

Skyba O.,
cadet of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language advicer: **Storozhuk O.**

PECULIARITIES OF THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME IN EUROPE

Organized crime is the biggest problem in the world, because it poses a great danger to society and the state.

Organized crime is a set of criminal offenses aimed at obtaining large "profits" and causing great harm to people, property, and the country.

Every day the world is fighting this phenomenon, but the word "organized" means a collection of criminal organizations, gangs, groups that are spread all over the world and partially or fully connected with each other, help each other to achieve a common illegal goal to ensure and increase the scale further criminal activity.

Organized crime — complex of highly centralized enterprises set up for the purpose of engaging in illegal activities. Such organizations engage in offenses such as cargo theft, fraud, robbery, kidnapping for ransom, and the demanding of “protection” payments. The principal source of income for these criminal syndicates is the supply of goods and services that are illegal but for which there is continued public demand, such as drugs, prostitution, loan-sharking (i.e., usury), and gambling. [1]

Organized crime is a major threat to European citizens, business and institutions and citizens as well as to the European economy.

The criminal activities in Europe:

1. Cyber-attacks;
2. Trafficking in human beings;
3. Child sexual exploitation;
4. Drugs trafficking;
5. Fraud, economic and financial crimes;
6. Organised property crime;
7. Environmental crime;
8. Firearms trafficking.

In May 2021, the EU adopted its priorities for the fight against serious and organised crime for the next four years. The priorities will be implemented between 2022 and 2025 within the 'European multi-disciplinary platform against criminal threats' (EMPACT).

In February 2021, EU countries decided to make EMPACT a permanent instrument in the fight against serious and organised crime. Within the EMPACT framework, EU member states, agencies and other partners work closely together to address key criminal threats through joint operational actions designed to dismantle criminal networks, their structures and business models.[2]

The Council today adopted conclusions setting the 2022-2025 EU priorities for the fight against serious and organised crime through the European multi-disciplinary platform against criminal threats (EMPACT). Within the EMPACT framework, EU member states, agencies and other actors will work closely together to address these key criminal threats, using tools such as law enforcement training and joint operational actions to dismantle criminal networks, their structures and business models.

On the basis of the 2021 EU serious and organised crime threat assessment, presented by Europol, member states have identified 10 crime priorities:

High-risk criminal networks.

To identify and disrupt high risk criminal networks active in the EU, with special emphasis on those using corruption, acts of violence, firearms and money laundering through parallel underground financial systems.

Cyber-attacks.

To target criminal offenders orchestrating cyber-attacks, particularly those offering specialised criminal services online.

Trafficking in human beings.

To disrupt criminal networks engaged in trafficking in human beings, with special focus on those who exploit minors, those who use or threaten with violence against victims and their families and those who recruit and advertise victims online.

Child sexual exploitation.

To combat child abuse online and offline, including the production and dissemination of child abuse material as well as online child sexual exploitation.

Migrant smuggling.

To fight against criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling, in particular those providing facilitation services along the main migratory routes.

Drugs trafficking.

To identify and target the criminal networks involved in drug trafficking, including trafficking and distribution of cannabis, cocaine, heroin, synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances.

Fraud, economic and financial crimes.

To target criminals orchestrating fraud, economic and financial crimes, including online fraud schemes, excise fraud, missing trader intra community fraud (MTIC fraud), intellectual property crime, counterfeiting of goods and currencies, criminal finances and money laundering.

Organised property crime.

To disrupt criminal networks involved in organised property crime, with particular focus on organised burglaries, theft and robberies, motor vehicle crime and illegal trade in cultural goods.

Environmental crime.

To combat criminal networks involved in all forms of environmental crime and in particular those with a capability to infiltrate legal business structures or set up own companies to facilitate their crimes.

Firearms trafficking.

To target criminals involved in the illicit trafficking, distribution and use of firearms.

In addition to these priorities, the production and provision of fraudulent and false documents will be addressed as a common horizontal strategic goal, since it is a key enabler for many crimes.[3]

In my opinion, the world society of law and order should maximally direct its forces to fight against organized crime. We must unite to achieve the common legal goal of reducing or destroying these organizations in order to avoid devastating harm to civilians and the state.

References:

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Соболь А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Козубенко І.**

ПРОФЕСІЙНЕ НАВЧАННЯ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКИХ: РЕФОРМА, ВИМОГИ ЧАСУ ТА РЕАЛЬНІСТЬ

Сучасний період розвитку нашої держави характеризується доволі динамічними змінами у багатьох сферах життя. Не минули ці зміни і систему Міністерства внутрішніх справ України (далі – МВС України), перші кроки щодо реформування якої розпочались ще у 2015 році. Визначальною складовою реформування системи МВС України, зокрема Національної поліції України, є виховання поліцейських, діяльність яких спрямована на, в першу чергу посилення захисту прав та свобод українських громадян, підтриманням публічної безпеки і порядку, боротьби зі злочинністю, підвищення авторитету поліцейських та рівня довіри з боку населення, а також викорінення корупції в правоохоронних органах. Безперечно, що реформування – це процес наскільки необхідний, настільки ж і болісний.

Руйнування стереотипів, перехід на нове бачення виконання поставлених завдань, ніколи не проходить швидко та гладко. Природне бажання якомога швидше побачити позитивні зрушення