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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

An analysis of the international experience in combating crime shows that under modern conditions, criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, with close interregional and international ties, are increasingly focusing their efforts on gaining control of the most lucrative areas of economic relations.

The lack of a unified national concept of combating crime, the inconsistency of national, regional, sectoral state targeted programs of social prevention in the relevant areas does not help prevent crime in the country. This situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on the social, democratic and legal state, as the current situation does not take into account the realities of today, because the fight against crime has long become a global problem that has become not only national but also international and transnational.

Programs often include a system of special criminological prevention measures that fall within the scope of criminal, procedural, and penitentiary law. A characteristic feature of the fight against crime in the United States in recent decades is the desire for centralized planning and coordination of this area of activity, the creation of special bodies for this purpose and endowing them with fairly broad powers.

Many countries around the world have established similar bodies that systematically analyze the state of crime prevention and provide appropriate advice to government agencies to make appropriate decisions. For example, in Austria there is a crime prevention advisory service with 143 regional offices; in Belgium - the High Prevention Council; in Denmark, the High Council for Prevention, which includes 46 organizations; in the United States, the National Council has established prevention services that unite more than 100 public and governmental organizations.

The highest rates of the most dangerous crimes at the turn of the 1990s were in the United States, Canada, and Australia. In 1988, the victims of at least one crime were 28.8% of US citizens, 28.1% - Canadians. In Europe, the highest rate in this category was registered in the Netherlands - 26.8%, Spain - 21.9%, Germany - 21.9%. The beginning of the 1990s did not bring positive changes in the dynamics and trends of crime in almost all countries of the world. The activities of organized criminal groups are becoming more sophisticated and the share of violent crimes is increasing. In most Western European countries, there was a sharp increase in crime between 1987 and 1994, with an average annual increase of 4.4%.

This situation has developed despite a significant system of international organizations and institutions to combat crime, including the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat (Sector) for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. in 1991 on the basis of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control), regional research institutes and UN centers, etc. International non-governmental organizations also contribute to the fight against crime: the International Association of Criminal Law; International Criminological Association, etc.

A special place is given to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). The fight against crime at regional level is facilitated by the Council of Europe (Parliamentary Assembly, Committee of Ministers, European Committee on Legal Co-operation, European Committee on Crime Problems), Central Criminal Police Agency - Europol.

Regional cooperation in the fight against crime is carried out within the CIS both at the interstate (Interparliamentary Assembly, Council of Heads of State, Council of Heads of Government) and at the interagency level of law enforcement agencies (prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, security agencies, tax police). However, the police in the world are central to the fight against crime. Generalization of the experience of cooperation between criminologists and employees of the above law enforcement agencies, allows to determine the most effective forms, namely: planning joint programs to combat the most dangerous types of crime; mutual consultations on developing a strategy to prevent crime; development of current and long-term crime prevention programs; exchange of experience in the organization of prevention.

According to the famous Italian scientist E. Savona, the first model, which can be called law enforcement, has its advantages, one of which is long-term control over a suspicious entity (individual or legal entity). In addition, this body itself determines whether there is sufficient evidence of a criminal case. This approach allows you to act quickly and efficiently, freezing bank accounts or seizing property, preventing its relocation and disappearance. And this is of paramount importance in a growing global economy that is becoming transnational.

An example of the first model is Austria, where a central unit specializing in the fight against organized crime and money laundering (EDCO) has been set up within the Directorate General of State Security (a structure similar to the Ministry of the Interior). In this structure, a clearing department was created, which directly receives reports of suspicious transactions. The department has the right to suspend the financial transaction for 24 hours. If enough evidence of illegal money laundering is gathered after the inspection, the materials are sent to the court, which may freeze the accounts.

In Denmark, when there is a specific suspicion of a criminal origin of a client's funds, banks and other financial institutions must notify the police and the transaction is suspended.

In Italy, a financial operator who suspects any money transaction must notify the institution's general manager or his authorized representative "without delay".

In the case of Sweden, when Swedish bank employees consider any transaction to be money laundering, this information cannot be released to the outside world and is immediately reported to the Financial Police (LRO), which is the central authority for suspicious transactions. The LRO operates as part of the national police and receives reports from banks. Its staff consists of 14 people.

In the UK, the central body that collects and analyzes reports of suspicious transactions is the National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS), which has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIM).

Organized crime in the economic sphere in recent years is one of the most significant factors destabilizing the social and political situation in the world. Therefore, most of the industrialized countries of the world are combating this phenomenon with a three-pronged approach in the form of:

- 1) strengthening internal control over money in combination with loosened restrictions on banking secrecy;
- 2) agreements and conventions;
- 3) cooperation between law enforcement agencies.

The experience of foreign countries shows a positive trend in adherence to the following basic principles in the formation of strategic documents for the implementation of state policy in the field of crime and security: clear definition and vision of priorities and goals; investing in preventive measures; focusing resources on "hot spots"; investing in focused deterrence and problem-oriented policing; strengthening social cohesion and collective effectiveness in communities; introduction of an innovative financing mechanism (from other sources); investing in new technologies to enhance public safety with mandatory performance evaluation, etc. At the same time, the formation of state strategies and programs in the field of combating crime should take place constantly with the appropriate dynamism and continuity, regardless of the political situation in the country and changes in government. Such programs should be part of relevant country development plans.

In conclusion, we can conclude that the main and effective means of combating organized crime in foreign countries is its economic undermining. As the US Secretary of the Treasury wrote in 1997, Rubin, although drug lords and other organized crime dealers can separate themselves from the crimes themselves, they cannot distance themselves from the profits from such activities. This is their "Achilles' heel".

Therefore, measures to help make this "Achilles' heel" of organized crime even more vulnerable need to be developed and implemented as soon as possible.

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THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE FIELD OF DRUGS TRAFFICKING

The constant growth of global drug trafficking is leading not only to an increase in the number of people suffering from drug addiction, but also to an increase in crime, violence, deaths, family breakdowns and irreparable damage to health. In recent decades, drug trafficking and abuse have become one of the global problems of humanity.

The problem of combating drug crime is one of the most acute social and legal problems of Ukraine at the beginning of the XXI century. According to criminal statistics, the share of drug crimes over the past five years ranges from 13.4 to 15.4% of the total number of crimes. The National Police has registered more than 14,000 crimes committed by drug addicts and registered almost 170,000 drug users.

The development of technology and the rapid growth of the number of Internet users, especially among minors, and the extraordinary mobility and accessibility of the Internet create a new wave of opportunities for drug traffickers to sell drugs with minimal risk [1, p.39].

In 2017, 143 gangs involved in drug trafficking via the Internet were exposed in Ukraine. More than 4 tons of narcotic drugs and psychotropic