

INTERNATIONAL CRIMES AND THE COUNTERMEASURES

Special literature and international documents use different approaches to the definition of this category.

Transnational crime in general is defined as crime that transcends the borders of one state. Three elements traditionally distinguish transnational crime: international crimes, international crimes and crimes related to foreigners.

International crimes are usually committed by states, their highest officials or other officials.

International crimes include crimes of a transnational nature, committed mainly by private persons and infringing upon the interests of several states.

International crimes are crimes against the peace and security of mankind and represent a heightened danger for all mankind. The Statute of the International Criminal Court for the first type of crimes was attributed to the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression.

Crimes of an international character harm normal interstate relations, peaceful cooperation of states, organizations and citizens of different countries. These include smuggling, illegal distribution and trafficking in drugs, illegal migration, non-provision of assistance at sea, piracy, damage to submarine cables, the spread of pornography, the collision of sea-going vessels, human trafficking, aircraft hijacking and crimes on board, counterfeiting.

According to the UN classification, all transnational crimes are divided into 17 groups.

Laundering of money; Terrorism; Theft of works of art and cultural objects; Theft of intellectual property; Illicit arms trade; Hijacking of aircraft; Marine piracy; The seizure of land transport; Fraud with insurance; Computer crime; Ecological crime; Human trafficking; Trade in human organs; Illicit drug trade; False bankruptcy; Penetration into legal business; Corruption and bribery of public and party figures, elected representatives.

The classification of transnational crime, developed by the United Nations, demonstrates how much the impact of crime on the lives of individuals, on certain sectors of the economy and the world economy as a whole. Its burden is enormous and in the future it can become unbearable for mankind. Both people and enterprises must act immediately to protect themselves from imminent dangers. Increasing international cooperation should be realized as the most necessary condition for combating international crime.

The UN Commission on Combating Crime and Criminal Justice believes that it is urgent to extradite or prosecute criminals, exchange information quickly and provide technical mutual assistance, toughen the border crossing for criminals, smugglers of firearms, explosives, and substances that can be used in the production of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and strengthen their identification.

The subjects of international crime, as it follows from the definition of its concept, are any groups and organizations, as well as single criminals. Transnational organized crime has a narrower subjective composition, which has a number of characteristics characteristic only of it. The main group of TOPs are criminal organizations and communities, based on the networks of their branches in different countries. The most typical signs for them are: a high degree of organization; family or ethnic basis, allowing to solve problems of replenishment, dedication and discipline within the organization; the presence of transnational links with criminal organizations in other countries, as well as the desire to achieve and protect narrow corporate interests, rapid adaptation to the increased impact of law enforcement agencies on them.

In addition, some of the TOPs are a symbiosis of criminal organizations and the state where the latter through their bodies use criminal means, methods and activities to achieve their own goals or depends entirely on such organizations, which in turn use state attributes as a cover for the true essence of their activities.

The main countermeasures to international crimes are international Law and police organisations like EURUPOL, INTERPOL and intelligence agencies like CIA(USA), MOSAD(Israel), ASIS(Australia) but intelligence is not political independent organizations and mostly they act on the interests of their states and prevent the threats to their governments.

The main function in defeating international crimes play the International police.

The International Criminal Police Organization more commonly known as Interpol, is an international organization facilitating international police cooperation. It was established as the International Criminal Police Commission(ICPC) in 1923; it chose INTERPOL as its telegraphic address in 1946, and made its common name in 1956.

INTERPOL has an annual budget of around €113 million, most of which is provided through annual contributions by its membership of police forces in 192 countries (as of 2017). In 2013, the INTERPOL General Secretariat employed a staff of 756, representing 100 member countries. To keep INTERPOL as politically neutral as possible, its charter forbids it, at least in theory, from undertaking interventions or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial nature or involving itself in disputes over such matters. Its work focuses primarily on public safety and battling transnational crimes against humanity, child pornography, cybercrime, drug trafficking, environmental crime, genocide, human trafficking, illicit drug production, piracy, illicit traffic in works of art, intellectual property crime, money laundering, organized crime, corruption, terrorism, war crimes, weapons smuggling, and white-collar crime.

Less powerful is organization named EUROPOL.

The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), formerly known as the European Police Office (Europol) and the Europol Drugs Unit (EDU), is the law enforcement agency of the European Union (EU) formed in 1998 to handle criminal intelligence and combat serious international organised crime and terrorism through cooperation between competent authorities of EU Member States.

The Agency has no executive powers, and its officials are not entitled to arrest suspects or act without prior approval from competent authorities in the Member States.

Список використаних джерел

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