FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE SPHERE OF UNDER AGE CRIMINAL COUNTERACTION AND THE PERSPECTIVES OF ITS ENFORCEMENT IN UKRAINE

The aim of the article is to analyse combating organized crime in the financial system of Ukraine and abroad; develop specific proposals to optimize the legislative provision of such activities on the basis of the study of positive foreign experience with a view to its further implementation into the relevant legal regulations of our state.

The subject of the study is the interrogation of legal regulations of leading foreign countries that regulate the issue of combating organized crime in the financial sphere, the principles of the activities of these countries' respective organizations aimed at counteracting organized crime in the financial system, as well as state mechanisms for countering organized crime in the US financial system, European and other countries. The study is based on general scientific and special-scientific methods and techniques of scientific knowledge. The dialectical method enabled to formulate the definition and determine the essence of the subjects in the system of combating crime, as well as mechanisms of anti-shadowing of the Ukrainian economy. The normative-dogmatic method enabled to interpret the content of legal regulations of domestic legislation that regulate the issue of organized crime in the financial system. The comparative legal method enabled to compare doctrinal approaches to the issue of organized crime in the financial system of Ukraine and abroad.

The same method was used to analyse legislation of foreign countries regarding the issue under the study. Methods of analysis and synthesis enabled to study individual units of the institute of organized crime in the financial system. The sociological method was used to evaluate the results of the survey, conducted among employees of the National Police of Ukraine, on the need to take into account foreign experience in counteracting organized crime in the financial system. The method of legal modelling allowed making proposals regarding the improvement of the institute for combating organized crime in the financial system of Ukraine.

Practical implications.

The analysis of foreign experience of police activity, as well as special bodies and organizations, in combating organized crime in the financial system, carried out on the basis of a comparative legal study of principles, provided for in the international legal documents and their use in the police activities of democratic states, determined the expediency of their implementation in the police activities of the bodies of the National Police of Ukraine.

The study proved that the legal basis for combating organized crime in the financial system of the examined states is the constitution and national laws, as well as specialized legal regulations, which define the
status, rights and duties, the responsibility of employees of special subjects in combating organized crime in the financial system. In addition, in foreign countries, competencies are clearly distributed between national and special authorities to exclude duplication of powers. In view of the proved necessity of creating an effective system of counteraction to organized crime in the financial system of Ukraine, positive foreign experience implementation can become the driving force to strengthen the rule of law and legal order in our state. The evolution of public administration in European countries reflects the democratic path of development of political and legal organization of society on the basis of the rule of law, respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens. The fundamental difference between the legal systems of European countries is the desire to satisfy the public interest - a kind of necessary balance between private and public law interests of legal entities. Accordingly, the focus on the protection of human rights and freedoms, ensuring the observance and realization of human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests is one of the main criteria for distinguishing with the legal post-Soviet system, where man was considered a controlled object, whose rights and interests received, mostly, declarative consolidation.

It is important to emphasize the fundamental differences in approaches to understanding the term "public administration" in European and Soviet legal doctrines. As you know, in the latter its content was usually reduced to the administrative and executive activities of the executive branch (to public administration in the so-called "narrow" sense). Instead, the European principles of state formation correspond to a broad interpretation of the concept of “public administration”.

Based on a broad doctrinal interpretation of the concept of “public administration”, this paper will consider the systems of public administration in European countries, taking into account the traditional division of state power into legislative, executive and judicial branches. The peculiarities of the distribution of powers between public administration bodies will also be analyzed, taking into account the form of government, the form of government and the political regime inherent in a particular European state.[3]

At the same time, it is important to take into account the influence of EU bodies and institutions, as well as the Council of Europe (CoE) on the implementation of public administration at the national level.

In view of this, it is important to classify European countries on the basis of participation in a leading European regional organization.

The form of government is the latest external expression of the content of the state, which determines its structure and the legal population of the highest bodies of state power. The nature of the forms of government that exist in a state depends on the organization of the highest state power, or, as determined by some researchers, on the definition of the legal population of one higher body of state power - the head of state. In general, we can say that the form of government determines the structure of the state apparatus and the interaction between its individual parts.
Classification of European countries on the basis of membership in the European Union (EU)

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<th>European states</th>
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<td>EU member states</td>
<td>Republic of Austria, Republic of Bulgaria, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Estonia, Spain, Ireland, Republic of Italy, Kingdom of Belgium, Kingdom of Denmark, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Latvia, Lithuania, Portuguese Republic, Republic of Cyprus, Republic of Malta, Republic of Poland, Romania, Republic of Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Republic of Hungary, Czech Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Finland, French Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Candidate countries to EU members</td>
<td>Republic of Croatia, Republic of Macedonia (former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), Republic of Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other European countries</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vatican City State, Principality of Andorra, Principality of Liechtenstein, Principality of Monaco, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Albania, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Iceland, Republic of Moldova, Republic of San Marino, Russian Federation, Russian Federation - federation</td>
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Today, the state must introduce a more progressive system of social rehabilitation of children who have come into conflict with the law, which would meet modern requirements. International and domestic practice shows that the introduction of juvenile justice is an important factor that has a positive impact on society and strengthens the position of local communities. Restorative justice programs are an effective component of juvenile justice: it has an educational impact on the offender, prevention of recidivism, and promotion of social adaptation and reintegration of offenders into society. Given the above, we consider it necessary to introduce certain models and specific methods of juvenile justice in some regions of Ukraine, for example, through the implementation of a pilot project, and analyze their effectiveness, which may be the subject of further research. [1]

The Ukrainian state can and must use the experience of institutional reforms of the new member states and candidate countries to accelerate European integration processes, public administration reform and civil service. Implementation of the European choice, preparation for more
intensive cooperation with the EU, adaptation of internal rules, mechanisms and procedures to European integration should accelerate the implementation of public administration and institutional reforms in the country (administrative, administrative-territorial, political, judicial, budgetary and others). A renewed system of public power, reformed public administration and civil service will be catalysts for European integration.

**Список використаних джерел**

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**CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF MINORS IN UKRAINE**

Juvenile delinquency is constantly drawing attention to it. Today this is due to the fact that minors have always been recognized as criminals of the special genus and constitute one of the most criminally stricken population [2].

Under the current conditions of society, it is recognized that the use of medical and pedagogical measures alone is not sufficient for juvenile offenders. In some cases, the state is forced to bring them to justice responsibility [2].

Current law provides that persons who are 16 years old at the time of the crime are subject to criminal liability. Only some of the crimes specifically mentioned in the law are criminal responsibility can come from 14 years [4].

Pursuant to Article 22 (2) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, persons who have committed crimes between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years are liable to criminal liability for: premeditated murder; encroachment on the life of a state or public figure, a law enforcement officer, a member of a public order and public order the border or military, judge, people's assessor or juror in connection with their activities related to the administration of justice, defense counsel or representative of a legal assistance activity, a representative of a foreign country; willful grievous bodily harm; deliberate moderate injury; sabotage; gangsterism; terrorist act; hostage-taking; rape; violent gratification of sexual passion in an unnatural way; theft; looting;