

provided free of charge, has helped the response against piracy and armed robbery and the security of seafarers, globally.

The spread of sea piracy, in contemporary times is not restricted to one particular sea area or zone. It has become rampant in almost each and every part of the world.

Detailed below are 10 piracy affected areas where the terror and threat of sea pirates has reached looming proportions:

1. Malacca Straits.
2. South China Sea.
3. Gulf of Aden.
4. Gulf of Guinea.
5. Benin.
6. Nigeria.
7. Somalia.
8. Indonesia.
9. Arabian Sea.
10. Indian Ocean [4].

Marine piracy is a crime that needs to be addressed to without any delay. The international maritime committees and organisations are doing their share of shouldering the responsibility, but in the absence of a positive and responsible internal government, executing justice becomes quite difficult. This leads to a greater spread of piracy sea activities. In the best interests of not just the trading community but also of the lives involved – both the crew as well as the circumstance-turned-pirates – proactive action needs to be taken.

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FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN THE USA

The aim of the article is the analysis of countering organized crime in the financial system abroad, as well as the development of concrete proposals to optimize the legislative provision of such activities by special

international law enforcement agencies in connection with countering crimes in the financial system committed by organized groups and criminal organizations.

The subject of the study is an organized crime in the financial system: foreign experience.

Ukraine has declared its intention to enter the European Union of developed democracies that have high standards of safety, well-being, and living, as well as the priority of human rights, the rule of law, and punishment inevitability for those who have committed a crime. Strengthening of democratic institutions is impossible without reducing the negative effects of corruption and organized crime, which remain one of the greatest current threats in our country [2].

Corruption is a form of dishonesty or criminal offense undertaken by a person or organization entrusted with a position of authority, to acquire illicit benefit or abuse power for one's private gain. Corruption may include many activities including bribery and embezzlement, though it may also involve practices that are legal in many countries. Political corruption occurs when an office-holder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain. Corruption is most commonplace in kleptocracies, oligarchies, narco-states and mafia states [1].

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 [3].

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THE UNITED STATES' MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO COMBATING CORRUPTION

The United States' anti-bribery statutes are part of a multifaceted, comprehensive, and complex approach to corruption that involves a myriad of statutes, regulations, and policies. This approach includes (1) the notice and comment provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act (APA), (2) laws relating to transparency and accountability, such as the Freedom of Information Act, and (3) measures that address proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity systems (such as Codes of Conduct), and asset disclosure requirements for all three branches of the government. The same approach also uses (1) criminal statutes that are applicable to the conduct of public officials set forth in Title 18 of the United States Criminal Code, FCPA, and those relating to money laundering, (2) restrictions regarding procurement activities under Title 41, (3) non-criminal statutes involving gifts and travel by federal employees, and (4) other statutes related to employment, such as anti-nepotism laws or whistleblowing laws. In addition, the False Claims Act allows any person to file a legal action, known as a qui tam action, in the appropriate District Court against government contractors on the basis that the contractor has committed fraud against the government [2].

These laws are vigorously enforced, and it is constitutionally permissible, given the federal system, for natural persons (individuals) or