

*Бакарджисва М.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: Василенко О.*

## **EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME**

In my opinion, foreign experience in combating crime is an important topic. Therefore, I am interested in researching this particular issue.

Ukraine has declared its desire to join the European Community of Developed Democracies, which is characterized by a high level of security, well-being and living standards, as well as the priority of human rights, the rule of law and the need to punish the guilty. Strengthening democratic institutions is impossible without reducing the negative results of corruption and organized crime, which currently remain one of the biggest threats to our country.

In Ukraine, there has long been an urgent need to develop an effective strategy to combat organized crime, taking into account positive foreign experience and the European policy of combating organized crime.

In order to clarify various aspects of specific activities aimed at influencing crime, including reducing its volume, several terms are used in Ukrainian criminological literature, as well as in various normative legal acts: «combating», «counteraction», «prevention», «control», «warning»"

According to the definition of the Council of the EU of May 28, 2001, prevention is an activity that includes all measures that help to reduce crime and reduce the sense of danger (quantitatively) among citizens, both quantitatively and qualitatively, directly by refusing crime or through the adoption of measures and measures to reduce crime. Activities, as well as influence on the causes of crime. This practice includes the work of government and other relevant authorities, the criminal justice system, local authorities, associations of private sector professionals, volunteers, researchers and the public with the support of the media.

As for individual components of the theory of prevention abroad, the main directions are social prevention, rehabilitation approach, situational prevention, strategies of law enforcement agencies aimed at early detection and punishment of criminals.

As for the preventive (precautionary) approach, now more and more different countries are beginning to develop and implement non-traditional measures to prevent organized crime. The main direction is preventive activities, which include various programs of influence on communities (for example, providing citizens with information about various damages and risks caused by organized crime, the introduction of hotlines; participation in various public organizations). A powerful anti-criminal factor is the intensification of citizens' participation in various preventive programs.

For example, in Palermo, 25,000 children annually attend an educational program aimed at changing such cultural norms that allow the mafia to spread. It should be emphasized that training has both a short-term

effect (affects the activity of reports of crimes that become known to citizens) and a long-term effect (reducing the desire to participate in or help criminal organizations). Active participation of citizens in public life at the local and national levels is supported through public associations.

A positive example of changes in people's consciousness, rather than economic factors, in positive developments in the fight against organized crime is Italy. In the 70–80s of XX century few politicians, administrators, journalists, and public figures fought against the mafia. Representatives of the church stood out among them. One of them, the Italian Jesuit B. Sorge, became a legend for this country more than 30 years ago (after working as the editor-in-chief of the magazine, he left journalism and was sent to Sicily with a missionary task – to clear the island from the mafia).

According to this religious figure, the mafia is, first of all, a cultural phenomenon, a phenomenon of mentality. In addition, you can change the culture and mentality through cultural institutions, such as schools. Of course, laws are important for this purpose, the police are needed, but the crucial element in the fight against the mafia is education. To defeat the mafia, you need a real cultural revolution, and you need to rely on public support.

An important component of the regulatory approach is efforts to detect organized crime related to money laundering. Another aspect is that the regulatory potential of local authorities, environmental agencies, etc. is used. It is aimed at destroying the «business» of organized crime by complicating the procedure for obtaining the necessary licenses, buying real estate, creating funds, etc. Involvement of the private sector in such activities is important.

These aspects of the prevention of organized crime, in particular transnational, were reflected in the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

In 2004, the Council of Europe published a Review of Practices in the Fight against Organized Crime (BPS), prepared by the Group of Specialists in Criminal Law and Criminological Aspects of Organized Crime.

Eight of the most effective (from the point of view of experts) strategies to influence organized crime were selected and implemented in different countries. These are: witness protection, shifting the burden of proving the legality of the origin of confiscated property to the offender, wiretapping of communications and electronic surveillance, analysis of crime by studying its patterns and trends, international cooperation, criminalization of participation in an organized group in serious crimes, law, cooperation in the field of combating human trafficking, preventive legal measures (the so-called administrative approach).

So, what can we say in conclusion. Taking into account the European experience, the strategic directions of combating organized crime in Ukraine are actions aimed at activating all parts of civil society, decriminalizing cultural norms and the consciousness of a large part of citizens, influencing the motivation of potential criminals, reducing the

level of organized crime, directing the efforts of the state and society. That increases the risk of apprehension and punishment of the offender, makes it more difficult to commit crimes, reduces the proceeds of crime, as well as incentives for criminal activity.

#### ***Список використаних джерел***

1. Council Resolution on the Prevention of Organized Crime with Reference to the Establishment of a Comprehensive Strategy for Combating it. *Official Journal*. C408/1-408/4, 29 December 1998. 22 p.

2. Levi M. The Preventative Control of Organised Crime in Europe: The Emerging Global Paradigm. *International Key issues in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*. Helsinki 2006. Publication Series. № 50. P. 92–105.

3. Конвенція ООН проти транснаціональної організованої злочинності від 15 листопада 2000 р.: редакція від 4 лютого 2004 р. URL: [http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/cgi-in/laws/main.cgi?nreg=995\\_789&p=1228117189160723](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/cgi-in/laws/main.cgi?nreg=995_789&p=1228117189160723).

4. Aromaа K. European Experiences in Preventing Organised Crime: Field Studies of Best Practices by a Council of Europe Expert Group. *European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations*. 2006. № 50. P. 13–33.

5. Шостко О. Ю. Адміністративний підхід до проблеми протидії організованій злочинності у Нідерландах. *Боротьба з організованою злочинністю і корупцією (теорія і практика)* : наук.-практ. журн. К., 2008. Вип. 18. С. 108–118.

***Богаченко В.,***

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Сторожук О.**

### **LINGUISTICS AND LAW IN THE SECURITY SPHERE: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

Italy is a rich land of historical linguistic minorities in their variety and quantity. The Ministry of Interior estimates that about 5 % of the Italian population has not the Italian tongue as native language [1, p. 7]. The Italian Republic is one of the few European countries which explicitly protects linguistic minorities (Article 6 of the Constitution). It was applied before 1999, especially in some regions with special status (Valle d’Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige, Friuli, and Venetia Giulia) [1, p. 9].

The law 482/99 protects the language and culture of the Albanian, Catalan, Germanic, Greek, Slovenian and Croatian, and those speak French, Franco-Provençal, Friulian, Ladin, Occitan and Sardinian. Also notes the existence of other linguistic minorities [1, p. 13].

The linguistic minorities benefit specific measures in various fields such as education, communication, radio, press and TV public service. The sector’s competence is conferred to the Presidency of the Council of