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PUNISHMENT AND COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN DIFFERENT FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Organized crime is being a big problem for every country for many years. There was time when organized crime level was lower or higher but unfortunately, we can not absolutely wipe it out today even though we don't stop trying to do that. Actually it is not so easy because even high punishment can't guarantee full liquidation organized crime groups. Different countries are trying to unite dealing with it because this is really global international problem.

With the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo, Italy, in December 2000, the international community demonstrated the political will to answer a global challenge with a global response. If crime crosses borders, so must law enforcement. If the rule of law is undermined not only in one country, but in many, then those who defend it cannot limit themselves to purely national means. If the enemies of progress and human rights seek to exploit the openness and opportunities of globalization for their purposes, then we must exploit those very same factors to defend human rights and defeat the forces of crime, corruption and trafficking in human beings [1, p. 3].

There are some countries with the highest level of organized crime. And the type of organized crime can be different: trafficking in persons, drugs trafficking, money-laundering, asset misappropriation, counterfeiting

etc. The most successful areas for organized crime are Latin and Central America countries.

1. On the top of this list stays El Salvador. The level of homicide per 100 thousand people in El Salvador is the highest in the world. Two factors led to this situation: a civil war and a high level of poverty.

2. After it goes Honduras which is located in Central America, which makes the country one of the transport hubs for drug trafficking. The most violent conflicts between criminal groups occur on the border between Honduras and Guatemala.

3. The next one is Venezuela, that is a country in which a high level of poverty resulted in growth of organized crime. Caracas is one of the most dangerous cities in the world; there are 130.35 murders per 100 thousand inhabitants.

4. Mexico is the country through which drug trafficking in the United States is going. The drug trade spawned a bloody war of criminal groups, which resulted in the deaths of civilians as well. Joaquin Guzman, the head of one of the most influential groups, was extradited to the United States in January of this year.

5. Guatemala ranks 10th in the world according to the level of murders. This problem is largely related to activities of criminal groups. The two largest groupings divided the country into zones of influence. Both make money for extortion and drug trafficking.

The punishment for organized crime depends on the type and the country. For example, in Guatemala The government slightly increased law enforcement efforts. The anti-trafficking law of 2009 criminalized sex trafficking and labor trafficking and prescribed penalties from eight to 18 years' imprisonment. These penalties were sufficiently stringent and, with respect to sex trafficking, commensurate with penalties prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape. Inconsistent with the definition of trafficking under international law, the law did not consider the use of force, fraud, or coercion as an essential element of an adult trafficking offense. The law defined trafficking broadly to include labor exploitation and illegal adoption without the purpose of exploitation [2]. At the same time penalties for drug trafficking in Guatemala are severe and range from 10 to 20 years in the country's overcrowded, violent prisons; penalties for simple drug use range from 8 to 15 years [3]. And at the same time in some other countries have the death penalty for drug trafficking:

1. In Vietnam, drug crimes are punished with extreme penalties. In fact, if you get arrested carrying more than 1.3 pounds of heroin, you will automatically be liable for execution by lethal injection. In Vietnam, drug crimes are punished with extreme penalties. In fact, if you get arrested carrying more than 1.3 pounds of heroin, you will automatically be liable for execution by lethal injection.

2. Singapore drug laws are extremely strict by any standards; they include long term imprisonment, caning, and even the death penalty. The

law cites that just carrying more than a set amount of controlled substance will be considered trafficking; 30 grams of cannabis, for example.

3. Saudi Arabia ranks third in the world for the most amount executions enforced. In 2015, 43 percent of those given capital punishments had been convicted for drug smuggling, ranging from marijuana to hard drugs like heroin.

4. Death by capital punishment is an option in India only when it is a second conviction by the same offender for drug trafficking. The quantities of various drugs that will result in the death penalty are specified by the law in detail.

5. The legal penalty of execution is valid under the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act in Taiwan; though it has not really been enforced in recent years. The last execution for a drug trafficking offense took place in October 2002 [4].

So, researching this problem we could notice experience of different countries on fighting against organized crime. Countries have different attitude to punishment for this crime. In some countries it is higher or lower but of course none of them don't let it by its own. In my opinion, in 21st century there is no place for such crimes as human trafficking, mafia, money-laundering and any other crimes which lead to really awful outcomes. That all is meant to be leaved in our dark past because it can not just exist at the same world with European democracy.

Список використаних джерел

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HUMAN RIGHTS DURING MARTIAL LAW

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