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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS A COMPONENT OF THE FIGHT AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Abstract. *The purpose of the article is to analyze international cooperation as a component of the fight against transnational organized crime. Methodology. General scientific methods of formal logic (analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, analogy, abstraction, and modeling) were used in the analysis of international cooperation as a component of the fight against transnational organized crime. Results. It was determined that UN recommendations play a special role in coordination activities, the formation of the international legal framework for combating crime, the development of international standards in the field of combating transnational organized crime, and are aimed at improving national legislation and expanding the cooperation of security sector institutions with international partners. The content of the Congresses shows a tendency to a steady expansion of the topics and problems considered by the participating states, which is a natural reflection of the response of the world community to the gradual growth of criminogenicity in the world in the era of the development of globalization, and even the waging of war and the involvement of transnational criminal groups in them. Practical implications. Based on the study and generalization of the materials of the UN congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, it is worth concluding that in the conditions of war and martial law, transnational organized crime in Ukraine has gone beyond the criminal and economic segment, has become a significant factor in the military and political situation, and has enormous economic resources, material and technical support, weapons and human resources, which do not take into account the borders of the state and independently decide the fate of individual regions of the country. In these conditions, the main directions of combating this phenomenon should be focused around problems related to national security and be consistent with the state strategy for its provision, including criminological means (establishment and elimination of causes and conditions, fight against transnational forms in the directions of prevention, and detection).*

Keywords: *transnational crime; organized crime; fight against crime; war; martial law; criminological policy; cooperation; interaction.*

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1. Introduction

Analysis of the international experience of combating crime shows that under modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a real threat to democratic development and national security of most countries of the world. Criminal elements, having close interregional and international ties, increasingly direct their efforts to establish control over the most profitable spheres of social relations (Klochko). The trend of increasing crime, which is characteristic of many countries of the world, is also dangerous for Ukraine. In recent years, new types of criminal offenses have appeared in Ukraine, primarily against property: in the field of economic (financial)

activity (forgery of bank checks and credit cards, issuance and distribution of unsecured securities, conversion of monetary funds, conducting illegal transactions for the transfer of large sums of money abroad, fictitious bankruptcies, etc.), related to terrorism, piracy and various forms of extremism, the drug business, sexual exploitation and human trafficking, the illegal circulation of weapons, medicines, works of art, explosives and other dangerous (e.g. radioactive, chemical) substances, and interference with the operation of computer networks and automated systems of state and military administration, including critical infrastructure objects of a transnational (cross-border, international)

nature. According to Interpol, there are several criminal organizations operating in the countries of Western Europe engaged in smuggling supplies from Ukraine and other CIS countries to the world market. Representatives of the "Ukrainian mafia" play an increasingly important role in global criminal communities. According to official data, about 2,000 citizens of Ukraine are involved in such formations and have stable ties with criminal structures of the post-Soviet countries, the Baltic States, the USA, Germany, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and others (Information on criminal offenses..., 2024).

2. UN Congresses on the Prevention of Criminals and the Treatment of Offenders

It is worth emphasizing that today the world community is faced with new challenges, and therefore the search for new solutions and answers to challenges and anticipating hybrid threats in conditions of external aggression and internal instability presupposes an appeal to the international mechanism of protection against "violent" actions. The increase in the level of crime and the strengthening of its transnational character determined the need for international cooperation in the fight against it with European countries at the current stage of Ukrainian society. At the same time, it should be said that regulation of the interaction of international and national law in this area is largely carried out with the help of international standards. An important role in their development belongs to the UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders. In order to study the state and trends of crime in certain regions of the world, every five years starting from 1955, scientific and practical events organized by the United Nations, called "UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", take place. Documents adopted by the Congress are confirmed by the UN General Assembly, as a result of which a whole series of unique standards have been formed. The preparation and organization of these events is entrusted to one of the main bodies of the UN – the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Since 1950, the Committee of Experts on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders has been functioning as part of ECOSOC. Over the past 70 years, this structural division, which is a preparatory body, has repeatedly changed its name and status: in 1971 – the Committee for the Prevention of Crime and its Fight; in 1993, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The change in the name of the relevant Commission also caused a change in the name of the congresses themselves: "UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders" (1955-2000) – to "UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" (since 2005).

In the years since its independence, Ukraine has not historically participated, and therefore has not

implemented the decisions of the UN Congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, which are the world's largest and most diverse meeting of representatives of governments, civil society, academia and experts on crime prevention and criminal justice. They influence criminal justice policy and promote international cooperation.

The first two UN Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Geneva, 1955 and London, August 8-9, 1960) were devoted to juvenile delinquency. At the first, recommendations were issued on the prevention of crime among minors with the help of communities, families, schools and social services, as well as the selection and training of prison personnel. They adopted the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which cover the general management of the institutions concerned and are applicable to all categories of prisoners, regardless of whether they are detained in a criminal or civil case which is either under investigation, or had already led to conviction and sentencing, including prisoners subject to "regime measures" or correctional measures ordered by a judge. The second recommended creating special police services to administer justice to minors, and also issued recommendations regarding special police services for the prevention of crime among minors, paying special attention to the development of the maximum possible cooperation between the police, various national specialized institutions and the public in the matter of taking measures to prevent crime among minors (United Nations Congresses...).

At the Third UN Congress (Stockholm, Sweden, August 9–18, 1965), an analysis of the relationship between crime and social change was carried out, and the importance of scientific research and training on crime issues, including the development and implementation of regional and interregional initiatives, was recognized. In Rome in 1968, as one of the next steps following the results of the third Congress, the Research Institute of Social Protection at the United Nations was created. In 1989, the Economic and Social Council officially recognized the expansion of UNSDRI into the United Nations Interregional Research Institute on Crime and Justice (UNICRI).

The Fourth United Nations Congress (Kyoto, Japan, August 17–26, 1970) called for improved planning in the field of crime prevention for the benefit of socio-economic development, and also outlined society's participation in crime prevention and crime fighting.

The Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Geneva, Switzerland, September 1–12, 1975) was the first time that attention was paid to organized

crime, its forms and dimensions. Such crime was then recognized as a form of business.

The Sixth and Seventh United Nations Congresses (Caracas, Venezuela, August 25 – 5 September 1980 and Milan, Italy, August 26 – September 6, 1985) recognized that the social, cultural, political and economic conditions of countries should be taken into account when preventing crime. Congress called for broad support and participation in crime prevention activities and the development of alternatives to incarceration, as well as measures to combat crime and abuse of power. The first endorsed the Caracas Declaration on Crime and Crime Prevention Strategies for Improving the Quality of Crime Statistics, and the second endorsed the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice, Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crimes and Abuse of Power, The Milan Plan of Action, and a number of new UN standards and norms on crime prevention in the name of freedom, justice, peace and development. Attention was drawn to the problem of crime as a global problem that hinders the political, economic, social and cultural development of mankind.

The Eighth UN Congress (Havana, Cuba, August 27 – September 7, 1990) The Congress recommended the study of the structure of organized crime and assessment of the existing measures to combat it, as well as the expansion of international cooperation in the field of combating terrorism. The Havana Congress also recommended holding a high-level meeting in Paris in 1991, which later led to the creation of the Intergovernmental Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the main decision-making body of the United Nations.

The Ninth UN Congress (Cairo, Egypt, April 28 – May 5, 1995) focused on international cooperation and practical technical assistance in strengthening the rule of law. The main topics were: measures to combat transnational and organized crime, the role of criminal law in environmental protection, criminal justice and police systems, crime prevention strategies in urban areas, and crime among youth.

The Tenth UN Congress (Vienna, Austria, April 10–17, 2000) adopted the Vienna Declaration, which obliged member states to take international measures to fight corruption. After this Congress, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was adopted, which defined the following areas of combating transnational crime: combating the criminalization of participation in an organized criminal group (Article 5), combating money laundering (Articles 6, 7), combating corruption (Articles 8, 9), and the prevention of transnational organized crime (Article 31). Additionally, specific combat measures aimed at expanding cooperation with law enforcement agencies (Article 26), cooperation between law enforcement agencies

(Article 27), and the collection and analysis of information on the nature of organized crime and exchange of such information (Article 28) are outlined (Transnational Organized Crime..., 2000).

The agenda for the adoption of the Convention included eight main items: children, youth and crime; terrorism; crime prevention; migrant smuggling and human trafficking; money laundering; cybercrime; international cooperation in the fight against crime; and violence against migrants and their families. At the same time, attention is focused on solving the procedural problems of combating transnational crime, but their criminological direction is neglected. The discussion of the problems of combating transnational crime took place in three main directions: the stability of the criminal justice system, the recognition of its central role in the fight against crime, and the search for ways to reform the criminal justice system to increase its effectiveness. Issues related to the identification of new forms of crime that pose a threat to society around the world were also considered, and ways of preventing such forms of crime and combating them were studied, although this problem was secondary.

The analysis of the adopted Convention proves that the international community has not managed to create at least an approximate "road map" for the fight against transnational crime, that most international documents and conventions are declarative in nature, and that the main fight against the transnational criminal segment is concentrated in the national legal field. However, modern trends in the development of the transnational criminal segment, including domestic elements, testify to the expansion of its influence on all the main spheres of social life, and that is why the above declarative recommendations in terms of national priorities in the fight against transnational crime, in our opinion, have in a certain way lost relevance (Zharovska, 2018, p. 396).

In the conditions of war and martial law, transnational organized crime in Ukraine has gone beyond the criminal and economic segment, has become a significant factor in the military situation and politics and has huge economic resources, material and technical support, weapons and human resources that do not respect state borders and independently decide the fate of individual regions of the country. In these conditions, the main directions of combating this phenomenon should be focused around problems related to national security and be consistent with the state strategy of national security (Decree of the President No. 392, 2020).

Further, after the adoption of the Convention, attention was drawn to the problem of transnational organized crime for the first time at the Eleventh UN Congress (Bangkok, Thailand, April 18–25, 2005), which adopted the Bangkok Declaration, laying the

foundations for the development of international coordination and activities in the field of crime prevention and combating it (effective measures against transnational organized crime, economic and financial crimes, challenges of sustainable development, corruption, international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and links between terrorism and other criminal activities, and ensuring the application of standards in the field of prevention crime and criminal justice) (Shakun, 2022, p. 411-452).

The Twelfth United Nations Congress (El Salvador, Brazil, April 12-19, 2010) adopted the El Salvador Declaration, which, among other things, opened the way for discussion of new national and international measures to combat cybercrime, terrorism, migrant smuggling and human trafficking, money laundering and other crimes. The Thirteenth UN Congress (Doha, Qatar, April 12-19, 2015) adopted the Doha Declaration, which called on participating states to make more effective use of the provisions of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols. It is emphasized that any measures taken to combat terrorism must comply with all obligations under international law [8].

The Fourteenth United Nations Congress, "Activating Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and Rule of Law into the Broader UN Agenda to Address Social and Economic Issues and Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels and Expand Public Participation" (Kyoto, Japan, April 20-27 2020), expressed deep concern that crime is becoming increasingly transnational, organized and multifaceted, and that criminals are increasingly using new and advanced technologies, including the Internet, to carry out their illegal activities, thus creating unprecedented challenges in preventing and combating existing crimes, as well as new and innovative forms of criminal activity. It committed to make the most effective use of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, the UN Convention against Corruption, three international conventions on the fight against drugs, and relevant international conventions and protocols related to the fight against terrorism as parties to these documents and other relevant international obligations, including as a basis for promoting international cooperation. There was emphasized a need for improvement in identifying, analyzing and countering any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between terrorist financing and transnational organized crime, activities, illegal activities related to drug trafficking, money laundering, kidnapping and taking hostages for the purpose of raising funds, including demands for ransom and extortion, to prevent and solve the problem of financial and logistical support of

terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to prevent the acquisition of weapons by terrorists in accordance with the obligations provided for by current international law (Kyoto Declaration..., 2021).

The significant role of these UN congresses lies in their ability to: a) lay the normative foundations for further fruitful cooperation of various states in the field of combating crime; b) perform criminological forecasting and planning of preventive activities in view of the study of crime in many countries; c) analyze strategies to combat crime and its variants, as well as their consideration by actors of preventive activities in Ukraine; d) receive technical, personnel, organizational and other assistance from law enforcement and other bodies of various states; e) exchange and disseminate knowledge, experience and the best achievements of researchers and practitioners regarding the prevention of criminal manifestations (Holina, & Kolodiaznyi, 2010).

A generalization of modern trends and strategies for combating crime in different countries of the world gives grounds for the following conclusions:

1) modern world crime is characterized by relative constancy of quantitative indicators for most property and violent crimes;

2) the structure of world crime is mainly represented by such crimes as: theft, robbery, illegal possession of motor vehicles, murder, sexual exploitation, rape, and crimes in the field of illegal drug trafficking;

3) the most criminogenic regions of the world are Latin America and Africa, and the least criminogenic are Europe and North America;

4) common profitable types of transnational organized crime are: crime in the economic sphere, drug crime, human trafficking, terrorism, cybercrime, and the illegal circulation of cultural valuables;

5) successful prevention of most crimes is not possible without broad public participation;

6) the strategy of public influence on crime consists of involving individual citizens, law enforcement-oriented public organizations, etc. in law enforcement, participation in crime prevention programs, and providing information about committed crimes with mandatory material encouragement of these areas of work by the state and private business;

7) modern international best practice in crime prevention should be taken into account by the criminal justice authorities of Ukraine when developing and implementing crime prevention strategies in our country (Holina).

Once again, we draw the attention of Ukrainian authorities to the fact that the UN recommendations play a special role in coordination activities, the formation of the international legal framework for

combating crime, the development of international standards in this direction, and are aimed at improving national legislation and expanding the cooperation of law enforcement agencies of different countries in the field of combating with transnational organized crime.

3. Special international law enforcement structures

In contrast to criminal syndicates, special international law enforcement structures have been created and are functioning, one of the roles of which is to identify and stop the illegal activities of transnational organized groups at the level of several states, which makes it possible to record and use in prevention data about registration, for example, of enterprises, the movement of funds, location of individual conversion centers, etc. In particular, the most effective activity in this direction is the joint activity of law enforcement institutions of Ukraine (prosecutor's office, police, Security Service, the State Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Economic Security) with: international security organizations (100 %); law enforcement institutions of individual member states of the European Union (100 %); organizations whose activities are aimed at combating transnational crime (75 %); control and audit departments (departments) (75 %) and others.

For example, the European Police Department, a law enforcement institution of the European Union which collects and summarizes information on criminal illegal acts (crimes) (Europol...) and which began operating in January 1994. However, in 2009 the Council of Europe decision on its establishment (Decision of the Council..., 2009) was adopted, which replaced the Convention on Europol and entered into force on January 1, 2010. The competence of Europol according to Art. 4 of the decision covers organized crime and its transnational, economic, financial and some other serious forms that are international in nature, that is, they affect two or more member states. Given the scale of organized crime, as well as the severity and consequences of the relevant crimes, there is an urgent need for joint action by member states.

According to Europol experts, the following distribution exists on the territory of Europe: traditionally, Turkish and Albanian organized criminal groups are engaged in the import and distribution of drugs, in particular heroin. Profitable crimes and human trafficking are characteristic of Romanian and Bulgarian transnational organized groups. Chinese criminal groups promote illegal migration and human trafficking for the purpose of further sexual exploitation. They also profit from smuggling into the member states of the European Union (OCTA..., 2006). Europol periodically prepares reports, e.g. "SOCTA" (Serious and

Organized Crime Threat Assessment) about organized crime and ethnic crime in particular. In such reports, an operational analysis of the measures taken by the member states is noted and carried out, strategic reports on crime research are being prepared, examinations are performed and technical support is provided within the framework of investigations and operations within the EU, and also information that contributes to the harmonization of investigation procedures in the member states is highlighted (Europol...).

Headquartered in The Hague, the Netherlands, Europol's mission is to support Member States in preventing and combating all forms of serious international and organized crime, cybercrime and terrorism. Europol also cooperates with many non-EU partner countries and international organizations (Havdo et al., 2021, p. 89).

Europol constantly monitors the following areas: trends in the activity of organized crime, identification of new priority cases, open sources of information, and business intelligence, regarding the activities of individual structures. Through the SIENA system, data can be exchanged on a two-way level, but Europol will not be able to read this information unless there is an appropriate authorization. That is, Ukraine can send information through this system, for example, to Moldova, while Europol will not be able to read it. At the same time, Europol experts point out that it would be best to give the organization such authorization, since in this case the information can be better utilized. The purpose of strategic analysis in Europol is the formation of an information picture of organized crime, prioritization projects and investments, support for planning and allocation of resources, and informing political circles and building cooperation. Reports prepared by Europol are used by all law enforcement agencies of the EU countries, as well as many structures of other countries. Such an analysis is carried out in specific directions and is focused on development trends, identifying opportunities for starting investigations (Havdo et al., 2021, p. 90).

In the EU structures, the activity of units dealing with combating financial crimes is low, in particular OLAF, as well as within Europol, the networks SIENA and FIU.net. The possibility of their unification is being considered as a promising direction.

As part of Europol, the European Center for Combating Transnational Crime (ET TC) functions, which provides operational and strategic support to member states in the joint fight against such (European transnational Crime...), and also provides support for current operations and promotes the implementation of the political cycle by prioritizing threats. He also participates in the development of a strategic picture of organized crime. The Center

provides support for investigations of high-profile cross-border crimes by analyzing evidence, verifying information against databases, providing opportunities for information exchange, facilitating the creation of joint investigative teams, through the creation of mobile offices on the ground, and financing organizational activities.

Technical support, in most cases, is provided during the investigation of crimes in the field of illegal drug trafficking. Today, the drug market of the countries of the European Union is from 21 to 31 billion euros per year (not including new psychoactive substances). The logos of synthetic drugs, discovered methods of concealing controlled substances, and liquidated laboratories are kept. Also, the unit, together with the EMCDDA, participates in the early warning system for new psychoactive substances (the NPS Early Warning System), as well as in the European system of reporting on sites involved in the dissemination of information about the production of synthetic drugs (European Reporting Instrument on Sites Related to Synthetic Drug Production, ERISP), cultivation of cannabis (ERICP), as well as extraction and conversion of cocaine (ERICES) (Havdo et al., 2021, p. 97).

On this basis, it is worth emphasizing the implementation in Ukraine of the best research-based and practical achievements of the world community in the field of combating transnational organized crime, deepening further cooperation at the level of international institutions in the security sector (Europol, Interpol, FATF, MONEYVAL, UNODC, etc.): criminological forecasting and planning of preventive activities in view of the study of organized crime trends in the world, receiving technical, personnel, organizational and other assistance from foreign partners of various countries and exchange and dissemination of the best achievements of scientists and practitioners in dealing with various forms of such a global world problem.

Separate emphasis should be placed on the information and analytical provision of the fight against transnational organized crime in the context of identifying security threats, determining the state and establishing trends in its development by using the method of criminological intelligence, which includes the collection, receipt, processing, analysis and use of information and search data (via OSINT, One Login, IBM i2, Python, etc.), analytical (via Big Data, FACE Recognition, Internet of Things Technologies, Video Analytics etc.) systems, using specialized software (PALANTIN, goAML, goPRS, goCASE, goTRACE); and the filling of national databases).

Ukraine's international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime is carried out

through law enforcement institutions and is most often manifested during international legal assistance (100 %); work of joint interstate groups (52 %), mutual information, execution of separate assignments (100 %), joint planning of activities and implementation of preventive measures, and the search for members of groups and those involved in transnational criminal activity (74 %).

In today's conditions, law enforcement officers are often forced to solve issues of international cooperation only through the relevant central apparatuses, although sometimes this method is detrimental to the solution of certain problems, primarily those cases when it is urgently necessary to exchange operational information and coordinate with representatives of law enforcement bodies of other countries, as a result of which time is lost and the threat of minimizing prevention at the preparation stage is created. Therefore, the problems of improving the mechanism of international cooperation of law enforcement agencies deserve consideration within the framework of an independent study. We only note that one of the possible ways to solve the problems of international cooperation of security sector institutions in the fight against transnational organized crime seems to be the adoption of an international agreement that would regulate in detail and lead to a generally accepted agreement on the issue of international cooperation in the fight against serious and especially serious crimes.

4. Conclusions

UN recommendations play a special role in coordinating activities, forming the international legal framework for combating crime, developing international standards in the field of combating transnational organized crime, and are aimed at improving national legislation and expanding the cooperation of security sector institutions with international partners. The content of the Congresses shows a tendency to a steady expansion of their topics, problems considered by the participating states, which is a natural reflection of the response of the world community to the gradual growth of criminogenicity in the world in the era of the development of globalization, and even war processes and the involvement of transnational criminal groups in them.

Based on the study and generalization of the materials of the UN congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, it is worth concluding that in the conditions of war and martial law, transnational organized crime in Ukraine has gone beyond the criminal and economic segment, has become a significant factor in the military situation and politics, and has enormous economic resources, material and technical support, weapons and human resources, which do not take into account the borders of the state and independently decide the fate of individual

regions of the country. In these conditions, the main directions of combating this phenomenon should be focused around problems related to national security and be consistent with the state strategy for its provision, including criminological means (e.g. the establishment and elimination of causes and conditions and the fight against transnational forms in the directions of prevention and detection). On this basis, it is worth emphasizing the implementation in Ukraine of the best scientific and practical achievements of the world community in the field of combating transnational organized crime, deepening further cooperation at the level of international institutions in the security sector (Europol, Interpol, FATF, MONEYVAL, UNODC, etc.); criminological forecasting and planning of preventive activities in view of the study of organized crime trends in the world; receiving technical, personnel, organizational and other assistance from foreign partners of various

countries; exchanging and disseminating the best achievements of researchers and practitioners in dealing with various forms of such a global world problem.

Separate emphasis should be placed on information and analytical provision of the fight against transnational organized crime in the context of identifying security threats, determining the state and establishing trends in its development by using the method of criminological intelligence (intelligence), which includes the collection, receipt, processing, analysis and use of information and search data (OSINT, One Login, IBM i2, Python, etc.), analytical (Big Data, FACE Recognition, Internet of Things Technologies, Video Analytics etc.) systems, using specialized software (PALANTIN, goAML, goPRS, goCASE, goTRACE); and the filling of national databases).

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МІЖНАРОДНЕ СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВО ЯК СКЛАДОВА БОРОТЬБИ З ТРАНСНАЦІОНАЛЬНОЮ ОРГАНІЗОВАНОЮ ЗЛОЧИННІСТЮ

Анотація. Метою статті є аналіз міжнародного співробітництва як складової боротьби з транснаціональною організованою злочинністю. Використано загальнонаукові методи формальної логіки (аналізу, синтезу, дедукції, індукції, аналогії, абстрагування та моделювання), за допомогою яких здійснено аналіз міжнародного співробітництва як складової боротьби з транснаціональною організованою злочинністю. Визначено, що рекомендації ООН виконують особливу роль у координаційній діяльності, формуванні міжнародно-правової бази боротьби зі злочинністю, розробленні міжнародних стандартів у сфері боротьби з транснаціональною організованою злочинністю, спрямовані на вдосконалення національного законодавства та розширення співпраці інституцій сектору безпеки з міжнародними партнерами. Зміст конгресів ООН демонструє тенденцію до стійкого розширення їх тематики, проблем, що розглядають держави-учасниці, і це є природним відображенням реагування світової спільноти на поступове зростання рівня криміногенності у світі в епоху розвитку глобалізаційних, зокрема воєнних, процесів і залучення до них транснаціональних злочинних угруповань. На основі вивчення й узагальнення матеріалів конгресів ООН із попередження злочинності та кримінального правосуддя сформульовано висновок, що в умовах реальної війни та воєнного стану транснаціональна організована злочинність в Україні вийшла за межі кримінально-економічного сегменту, стала вагомим фактором воєнної ситуації та політики й має вагомі економічні ресурси, матеріально-технічне забезпечення, зброю та людські ресурси, не зважають на кордони держави й самостійно вирішують долю окремих регіонів країни. У цих умовах головні напрями боротьби з цим явищем має бути зосереджено навколо проблем, які стосуються національної безпеки й узгоджуються з державною стратегією її забезпечення, зокрема кримінологічними засобами (встановлення та усунення причин й умов, боротьба з транснаціональними формами за напрямками запобігання, виявлення).

Ключові слова: транснаціональна злочинність; організована злочинність; боротьба зі злочинністю; війна; воєнний стан; кримінологічна політика; взаємодія.