the level of disclosure which in the last 2014 amounted to 85-90%. However, it is not so good in combating petty thefts, fraud etc., which is revealed only slightly more than half. This is because most resources are allocated to a complex offenses and, as a consequence, insufficient time and power to reveal the effectiveness of minor crimes.

Active role in countering cybercrime in the UK plays a National Police Unit for combating crimes in the field of "high technologies" (Police National E-Crime Unit), which was established in April 2008 and which has a coordinating function in the combating cybercrime. Sphere of activity of this Department is quite broad – from investigations of homicides and robberies, where the evidence is stored in the computer or mobile phone, to investigate the spread of pornography in electronic networks and "hacking". In 2006 the Department consisted of 43 regional offices located in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Today in Ukraine the IT-sector is the most developed and the largest segment of the innovation economy demonstrates the positive dynamics and growth prospects. That's why, in October 13, 2015 at the government meeting the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine



A. Avakov announced the decision to establish the territorial authority of the National Police Department's "cyber-police", and from October 15 will be a competition for positions in the police [4]. The Minister also said that the staff of the cyber-police will have the power to react to cybercrime and cyber threats. In addition, cyber police in accordance with the best international standards will carries out international cooperation to neutralize transnational criminal groups in this sphere.

Based on the above we can conclude that regardless of the state, political and national features in different countries are establishing different forms of public participation in the protection of public order, which give a positive result in combating offences. Therefore, in our opinion, is useful in Ukraine to analyze, summarize and implement the best foreign experience on public participation in maintaining public order and combating offences in the field of IT-space, such an experience today while the reforms should have a positive impact on the improvement of activity of bodies of Internal Affairs of the democratic Ukraine.

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## **THE FIGHT OF THE ECONOMIC CRIMES IN THE USA**

Taxing jurisdictions have an incentive to minimize tax evasion (i.e. pursue up to the point where the law of diminishing returns kicks in) so that they can a) maximize the total amount of tax revenue collected and b) encourage self reporting from other taxpayers by demonstrating that the tax authority is diligently checking up on them.

Different countries in the world have different means and leverage to fight tax evasion. Therefore we will take the liberty of examining the taxing jurisdiction which has the greatest means and the greatest leverage the US. Other jurisdictions can pick and chose what works for them or where possible piggy-back on the US efforts.

Although we do not have empirical evidence (because we don't think anyone has properly studied the area) to support the following ranking, this is my belief (from 25 years of field experience as an international tax lawyer) of the top weapons in the fight against tax evasion:

1) Whistleblowers: By incentivizing whistleblowers through cash rewards and protections against prosecution, countries can quickly gain a treasure trove of current information on tax evaded monies and its close cousin proceeds of crime or corruption.

Along with encouraging whistleblowing, countries may need to revise their evidentiary laws to allow this information for effective prosecution.

They also need to enhance their ability to deal with the firehose of information which will inundate the tax collection

authority. The quickest and most effective way to do this is to incentivize the tax collection authorities by also giving them cash rewards based on a percentage of the tax collected. While not advocating the complete abandonment of in-house collection authorities, we would also suggest the use of outside "bounty hunters". Of course, there is a great need of oversight of information and overzealous prosecution, but outside contractors are a way to increase tax collections without taking on a permanent budget expansion of the tax collection agency to cover labour costs.

2) John Doe Summons: This is where a taxing authority demands under court authority a large catch of financial information from a third party such as a bank or credit card company. They then check this information against declared taxable income. Like Whistleblower obtained information, there needs to be efficient and effective data mining and auditing capabilities. Also the need to have processes in place to protect private information from non-evading parties need to be put in place and maintained properly;

3) Qualified Intermediary Regime and FATCA: Despite strongly believing these two programs are imperialistic overreach and unfair, we have to concede that as a tool for gathering financial information on US taxpayers, they are brilliant. It offloads all of the compliance costs onto financial institutions and reaps a treasure trove of information. As with Whistleblowers and John Doe Summons, there needs to be an ability to process this information and protect privacy of non-evading parties. The US was able to impose almost global enforcement of both QI and FATCA by using its financial leverage as the world's reserve currency and dominant securities market. The proof of this power is when they were able to get Putin to sign up to FATCA in the middle of the Crimea crisis. Information gathered under FATCA could also be used by other countries to catch its tax evaders. One country which picked up on this was China;

4) Exchange of Information Treaties: These are useful tools once potential evasion has been spotted to get much more information on a specific suspected evader. The first three methods of combating evasion send a mass of financial information automatically and then rely on data mining to separate the kernels of evasions from the chaff of non-evasion. As the need for tax revenue increases dramatically to pay for underfunded entitlement programs,

you will continue to see an increase in the use of these tools by governments of all political stripes.

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## **THE WORK OF THE LAW-ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE USA**

There are many different types of law enforcement agencies, from small town police departments to large federal agencies. The types of jobs available will depend on the type of agency, its mission, size, and jurisdiction.

Federal Law Enforcement Agencies. There are 65 federal agencies and 27 offices of inspector general that employ full time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2004 the largest employers of Federal officers were U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Federal Bureau of Prisons, the FBI, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, each with over 10,000 officers. Federal officers' duties include police response and patrol, criminal investigation and enforcement, inspections, security and protection, court operations, and corrections.

State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. There are more than 17,000 state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, ranging in size from one officer to more than 30,000. Many of these are municipal police departments operated by local governments, but there are actually several types of law enforcement agencies.

**Local Police** includes municipal, county, tribal, and regional police that derive authority from the local governing body that

created it. The primary purpose is to uphold the laws of the jurisdiction, provide patrol, and investigate local crimes.

**State Police / Highway Patrol** – State police often perform police duties to include highway patrol and statewide investigations. Some states have only highway patrol with investigative functions covered by a separate entity such as a state bureau of investigation. State police assist local police with investigations and emergencies that extend beyond the resources and jurisdictional boundaries of the local agency.

**Special Jurisdiction Police** – Officers for special jurisdictions provide police services for defined entities or areas within another jurisdiction. These include parks, schools, transportation assets (e.g., airports, subways), hospitals, housing authorities, and government buildings. Special jurisdiction police are generally full-service departments, offering the same services as local police.

**Deputy Sheriffs** – Generally sheriff's offices are granted authority by the state to enforce state law at the local county level. Deputies commonly run the local jail, serve warrants and court summons, and respond to calls for service in areas outside local police jurisdictions.

#### Law Enforcement Accreditation

While not a type of law enforcement agency, one designation to look for when evaluating departments is CALEA Accreditation.

CALEA, which stands for the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, is the international authority on law enforcement standards. The Commission offers several prestigious credentialing programs for public safety agencies, including Law Enforcement, Public Safety Communications, and Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation.

CALEA Law Enforcement Accreditation is a voluntary program open to all types of law enforcement agencies. Accreditation involves the systematic review of an agency's policies and procedures against CALEA's internationally accepted *Standards for Law Enforcement Agencies*©. These standards reflect the current thinking and experience of law enforcement practitioners and researchers, and are considered benchmarks for modern law enforcement agencies.

There are currently over 800 law enforcement agencies enrolled in the CALEA Law Enforcement Accreditation Program and over 600 law enforcement agencies in the U.S. are accredited.

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### GESCHICHTE UND AUFGABEN DES BUNDESKRIMINALAMTES (BKA)

Das Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) ist eine dem Bundesministerium des Innern nachgeordnete Bundesoberbehörde der Bundesrepublik Deutschland mit Standorten in Wiesbaden (Hauptsitz), Berlin und Meckenheim bei Bonn. Zusammen mit der Bundespolizei und der Polizei beim Deutschen Bundestag ist es eine der drei Polizeien des Bundes.

Es hat die Aufgabe, die nationale Verbrechensbekämpfung in Deutschland in enger Zusammenarbeit mit den Landeskriminalämtern zu koordinieren und Ermittlungen in bestimmten schwerwiegenden Kriminalitätsfeldern mit Auslandsbezug durchzuführen.

Darüber hinaus schützt das BKA die Mitglieder der Verfassungsorgane des Bundes. Das BKA vertritt die Bundesrepublik Deutschland bei Interpol als nationales Zentralbüro (NZB).

Ende 1945 wurden von den alliierten Besatzungsmächten erste regionale Kriminalämter eingerichtet. Die Landesregierungen fassten in Abstimmung mit den Alliierten die regionalen Kriminalämter zu „Landeskriminalpolizeiämtern“ zusammen. Das Grundgesetz bestätigte, dass die Polizeihochheit nicht beim Bund, sondern bei den Ländern liegt. Dem Bund wurde lediglich die Befugnis zugebilligt,

ein zentrales Kriminalpolizeiamt zu unterhalten. Auf dieser verfassungsrechtlichen Grundlage trat am 15. März 1951 das Gesetz über die Einrichtung eines Bundeskriminalpolizeiamtes in Kraft.

Im April/Mai des Jahres 1951 wurde Wiesbaden als Sitz des BKA von der damaligen Bundesregierung ausgewählt. 1952 wurde das BKA in die Internationale Kriminalpolizeiliche Organisation IKPO (Interpol) aufgenommen. Das BKA war sowohl Zentralstelle für die Länderpolizeien als auch für eigene Ermittlungen in einigen festgelegten Deliktsfeldern zuständig.

1973 wurde das BKA-Gesetz so geändert, dass das Bundeskriminalamt neue Zuständigkeiten in der Bekämpfung bestimmter schwerwiegender organisierter Delikte mit internationalem Bezug erhielt, sofern Ermittlungen im Ausland erforderlich waren. Es war nun zuständig bei international organisierten Rauschgift-, Waffen- und Falschgelddelikten sowie bei terroristischen Anschlägen gegen Verfassungsorgane des Bundes. 1975 baute man am damaligen Standort Bonn-Bad Godesberg auch die Abteilung zur Bekämpfung des Terrorismus auf. Das Bundeskriminalamt ist heute für die Schengenfahndung in Deutschland zuständig, die nach dem Abbau der Grenzkontrollen in der Europäischen Union als Ausgleichsinstrument der „Schengen-Mitgliedsstaaten“ gegründet wurde.

Die DNA-Analysedatei ist im BKA zentralisiert. Sie ist eine Verbunddatei, die vom BKA für alle Polizeien betrieben wird. Hier werden sowohl die DNA-Daten von Straftätern gespeichert als auch Spuren von Tatorten registriert und abgeglichen. Der DNA-Beweis ist heute das erfolgreichste kriminalistische Instrument bei der Identifizierung von Tätern und der Zuordnung von Tatspuren.

Nach der deutschen Vereinigung unterstützte das BKA den Aufbau neuer Landeskriminalämter in den neuen Bundesländern. Der 1993 in Kraft getretene Vertrag über die Maastrichter EU-Vertrag konzentrierte und bündelte die polizeilichen Kooperationsformen (Einwanderung, Zoll, etc.). Die Planung für ein europäisches Polizeiamt – Europol – begann, welches die Arbeit der jeweiligen nationalen Zentralbehörden zusammenführen und allen zugänglich machen soll.

1999 wurde die für den Schutz der Mitglieder der Verfassungsorgane des Bundes zuständige Abteilung Sicherungsgruppe (Personenschutz) im Zusammenhang mit dem

Umzug des Kernbereiches der Bundesregierung nach Berlin verlagert. 2004 gab es seitens damaliges Bundesinnenministers Überlegungen, große Teile und den Hauptsitz des BKA nach Berlin zu verlagern, um dort „sicherheitspolitische Aufgaben zu bündeln“. Hierauf kam es mit Unterstützung regionaler Politiker im Raum Wiesbaden und Meckenheim zu massiven Protesten der Mitarbeiter des BKA. Sie führten schließlich dazu, dass damaliger Präsident von Bundesinnenminister in den einstweiligen Ruhestand versetzt wurde.

Schließlich wurde entschieden, dass rund 500 Mitarbeiter aus den Standorten Wiesbaden und Meckenheim zum Ausbau des BKA Berlin nach dort verlagert werden, damit wurde allerdings die ursprünglich geplante Schließung der Standorte zurückgenommen. Noch im Jahr 2004 und Anfang 2005 kam es zur Verlagerung der Gruppe Islamistischer Terrorismus nach Berlin und zum Aufbau der neuen Abteilung Internationale Koordination mit einer Einheit für strategische Analysen in der Bundeshauptstadt. Gleichzeitig wurde ein Gemeinsames Terrorismusabwehrzentrum beim BKA Berlin eingerichtet. Der Aufbau der neuen Berliner Einheiten des BKA und der Umzug der entsprechende Mitarbeiter sind seit 2006 abgeschlossen.

Im Rahmen der Föderalismusreform 2006 wurde dem BKA die Zuständigkeit für die Abwehr des internationalen Terrorismus in Fällen übertragen, in denen eine länderübergreifende Gefahr vorliegt, die Zuständigkeit eines Bundeslandes nicht erkennbar ist oder ein Land um Unterstützung bittet. Zu diesem Zweck wurden dem BKA zahlreiche neue Kompetenzen zugewilligt, wie u.a. die heimliche Online-Durchsuchung. Seitdem betreibt das BKA auch die Anti-Terror-Datei. Anzahl der Bediensteten ist jetzt ca. 5.500.

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## **LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM**

The word «terrorism» is controversial. Definitions of «terrorism» generally involve some or all of the following:  
1) a terrorist act is generally unlawful; 2) it is violent and may be life



threatening; 3) the violence is politically motivated; 4) the direct targets are civilians; 5) the direct targets may not be the main targets; 6) the main targets may be one or more nation-states, governments, or societies; or a political, ethnic, or religious group, or an industry or commercial operation, within those societies; 7) the objective is usually to frighten the main targets; 8) there may or may not be a claim of responsibility.

Acts of terrorism can be carried out by individuals or groups. The most common image of terrorism is that it is carried out by small and secretive cells, highly motivated to serve a particular cause. Terrorists often seek to demoralize and paralyze their enemy with fear, using their acts as a form of blackmail to apply pressure on governments to achieve goals the terrorists could not achieve by other means.

There are a number of definitions of terrorism, including the one that views it as: a type of political crime that emphasizes violence as a mechanism to promote change. Whereas, other political criminals may engage in acts such as demonstrating, counterfeiting, selling secrets, spying, and the like terrorists make systematic use of murder and destruction or the threat of such violence to terrorize individuals, groups, communities, or governments into conceding to the terrorists' political demands.

But the matter of a definition of terrorism is not simple. David Long, in his "The Anatomy of Terrorism", points out quite correctly that although scores of definitions of terrorism have been created, we are still nowhere close to a universally accepted definition of term. There are many definitions of terrorism such as: terrorism is the systematic use of violence (terror) as a means of coercion for political purposes. Terrorism is a criminal act that influences an audience beyond the immediate victim.

The EU legal framework provides Member States with a number of tools to help coordinate all law-enforcement actors who intervene in the fight against terrorism. These tools are already used every day by police and judiciary authorities and have proven their worth.

Since January 2004, the European Arrest Warrant has proven to be an effective tool for fighting crime: it has ensured the swift return of numerous suspects who may not otherwise have faced justice. It now takes on average around 16 days to hand over a

wanted person who consents to his/her surrender, and 48 days where he/she does not. It is notably thanks to the European Arrest Warrant that the perpetrator who killed four people at the Jewish Museum in Brussels in 2014 was surrendered by French judges to Belgium in less than six weeks.

Judges and policemen across the EU use ECRIS – the European Criminal Records Information System – regularly. Since April 2012 this system serves as an electronic interconnection of criminal records databases to ensure that information on convictions is exchanged between EU countries in a uniform, speedy and easily computer-transferable way. French policemen used it to find information on the two brothers implicated in the Charlie Hebdo attack.

Another tool is Mutual Legal Assistance with third countries, either through agreements or exchange of liaison prosecutors, which consists of cooperation between different countries for the purpose of gathering and exchanging information, and requesting and providing assistance in obtaining evidence located in one country to assist in criminal investigations or proceedings in another. EU prosecutors obtain information for instance from the U.S. through the existing EU-US Mutual Legal Assistance agreement. This activity is carried out: in Ukraine – The Security Service of Ukraine, in Russia – The Federal Security Service, in the USA – The Federal Bureau of Investigation and other services. Terrorism is carried out by individuals, groups, expressing the interests of certain political movements or representing the country. It can be used as a means to meet the ambitions of individual politicians, as well as an instrument of its objectives: mafias, criminal world.

To identify possible terrorism as a policy of intimidation, oppression enemy force means. There are three main types of terrorism: political, religious and criminal. Comment on classification of terrorist acts include: 1) attack on public or industrial facilities, leading to material damage, as well as an effective deterrent and demonstrations of force; 2) seizure of government offices or embassies (accompanied hostage-taking, causing serious public resonance); 3) seizure of aircraft or other transport equipment (political motivation - release from prison comrades in the party; criminal motivation - a requirement redemption); 4) violence against the individual victim (to intimidate or propaganda purposes);

5) abduction (to political blackmail to achieve certain political concessions or the release of prisoners; shape self-financing); 6) political killing - assassination (one of the most radical means veining terrorist struggle; murder, within the meaning of terrorists must liberate the people from tyrants); 7) bombings or massacres (calculated on the psychological effect, fear and uncertainty people).

According to the many experts, one of the main reasons for this terrible reality is the discrepancy of opposition from countries antiterrorist coalition real terrorist threat. Mass and geographical spread of terrorist manifestations, their access to the most cases beyond one particular country, and as the availability of sustainable and carefully conspiratorial network connection between various terrorist groups that operate even in different world regions to characterize modern terrorism as a phenomenon that has an international character.

On this basis, the experts concluded that the implementation of effective combating international terrorism and must be joined coordination of all countries under interstate antiterrorist coalition. At the same time as the first and most effective steps to practical implementation of this task is considered by coordinated the activities of several states that are part of existing international or regional political, economic and military alliances.

Thus, along with the political, economic, humanitarian and other measures proposed to improve activate the efficiency of anti-terrorist activities, stressed the need greater involvement of special services capabilities as a key tool whose primary purpose in the fight against terrorism is in today's conditions, early detection of terrorist threats, their localization and suppression using specific methods and means with the "armed" security services.

Given the relative novelty and relevance of attraction intelligence services to fight terrorism, as well as a complexity in the organization intelligence cooperation and the implementation of two or more, even "friendly" between other, because of the specificity and sensitivity of forms and methods used by them in practice, a certain theoretical and practical important analysis of the experience of international structures coordinated use of national intelligence in this area.

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### GANGS IN CANADA

The most prevalent gangs in Canada include street gangs and prison gangs.

#### • Street Gangs

Many types of gangs make up the general structure of an organized group. There are street gangs, which are people with similar backgrounds and motivations. The term "street gang" is commonly used interchangeably with "youth gang", referring to neighbourhood or street-based youth groups that meet "gang" criteria. A street gang is defined as "a self-formed association of peers, united by mutual interests, with identifiable leadership and internal organization, who act collectively or as individuals to achieve specific purposes, including the conduct of illegal activity and control of a particular territory, facility, or enterprise."

Understanding the structure of gangs is a critical skill to defining the types of strategies that are most effective with dealing with them, from the at-risk youth to the gang leaders. Not all individuals who display the outward signs of gang membership are actually involved in criminal activities. An individual's age, physical structure, ability to fight, willingness to use violence, and arrest record are often principal factors in determining where an individual stands in the gang hierarchy; now money derived from criminal

activity and ability to provide for the gang also impacts the individual's status within the gang. The structure of gangs varies depending primarily on size which can range in size from five or ten to several thousand. Many of the larger gangs break up into smaller groups, cliques or subsets. The cliques typically bring more territory to a gang as they expand and recruit new members. Most gangs operate informally with leadership falling to whoever takes control; others have distinct leadership and are highly structured, much like a business or corporation.

#### • **Prison Gangs**

are groups in a prison or correctional institution for mutual protection and advancement. Prison gangs often have several "affiliates" or "chapters" in different state prison systems that branch out due to the movement or transfer of their members. A study *Neither War nor Peace: International Comparisons of Children and Youth in Organized Armed Violence* studied ten cities worldwide and found that in eight of them, "street gangs had strong links to prison gangs". According to a criminal justice professor, many of the biggest gangs from Chicago originated from prisons. Although the majority of gang leaders from Chicago are now incarcerated, most of those leaders continue to manage their gangs from within prison. Criminal gangs may function both inside and outside of prison. In the USA, prison gang Aryan Brotherhood is in organized crime outside prison.

#### **Push/ pull factors contributing to gang involvement**

##### **Individual Family Factors**

- . early drug abuse
- . antisocial/ hostile aggressive behaviour
- . social deprivation or isolation
- . family history of gang involvement
- . parental neglect
- . low academic achievement/ school dropout or truancy
- . unemployed / few employment prospects

##### **Economic/Societal Community Factors**

- . social upheaval
- . poverty, income inequality
- . racism/ xenophobia
- . proliferation of gang culture

**Pop culture and media significantly impacts public perception of youth gangs and gun violence:**

- . glorifies gang lifestyle
- . contributes to the adoption of linguistic codes and dress styles associated with American gangs
- . heightens public perceptions of gang activity in their communities
- . focus on violent actions of gang-members

**Various responses to gangs** The most effective strategies use multiple programs in combination of prevention, intervention and suppression approaches. Anti-gang measures require ongoing effort, knowledge and innovation.

### **Prevention**

- focuses on preventing gangs from forming and individuals from joining gangs in the first place
- early identification of youth-at-risk is critical

### **Intervention**

- diverts individuals involved in gangs through the use of programs that provide alternatives includes employment training and programming providing recreational activities

### **Suppression**

- suppress current gang problems through law enforcement and legislative action
- focuses on punishment and removal of gang members from a community
- includes creation of specialized gang units, prosecution efforts, legislation targeting gang activities, and the development and implementation of information systems to track gang members; communities can play an important role in the reduction of youth gang activity
- comprehensive community efforts have demonstrated measured success in addressing both emerging and chronic gang problems

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## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AGAINST THE CORRUPTION IN THE POLICE**

Corruption in law enforcement authorities, in general, and in the police, in particular, increases the danger for the public security, because the employees of these authorities are called to fight against this dangerous social phenomenon. Obviously, that corrupted law enforcement bodies are not able to counteract these phenomena and processes that are actually threatening the security of individuals, society, and the state. In fact, the corruption in police leads into the national political problem, because the economic and democratic changes are in danger.

Corruption in police not only affects its credibility in the eyes of society but also undermines the confidence in the possibility of crime exposure, reluctance to seek help of police, thereby increasing the level of delinquency.

The causes of corruption in Ukraine are: the insufficient level of economic development, insufficient level of social security of both police officers and state officers in general. Taking into consideration the further development strategy of Ukraine in the direction of European integration, the analysis of the anticorruption law in the foreign countries is important nowadays. Since this requires particular adaptation of the current Ukrainian legislation according to the regulations in the European Union.

In Australia, one of the conditions of the employment contract is deprivation the police officer, who was accused of corruption, some payments at the end of the contact. Potential losses increase with the length of employment. In France, faultless service (e.g. lack of disciplinary penalties for corrupt behavior) grants the right to increase pensions. In fact as disciplinary measures applicable to the offenders is a reduction (complete or partial) length of service in the police when calculating pension benefits for the employees.

In Germany, the police officers are granted with significant compensation and social benefits, which are much exceeding the average in the country. It is highly prohibited to accept any rewards or presents from any third-parties. Despite the fact that criminal punishment for bribe rather soft, it involves the unconditional removal from post and prohibition against being official in future. Grafters are deprived automatically of guaranteed comfortable life and good pension after their retirement. In Germany the labor councils still exist: during the promotion to the executive position, they have the same influence on the decision as the head of the department. The promotion is not possible without the agreement from the labor council.

Selection of the police officers in China is made only on a competitive basis. By the way, the number of applicants for the entry-level positions is the largest in the world – more than 3000 applicants per place. The reason is that these positions have a competitive salary and require high professional skills. In addition, PRC Criminal Code provides severe penalties for bribery and embezzlement and for serious offenses with misappropriating funds – the death penalty.

At the heart of the Israeli police staffing – the prestige and honor. The requirements for the candidates are high (despite education, biography and psychological readiness, excellent physique, experience handling the weapons and knowledge of the legislation of the country are highly desired. The competition is more than 100 candidates per place.

Recruitment of police units in Spain is conducted on a competitive basis. The selection of the candidate is done under the following criteria: citizenship, age restrictions (from 18 till 30), absence of criminal record, driver license type A and B. The idea of psychophysiological testing the candidates on the polygraph (so-called lie detector) is implemented on the global level. Disagreement to take polygraph testing causes outright denial to accept the person for the service.

In the United States, there are allocated special police officers, as well as created relevant structures to prevent corruption. The priority in the prevention and suppression of corruption in the police



is careful work with complaints of citizens and interdepartmental complaints about the abuse of authority for personal gain.

Police management executives in the USA are personally responsible for incidents of corruption among their subordinates. In the case of corruption charges against the police officer, the work of his department executive is to be obligatory reviewed. In addition, the work of subordinates is also checked, in case their executive manager is charged with corruption.

Greater importance had been attached to the internal investigations in the US police. The main idea of internal investigations is that no offense (and other illegal actions) should not be left without the attention from the authority or executive side.

In the police of USA, there was formed a special legal regime to fight against corruption, in particular: additional social benefits, medical insurance, free higher education, preferential loans, high pension plan were introduced. It actually made the idea of being the police officer very attractive and created the healthy competition among the candidates during the selection process. In the same time, there were created special departments for the internal investigations, which are effectively preventing the abuse of authority for the personal gain and are finding evidence of police corruption.

The study of international experience of some countries for counteracting corruption in the police gives us some reasons to make suggestions on strategy formation on mitigating the risks for the corruption crimes in the internal affairs in Ukraine, for instance:

1) Finalization the reform of the police in accordance with international and European standards;

2) Improving the assessment criteria for police work (in most cases executives, their deputy assistants, department executives, who are systematically requiring results in a certain number of criminal and administrative offenses, applying disciplinary penalties or threatening to use them against the violators, in some cases: performance reporting for the selected period compared to last year);

3) Setting the appropriate level of income for the police officers. The volume and complexity of work in the police authorities require often longer working hours and increase their salaries accordingly. For comparison, abroad representatives of law

enforcement bodies have similar duties but in several times higher wages;

4) Expansion of the state police departments with highly skilled and professional employees;

5) Improving the system for monitoring police activities;

6) Creating a positive image of the police among the public;

7) Giving state support to public organizations and movements, which are aimed to protect the rights and legal interests of citizens;

8) Encourage citizens to be actively involved into identification and disclosure of official abuse of bodies of internal affairs and other charges for corruption among police officers.

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## **POLICE TRAINING TO ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE**

RCMP Academy has been providing police training to Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) "cadets" since its establishment in 1885. Cadets wear the iconic red serge of the force. In the RCMP's early days, the Academy had a full horse stable and horsemanship is no longer part of the cadets' training since 1966, and the few horses still at the Academy are for ceremonial purposes only.

The Academy is the only location where the RCMP trains its cadets. Many Canadian municipal and provincial police forces hire police officers who graduated from the RCMP Academy. No one can join the RCMP as a regular member without completing the RCMP Academy's 24-week Cadet Training Program. The RCMP Academy has altered its curriculum due to the social and economic changes of Canadian society; the school now focuses more on knowledge relating to the multiple facets of law enforcement than on military discipline. In the early 1990s, the six-month thorough military-style RCMP training was slightly modified to face the new make-up of

trainees. Cadets are now 10 years older than their 1950s or 1960s counterparts; and decade after decade, the ratio of college and university-educated future Mounties keeps increasing. The higher maturity level of trainees requires fewer disciplinary actions and enables the instructors to focus on the very demanding requirements of modern police work.

**Cadet Training Program** The Cadet Training Program is an extensive 24-week basic training course, offered in both official languages. The cadet is part of a 32-member troop which is diverse in composition. Upon successfully completing the Cadet Training Program, cadets may be offered employment as members of the RCMP and given peace officer status. Once employed, they must then complete a six-month Field Coaching Program at selected training detachments where they are involved in everyday police duties under the supervision of a Field Coach.

The Cadet Training Program consists of 785 hours broken down as follows:

- Applied Police Sciences
- Police Defensive Tactics
- Fitness and Lifestyle
- Firearms
- Police Driving
- Drill, Deportment and Tactics
- Detachment visits, exams, etc

**Police Defensive Tactics** The police defensive tactics component of the Cadet Training Program is designed to provide cadets with safe and effective techniques to manage policing-related incidents within the context of the Incident Model. The Model was designed based on the following principles:

- The primary objective of any intervention is public safety;
- Police officer safety is essential to public safety;
- The intervention model must always be applied in the context of a careful risk assessment;
- Risk assessment must take into account the likelihood and extent of life loss, injury and damage to property.

Cadets learn and practice different techniques under a variety of simulated circumstances. The techniques taught include joint locks, take downs, use of O.C. spray, placement and removal of

resistant suspects in/from vehicles, moving resistant suspects through doorways, blocks, strikes, use of batons, carotid control hold, grappling, ground defence, body hold releases, handcuffing and searching suspects, and use of weapon defences.

**Fitness and Lifestyle** The Fitness component of the Cadet Training Program is designed to develop cadets' commitment to a life-long healthy lifestyle to ensure their physical and mental readiness for police duties. The program addresses issues of nutrition, and stress management. Cadets are taught safe and effective techniques to develop their resistance through weight training, anaerobic, aerobic capabilities through a variety of methods. The on-site swimming pool is used to provide cadets a session on life savings skills, as well as circuit and interval training. Cadets also access the pool to complete mandatory fitness competencies and other exercises to assist in their recovery from training related injuries. The program is designed in two phases moving progressively from instructor-centred to learner-centred. Once cadets have learned appropriate physical training techniques, they establish in consultation with their instructors, fitness and lifestyle objectives and select those techniques and strategies best suited to them to maintain standards set. Cadets participate in a series of challenge exercises to understand their limits and use this knowledge in risk assessments when involved in policing situations. Cadets must meet the Physical Examination standard to successfully complete the program.

**Firearms** The Firearms curriculum covers handling firearms with safety for public and police safety within the provisions of law and policy. Cadets must gain competency with the Force issued semi-automatic 9 mm pistol and the 12 gauge pump action shotgun. Firearms training simulators are also used to provide cadets with training specific to decision making in situations where firearms use may be warranted. Safe practices, accuracy and judgement making applying the RCMP Incident Management Intervention Model are all assessed.

**Police Driving** The driver training curriculum is designed to provide cadets with police driving skills and related knowledge to ensure public and police safety while on patrol and when responding to incidents. Cadets learn to gather appropriate evidence to ensure

the fair outcomes of investigations of traffic related incidents, and to identify opportunities for crime prevention while on patrol. They learn about the laws and policies pertaining to the use of police vehicles and driver- related offenses. Safe and effective handling of the police vehicle, appropriate use of police vehicle equipment, observational skills and use of the radio while driving are emphasized.

This component of the program is designed based on the assumption that basic driving and defensive driving skills have been obtained prior to entry in the Cadet Training Program. However, cadets' basic driving skills are constantly monitored to ensure that they are in fact safe and responsible drivers.

**Drill, Deportment and Tactical Unit** This component of the Cadet Training Program is designed to develop a sense of pride in self through professional deportment. Cadets are taught how to care for and maintain their kit and proper turn out in uniform and mufti. Cadets are taught the importance of maintaining a clean and orderly dormitory out of respect for those who share their environment with them. They also learn etiquette and proper protocol in formal settings. This program also aims at developing “esprit de corps” through precision team work in ceremonies and tactical-related exercises. Cadets learn to listen and respond to orders as would be required in situations of celebration, where the RCMP represents Canada on formal occasions or in situations where public safety may be threatened by potential crowd violence. The skills learned are essential to professional client service.

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## **ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION. FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

Undoubtedly it is possible to claim that organized crime is a difficult and dangerous antisocial phenomenon, which has no borders and which poses the real threat to the state and society in modern conditions of development of Ukraine. Its characteristic features are: invasion into economy of the state, distribution of control of organized criminal groups and organizations on activity of the state power, blocking of effective processes of reforms; establishment of control over profitable types of criminal activity such as drug trafficking, prostitution, gambling , illegal arms trafficking , smuggling, illegal migration and human trafficking). Relevance of this question is caused also by the fact that organized crime itself is inclined to violate national borders. Therefore, the adjacent states have to combine their efforts in combating this dangerous phenomenon.

In the sphere of counteraction of organized crime it is possible to allocate two main approaches - traditional and non traditional ( or nonconventional) . The first direction is connected with fight within criminal proceedings. The following one (nonconventional) has preventive character and includes different approaches. So, I have to notice that still the majority of the European countries adhere to traditional approach in fight against organized crimes by means of state power which are logging in criminal justice. Their number includes also Ukraine. The nonconventional model is more interesting. There were created special agencies with aim to increase the effectiveness of combating organized criminality. It can be considered on examples of such countries as the USA, The Great Britain, Italy, Croatia and Poland.

In the USA was created the association "The Striking powers" which main task is identification of groups of organized crime. In The United Kingdom since April 1, 2006 the Service of fighting the most dangerous organized crime also known as SOCA (Serious

Organised Crime Agency) has been working [2, page 180]. In Italy with the purpose of strengthening of fight organized crime, the Parliament had founded Special General Council in combating organized crimes, The Public Administration in fighting mafia and The Investigative Administration in fighting mafia [1, page.83] In Croatia in 2001 in the structure of the State prosecutor's office was created The Administration in corruption and organized crime prevention. However it has only observation character. In Poland in 2000 the Central bureau of investigation which is independent of local police was formed. The central bureau of investigation is engaged mainly in three directions:

- fight against organized crime and illegal actions which promote its prosperity (traffic in arms and explosive devices, extortion, etc.);

- the crimes connected with a drug trafficking (production, smuggling, distribution)

- economic crimes (a money-laundering, fraud, corruption)

In modern Europe where borders between the countries are disappearing, it is necessary to consider police and its powers in the international prospect. 3, page 179]. Therefore the special attention is deserved by Europol. Europol is the European intergovernmental organization of the police direction concerning counteraction of organized crime. It is also known that in the field of the expansion of the international cooperation in the sphere of organized crime combating were prepared new ways of development:

- preparations in cooperation in crime combating, organized crime, in particular;

- the analysis of the materials which are available in Ukraine, offers, recommendations of the international organizations, conferences, law enforcement agencies and other governmental bodies of foreign countries;

- generalizations of law enforcement agencies experience of foreign countries and ensuring their introduction in activity of the relevant agencies of our country;

- establishment of cooperation with scientific establishments of foreign countries which deal with organized crime and corruption problems;

- adjustment of permanent experience exchange of special forces of our state with intelligence services of foreign countries,
- education and training abroad the most perspective staff of law-enforcement agencies and departments of Ukraine.

Conclusions. So, I have to notice that preventions of organized crime in all considered states is a prerogative of law enforcement agencies. However, in the West European states gets distribution and a nonconventional way of protection which didn't gain distribution in Ukraine because of imperfect condition of civil society . Therefore there is a necessity of loaning the experience of the foreign states in the sphere of organized crime prevention and creation of special institutes together with the law enforcement agencies. We consider that these institutes have to be grouped in one government body which will have not only retributive character , but also will contain itself functions of prevention and reduction the level of organized crime.

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## **INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND LEGAL BASIS FOR COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL CRIME**

**Transnational organized crime** is a result of organized crime, its transformation, going beyond the territory of one state, and as a result acquired international, global scale.

In Vienna in February 1988 p., on the eve of the Eighth UN Congress was made the main recommendations for the organization combating transnational organized crime by inter-regional preparatory meeting.

They lie in asserting the need to:

- The ratification and implementation of international agreements;
- Development of bilateral and multilateral agreements;
- Preparation for the adoption of common standards and documents for use at the national, regional and interregional levels;
- Development of a universal convention on international cooperation in the case of opposition to transnational crime and in the implementation of criminal justice;
- Consideration of issues of transnational jurisdiction;
- Development of standards in the case of international assistance in connection with bank secrecy;
- Developing effective standards to combat money laundering, investments related to drug trafficking, terrorism and other forms of transnational crime;
- Creation a global information network for crime prevention and criminal justice;
- Wide involvement of civil society organizations for implementation of the program of crime prevention and criminal justice.

TOC can be classified into five major groups:

1. International organized clan crime based on the general purposes of profit;

2. Terrorist activities transnational direction;
3. Economic crimes involving operations and activities in two or more countries;
4. Transnational illegal trade art objects, which is the cultural and religious heritage of the nation;
5. Actions that violate ecological balance of the environment in several countries by pollution.

On based produced UN strategy against transnational crime the international community developed and specific directions counteract this socially dangerous phenomenon. In particular, it was fleshed out in the "Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: response to the challenges of the XXI century ", which was adopted during the X Congress of the United Nations Crime Prevention and relations with offenders that passed in Vienna 10-17 April 2000.

Effective factors in overcoming transnational crime are activation of close coordination and development of international cooperation, creating conditions conducive to the fight against organized crime, sustainable development, eradication of poverty and unemployment

Among the important tasks of tactical combat transnational crime Vienna Declaration included:

- 1) Introducing crime prevention component into national and international development strategies;
- 2) Intensification bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including technical;
- 3) Expanding cooperation of donor countries in various spheres of society, including aspects of crime prevention;
- 4) Strengthen the possibilities Centre for International Crime Prevention, as well as the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice development

In the world operates a number of international organizations and centers that study the problems of combating transnational organized crime. They include Interpol, Europol, Office for the Coordination of combating organized crime and other dangerous crimes in the CIS, World Antykryminaln and Antiterrorist Forum (VAAF), Centre for the study of transnational crime and corruption.

The main tasks and objectives Interpol, under the Charter, defined:

- Ensuring the widest possible cooperation between the criminal police authorities concerned within the national law of - uchasnyts Interpol - and in strict accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

- Creation and development of all necessary to be effective in fighting ordinary crime.

Ukraine was admitted to the International Criminal Police Organization in 1992 at the 61st session of the General Assembly of Interpol. Full member of this organization, our country was in 1993 after the establishment of the National Central Bureau of Interpol.

Europol supports the national police in member countries in fighting:

- 1) Drug trafficking;
- 2) Illegal immigration;
- 3) Terrorism;
- 4) Forgery of money and other financial instruments;
- 5) Trafficking;
- 6) Illicit trade of motor transport;
- 7) Money laundering.

After the formation in 1991 of interstate association of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) coordination of joint actions in the fight against transnational organized crime was needed in the formation of relevant international organizations. So, in September 1993 created the Office for the Coordination of combating organized crime and other dangerous crimes in the CIS.

The main tasks of the Bureau are:

- The formation of a specialized data bank on base of computer center at the Bureau of the initiative and provide information to the Ministry of the Interior;

- Promoting the implementation of inter-state participants wanted criminal networks, persons who have committed the most dangerous crimes and hiding from prosecution;

- Ensuring the coordinated search operations and comprehensive measures concerning the interests of several states - participants of the CIS, making recommendations on combating transnational crime.

The objective and purpose of the Forum was:

- promoting awareness of the international community about the dangers of transnational crime and terrorism;
- improving international and national legal framework aimed at improving efficiency and anti-terrorist antykryminal combating crime;
- informational, scientific, organizational, material and technical support for all members participant projects to combat transnational crime and terrorism;
- international development cooperation of all groups of society in the fight against international crime and terrorism to ensure effectiveness against these threats.

The main directions of the Center are:

- a) research work;
- b) education;
- c) personnel training;
- d) holding mass events;
- e) facilitating the operation of elements of civil society.

Variety of transnational organized crime, which implements its local potential through a wide variety of combinations in the way of implementation, purpose, means unlawful acts leads to the emergence of international anti-criminal organizations and centers that specialize in gathering information and formulating an effective response to the recommendations of some kind of transnational crimes.

Consequently, the international community has been able to develop some principles of combating transnational organized crime and to issue specific institutions whose activities are directed at overcoming it at different levels criminal-legal, political, economic and others.

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## **THE CIVIL NUCLEAR CONSTABULARY**

The Civil Nuclear Constabulary (CNC) is a specialist armed police force in charge of protecting civil nuclear sites, nuclear materials in England, Scotland, Wales, dedicated to the civil nuclear industry, operating under the strategic direction of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC). The Energy Act received Royal Assent in July 2004 and created a new Civil Nuclear Police Authority to oversee a reconstituted nuclear constabulary evolve from the previous United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary. This Act created the Civil Nuclear Constabulary which was established in April 2005. Armed police services are required at most civil nuclear sites in the UK and the CNC has units based at 15 sites in England, Scotland and Wales and employs just over 1,500 police officers and staff. The majority of officers in the CNC are authorised firearms officers.

**Defend and protect** The CNC's mission statement is to defend and protect those sites to which it is deployed, with a view to denying unauthorised access to nuclear material and, if necessary, recover control of any nuclear material which may have been lost to any unauthorised persons. It is also committed to the safe and secure movement of nuclear material within the UK and internationally. In protecting its sites, the CNC works in partnership with the appropriate Home Office or Scottish police force and policing services required at each site are agreed with nuclear operators in accordance with the Nuclear Industries Security Regulations 2003 and ratified by the UK regulator, the Office for Civil Nuclear Security. Security is kept under constant review. Changes to operational tactics are frequent and irregular due to a range of factors and in order to limit the predictability of the police response to any incident.

**Programme New Dawn** 2013 marked the completion of a wide ranging review of the Constabulary's capability and capacity which was conducted against the CNC's Mission Statement and

informed by the continuing and uncompromising nature of the terrorist threat. The review was supported by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies, and identified a number of areas for improvement. A detailed implementation plan designed to address these, together with a new concept of operations that set out the way in which the Constabulary would deliver the operational effect required to mitigate the threat, were presented to and by the Authority. In February 2013, the Police Authority agreed the funding within to address a number of approved recommendations to uplift and enhance the capability and capacity of the Constabulary in firearms management, training and tactics, and the procurement of equipment, assets and weaponry. This ongoing programme of improvement is called Programme New Dawn. Richard Thompson, chief constable of the Civil Nuclear Constabulary said: "New Dawn is a three year rolling programme of continuous improvement. This new programme focuses on the wide range of improvements identified in the previous year's review designed to enhance its capability." "These, in the main, have flowed from the development of new tactical doctrine that is more appropriate and relevant to our Mission. Upgrading and uplifting the type, quality and frequency of firearms, first aid and Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) training, strengthening our command and control systems and deploying improved equipment and ammunition.

**The future of the CNC** In its Strategic Policing Plan 2014-2017 the Civil Nuclear Police Authority sets out its aims and objectives to ensure the CNC keeps up-to-date with new counter-terrorist measures and is fully equipped to defend civil nuclear sites. The specific policing aims set out by the CNC in the plan include increasing operational capability and capacity through the provision of enhanced command and control, preparation for changes in operating geography given current and future decommissioning and new build proposals and working towards the CNC being recognised as a provider of a world class armed response and policing capability for both licensed nuclear sites and for nuclear material in transit. Richard Thompson continued: "The CNC has successfully protected nuclear material within the UK for over six years. In that time, officers have been deployed for 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and the CNC has grown both in size and resource.

“The successful completion and implementation of the aims outlined in the Policing Plan are essential if the CNC is to continue to provide the nuclear industry, the government and the public with the reassurance that it is truly ‘fit for purpose’ and is in a position to meet its future, as well as its existing, challenges.”

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## **LA VERDAD DE TODAS LAS MAFIAS QUE OPERAN EN ESPAÑA**

La Jefatura Superior de Policía de Madrid pone de manifiesto la impunidad en la que actúan las organizaciones criminales, para las que España, entre otros países, es un paraíso para delinquir. Las famosas mafias de las que hablan los media son las que los propios inmigrantes forman una vez en España, favorecidos por las ridículas leyes españolas y las facilidades de la Ley de Extranjería. Las únicas víctimas son los españoles que ven sus calles llenarse de delincuentes profesionales venidos de cualquier país del mundo.

La Fiscalía General del Estado advierte que vendrán muchos grupos más en los próximos años, con la explotación de inmigrantes como principal fuente de ingresos ilegales. La última memoria de la Europol sobre el Crimen Organizado revela que la mayoría de las 4.000 mafias detectadas en Europa tiene vínculos con España. El motivo es que España es la puerta de entrada de la droga en Europa. No obstante, la cantidad de dinero que mueven los estupefacientes es muy inferior a la que genera el tráfico de personas.

De las 542 mafias detectadas en España, más de una cuarta parte están establecidas por completo en Madrid y el 70% tiene su

base de operaciones en la capital. Según la Jefatura Superior de Policía de Madrid, son de alrededor de 160 bandas que se dedican a todo tipo de delitos: desde la extorsión al tráfico de seres humanos, pasando por el blanqueo de dinero, estafas, robos y falsificación de documentos.

Las mafias que operan en España pertenecen a más de cien nacionalidades diferentes. En esta lista se muestra diez de las más poderosas en España. La Jefatura Superior de Policía de Madrid se prepara para el peor escenario, puesto que la apertura de fronteras facilita la entrada de las bandas que vienen del Este de Europa y de países asiáticos. La mayoría de los grupos extranjeros organizados para el delinquir, han importado a España métodos violentos a los que los españoles no estaban acostumbrados.

**RUSOS.** Invierten gran cantidad de dinero en preparar fraudes. El objetivo de las mafias es económico. Estas bandas llegan incluso a disputarse entre ellas el control de determinadas áreas, recurriendo incluso al asesinato. Especialistas en blanqueo de dinero, llegan a comprar establecimientos financieros para captar clientes a los que estafarán en cuanto se ganen su confianza. Prioritariamente se dedican a los negocios relacionados con ocio nocturno.

**CHINOS.** La policía española calcula que hay más de cuatrocientos matones y asesinos profesionales en España. Asimismo, afirman fuentes policiales, uno de cada cien chinos en Europa es integrante de una banda delictiva. Son maestros falsificando DNI, permisos de residencia, pasaportes, etc.

**PERUANOS.** Extraordinariamente peligrosos, pues son capaces habitualmente a liarse a tiros por una simple maleta. Asaltos con armas de fuego y hurtos de equipajes, sobre todo en aeropuertos y en las autopistas de Cataluña y Valencia. Controlan a las bandas de los llamados “cogoteros”, dedicados a los robos con extrema violencia.

**NORTEAFRICANOS.** En guerra con los gitanos autóctonos por el control de la heroína. Controlan todo el hachís que entra en España y se disputan con los gitanos el mercado de la heroína. Están bien organizados en Ceuta y Melilla.

**ALBANO-KOSOVARES.** Cuentan con armas de la guerra provenientes de los Balcanes. El robo por “butrón”, el tráfico de armas y de vehículos de lujo son sus actividades delictivas



preferidas. Suelen ir vestidos de negro, inhiben las alarmas electrónicas de las joyerías y no ven imposible ningún asalto si el botín es sustancioso.

**NIGERIANOS.** Tienen toda clase de pastillas de diseño. Controlan el Norte de España desde el País Vasco a Barcelona. Se estructuran en grupos de 15 a 20 personas y no prueban la droga con la que trafican. Menudean con el material que llega del norte de Europa.

**BÚLGAROS.** Están especializados en emplear sofisticados métodos informáticos para el robo. También son maestros en la sustracción de vehículos de lujo con una antigüedad de menos de dos años. Utilizan tecnología punta para inmovilizar coches. Maestros con la troqueladora para falsificación de matrículas.

**TURCOS.** Están presentes en España desde 1989 y son los que controlan el tráfico de la heroína. También se dedican a la extorsión, al cobro de deudas y a los asesinatos por encargo.

**COLOMBIANOS.** Venden armas y asesinan por encargo. Los paramilitares y otros grupos de narcotraficantes inundan el país de cocaína, venden armas ilegales y además son asesinos a sueldo. Han importado, causando alarma social, los ajustes de cuentas.

**RUMANOS.** Especializados en prostitución y hurtos. Los delincuentes rumanos trabajan en diferentes áreas: falsificación de tarjetas de crédito, prostitución y todo tipo de hurtos. Son los llamados descuideros. Organizan redes de mendicidad. Tráfico de drogas, prostitución, robo de vehículos de lujo, atracos a chales y naves industriales, falsificación de tarjetas de crédito y de ofertas de empleo, blanqueo de dinero, etc. El mercado es cada vez más amplio. Ya no hay delito que se escape a las bandas criminales.

Las organizaciones más peligrosas y violentas son las de los países del Este (Rumanía se lleva la palma, seguida de Bulgaria, y, a menor escala, Albania, Kosovo y Ucrania). Su “modus operandi” es el siguiente: reclutan a chicas jóvenes, se cuidan de que no sean menores, y muy atractivas en sus pueblos pequeños, o bien son ellas mismas las que acuden a nuestro país con el falso reclamo de un puesto de trabajo bien remunerado. A menudo son engañadas por falsos novios o por amigas que ejercen la prostitución aquí. No dudan en golpearlas y amenazarlas si se niegan a practicar el sexo. Cuando son problemáticas o están muy vistas, las venden, como si se

tratara de mercancía, en algunos casos por cantidades que rondan los 8.000 euros. El “negocio” prima, y, por ello, cambian de lugar a las chicas, en función de los beneficios obtenidos. Por lo que respecta a las africanas (subsaharianas, sobre todo), el control lo ejercen en origen, que es dónde está el entramado. Las esclavizan a través del rito del vudú y llegan con la falsa promesa de un trabajo digno. Algunas son menores de edad.

En Madrid, las bandas actúan cada vez más fuera de la capital, sobre todo en municipios que cuentan con menor presencia policial. Las localidades del sur y del este de la región son las preferidas por los grupos que atracan naves industriales y empresas. Los municipios del oeste y del norte, en cambio, son los elegidos por las bandas especializadas en robar chalés y coches de lujo.

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#### **FOREIGN ANTI-CORRUPTION EXPERIENCE**

Today total corruption has penetrated all spheres of life in Ukraine. The corruption scope even became a threat to the national security. The Ukrainian society is not only fully aware of the complexity of the current situation, but also claims the government to take strong anti-corruption measures. Recent dramatic events of Euromaidan in Kyiv shows that the Ukrainian people do not want to live as before, tolerate the arbitrariness of officials, corruption and social injustice.

Eliminating corruption is a difficult task and the solution requires a systematic approach, as well as the proper political, legal and institutional actions. The lack of positive results of the national

fight against corruption encourages us to learn and summarize the international experience in this sphere. Here are a few examples of countries, which had made substantial progress in fighting corruption. Most of these countries recently had an extremely high level of corruption.

**Israel** The basis of all anti-corruption measures in Israel – is ramous monitoring of possible corruption actions. The monitoring is carried out by government agencies, special units of the police, the Office of the State Controller, which is independent from the ministries and various NGOs. If the corruption facts appear the investigating bodies are being informed immediately.

The law which was adopted in 1992 empowers the president of Israel to award citizens of the country who revealed corruption offenses. Receiving an award requires only one demand - the investigative authorities have to find the exposure reasonable. The legislation of Israel provides significant social benefits for the state employers. At the same time the penalties for the officials, involved in corruption actions are very heavy, thus local corruption in the country is almost absent. The number of cases brought to court is less than 5%. Likewise the register of the corrupted firms has been also created in Israel.

**Germany** The liquidation of material and first of all the financial part of organized criminal groups is the basis for fight against corruption in Germany. The legal base in the country prevents money-laundering, the property of persons, involved in corruption actions should be confiscated. Likewise, the bank institutions are obliged to provide information, concerning the money transactions over 20 000 Euros, to the law enforcement agencies. This information should be used for the investigation purposes only. Everyone, who opens a bank account for the total amount of 50 000 Euros, is obliged to pass the dew identification procedures. The general line of the German government in the area of prevention of corruption is the elimination of corruption in public service. Germany, by an example of other countries, in particular Israel, plans to create the register of the corrupted firms. Those, who gets to this "black list" loses the right to participate in any state tenders and automatically become the object of closer attention of the law enforcement agencies.

**Great Britain** This country has the most ancient traditions in the fight against corruption. The system of anti-corruption mechanisms is settled here on the legislative level. The first anti-corruption law in the civil service was adopted here in 1889. The following two laws as of 1906 and 1916 were consequences of society's reaction for spreading this socio-political phenomenon. Contrasting legal traditional principles, these laws oblige officials to prove own innocence.

In Great Britain the public opinion plays very important role during the decision making, especially if the case somehow affects social, political and economic development of the country.

The Committee on Standards in Public Life was established in October 1994, as an advisory non-departmental public body of the United Kingdom Government. The Committee's original terms of reference were: to examine current concerns about standards of conduct of all holders of public office, including arrangements relating to financial and commercial activities, and make recommendations as to any changes in present arrangements which might be required to ensure the highest standards of propriety in public life. In particular, the committee studies activities of members of parliament who advise firms related with impact on a state policy. By results of Committee work, the House of Commons of parliament decided to appoint the parliamentary director of standards, to forbid a patronage and to divulge additional profits of parliament members.

**Singapore** The progress of anti-corruption policy in the country simply impresses.

The main unit of the Singapore's fight against corruption system is constantly operating specialized body – the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB). The CPIB is an independent body which investigates and aims to prevent corruption in the public and private sectors in Singapore, besides it is the sole agency responsible for combating corruption in Singapore. The CPIB is supported by the following factors, which form the Anti-corruption Strategy:

- Effective Anti-Corruption Acts (Anti-Corruption Laws)
- Effective Anti-Corruption Agency (Independent CPIB)
- Effective Adjudication (Independent Judiciary) and

- Efficient Government Administration (Responsive Public Service).

The bureau is responsible for safeguarding the integrity of the public service and encouraging corruption-free transactions in the private sector. It is also charged with the responsibility of checking on malpractices by public officers and reporting such cases to the appropriate government departments and public bodies for disciplinary action. Although the primary function of the bureau is to investigate corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, it is empowered to investigate any other seizable offence under any written law which is disclosed in the course of a corruption investigation.

Besides bringing corruption offenders to book, the bureau carries out corruption prevention by reviewing the work methods and procedures of corruption-prone departments and public bodies to identify administrative weaknesses in the existing systems which could facilitate corruption and malpractices, and recommends remedial and prevention measures to the heads of departments concerned. Also in this regard, officers of the bureau regularly conduct lectures and seminars to educate public officers, especially those who come into contact with the public, on the pitfalls of and the avoidance of corruption.

**Japan** The experience of fight against corruption shows, that the absence of single unified act, aimed to defeat this evil, does not affect the effective resolution of the problem. For example, in Japan the anti-corruption regulations are present in different national laws. Moreover, Japan has no single agency designated solely to fight corruption; however, many agencies actively fight corruption within their jurisdiction. For example, the Fair Trade Commission (JFTC), the National Police Agency(NPA), and the National Tax Administration Agency NTAA).

The Japanese Legislators gives special attention to various bans and prohibitions on politicians, state and municipal employees. These prohibitions relate numerous measures which factually neutralize officials from private business, as during the period of their employment in the State Service, as well as after they leave.

There are strict restrictions stipulated for financing of election campaigns, political parties, any donations for candidates and so on. Violation of the law is punishable by sanctions.

In Japan, as in other countries, the main tendency of the fight against corruption is the human resources policy.

Thus, the priorities in the fight against corruption are: 1) Measures of Political Economy (accountability of political leadership, political parties and campaigns financing reform); 2) reform of civil service (adequate salary, motivation policies); 3) civil liberties (the system of social and legal control, as well as influence over politicians by civil society).

**USA** In this country the wide experience of the fight against corruption has been accumulated. Exactly here, in 1929 for the first time in the history, the organized crime became a subject of discussion at "high level".

Since then this problem is in the center of attention of the commissions, committees and subcommittees which were created according to the decision of the congress or the president who as a result of long and in-depth examination of various aspects of fight against organized crime and corruption developed the recommendations, which later became the basis for federal laws.

In June, 1970 the US Government created National Security Council for combat International Organized Crime, whose main objective was to develop a national action program. Leading role in the fight against organized crime belongs to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice (DOJ) is responsible for enforcing laws, providing Federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime, developing Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime and performs methodical management of this work.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) is the main division of the Department of Justice directly assigned to combat against organized crime.

In the US legislation the concept of "public corruption" is determined rather widely. It includes a number of the illegal acts provided generally in four chapters of title 18 of US Code: 1) "Bribery, dishonest income and abuse of public officials"; 2) "Officials and employees on hiring"; 3) "Racketing and threats"; 4) "Elections and political activities".

Criminal prosecution for bribery in the USA is exposed not only on those who take bribes, but also those who offer it. In US Code it is detail specified what categories of officials are understood as the persons, accepting bribes. Responsibility for bribery is subject everyone who gives, offers, promises something valuable with the illegal purpose to a public official or candidate for this position.

As well as the Japanese, the US legislation provides restriction of business activity of the former officials, after his/her dismissal from State authorities.

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### **COMBATING CRIME IN MEXICO**

This topic is about modern approach combating crime in Mexico, by the way Mexico one of the most criminal countries in the world. Government fighting crime for help pouring money into poor violent neighbourhoods offering more schooling, jobs, parks and cultural activities to stop them becoming “crime factories”. They are going to improve the quality of the police, end their culture of impunity and create courts with the guts and expertise to convict criminals.

A human hellhole lies under the noses of American tourists driving from California into Mexico. Below the bridge leading into

Tijuana is a dry canal strewn with heroin syringes that is home to countless migrants and vagrants, most of them thrown out of the United States for not having the right papers. Jesús Alberto Capella, Tijuana's chief of police, says their numbers have included about 10,000 ex-convicts turfed out of American jails this year. They live under tarpaulins and in foxholes dug into the side of the canal. The place is a cauldron of violence. It is also a focal point for President Enrique Peña Nieto's strategy of applying what officials call "social acupuncture" to some of the most dangerous parts of Mexico. Felipe Calderón, Mr Peña's predecessor, made fighting organised crime the centrepiece of his presidency. Backed by the Mérida Initiative, a \$1.9 billion American aid scheme that has supplied Black Hawk helicopters and X-ray machines to detect narcotics, Mexico's police, army and navy sought to dismantle drug mobs by capturing their bosses. But violence soared: at least 60,000 died, mostly in vicious turf battles between rival gangs.

Troubled by the bloody image this gave Mexico, Mr Peña has adopted a new approach since taking over in December. Its most eye-catching element is to pour 118 billion pesos (\$9.1 billion) into the 220 most violent neighbourhoods in the country (some are in Tijuana), offering more schooling, jobs, parks and cultural activities to stop them becoming "crime factories". Footballers have joined in, providing soccer camps to slum kids who might otherwise want to become hired guns.

These are not new ideas. Efforts to mend the torn social fabric in the most crime-ridden cities, like Tijuana and Ciudad Juárez, started under Mr Calderón. Mr Peña has given them greater impetus, yet even his government recognises that they will not yield a quick pay-off. Meanwhile, it is under pressure to produce a coherent law-enforcement plan in a country where, according even to official statistics, almost nine out of ten crimes go unreported. Policing is a particular concern. "They are still in reactive mode. If there is a plan to go after drug-traffickers, it's being kept super-secret," says Vanda Felbab-Brown, a crime analyst at the Brookings Institution in Washington. Officials say they have chalked up at least three tangible successes so far. The first is a decline in murders. According to police figures, these fell by 18% in the first eight months of this year. Second, the security forces have started to dismantle the Zetas drug



gang that terrorised Mexico for years. In July the authorities arrested its boss, Miguel Ángel Treviño Morales. Mercifully, his capture did not lead to the sort of bloodletting that followed the arrest of drug kingpins in the past.

Third, the government has tried to impose a clearer chain of command by turning the interior ministry into the mother ship of Mexico's myriad federal security agencies. This involves swallowing Mr Calderón's once-omnipotent ministry of public security, and also handling tricky public-order and civil-defence issues such as a teachers' strike and hurricane relief. Officials say the unified security apparatus makes it easier to co-ordinate anti-drug efforts with the attorney-general's office, the armed forces and state governments. Crime experts, however, blanch at the administrative nightmare the government has imposed on itself.

To many, the most tangible success of Mr Peña's government has been getting violence off the front pages of national and international newspapers. But its claim to have cut the number of murders is at least partially offset by a 35% rise in kidnappings in the first eight months of the year, compared with the same period in 2012, as well as a surge in extortion, according to police statistics. And these may vastly understate the problem.

According to estimates by INEGI, the national statistics institute, last year saw 105,682 kidnappings; only 1,317 were reported to the police. There were around 6m cases of extortion; the police put the number at 7,272. Using its own figures, Security, Justice and Peace, an anti-crime charity, says Mexico is currently the worst place for kidnapping in the world, and that more victims are being killed. It says Mr Peña lacks an anti-kidnapping policy and is downplaying the entire crime problem.

Other analysts agree that the government has yet to do anything to improve the quality of the police, end their culture of impunity and create courts with the guts and expertise to convict criminals. It is leaving much of the job to state governors, meaning the results will be patchy at best.

For months, officials have hummed and hawed over how to honour Mr Peña's campaign pledge to create a new federal gendarmerie. This was originally envisaged as turning 40,000 former soldiers into police to patrol troubled rural areas. Political infighting

has reduced this promising idea to a shadow. Officials say the new force will now be only 5,000 strong. In line with the “social acupuncture” approach it will offer haircuts and dentistry as well as security. The resulting vacuum has been filled in parts of Mexico’s poorer south by paramilitary self-defence groups, some in the pay of narcos and others set up to protect their communities from them.

In such circumstances, some experts scoff at Mr Peña’s “soft” approach to crime prevention. They want more petty criminals behind bars before they become murderers and kidnappers. Mr Capella, who has helped knock Tijuana’s police force into better shape, says Mexico needs strong policing to halt the violence as well as social workers who pick up the pieces.

Under the Tijuana border crossing, that may mean sending in police to clean up the area, but also setting up booths to meet people expelled from the United States, offering them papers, psychological support, anti-drug counselling, food and shelter before they become a crime risk. With luck, the sleazy canal may even get a lick of paint, which would do wonders for many Americans’ first impression of Mexico. Whether this is enough to make the country safe is another matter.

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## **DRUG TRAFFICKING IN COLOMBIA**

Organized crime is a group activity of five or more persons, which is characterized by hierarchical links or personal relationships which enable their leaders to earn profit or control territories and markets, internal and external, through violence, intimidation or corruption, both for the continuation of criminal activity and to infiltrate the legitimate economy.

Fighting crime is a complex activity system, representing the unity of the three following subsystems: General organization of the fight; crime prevention and law enforcement. This is one area of social management, providing exposure to:

a) the causes and conditions that generate crime and crime affecting their development;

b) to the crime to prevent and suppress its self-determination, to prevent recidivism.

In other words, the fight against crime is the clash of society and crime to the rule of law and protected the interests, values, norms of behavior, this is a targeted offensive operations of the company on crime, its causes and conditions.

I propose to consider one of the most important issues of our time-trafficking in the world. in particular, in Cali Colombia, because this country is considered one of the main countries in the production of cocaine.

Drug trafficking is extremely widespread in Colombia, between 1993 and 1999 Colombia became the main producer of Coca and cocaine in the world.

The leaders of the Colombian drug trade (the "Colombian drug lords"), such as Pablo Escobar and Carlos Leder, amassed huge fortunes and have long been included in the circle of the richest and most dangerous people in the world.

The rapid development of drug trafficking in Colombia was largely due to the global demand for psychoactive substances in 1960–1970-ies, the presence of Coca plantations in the country, low living standards of the population, and therefore of relatively low cost of production of drug based on the Coca. Thus, the cost of 1 kilogram of cocaine in Colombia is us \$1500, and the drug dealers of the USA comes to \$ 50 000

Despite the high volume of drugs, consumption of drugs in Colombia is less than in the U.S. and in many countries of the European Union. The office of the United Nations office on drugs and crime (UNODC), after reviewing the effectiveness of the measures taken by the government of Colombia for counter-narcotics for over 20 years, called upon countries, where the main consumers of cocaine (mainly in Europe and North America) to take a share of responsibility in reducing demand for cocaine.

The activities of the national police of Colombia to combat drug trafficking was extremely effective during the last 10 years in the country annually have been arrested or extradited more than 100 drug lords and Colombian experts in the fight against drugs has

advised his colleagues in 7 Latin American countries and 12 countries of Africa.

So how it works and what is this drug?

Cocaine is one of the most insidious drugs out there . Causes rapid addictive. Cocaine worth a try once and almost impossible to get rid of the attraction to them. Cocaine is a drug in powder form or crystal form (crack). Get cocaine from Coca leaves.

Cocaine causes euphoria, which quickly leads to addiction. On each subsequent intake of cocaine require higher dosages to repeat the effect. The power of cocaine addiction is second only to meth. In some cases the cocaine is taken together with other drugs (pervitin, marijuana, heroin and others).

This leads to the risk of overdose and addiction from all drugs at once. Cocaine, "a drug for the rich", but to try it you can buy at a low price. Once a person is hooked on cocaine, his expenses go up dramatically. Those who sell cocaine get a huge profit. Cocaine kills, and someone on this earns. Cocaine people of all ages, occupations and financial opportunities.

The buzz, which gives way to deep depression, irritability and an overwhelming desire to take more cocaine. Disappears appetite, sleep, greatly increased heart rate, appear cramps and spasms. Man begins to show malice, anger and it feels uncomfortable. Increases the risk of heart attacks.

Who use cocaine suffer from respiratory failure. Cocaine changes the experience of being and perception of the world. Lost interest in other aspects of life.

The person does not solve the problem facing him and reaches goals that were set before he got hooked on cocaine. His attempts to stop using cocaine lead to depression so strong that he will do anything to get drugs.

And, if cocaine is impossible to get his condition can lead to suicide.

So how do you overcome the export of cocaine and other drugs?

The UN Convention of 1988 "Against the illegal distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances", proclaimed the necessity of criminal prosecution of both production and consumption of narcotic substances (p. 3 and p. 12).

Illegally distributed drugs in the world today is cheaper and purer than 20 years ago. About this stated in the report of the International centre for research in the field of drug policy (ICS DP).

I believe that the war against drug trafficking is lost. According to the data obtained, the retail price of the drug for 20 years from 1990 to 2010 has fallen while their purity and effectiveness increased. For example, in Europe the average price of cocaine during this period decreased by 74 % and 51%, respectively.

Researchers believe that drug use should be seen as lying in the sphere of health and not criminal law. In most countries of the world struggle with addiction placed in the hands of law enforcement officers who are trying to eliminate the supply of drugs to the consumers at the grassroots level instead to explore other approaches, such as decriminalization and limited legalization

The Colombian authorities want to eradicate the abuse of drugs and to reduce violence in the country. The issue they came, however, the original way — legalised drugs. From now on, every Colombian can safely carry with a small dose of cocaine and marijuana is long overdue, because Colombia is a leader among producers of white horse.

Now President Juan Manuel Santos, together with the government solves the issue of legalization of synthetic drugs: LSD, ecstasy, amphetamines. While we are talking about three tablets, or 200 milligrams. Besides the fact that Colombia is the supplier of the drug, she suffers from an abundance of poison. The residents of the South American countries enthusiastically embraced the initiative of their authorities.

Camilo Zambrano, a local resident: "in Addition to exports, we consume your drugs. And even more especially in a country like Colombia, where you can get drugs anywhere at a reasonable price...

I Think this may be the solution to the problem." Santos explained that the idea of legalization is not to encourage drug use in General, and to minimize the "mischief" of harmful substances.

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## **SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS**

We want to present you a problem of terrorism, in particular the September 11 attacks.

The September 11 attacks were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks by the Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda on the United States on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 2001. The attacks consisted of suicide attacks used to target symbolic U.S. landmarks.

Four passenger airliners—which all departed from airports on the U.S. East Coast bound for California—were hijacked by 19 al-Qaeda terrorists to be flown into buildings.

### **Events of terrorist attack.**

1. American Airlines Flight 11, which crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Center in New York at 8:46 a.m. local time (Eastern Daylight Time, 12:46:30 UTC).

2. United Airlines Flight 175, which crashed into the south tower of the World Trade Center at 9:02:59 a.m. local time (13:02:59 UTC). Many people saw this as it happened because television news cameras were filming the site of the first crash when the second airplane hit the south tower.

3. American Airlines Flight 77, which crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia (near Washington D.C.), at 9:37:46 a.m. local time (13:37:46 UTC).

4. United Airlines Flight 93, crashed into the ground at 10:03:11 a.m. local time (14:03:11 UTC). It is believed that the terrorists wanted to crash the plane into the United States Capitol. The passengers fought back, took control, and drove the plane into an upside down nosedive to keep it from reaching its target, the terrorists tried to pull the plane up but could not save it. The plane ended up crashing near the town of Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

**Motives and reasons terrorists** Osama bin Laden's declaration of a holy war against the United States, and a 1998 signed by bin Laden and others, calling for the killing of

Americans, are seen by investigators as evidence of his motivation. In bin Laden's November 2002 "Letter to America", he explicitly stated that al-Qaeda's motives for their attacks include:

1. U.S. support of Israel
2. Support for the "attacks against Muslims" in Somalia
3. Support of Russian "atrocities against Muslims" in Chechnya
4. Pro-American governments in the Middle East (who "act as your agents") being against Muslim interests
5. Support of Indian "oppression against Muslims" in Kashmir
6. The presence of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia
7. The sanctions against Iraq

**Government policies toward terrorism** As a result of the attacks, many governments across the world passed legislation to combat terrorism.

In Germany, where several of the 9/11 terrorists had resided and taken advantage of that country's liberal asylum policies, two major anti-terrorism packages were enacted. The first removed legal loopholes that permitted terrorists to live and raise money in Germany. The second addressed the effectiveness and communication of intelligence and law enforcement. Canada passed the Canadian Anti-Terrorism Act, that nation's first anti-terrorism law. The United Kingdom passed the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 and the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005. New Zealand enacted the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002.

In the United States, the Department of Homeland Security was created by the Homeland Security Act to coordinate domestic anti-terrorism efforts. The USA Patriot Act gave the federal government greater powers, including the authority to detain foreign terror suspects for a week without charge, to monitor telephone communications, e-mail, and Internet use by terror suspects, and to prosecute suspected terrorists without time restrictions. The FAA ordered that airplane cockpits be reinforced to prevent terrorists gaining control of planes, and assigned sky marshals to flights. Further, the Aviation and Transportation Security Act made the federal government, rather than airports, responsible for airport security. The law created the Transportation Security

Administration to inspect passengers and luggage, causing long delays and concern over passenger privacy.

**War on Terror** After the attack, the United States blamed al-Qaeda, which the U.S. thought was a terrorist group. President George Bush said he would start a "War on Terror". He meant that the United States would do more things to try to stop terrorism in the future. Bush said this was meant to protect Americans and their property from terrorists. For example, the American government would be reorganized. Security and control in public places was made stronger, especially at airports. Americans were told every day whether there was a serious threat of terrorism. (This was done by giving a color for the day. Red meant there was a high risk, green meant a low risk, and there were many levels in between.)

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## **COMBATING AND PREVENTION PROSTITUTION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

**Prostitution** is the business or practice of engaging in sexual relations in exchange for payment or some other benefit. A person who works in this field is called a prostitute, and is a kind of sex worker. Prostitution is one of the branches of the sex industry. The legal status of prostitution varies from country to country (sometimes from region to region within a given country), ranging from being permissible but unregulated, to an enforced or unenforced crime, or a regulated profession. It is sometimes referred to euphemistically as "the world's oldest profession". Estimates place the annual revenue generated by prostitution worldwide to be over \$100 billion.

Prostitution occurs in a variety of forms. Brothels are establishments specifically dedicated to prostitution. In escort prostitution, the act may take place at the client's residence or hotel room (referred to as out-call), or at the escort's residence or a hotel room rented for the occasion by the escort (in-call). Another form is



street prostitution. Although the majority of prostitutes are female with male clients, there are also gay male prostitutes, lesbian prostitutes, and heterosexual male prostitutes.

There are about 42 million prostitutes in the world, living all over the world except for most of the Middle East and Africa. Sex tourism refers to traveling to engage in sexual relations with prostitutes. Some rich clients may pay for long-term contracts that may last for years. The position of prostitution and the law varies widely worldwide, reflecting differing opinions on victimhood and exploitation, inequality, gender roles, gender equality, ethics and morality, freedom of choice, historical social norms, and social costs and benefits. But if prostitution is so bad? Some countries have long been legalized prostitution and it brings to the state budget a lot of money

Legal themes tend to address four types of issue: victimhood (including potential victimhood), ethics and morality, freedom of choice, and general benefit or harm to society (including harm arising indirectly from matters connected to prostitution).

Prostitution may be considered a form of exploitation (e.g., Sweden, Norway, Iceland, where it is illegal to buy sexual services, but not to sell them – the client commits a crime, but not the prostitute), a legitimate occupation (e.g., Netherlands, Germany, where prostitution is regulated as a profession) or a crime (e.g., many Muslim countries, where the prostitutes face severe penalties).

The legal status of prostitution varies from country to country, from being legal and considered a profession to being punishable by death. Some jurisdictions outlaw the act of prostitution (the exchange of sexual services for money); other countries do not prohibit prostitution itself, but ban the activities typically associated with it (soliciting in a public place, operating a brothel, pimping etc.), making it difficult to engage in prostitution without breaking any law; and in a few countries prostitution is legal and regulated.

In 1949, the UN General Assembly adopted a convention stating that "prostitution and the accompanying evil of the traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person" requiring all signing parties to punish pimps and brothel owners and operators and to abolish all special treatment or registration of prostitutes. As of January 2009,

the convention was ratified by 95 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 97 member nations including Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

For some people, prostitution is a conscious decision and the opportunity to survive, but some people were not asked whether they want it or not they simply are kidnapped and sold into sexual slavery.

Sex trafficking is defined as using coercion or force to transport an unwilling person into prostitution or other sexual exploitation. The United Nations stated in 2009 that sex trafficking is the most commonly identified form of human trafficking and estimates that about 79% of human trafficking reported is for prostitution (although the study notes that this may be the result of statistical bias and that sex trafficking tends to receive the most attention and be the most visible). Sex trafficking has been described by Kul Gautum, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF, as "the largest slave trade in history." It is also the fastest growing criminal industry, predicted to outgrow drug trafficking. While there may be a higher number of people involved in slavery today than at any time in history, the proportion of the population is probably the smallest in history.

"Annually, according to U.S. Government-sponsored research completed in 2006, approximately 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders, which does not include millions trafficked within their own countries. Approximately 80 percent of transnational victims are women and girls and up to 50 percent are minors," estimated the US Department of State in a 2008 study, in reference to the number of people estimated to be victims of all forms of human trafficking. Due in part to the illegal and underground nature of sex trafficking, the actual extent of women and children forced into prostitution is unknown.

Children are sold into the global sex trade every year. Often they are kidnapped or orphaned, and sometimes they are sold by their own families. According to the International Labour Organization, the occurrence is especially common in places such as Thailand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Cambodia, Nepal and India.

Globally, forced labour generates an estimated \$31billion, about half of it in the industrialised world and around one tenth in

transitional countries, according to the International Labour Organization in a report on forced labour ("A global alliance against forced labour", ILO, 11 May 2005). Trafficking in people has been facilitated by factors such as porous borders and advanced communication technologies, and has become increasingly transnational in scope and highly financially lucrative

The most common destinations for victims of human trafficking are Thailand, Japan, Israel, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Turkey and the US, according to a report by the UNODC (UN Office on Drugs and Crime).

Major sources of trafficked persons include Thailand, China, Nigeria, Albania, Bulgaria, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

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## **EUROPOL: GRUNDETAPPEN DER ENTWICKLUNG**

Die Entwicklung von Europol hat sich in folgenden Stufen vollzogen: im Juni 1991 wurde Initiative vom deutschen Bundeskanzler Helmut Kohl im Europäischen Rat ergriffen. Im Dezember 1991 wurde Vereinbarung auf dem EU-Gipfel in Maastricht, Europol in Form einer Zusammenarbeit auf Regierungsebene zu eingerichtet. Im Januar 1994 wurde Einrichtung der Europol-Drogenstelle (EDS) in Den Haag als Vorläuferorganisation von Europol eingerichtet. Im Juli 1995 wurde Zeichnung der Europol-Konvention durch die 15 EU-Staaten eingebet. Що це за слово? Im Dezember 1997 wurde Ratifizierung des Europol-Übereinkommens durch den Deutschen Bundestag (Europol-Gesetz) passiert. Im Oktober 1998 wurde Inkrafttreten des Europol-Übereinkommens, wodurch Europol als eigenständige Behörde Rechtspersönlichkeit erlangte passiert. Im Juli 1999 wurde Offizielle Tätigkeitsaufnahme von Europol passiert. Im Juli 2009 wurde Zehnjähriges Bestehen von Europol feiert. Im Januar 2010

wurde Anwendbarkeit des Europol-Ratsbeschlusses als neue Rechtsgrundlage für Europol geschrieben.

Europol darf sämtliche Informationen zu organisierter Kriminalität, Terrorismus und anderen Formen schwerer Kriminalität gemäß Anhang des Europol Rb erhalten, wenn zwei oder mehr EU-Mitgliedstaaten in einer Weise betroffen sind, die aufgrund des Umfangs, der Bedeutung und der Folgen der Straftaten ein gemeinsames Vorgehen der EU-Mitgliedstaaten erfordert.

Der Zuständigkeitsbereich von Europol umfasst folgende Delikte: Illegaler Handel mit Drogen, Kriminalität im Zusammenhang mit nuklearen und radioaktiven Substanzen, Schleuserkriminalität, Menschenhandel, Kraftfahrzeugkriminalität, vorsätzliche Tötung, schwere Körperverletzung, illegaler Handel mit Organen und menschlichem Gewebe, Geldwäschehandlungen, Nachahmung und Produktpiraterie, Fälschung von amtlichen Dokumenten und Handel damit, Fälschung von Zahlungsmitteln, Computerkriminalität, Korruption, illegaler Handel mit Waffen, Munition und Sprengstoffen, illegaler Handel mit bedrohten Tierarten, illegaler Handel mit bedrohten Pflanzen- und Baumarten, Umweltkriminalität, illegaler Handel mit Hormonen und Wachstumsförderern, Erpressung und Schutzgelderpressung und andere.

Europol hat u. a. die Aufgabe, Informationen und Erkenntnisse zu sammeln, zu analysieren und auszuwerten und die EU-Mitgliedstaaten über die sie betreffenden Informationen unverzüglich zu unterrichten. Europol unterstützt die Mitgliedsstaaten bei größeren internationalen Veranstaltungen und fungiert als Zentralstelle zur Bekämpfung der Euro-Fälschung. Europol unterhält einen Fond zur Unterstützung der Bekämpfung oder Verhütung der Euro-Fälschung und kann so die Mitgliedstaaten bei polizeilichen Maßnahmen finanziell unterstützen. Europol hat keine Ermittlungszuständigkeiten und nimmt keine Fahndungsaufgaben wahr.

Der Europol-Ratsbeschluss weist einen hohen Datenschutzstandard auf, der dem Recht des Bürgers auf informationelle Selbstbestimmung Rechnung trägt. In wesentlichen

Teilen sind die Grundsätze des deutschen Rechts berücksichtigt worden, insbesondere was die Rechte der Betroffenen, Berichtigung, Löschung und Sperrung von Daten, aber auch Speicherungs- und Löschungsfristen sowie Kontrollinstanzen anbelangt. Die Personen- und Datenkategorien entsprechen dem Standard, der in Deutschland nach den Dateienrichtlinien und nach dem Bundeskriminalamtgesetz festgelegt ist.

Europol wird von einem Direktor geleitet, der gesetzliche Vertreter von Europol ist und wird durch den Rat der Europäischen Union ernannt.

Aktueller Direktor von Europol ist Rob Wainwright, der im Jahr 2009 beigetreten ist. Der Direktor wird normalerweise von drei stellvertretenden Direktoren unterstützt.

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#### **DIRECTIONS IMPROVE PERSONAL SAFETY DURING DOCUMENT CHECKS OF DRIVER AND VEHICLE INSPECTION**

For successful performance of their tasks without endangering its own security police officers have to perform extremely complex activities that require them to maximize physical and mental stress. In this regard the problem of personal security police during document checks of driver and vehicle inspection becomes now of particular relevance.

Stopped vehicle is not desirable to bypass the front or back at short distance, so that the driver can suddenly start moving back, trying to drive closer or ahead, ignoring the instructions of the police officer or their wrong understanding.

When approaching the driver's door must increase the gap to the vehicle not to be injured in the event of sudden opening of the door. Nor should approach the door body trucks. When finding the car in the area of the driver's door door hinges inspector must be protected from the unexpected blow open doors or attacked by the driver, also from this place is well reviewed on this strip car.

If necessary, more detailed inspection or verification documents numbered units with records in registration documents, after the driver of a vehicle must offer him leave the roadway for safety, and the employee should move behind the driver at a safe distance. Waiting for the driver looks for documents in the cabin or trunk of things should monitor its operation from a safe distance so as not to exclude the possibility of attempts to hide traces of the crime or extract weapons.

One of the drawbacks that reduce the level of security is employee reluctance to control hand movement citizen lowered into the pocket for the production of documents. Should Keep the hands of the person tested, as his hand, that in them is, and what they can reach, may pose a real danger. Need to keep track of them before, during and after exposure, that is, as long as no viddalytesya to a safe distance. If the driver (passenger, pedestrian) runs into his pocket, must be from that hand and watching its movement, to be ready to seize it, to lock if the subject would be no document, weapon or weapon attack.

Documents from the driver should take a safe distance while standing half-turned, hand, who is not involved in extracting weapons. The right hand is free to extract weapons strike, left - to block the blow. In case of accidental or deliberate drop documents, taking a step back to offer the driver to raise them at this point should be prepared to use force or weapons, because during tilt it can get hidden weapons in the presence of a partner to offer the driver to step

aside, then the most lift them. After receiving the documents should not bend over, reading them, you must watch the actions of the driver. In this light the sun or lights povynenni be directed to face the driver.

If reconciliation body and the engine room to prevent the driver stay behind the wheel, to conduct these actions only if another employee.

If the transport vehicle are passengers should pay attention to their reactions to events when trying to get out of the car does not allow them to be behind or surround more safely in the matter of their location in the vehicle.

Where there is reason to believe that the vehicle persons are involved in crime, approach the car should be carried out from the door of the front passenger that complicate Raider because to extract and trends weapons right offenders need more time, and These actions will be more visible to the employee. If the driver or passengers of the car came out of it, you should be ready to use their weapons against police officers.

In persons suspected of committing a crime, and all road users, with which we communicate with police, the weapon can be determined by the following criteria:

1. Asymmetry moves;
2. Limited gesture;
3. Sticking hand pockets
4. Trying to hide weapons.

Weapons can also hide a briefcase, bag, or briefcase in hand, covered with a jacket, sweater, long sleeves.

The most common signs of aggression possibilities: hands crossed on his chest; hands on hips; reduce the distance, pointing finger, distracted attention; ignoring verbal commands. Other signs of possible aggression are: suspect, continues to go after the command to stop; the suspect standing with clenched fists, and the suspect, said through clenched teeth; spitting, abrupt mood swings.

Overseas studies have shown that more than half the deaths of law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties related to the use of their opponents alcohol. The employee must show increased attention to the subjects in a state of alcoholic intoxication, which, as evidenced by statistics, prone to violent confrontation.

In conducting the review should proceed from the fact that almost any contact with the offender can be potentially dangerous. The hands of the enemy and what is in them, can represent the greatest danger to law enforcement authorities. The person who hides one or both hands should be treated with suspicion. You can not get too close during the inspection bay suspects you, get up the two suspects; allow yourself to be in the suspect behind.

Vehicle inspection should be carried out gradually to all the things and places of storage were examined for almost every year of law enforcement officers killed with weapons that they could not find on the suspect, or the suspect vehicle. It is necessary to conduct a review to care about keeping their weapons, since experience shows that if the offender seizes weapons officer, he often uses it to try to kill the former owner. And quite often, this attempt is successful.

With suspicion must relate to the driver who answers the questions that were not asked. He may try to divert attention. The driver can look extremely nervous when interviewed, a journey on the road ahead is not, avoids meeting with the cars of the Interior or return to the side to avoid stop policemen.

In addition, the trunk can be set various bombs that explode when you open and harm police officers. You must require the vehicle when viewed from the driver himself revealed: doors, hood, trunk of the car, while we can not allow him to rummage in the trunk - there may be a hidden weapon.



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*Наукове видання*

# БОРОТЬБА ПОЛІЦІЇ ЗІ ЗЛОЧИННІСТЮ: МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД

Матеріали  
I Міжвузівської науково-практичної конференції  
(Київ, 25 листопада 2015 року)

Комп'ютерна верстка: *В. В. Корольчук, В. П. Суворова*

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Підписано до друку 23.11.2015. Формат 60х84/16. Папір офсетний.  
Обл.-вид. арк. 9,0. Ум. друк. арк. 8,37.  
Тираж 30 прим.

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