

However, sanctions can be lessened if the defendant takes responsibility for the crime and assists the authorities in their investigation.

Both state and federal legislation enumerate the activities that constitute white-collar criminal offenses. The Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution gives the federal government the authority to regulate white-collar crime. In addition, most states employ their own agencies to enforce white-collar crime laws at the state level.

Список використаних джерел

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THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT: POWERS AND JURISDICTION

International criminal court is an effective mechanism for identifying and punishing perpetrators on international level. The basis of its activities is the Roman Statute which was adopted on 17 July 1998. The main mission of the ICC is to put an end to the most serious crimes of concern the whole world [1].

Structure of the ICC is composed of four organs: the Presidency, the Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry. Each of them have special powers and responsibilities.

The ICC is governed by the Rome Statute, which defines a number of principles that the court guide in the administration of justice. Analyzing the Roman Statute we can distinguish one of the general principles [2]:

1. "Ne bis in idem" (article 20 of the Statute) - a person cannot be attracted to responsibility of the International Criminal court person, if his act was already the subject consideration by a national or international court.

That's means that nobody can be condemn if person has already been found guilty of the crime and has already been served sentence, justified or proceedings were terminated from others rehabilitative grounds.

2. "Nullum crimen sine lege" (article 22 of the Statute) - a person may not be convicted of a crime which is not provided for by the jurisdiction of the court.

The ICC don't consider crimes which uncertain by the Rome Statute.

3. “Nulla poena sine lege” (article 23 of the Statute) – a person convicted by the Court may be punished only in accordance with this Statute.

The ICC determines punishment which provided by the Statute.

4. “Non-retroactivity rationed personae” (article 24) – no person shall be criminally responsible under this Statute for conduct prior to the entry into force of the Statute.

The ICC cannot punish for crimes committed before the entry into force of the statute.

The jurisdiction of this court includes the prosecution of a person under the following conditions:

- the crime was committed on the territory of a state that has ratified the Rome Statute;

- the crime was committed by a citizen of a state that has ratified the Rome Statute;

- a state that has not signed the Rome Statute has declared the crime as relating to jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court;

- the crime was committed in a situation threatening international peace and security, and the Security Council The UN has appealed to the International Criminal Court under section 7 of the Rome Statute.

The jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court is limited in time: it covers only crimes committed after July 1, 2002, after the entry into force of the Rome Statute. Regarding the conflicts that have been going on for twenty years, such as the war in Uganda, its competence is limited to those actions which were carried out there after July 1, 2002 [1].

Since the establishment of the International Criminal Court, its activities have been in constant focus attention of the world community. He has opened criminal cases against crimes in Democratic Uganda Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic. In addition, the UN Security Council referred to the Court the situation in the Sudanese region of Darfur. He was arrested and handed over to the International Congolese citizen T. Lubanga Dilo, one of the field commanders of the illegal armed forces group accused of forcing and using children under 15 years of military service in hostilities. Arrest warrants have been issued for 5 more members of an armed group from Uganda accused of the abduction of thousands of children whom they forcibly recruited into their ranks or used as domestic servants or sex slaves. On July 21, 2008, the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir on genocide charges over the Darfur conflict. However, he was not arrested. On July 12, 2010, the International Criminal Court issued a new warrant to the arrest of President Omar al-Bashir, accusing him of organizing and conducting genocide of three ethnic groups in the population of Darfur.

The jurisdiction of the ICC extends to Ukraine in accordance with the Statement of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the ICC on the recognition of Ukraine’s jurisdiction of the ICC to commit crimes against humanity by

senior government officials, which led to particularly serious consequences and mass murder of Ukrainian citizens during peaceful protests [3].

The ICC case of crimes committed on the territory of Ukraine is entitled "Situation in Ukraine" and is under preliminary investigation by the ICC Prosecutor's Office. To date, 5 "Reports on actions for the preliminary study of the situation in Ukraine" for 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 have been published. The 2014 report on Ukraine on the preliminary analysis of the events that took place on the Maidan from November 21, 2013 to February 22, 2014, set out only the course of events on the Maidan and provided a legal analysis of the events on the Maidan. The 2015 Report states that despite serious human rights violations by law enforcement agencies and illegal armed groups targeted at protesters, as well as their support by the Yanukovich government, their actions show no signs of large-scale and systematic mandatory for the qualification of actions as crimes against humanity.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the ICC is an important and powerful mechanism for combating international criminals who have not been punished at the national level. Thanks to a clear and coordinated work, the investigation of the cruelest crimes against humanity is carried out legally and in compliance with the Rome Statute.

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STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING CRIME IN AFRICA: THE GHANAIAN EXPERIENCE

Crime has become a prominent issue in Africa and contributes in diverse ways to the underdevelopment of many countries in Africa. The researchers focused on the descriptions of the usefulness of the strategies used to combat crime in Africa, problems being encountered, and recommendations for improvement. Statistical data from 2009 to 2013 on transnational organized crimes from the Criminal Investigations Department of Ghana Police Service, document reviews and extracts from radio and