

the field of legal assistance (e.g. cooperation within Eurojust and Europol); 3) the means and resources to adequately investigate this category of cases specialized central agencies for combating dangerous organized groups.

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PUNISHMENT AND COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN DIFFERENT FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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Organized crime is a continuing criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities that are often in great public demand. Its continuing existence is maintained through corruption of public officials and the use of intimidation, threats or force to protect its operations [1].

Under the Convention (Article 2a), an "Organized Criminal Group" is defined using four criteria:

1. A structured group of three or more persons;
2. The group exists for a period of time;
3. It acts in concert with the aim of committing at least one serious crime;

4. To obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit [2].

The interpretative notes to the Convention state that the words "in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit" should be understood broadly. It includes, for example, crimes in which the predominant motivation may be sexual gratification, such as the receipt or trade of materials by members of child pornography rings, the trading of children by members of paedophile rings or cost sharing among ring members [2].

This thesis delves into the issue of how different countries fight organized crime, focusing specifically on the strategies used in punishment and law enforcement. Understanding the different paths that countries are taking to address this widespread problem provides valuable insight into the effectiveness of different approaches and their implications for society.

In December 2013 it was estimated that there were 36,000 organised criminals in 5,300 groups affecting the UK.

Organised Crime in the UK:

1. Represents a serious threat to our national security;
2. Costs in excess of £24 billion each year;
3. Threatens our borders;
4. Has a corrosive impact on our communities.

Organised Crime is therefore both a serious threat to the national security and the economic well-being of the UK.

The CPS Organised Crime strategy aims to:

1. Successfully prosecute and otherwise disrupt the criminal activities of those involved in Organised crime;
2. Pursue the assets of all who profit from Organised crime, when it is proper to do so;
3. Work with our international colleagues to bring Organised Criminals to justice wherever they may be;
4. Prevent future offending by the use of Serious Organised Crime Prevention Orders and other ancillary powers.

The strategy will be implemented and delivered in the following way:

1. By the Organised Crime Division of the CPS (OCD CPS), based in London, Birmingham and the North prosecuting Organised Crime cases directly investigated by the National Crime Agency;
2. By the Complex Casework Units (CCU's) of the 13 CPS Areas prosecuting Organised Crime cases investigated primarily by Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU's) and local Police Forces;

3. By the 13 CPS Areas prosecuting Organised Crime cases investigated by local Police Forces;

4. By the International Division of the CPS working with OCD and NCA worldwide to better investigate and prosecute cases at source or in transit.

5. The CPS strategy supports the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy, published by the Home Office in October 2013, which aims "to substantially reduce the level of organised crime in this country and the level of serious crime that requires a national response" [The government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy October 2013, paragraph 3.1].

The aim of this strategy is for the CPS to continue to provide an effective response to the threat posed to the UK by Organised Crime and those persons or groups who engage in it.

The CPS will work with both domestic law enforcement and CJS partners, together with international partners, to continue to provide this effective response [3].

Ukraine the purpose of the Strategy is:

1. To formulate the state policy in the field of combating organized crime through the introduction of international standards;

2. Formation of the state policy in the field of combating organized crime provides for;

3. Determination, on the basis of information obtained as a result of practical measures to combat organized crime, of specific areas of counteraction to such crime;

4. Identification of risks and threats arising from organized criminal activity, ongoing analysis and response to them;

5. Implementation by public authorities, civil society institutions and foreign partners of targeted, promising and coordinated measures in the field of combating organized crime;

6. Ensuring a comprehensive methodological approach to the fight against organized crime, including measures to prevent and suppress the activities of organized criminal groups, both strategic (trying to influence the threat) and operational (trying to influence specific organized criminal groups and their members).

Guiding principles:

1. To increase the effectiveness of the fight against organized crime, the Strategy is based on the following principles;

2. Improvement of legal and regulatory support, in particular, the regulation of state policy in the field of combating organized crime, taking into account the practice of EU member states;

3. Determination of the optimal system of state bodies involved in the fight against organized crime, ensuring coordination and interaction between them and other state bodies to timely detect, prevent and stop the activities of organized criminal groups and persons involved in such activities, and bringing them to justice.

Implementation of the Strategy will help reduce the level of organized crime in Ukraine, increase public confidence in the government, and create the necessary conditions for foreign investment in the country's economy [4].

In conclusion, the fight against organized crime is an ongoing and evolving challenge that requires adaptability, innovation, and international solidarity. The comparative analysis of different countries' approaches offers valuable lessons and underscores the importance of tailoring strategies to specific contexts. As nations continue to grapple with this complex issue, it is essential to draw from international experiences to inform more effective strategies and ensure the safety and security of societies worldwide.

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ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF POLICE OFFICERS DURING MARTIAL LAW

During martial law, the role of the police is significantly expanded to maintain public order, enforce laws, and contribute to the overall security of the state. The specific duties of the police