

several other languages), FATF reports, a list of FATF members and reviewers, copies of other international documents and other material.

Список використаних джерел

1. <http://www.sdfm.gov.ua/content/uk/fatf.htm>
2. <https://fincontrol.com.ua/news-public.php?id=68>
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WAYS TO REDUCE CRIME IN THE WORLD'S MOST VIOLENT CITIES

Crime is a serious issue that affects everyone in society. It affects the victims, perpetrators and their families.

For example, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, last 2018, 463.3 thousand crimes were recorded in Ukraine, including 1508 premeditated murders. "In general, compared to 2017, the number of crimes decreased by 7% and the serious and especially serious - by 13%. Thus, in 2018, 463.3 thousand crimes were committed in the country. The numbers are huge, but the overall crime rate in the country has declined [1].

In my opinion, to improve the situation it is necessary to pay attention to foreign experience in fighting crime.

Violent crime is deeply entrenched in some developing countries, particularly in Latin America. Some consider social inequality to be a major contributing factor to levels of violence in Latin America, where the state fails to prevent crime and organized crime takes over State control in areas where the State is unable to assist the society such as in impoverished communities. Crime and violence affect the lives of millions of people in Latin America. Some experts offer these solutions to bringing down high rates [2].

Look at the whole picture: While people are aware that there are high levels of lethal violence in Brazil, this is often misrepresented by national and international media as a simple cops vs robbers dynamic – a misrepresentation that more often than not criminalises poverty.

Focus on prevention: Prison populations are overflowing, crime is high. The focus needs to be on preventing the conditions that draw people into violent or criminal behaviour. In order to do this we need a systematic, integrated, coordinated approach combining the responsibilities of a wide range of state and non-state actors.

Be proactive: You have to systematically invest in protective factors. Supporting proactive community associations and schools to activate their involvement has also demonstrated positive results in places such as Cape Town, Chicago and New York.

Don't forget about male violence: There are lots of interventions that are focused on women's rights. These are noble. But the vast majority of killings I have seen around the world are by men on men. I think these needs to be addressed. The international community focuses a great deal on the impact of violence against women. If you address the male drivers of violence, you reduce the female harm of violence.

Focus on gun control: Where there are no guns, there are no gun deaths. A simple and practical way to start impacting armed violence is to try to stem the flow of illegal guns.

Understand that violence is going virtual: Cyberspace is a new domain for violence. This ranges from the use of social media to project force (videos showing assassinations, torture, threats), to recruit would-be members of extremist groups, for selling product, and also for more banal but no less important forms of intimidation and coercion (bullying). Violence is going virtual, and we need to get a much better handle on all of this.

Intervene early: We know that a better understanding of the drivers of violence is essential, and that starting interventions early (childhood) is crucial.

Keep in mind the impact of drugs: The global "war on drugs" is a massive driver of crime, violence and insecurity, not only in the Americas but increasingly globally. It is time for all international anti-violence development initiatives to take this on board.

Inequality: We need to address economic inequality which I believe is central to reducing crime and violence in the long run. We need universal provision of high quality childcare that is affordable for all, and to narrow the difference between the top-to-bottom earnings and rebuild the link between economic prosperity and wages.

See violence as a priority: One thing that we need to do better at the UN is to better prepare peacekeeping, humanitarian, and development actors to ensure that their interventions reduce violence over the long-term by helping to move key reforms and structural changes forward. One key

development would be a measurable and effective target within the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) process to reduce violence. This needs to be a global priority.

Be smart: We believe that targeted investments in income de-concentration, primary and secondary education, early family support, and the rest can prevent violence but not if conducted in a blanket approach. We need to get smarter about how we allocate aid if we want to really have a meaningful impact on preventing and reducing violence [3].

Factors contributing to crime. A series of factors have contributed to the increase in violent crime in Latin America since the transitions from authoritarianism to democracy. Some intrinsic factors and characteristics of each country aggravated the problem in some countries. However, some factors might have increased the risk of crime and violence in many or most countries in the region in the period between the 1980s and 1990s:

- High levels of social inequality;
- Civil wars and armed conflicts;
- Low rates of economic growth;
- High unemployment rates;
- Rapid growth of large cities and metropolitan areas;
- Absence/weakness of basic urban infrastructure, basic social services and community organizations in the poorest neighborhoods, in the periphery of large cities and metropolitan areas;
- Growing availability of arms and drugs;
- Growing presence and strengthening of organized crime;
- Culture of violence, reinforced by organized crime as well as the media, the police and the private security services;
- Low level of effectiveness of the police and other institutions in the criminal justice system;
- Poor public education system [3, p. 120-123].

There are, however, glimmers of hope if you look closer. Amid the crimes, solutions and experiments are emerging that could slow the violence and reduce the killing.

In order to reduce the crime rate in our country, it is necessary to pay attention to both positive and negative experiences of foreign countries.

Список використаних джерел

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COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME: THE USA EXPERIENCE

Organized crime is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals who intend to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit. Some criminal organizations, such as terrorist groups, are politically motivated. Sometimes criminal organizations force people to do business with them, such as when a gang extorts money from shopkeepers for protection. Gangs may become disciplined enough to be considered organized. In the United States, the Organized Crime Control Act (1970) defines organized crime as the unlawful activities of a highly organized, disciplined association. Structures are formal and rational with allocated tasks, limits on entrance, and influence the rules established for organizational maintenance and sustainability. In this context there is a difference between organized and professional crime; there is well-defined hierarchy of roles for leaders and members, underlying rules and specific goals that determine their behaviour, and these are formed as a social system, one that was rationally designed to maximize profits and to provide forbidden goods.

Transnational organized crime (TOC) groups are self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate, wholly or in part, by illegal means and irrespective of geography. There is no single structure under which TOC groups function—they vary from hierarchies to clans, networks, and cells, and may evolve into other structures. These groups are typically insular and protect their activities through corruption, violence, international commerce, complex communication mechanisms, and an organizational structure exploiting national boundaries. With few exceptions, TOC groups' primary goal is economic gain and they will employ an array of lawful and illicit schemes to generate profit. Crimes such as drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, firearms trafficking, illegal gambling, extortion, counterfeit goods, wildlife and cultural property smuggling, and cyber crime are keystones within TOC enterprises. The vast sums of money involved can compromise legitimate economies and have a direct impact on governments through the corruption of public officials.