

Список використаних джерел

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Півко Я.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.

EUROPOL'S SERIOUS AND ORGANIZED CRIME THREAT ASSESSMENT (SOCTA)

Europol is the EU's law enforcement agency and it assists the Member States in their fight against serious international crime and terrorism. Analysis is central to Europol's activities. To give its partners deeper insights into the crimes they are tackling, Europol produces regular assessments offering comprehensive, forward-looking analyses of crime and terrorism in the EU [1].

The SOCTA 2021 is the outcome of a detailed analysis of the threat of serious and organised crime facing the EU, providing information for practitioners, decision-makers and the wider public. The SOCTA 2021 sets out current and anticipated developments across the spectrum of serious and organised crime, identifies the key criminal groups and individuals involved in criminal activities across the EU and describes the factors in the wider environment that shape serious and organised crime in the EU. The SOCTA 2021 is the most comprehensive and in-depth study of serious and organised crime in the EU ever undertaken. The SOCTA is a product of close cooperation between Europol, the law enforcement authorities of the Member States and third parties such as EU agencies, international organisations and countries outside the EU with working arrangements with Europol [1].

The SOCTA 2021 provides an overview of the current state of knowledge on criminal networks and their operations based on data provided to Europol by Member States and partners and data collected specifically for the SOCTA 2021. In trying to overcome

the established, and limiting, conceptualization of organised crime groups, this assessment focuses on the roles of criminals within criminal processes and outlines how a better understanding of those roles allows for a more targeted operational approach in the fight against serious and organised crime. Serious and organised crime represents a significant threat to the safety of EU citizens, undermines communities and causes substantial financial damages to the EU and its Member States [1].

The SOCTA methodology has been further developed and refined by experts at Europol and from the law enforcement authorities of the Member States. The SOCTA methodology allows Europol to understand and assess serious and organised crime holistically. The SOCTA analyses and describes criminal markets and crime areas in the EU; the criminal networks or individual criminals carrying out these criminal activities; as well as the factors in the broader environment that shape the nature of serious and organised crime in the EU. Europol uses a mixed method approach involving qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques and a set of clearly defined indicators, to identify and specify the most threatening criminal phenomena in the EU. Europol arrives at the recommended priorities for the fight against serious and organised crime for impact based on this methodology. The SOCTA methodology ensures transparency and reliability providing decision-makers with a solid basis for their deliberations [1].

According to the SOCTA 2021, serious and organised crime remains a key threat to the internal security of the EU, affecting and undermining all levels of society from the daily lives of EU citizens to the economy, state institutions, and the rule of law. Criminal networks appear to have similar structures to those of business environments, including managerial layers and field operators as well as a variety of actors providing support services. One of the key characteristics of criminal networks is their ability to adapt to changes. This became apparent during the COVID-19 pandemic, with criminals quickly adapting their illegal products, modi operandi, and narratives to the unprecedented situation [2].

Cooperation between criminals is fluid, systematic, and driven by a profit-oriented focus. Additionally, the use of violence is increasing in terms of frequency and severity. Corruption is a feature of nearly all criminal activities in the EU, and money laundering is key to facilitating criminal profits. Furthermore, criminals control or infiltrate legal business structures in order to expedite their criminal activities. The use of modern technology is another key feature of

serious and organised crime, as it helps criminals to network amongst themselves, to reach a larger number of victims, and to gain access to illegal tools and goods. The report finds that over 80% of the reported criminal networks are involved in drug trafficking, organised property crime, excise fraud, trafficking in human beings (THB), online and other forms of fraud, and migrant smuggling [2].

Список використаних джерел

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Платонова С.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Скриник М.

THE GENDER ASPECT OF REPARATIONS IN UKRAINE

At the present stage, Ukraine and other countries that promote gender parity both within their countries and in the international arena naturally face the problem of developing and implementing gender policies, which is an important dimension of the social structure of society. Ensuring equal participation of women and men in public life is a complex and multidimensional issue.

The relevance of this issue is caused by the need to develop and implement a modern gender policy and is of significant theoretical and practical importance.

The issue of compensation for moral and material damage is very relevant in Ukraine, and it is therefore necessary to take into account the gender aspect in addressing this issue. Gender plays a significant role in how people experience harm, and it is crucial to ensure that compensation mechanisms are sensitive to these differences.

Ukraine, like many other countries, is developing a system of legal redress for harm without any sex or gender-based restrictions. The legislation on compensation for damages in Ukraine is general in nature and does not provide for specific rules based on gender.

The principles of fairness and equality before the law are important in Ukraine's legal system. That is, any person, regardless