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FIGHTING ORGANIZED CRIME: INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS

Organized crime is a bit of a confusing concept. However, organized crime is also embedded locally and has a local impact. Local preventionists and police officers, too, have important roles to play in the prevention of, and fight against, organized crime [1, p. 1].

Combating international organized crime is one of the major challenges for the international community. International organized crime forms part of a complex set of new security challenges. This calls for a multi-faceted approach to the problems we are facing. Although law enforcement is primarily the responsibility of sovereign nations, crime is becoming increasingly global. Thus, organized crime requires a coordinated international response and a close regional cooperation.

Within this framework, there is need for:

- creating coordinated comprehensive national strategies;
- quick exchange of information and experience among the law enforcement officers and other criminal justice officers;
- cooperating in the area of border security;
- creating public awareness on transnational crime as a national security threat in order to enlist citizens participation in combating organized crime.

Furthermore, considering the fact that transnational criminal syndicates always penetrate the weakest defenses of government institutions, counter-measures should be taken to strengthen these institutions including reforms targeting the elimination of corruption. Cooperating to put an end to various forms of organized crimes by acceding to international instruments is also an important step. «The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime» and its three Protocols are among such international instruments [2].

Electronic surveillance is a highly effective law enforcement tool against organized crime groups. Such surveillance may occur live and real-time or occur after-the-fact. In proving a crime, nothing is more effective than the use of the defendant's own words, as those words generally provide

reliable, objective evidence of crime. Electronic surveillance also enables law enforcement agencies to learn about crimes before they occur by surveillance criminal activities, such as conspirators making plans to meet or deliver contraband, or disrupting activities, where appropriate. Such surveillance is also helpful against transnational groups because it enables law enforcement agencies to intercept conspirators in the United States discussing future crimes with associates outside the country, which is evidence that would otherwise be difficult to obtain. Electronic surveillance has moved beyond the more traditional telephone surveillance, oral eavesdropping devices, and video surveillance. Now, electronic surveillance also includes a variety of content and other data, including live and stored electronic communications, social media activity, computer keystrokes, and cell-site locations [3, p. 14].

An undercover operation is another significant technique against organized crime groups, and often complements electronic surveillance efforts. Undercover operations allow law enforcement agents to infiltrate the highest levels of organized crime groups by posing as criminals while real criminals meet to discuss their plans and seek assistance in committing crimes. The scope of undercover operations varies greatly. Such operations can be short, lasting only a few hours, or quite lengthy, lasting years. They may investigate a single criminal incident, or a complex criminal enterprise that commits various crimes. The types of crimes investigated by undercover operations also vary. For instance, undercover operations may involve the purchase of contraband such as drugs, stolen property or illegal firearms, or they may involve the operation of an undercover business where criminals meet and discuss their activities with undercover officers or informers [3, p. 16].

Another critical law enforcement technique is the use of confidential informants. In the U.S. law enforcement community, a confidential informant is someone who provides information or assistance to the authorities in return for a promise that the authorities will try to keep his or her identity confidential. Some confidential informants are willing to testify, while others are not. In the event that a confidential informant is not willing to testify, law enforcement authorities cannot absolutely guarantee the informant's confidentiality, because in relatively rare circumstances courts may decide that due process, or concerns of fundamental fairness, require that a confidential informant's identity be disclosed to a defendant charged with a crime where the informant can provide evidence that could exculpate the defendant. However, those situations are rare. In most cases, law enforcement authorities are able to keep an informant's identity confidential [3, p. 17].

Organized crime groups operate all over the world, whether they take the shape of the Mafia, gangs, cybercrime groups, or a variety of other forms. Likewise, they pose a variety of dangers, including murders, child exploitation, human trafficking, robbery, frauds, narcotics, identity theft, and extortion. In recent years, these dangers have been amplified by advances in technology and globalization. Capitalizing on these advances,

organized crime groups communicate faster, hide their money in more locations, travel more cheaply, and may conceal their activities through encryption. The tools discussed in this article are essential to the U.S. government's efforts against such organized crime groups. Electronic surveillance, undercover operations, informants, RICO, compelled and cooperating witness testimony, witness protection, and financial tools such as forfeiture all help the U.S. government pierce the secretive and violent world of organized crime groups and bring those groups to justice [3, p. 23].

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THE RUSSIAN MILITARY AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE: WAR CRIME INVESTIGATIONS (22 MARCH – 5 APRIL 2022)

Human, the most superior and the highest value of the world. It is a creature who has already known its value and also its a creature which is trying to increase that value. So, what are the social necessity to help us to define it and necessity to make human be a human? That is of course RIGHTS. Rights are legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement; that is, rights are the fundamental normative rules about what is allowed of people or owed to people according to some legal system, social convention, or ethical theory. So, what are the human rights and freedoms in conditions of military aggression?

In recent decades, armed conflict has blighted the lives of millions of civilians. Serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law are common in many armed conflicts. In certain circumstances, some of these violations may even constitute genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity. It is often during armed conflicts that human rights are infringed upon the most. Therefore, over the years, experts have focused much attention on the formulation of instruments aimed at alleviating human suffering during war and conflict. Today, three areas of modern international law attempt to provide protection to victims of war: human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law. While these fields are closely linked, they need to be distinguished systematically.