

Residents would not see arrests regularly, so the impact on community attitudes was limited.

Instead, the research team relied on reported crime as an indicator of success or failure of the operation. Team members believe that a reduction in crime took place after a lag of 3 months in the area that received the buy-busts and sting operation.

The patterns that emerge in the crime data discussed earlier suggest that the door-to-door component had a beneficial effect on the control of violent criminal acts. The presence and visibility of officers in the neighborhood may have reduced some violent behavior. Although residents in two of the three experimental beats also perceived less property crime, reported property crimes actually increased slightly in the three beats as a group. This may be a useful consequence of the door-to-door interviews. Officers encouraged residents to call the police when they witnessed suspicious activities. In Goldwire, the findings show that the treatment was effective after a 3-month lag.

Although the researchers had hoped for a more intensive use of the police-citizen contacts, the results were nonetheless very positive. Though the police substation was an unanticipated event, the demands from the community and officials of the public housing authority could not be ignored.

The findings from this study show that these treatments had dramatic effects on citizen perceptions of quality of life, property crime, and satisfaction with police services. In addition, violent crimes re-reported to the police declined substantially in Gate City, where the police-citizen contacts occurred.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

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### **INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE**

Financial crime over the last 30 years has increasingly become of concern to governments throughout the world. This concern arises from a variety of issues because the impact of financial crime varies in different contexts. It is today widely recognised that the prevalence of economically motivated crime in many societies is a substantial threat to the development of economies and their stability.

**Financial crime** is crime committed against property, involving the unlawful conversion of the ownership of property (belonging to one person) to one's own personal use and benefit [1].

It is possible to divide financial crime into two essentially different, although closely related, types of conduct.

First, there are those activities that dishonestly generate wealth for those engaged in the conduct in question. For example, the exploitation of insider information or the acquisition of another person's property by deceit will invariably be done with the intention of securing a material benefit. Alternatively, a person may engage in deceit to secure material benefit for another.

Second, there are also financial crimes that do not involve the dishonest taking of a benefit, but that protect a benefit that has already been obtained or to facilitate the taking of such benefit. An example of such conduct is where someone attempts to launder criminal proceeds of another offence in order to place the proceeds beyond the reach of the law.

One of the main aspects of the fight against serious and organised crime has been the focus on targeting the proceeds of criminality with the view of rendering illicit activity less profitable and attractive for criminals. In addition, financial investigations seek to deprive criminals, and especially criminal groups, of the resources necessary to pursue further criminal activity.

In order to secure the confiscation of proceeds of crime, it is essential to ensure timely identification of such funds and application of provisional measures, so that the assets in question are not hidden by the criminal network. Efforts have been initiated to introduce a systematic use of financial investigations. Financial investigation should be carried out simultaneously with the criminal investigation in order to trace the material benefit connected to the criminal activity in question. Competences in financial investigations are often shared amongst different state authorities (e.g. law enforcement or the judiciary) at different stages of the procedure – the national framework should enable efficient cooperation amongst them to allow for an effective undertaking of the investigations. A significant role in the procedure is also taken by the Financial Intelligence Unit, which has at its disposal significant financial intelligence information.

Key elements to ensure effectiveness of financial investigations are the attribution of sufficient powers to competent authorities (such as access to data, including banking data, and the ability to apply special investigative powers, for example undercover operations, secret observation, etc., by law enforcement authorities). An additional fundamental element is also the fact that, due to the increasingly international nature of criminal activities, financial investigations should be conducted in a manner. The respective authorities should have appropriate powers in this regard to take into consideration the trans-border aspect and allow for sharing of information, as well as for the undertaking of joint actions.

Given the complexity of the issue, in order to implement financial investigations on a systematic basis, it is necessary to ensure the

development of sufficient expertise amongst the involved authorities and their staff, as well as to provide adequate resources for their undertaking in practice [2].

There are many international organizations that fight organized crime in the economic sphere, some of them:

- 1) The Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
- 2) The Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML).
- 3) The Anti-Money Laundering Global Task Force (GTF-AML).

In the past ten years, economic reform in Ukraine has not served to deter economic crime, but rather has encouraged the conditions under which it can thrive. Failed economic reform resulted in many undesirable activities and outcomes, including the unequal allocation of areas of the economy that yield super profits.

Ukraine's economic difficulties are an easy target for foreign criminal groups, who move funds and goods in and out of the country in order to conceal profit and evade taxes. The transnational crime implications of Ukrainian organized economic crime have not adequately been remedied by existing treaties. There are significant Ukrainian criminal ties to the U.S. and Russia, which facilitate international organized criminal activity and allow fugitive criminals to continue criminal activities from abroad. As of this writing, essential joint efforts between the U.S. and Ukraine are currently on hold, pending U.S. Congressional ratification of the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters between the two countries. All industrialized countries must make concerted and collaborative efforts to investigate and prosecute economic criminals from all nations [3].

Ukrainian law enforcement agencies and supervisory bodies require restructuring aimed at increasing the qualitative effectiveness of law enforcement activities. Reforming law enforcement agencies and supervisory bodies before new legislation and directives are developed must be a prerequisite to help state agencies battle and overcome organized economic crime.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

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