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NEW TYPES OF CRIMES AND THEIR PREVENTION (WHITE-COLLAR CRIME)

In relation to technological and informational changes, modern society is in the process of constant transformation, so it is arduous to follow how crime is changing, what new methods are emerging to combat it and what types of crime have tremendous impact on the economies of developed countries. However, it's undeniable that White-Collar Crime is one of the most dangerous phenomena in the world.

The first to draw attention to this kind of crime was the eminent American sociologist Edwin Sutherland, who singled it out among others and pointed to its systemic impact on all aspects of society.

It should be noted that although the very notion of White-Collar Crime has been known in developed countries for a long time, for Ukraine this type of crime is comparatively new, because the mechanisms of the market economy are not yet fully formed, and crimes that can be attributed to this type, are mostly economic (corporate) nature, typical of advanced countries of the European Union, the United States and a-few Asian countries. Presumably, that is why White-Collar Crime in Ukraine mostly includes official and corruption crimes of government and business representatives.

This is significantly different from the practice of industrialized countries, where the perpetrators of White-Collar Crime are more likely to be senior-level members of major corporations, and crimes are mostly committed by business against the business itself.

Some criminologists give the meaning of the concept of White-Collar Crime signs of elitist delinquency, because it is the elite (politicians, business representatives, leaders of various foundations and community groups, etc.), in their opinion, is a group of aberrant jeopardy, because it makes decisions and can influence socio-economic relations. However, commingling elite and White-Collar Crime only on the basis of people who may commit crimes in the field of economy, finance and public life seems to be the wrong approach.

Some scholars identify White-Collar Crime with economic crime, especially in countries where White-Collar Crime is not officially

considered a type of crime. Such an approach can also be reckoned erroneous, because these two types of crime should be considered, firstly, as part and integer (where economic crime is an integer, and white-collar - part of an integer), and secondly, exclusively from the perspective of those who commit these crimes, the social relations they affect, and their consequences. This will separate White-Collar Crime from economic crime on its own specifications.

1. Economic nature of crimes (corporate fraud, falsification of financial information, self-service by corporate insiders, crimes in the field of expropriation, fraud in health care, cybercrime, money laundering, causing insolvency of financial institutions, creating tax evasion schemes, violation of the Antimonopoly Law, etc.).

2. Non-violent crime, because "white-collar workers" commit financial and economic offenses under cover of quite legitimate activities, and the results become apparent only over time.

3. The offender that is, is turns out the perpetrator of the offence, a group of people or an organized crime group.

Such people always have a high social status and are respected in society; endowed with power and administrative authority; have high wealth and income from their activities; widely represented in the media; participate in the social, political, economic life of the country.

4. Antisocial nature. That is why White-Collar Crime is one of the most dangerous phenomena, as it not only causes economic damage to countries and individuals, but also undermines public confidence in government institutions, public morality and contributes to social disarrangement.

Thus, in view of the foregoing, it can be concluded that White-Collar Crime is the activity of people of high social status, respected at the national or international level, having an impact on the economic and political situation in individual countries, but despite their status, intentional and systematically carry out anti-social activities aimed at personal enrichment or concentration of a certain bunch of people, using their authority, position or profession as a tool to commit a crime.

For the international community, the problem of counteraction White-Collar Crime continues to be one of the most relevant. Objective factors indicate that this type of crime poses a significant threat to the lives of many countries, and the scale of its prevalence today poses a threat to the national security of any country. Currently, the tasks of combating it are considered national and priority.

The principles of successful counteraction White-Collar Crime have long been known to the international community. These are, first of all,

open government, transparency and clarity of state decision-making procedures, effective arrangements for monitoring the activities of public bodies, freedom of expression, liberty and independence of the media, modern control over business and respect for human rights in all aspects of society.

The United States is one of the countries where White-Collar Crime is officially investigated. Thus, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation in its reports and analytical materials draws attention to the priorities in the fight against White-Collar Crime, among which the warning is the most important: 1) corruption in the public sector; 2) corporate and securities fraud; 3) fraud in the health care system; 4) fraud in the area of finance; 5) fraud in the insurance sector; 6) money laundering; 7) fraud in mass marketing.

In conclusion, therefore, I note that the recent trends in the fight against White-Collar Crime and ways to eliminate this ignominious phenomenon include: · Controllability of public officials; · Openness and transparency of decision-making at all levels of state power and local government; · Freedom of speech and impartiality of the media; · The possibility of public influence on the most important economic and political decisions; · Independence of the judiciary; · Balance of all branches of government.

White-collar crime in Ukraine is trying to control other self-interested criminal groups and form their own security agencies from penal and other structures, to create their own private armies. Such tendencies become threatening for the existence of the state.

In Ukraine, official and corruption crimes of government and business are predominant among WCCs. Despite the fact that corruption crimes are non-violent, they pose a high public danger. One of the signs of a corruption crime is its commission by a special subject - a person specified in Part 1 of Art. 3 of Ukraine Law "On Prevention of Corruption". Such entities include, in particular, the President of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Prime Minister of Ukraine, the First Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Vice Prime Ministers of Ukraine, Ministers, the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine, The Prosecutor General, People's Deputies of Ukraine, judges, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, members of the High Council of Justice, the head of the Office of the President of Ukraine, the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING CORRUPTION

The article is about the problem of the spread of corruption in the world and about possible ways to solve that problem.

Most foreign countries are successfully fighting corruption. The main purpose of this work is to analyze anti-corruption measures in foreign countries. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to study the most effective anti-corruption measures and out-line the principles applicable in our country.

The importance of combating corruption is recognized by all countries, without exception, and is of concern to their Governments. Corruption in the modern world is one of the most serious problems of a global nature which threatens political and socio-economic development and undermines the democratic and moral foundations of society.

The world community has recognized that corruption at the present stage permeates all spheres of life of any country regardless of the level of democracy and social well-being, and has become a transnational phenomenon.

It encroaches on normal stable relations between states, is detrimental to peaceful cooperation in various areas of relations, as well as to organizations and citizens.

That is why in recent years there has been an increase in activity to counter this phenomenon not only in the international community, but also in Ukraine.

According to statistics, the level of corruption in Ukraine is growing every year. The country is one of the most corrupt countries in the world.