

reluctant to imprison pirates because the countries would be saddled with the pirates upon their release.

George Mason University professor Peter Leeson has suggested that the international community appropriate Somali territorial waters and sell them, together with the international portion of the Gulf of Aden, to a private company which would then provide security from piracy in exchange for charging tolls to world shipping through the Gulf.

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**EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE FOR PREVENTING SERIOUS
CRIMES**

Ukraine has declared its desire to join the European Union, which has high standards of human security, well-being and standard of living, as well as the priority of human rights, the rule of law, ensuring the inevitability of punishment for those who have committed crime. In Ukraine, there has long been an urgent need to develop an effective strategy in the field of organized crime prevention, taking into account the positive foreign experience and European policy on combating organized crime.

Identifying and overcoming risk of crime is a task that involves systematically and thoroughly examining the external risks of crime that threaten a particular object: a structure, product, service, business model, or other entity that may be related in some way with crime. First of all, it analyzes the probability of committing a crime and the possible harm that will be caused to certain objects [5].

To summarize the views expressed by Western criminologists, ingeneral, two main approaches are used to counter organized crime: repressive and preventive or traditional and unconventional. Regarding the preventive approach, nowadays, more and more different countries are beginning to develop and implement non-traditional measures to prevent or ganized crime. Mainstreaming is prevention, which covers various programs designed to influence communities (for example, providing citizens with information on the various losses and risks posed by organized crime, the introduction of hotlines; participation in the work of various civil

organizations). Increasing participation of citizens in various prevention programs is a powerful anti-criminogenic factor.

For example, in Palermo, 25,000 children annually attend an educational program aimed at changing cultural norms that allow the mafia to spread. It is emphasized that the training has both a short-term effect (affecting the activity of reports of committed crimes that are becoming known to citizens) and a long-term effect (reducing the desire to participate or assist criminal organizations). Active participation of citizens in public life at local and national levels is supported through public associations [3]. A positive example is when Italy has shifted from a change in consciousness of people rather than economic factors to positive developments in the fight against organized crime. In the 70-80s of XX century. Few politicians, administrators, journalists, and public figures fought against the mafia. Church representatives were particularly prominent among them. One of them, the Italian Jesuit B. Sorje, became a legend for this country more than 30 years ago (having worked as the editor-in-chief of the magazine, he left journalism and was sent to Sicily for a missionary mission – to help free this land from the mafia). According to this religious figure, the mafia is, first and foremost, a cultural phenomenon, a mentality phenomenon. And it is possible to change culture and mentality through cultural institutes, such as schools. Of course, laws are important for this purpose, police are needed, but education is the decisive element in the fight against the mafia. To defeat the Mafia requires a genuine cultural upheaval, as well as the support of the public. Padre B. Sorje admits that the mafia is not afraid of weapons as they have them. She is not afraid of politicians because she chooses and controls them. He is not afraid of judges, because he kills some and bribes others. She starts to get cared when the culture changes. For example, the changes that took place in Palermo were primarily related to changes in culture. Political education schools were established (there were approximately 200 such schools nationwide) that were not affiliated with any of the parties. The task of such schools is to identify and educate people (especially teachers), to promote ideas of legitimacy and to formulate a new vision of politics [5]. We believe that the determining factors in the development of any society are moral and cultural factors. For some components of the theory of prevention in foreign countries, the main areas are social prevention, rehabilitation approach, situational prevention, strategies of law enforcement agencies aimed at timely detection and punishment of criminals.

So, in the light of European experience, strategic directions for combating organized crime in Ukraine are actions aimed at activating all levels of civil society, decriminalizing cultural norms and consciousness of

a significant layer of citizens, influencing the motivation of potential criminals, reducing the factors of organized crime for activities that increase the risk for the offender to be caught and punished, complicate the commission of crimes, reduce the claims against the crimes committed, lessening incentives criminal activity.

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CHINA'S BRIDE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM

Bride trafficking is a form of modern slavery where the victim is bought and sold against their will for the purposes of marriage. Bride-buying, also referred to as bride-purchasing, is the industry or trade of purchasing a bride as a form of property. This enables the bride to be resold or repurchased at the buyer's discretion. This practice continues to have a firm foothold in parts of the world such as China, North Korea, Vietnam and Africa. Described as a form of marriage of convenience, the practice is illegal in many countries.