

The persistent problem of organized crime in Ukraine demands a thorough and scientifically grounded strategy. Despite past efforts, significant progress has not been achieved, highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes and involves all state bodies in a coordinated manner.

References:

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Kupreniuk Y.,
the National Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Dramaretska L.**

DIREZIONE INVESTIGATIVA ANTIMAFIA (DIA) (Investigative fighting mafia headquarter)

Safety in Italy has been a challenge in Italy. Organized crimes range from corporate crime, Neapolitan Camorra and mafia. There have been major policies put in place to fight Mafia and other organized crimes in Italy. Since 1990s, policy making and law enforcement communities have played a significant role in the fight against mafia [1].

The most members of law enforcement communities, the NGOs fighting against mafia and other stakeholders felt that the anti-mafia fight has weakened and slowed down from mid-1990s. However, there are some anti-mafia policies which are that are implemented by the criminal justice system. They provide for the criminal procedural law that is used in dealing in organized crime cases and they became popular in the 21st century. These policies empowered the anti-mafia actions carried out by police forces, prosecutors and courts in the attempt to curb the crime. The substantial law enforcement achievements of these law enforcement groups

were facilitated by a stable legislative and institutional policy framework that was instituted to curb mafia and organized crimes. Another major institutional innovation the Direzione Investigativa Antimafia which was meant to ensure there is no fierce competition among the police forces which would hamper the operations and the implementation of the policies. This policy was introduced in 1991 [1].

The Direzione Investigativa Antimafia (DIA), also known as the Anti-Mafia Investigation Division, is an Italian multi-force investigation body under the Department of Public Security of the Ministry of the Interior. Its main task is the fight against the mafia-related organized crime in Italy [2].

The DIA is a specialized investigation body with the exclusive task of ensuring the proceeding, in a coordinated form, of the preventive investigation activities regarding the organized crime, and to carry out judiciary police investigations related exclusively to crimes attributable to like-mafia associations. It is an inter-force composition; members are selected from those of the Italian police forces and from the civil personnel of the internal administration (belonging to the public security) [2].

DIA has its own collocation within the Department of Public Security. It has full administrative-financial and management autonomy and its organization is defined by the Ministry of Interior with proper decrees. At the top of the structure there is a director. The organization is formed by a central building in Rome, articulated in a cabinet division, 3 departments and 7 offices [2].

The main function of the center is to conduct investigations by the judicial police regarding the crimes of the mafia group and ensure the course of preventive investigative activities regarding organized crime.

The activity of the DIA central and local offices is based on four main pillars:

1. Analysis and administrative preventive activities;
2. Preventive investigations;
3. Criminal police investigations;
4. International relations for investigative purposes.

As far as the first pillar is concerned, the activities carried out by the DIA are the following:

1. strategic analysis in order to:

- analyse the criminal phenomena and their evolution;
- identify the sectors subject to money laundering;
- anti-mafia preventive activity through the fight against mafia infiltration in public tenders;
- have access to and request data and information from private bodies [3].

As far as the second pillar is concerned, the DIA is responsible for criminal police preventive activities since the DIA Director is entitled to propose the application of asset-related preventive measures.

In the field of criminal police investigations, the DIA carries out investigations on its own initiative or on a mandate from of the Anti-Mafia District Directorates and cooperates with the National Anti-Mafia and Anti-Terrorism Directorate.

In regard to the international cooperation for investigative purposes, the DIA cooperates with foreign law enforcement agencies and manages important projects financed by the EU Commission [3].

The following powers are delegated to the DIA Director on a permanent basis:

1. to carry out the relevant checks and have access to public administrations, public and economic bodies, banks, public and private credit institutions, trust companies, any other institution or company involved in savings and financial brokerage, professionals, auditors, casino operators, gaming and betting service providers, etc.;

2. to have access to the data and information on the mafia-type phenomenon stored in the data processing centre;

3. to summon a person, as envisaged by article 15 of the Consolidated Law on Public Security;

4. to receive communications by the intelligence services on the crimes connected to mafia-type activities [3].

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Kurinna O.,

student of the National

Academy of Internal Affairs

Language adviser: **Hipska T.**

SERIOUS CRIMES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain, like many countries, faces a range of serious crimes. These acts not only harm individuals but also create a sense of unease within communities. Let's delve into some of the most concerning criminal activities plaguing Great Britain.

Violent Crime:

- **Murder and Wounding:** While not as prevalent as in some other parts of the world, murder and assaults with intent to cause serious harm are certainly serious offenses.

- **Firearm Violence:** Though stricter than in the United States, gun crime does exist in Great Britain, and authorities work diligently to curb its spread.

Other Serious Offenses:

- **Organized Crime:** Networks involved in drug trafficking, human trafficking, and large-scale fraud pose a significant threat.

- **Cybercrime:** As the world becomes increasingly reliant on technology, cybercrime involving hacking and online fraud is a growing concern.

- **Economic Crime:** Money laundering and tax evasion not only steal from the public purse but also distort the economy.

- **Sex Crimes:** Child sexual abuse and exploitation are heinous crimes that authorities prioritize tackling.