

accordance with a separate law on the police. The competence of the provincial police includes the following issues: traffic regulation, conducting investigations, maintaining the provincial register of weapons, ensuring the safety and protection of employees, etc. The provincial police have full jurisdiction over the territory under their jurisdiction [5].

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is both Canada's federal and national law enforcement agency. The competence of the federal police includes the following issues: national security, fight against terrorism, organized crime, economic crimes, illegal drug trade, protection of high-ranking persons, etc. Jurisdiction extends to the entire territory of the country; subordinate to the federal Ministry of Public Security; performs a law enforcement function in Canada: at the federal level; on a contract basis - in three territories, in 8 provinces of Canada, in more than 150 cities, 600 indigenous communities and three international airports [5].

Список використаних джерел:

1. Про державну службу: Закон України від 10.12.2015 р. Режим доступу : <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/889-19>

2. Про Національну поліцію: Закон України від 02.07.2015 р. Режим доступу : <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19>

3. Про поліцейські послуги: Закон Провінції Онтаріо (Канада) від 1990 року. Режим доступу: <http://pravo.org.ua/files/Criminal%20justice/Ontario.pdf>

4. Варунц Л. Роль королівської канадської кінної поліції в реалізації правоохоронної функції держави. *Правоохоронна функція держави: теоретико-методологічні та історико-правові проблеми*. Харків, 2017. С. 33-36.

5. Деканоїдзе Х., Хелашвілі М. Системи освіти та підготовки поліції в регіоні ОБСЄ. Київ, 2018. URL: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/e/2/423404.pdf>

Кучеренко М.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Сторожук О.

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WHITE HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY

Transnational organized crime is unique as a national security threat in that so much of the information is gathered by law enforcement at the unclassified level. In addition, the need to protect intelligence sources and methods can make it difficult to share information collected and analyzed by the intelligence community with law enforcement officers and prosecutors. The large number of departments and agencies with a transnational organized crime mission increases the possibility that

intelligence and information do not get shared with all appropriate partners (such as border security, immigration and visa services, regulatory and credentialing agencies, private sector, and civil society organizations), or does not bridge the divide between law enforcement and the intelligence community. Information and intelligence need to flow more freely, consistent with all appropriate legal authorities. Unclassified information should move from law enforcement and the private sector to the Intelligence Community. Classified information (through tearlines and declassification) should be shared with law enforcement, policy makers, and the private sector. To make effective policy and take decisive action, we need to better understand how transnational criminal organizations operate at a strategic, global level. More sharing is needed at the strategic level, to ensure the U.S. Government is anticipating rather than reacting to threats. Harmonizing our efforts and sharing the information we have on significant targets, facilitators, and other key figures will lead to more TCO disruptions. As globalization has accelerated, TCOs have been increasingly able to hide their illicit goods and money movements within an ever-growing amount of licit commerce. We will leverage advances in data analytics, artificial intelligence, and machine learning to identify transnational organized crime networks and actors, while protecting the civil liberties of American citizens. Additionally, increasing our engagement with the private sector, including the banking, chemical, and tech industries, as well as non-governmental organizations, think tanks and research institutes, could assist in illuminating transnational organized crime trends and patterns. To make progress on enhancing intelligence and information sharing, we will prioritize transnational organized crime issues and actors that pose the greatest threat to national security (Strategic Objective 1.1), ensuring that we are unified in our efforts and our resources are positioned to have the greatest impact. We will enrich our existing tools for sharing intelligence and information and create new ones (Strategic Objective 1.2), sharing classified and unclassified information on platforms with appropriate access controls to create a common understanding of the threat. We will foster a culture of sharing (Strategic Objective 1.3), ensuring that sharing transnational organized crime intelligence and information within the U.S. Government and with trusted partners is the rule not the exception. Finally, we will increase our engagement with non-traditional and external partners, including the private sector (Strategic Objective 1.4), improving their understanding of the transnational organized crime threat and potentially expanding our ability to collect information from multiple sources [1].

LOEs that will advance these strategic objectives include:

- Enhance U.S. collection and analysis of intelligence and law enforcement information on transnational organized crime entities that pose the greatest threat to national security.

– Establish a training program for Intelligence Community and law enforcement personnel to foster a culture of sharing and an understanding of how to safely share transnational organized crime intelligence and information across communities.

– Enhance voluntary public/private partnership programs to strengthen supply chains and enhance border security [1].

In particular, money laundering and criminal economy are to be tackled in the knowledge that the members of a criminal association are inevitably obliged to institute manoeuvres which will conceal the illegal origins of their funds. Thus, the members themselves of a criminal group are the first necessary launderers for their illegal wealth. This is why a central importance must be given to the investigation of assets within any investigation concerning a criminal group, even before investigating the possible existence of external money launderers. As a matter of fact, mafia people and organized criminals in general, after producing dirty money, frequently take care of the first steps of the laundering by themselves, within their own criminal activities, and they apply to external professionals only for further laundering techniques and investments, which creates a strong connection between the laundering activities and the predicate trafficking activities. In Italy, laundering and investment of the proceeds of crime are penalized by Article 648-bis of the Penal Code, which provides a punishment (imprisonment for 4 to 12 years and a fine) for people who did not take part in the source-crimes, but anyway acted knowingly in order either to conceal, or substitute, or transfer, or invest their proceeds (the punishment is increased when the offence is committed in the course of a professional activity). Thus, we can say that money laundering activities can be either internal or external. Internal laundering activities are those which are committed by the same people who produced the illegal funds through the source-crimes and in Italy, these activities are punishable within the framework of the general penal provisions concerning organized crime (mainly the association crime provisions). On the other hand, external laundering activities are those which are committed by other people, and they are punishable through the special legal provision of money laundering. It is fitting to emphasize that, according to Italian law, any intentional criminal offence may be the predicate offence of a crime of money laundering. We can say, then, that the new frontier of investigation on organized crime and mafia crime is a systematic strategy of economic investigation, aiming at searching and tracing the proceeds of crime so as to reconstruct every stage of the money laundering activities, both internal and external, being carried out by, and for the sake of, a criminal group [2].

Therefore, the ultimate goal of all this is the seizure and confiscation of criminal assets of the investigated criminal organizations not only on a national but also on an international scale, which entails criminal liability depending on the severity of the crime.

Список використаних джерел

Strategy to Combat transnational organized crime: The White House, 2023. URL: [https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/ df](https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/df)

1. Legal frameworks and investigative tools for combating organized transnational crime in the italian experience, Giuliano Turone. URL: https://unafei.or.jp/publications/pdf/RS_No73/No73_10VE_Turone.pdf

Лебедь Д.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Донецького державного університету
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Снісаренко І.

ON COMMUNITY POLICING STRATEGY ABOUT ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER

Governments serve as the central authority for maintaining public order and ensuring citizen safety, balancing enforcement with accountability. Public safety involves a multifaceted approach that includes legal enforcement, protection of civil rights, and sustaining public order to prevent societal instability. Particularly in conflict-affected regions like Ukraine, where security challenges are more pronounced, the government's role extends beyond conventional law enforcement. Ukraine's situation illustrates the need for proactive governance that aligns with both national policies and international standards, especially as global frameworks for public safety evolve. By adhering to these standards, the government fosters stability and public trust, reassuring citizens that law enforcement is committed to protecting their rights and safety [1].

Community policing strategy that emphasizes partnerships between law enforcement and the public, has proven effective in enhancing community safety and fostering mutual trust. This approach, supported by the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) in Ukraine, focuses on building constructive relationships between police officers and the communities they serve, particularly in areas affected by conflict. In Ukraine, community policing initiatives have been crucial in post-conflict recovery, as they emphasize transparency, active listening, and responsiveness to community concerns. By establishing open lines of communication, law enforcement agencies are better able to understand and address local issues, prevent escalation, and reduce tensions within communities. This model not only reduces crime but also empowers citizens to feel actively engaged in their own security, reinforcing community cohesion and resilience [2].

Organized crime poses complex risks to public order, given its transnational reach and impact on economic and social stability. Ukraine, as a transit and trade hub, faces specific vulnerabilities to organized crime,