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INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND LEGAL BASIS FOR COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

Transnational organized crime is a result of organized crime, its transformation, going beyond the territory of one state, and as a result acquired international, global scale.

In Vienna in February 1988 p., on the eve of the Eighth UN Congress was made the main recommendations for the organization combating transnational organized crime by inter-regional preparatory meeting.

They lie in asserting the need to:

- The ratification and implementation of international agreements;
- Development of bilateral and multilateral agreements;
- Preparation for the adoption of common standards and documents for use at the national, regional and interregional levels;
- Development of a universal convention on international cooperation in the case of opposition to transnational crime and in the implementation of criminal justice;
- Consideration of issues of transnational jurisdiction;
- Development of standards in the case of international assistance in connection with bank secrecy;
- Developing effective standards to combat money laundering, investments related to drug trafficking, terrorism and other forms of transnational crime;
- Creation a global information network for crime prevention and criminal justice;
- Wide involvement of civil society organizations for implementation of the program of crime prevention and criminal justice.

TOC can be classified into five major groups:

1. International organized clan crime based on the general purposes of profit;

2. Terrorist activities transnational direction;
3. Economic crimes involving operations and activities in two or more countries;
4. Transnational illegal trade art objects, which is the cultural and religious heritage of the nation;
5. Actions that violate ecological balance of the environment in several countries by pollution.

On based produced UN strategy against transnational crime the international community developed and specific directions counteract this socially dangerous phenomenon. In particular, it was fleshed out in the "Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: response to the challenges of the XXI century ", which was adopted during the X Congress of the United Nations Crime Prevention and relations with offenders that passed in Vienna 10-17 April 2000.

Effective factors in overcoming transnational crime are activation of close coordination and development of international cooperation, creating conditions conducive to the fight against organized crime, sustainable development, eradication of poverty and unemployment

Among the important tasks of tactical combat transnational crime Vienna Declaration included:

- 1) Introducing crime prevention component into national and international development strategies;
- 2) Intensification bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including technical;
- 3) Expanding cooperation of donor countries in various spheres of society, including aspects of crime prevention;
- 4) Strengthen the possibilities Centre for International Crime Prevention, as well as the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice development

In the world operates a number of international organizations and centers that study the problems of combating transnational organized crime. They include Interpol, Europol, Office for the Coordination of combating organized crime and other dangerous crimes in the CIS, World Antykryminaln and Antiterrorist Forum (VAAF), Centre for the study of transnational crime and corruption.

The main tasks and objectives Interpol, under the Charter, defined:

- Ensuring the widest possible cooperation between the criminal police authorities concerned within the national law of - uchasnyts Interpol - and in strict accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

- Creation and development of all necessary to be effective in fighting ordinary crime.

Ukraine was admitted to the International Criminal Police Organization in 1992 at the 61st session of the General Assembly of Interpol. Full member of this organization, our country was in 1993 after the establishment of the National Central Bureau of Interpol.

Europol supports the national police in member countries in fighting:

- 1) Drug trafficking;
- 2) Illegal immigration;
- 3) Terrorism;
- 4) Forgery of money and other financial instruments;
- 5) Trafficking;
- 6) Illicit trade of motor transport;
- 7) Money laundering.

After the formation in 1991 of interstate association of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) coordination of joint actions in the fight against transnational organized crime was needed in the formation of relevant international organizations. So, in September 1993 created the Office for the Coordination of combating organized crime and other dangerous crimes in the CIS.

The main tasks of the Bureau are:

- The formation of a specialized data bank on base of computer center at the Bureau of the initiative and provide information to the Ministry of the Interior;

- Promoting the implementation of inter-state participants wanted criminal networks, persons who have committed the most dangerous crimes and hiding from prosecution;

- Ensuring the coordinated search operations and comprehensive measures concerning the interests of several states - participants of the CIS, making recommendations on combating transnational crime.

The objective and purpose of the Forum was:

- promoting awareness of the international community about the dangers of transnational crime and terrorism;
- improving international and national legal framework aimed at improving efficiency and anti-terrorist antykriminal combating crime;
- informational, scientific, organizational, material and technical support for all members participant projects to combat transnational crime and terrorism;
- international development cooperation of all groups of society in the fight against international crime and terrorism to ensure effectiveness against these threats.

The main directions of the Center are:

- a) research work;
- b) education;
- c) personnel training;
- d) holding mass events;
- e) facilitating the operation of elements of civil society.

Variety of transnational organized crime, which implements its local potential through a wide variety of combinations in the way of implementation, purpose, means unlawful acts leads to the emergence of international anti-criminal organizations and centers that specialize in gathering information and formulating an effective response to the recommendations of some kind of transnational crimes.

Consequently, the international community has been able to develop some principles of combating transnational organized crime and to issue specific institutions whose activities are directed at overcoming it at different levels criminal-legal, political, economic and others.

Список використаних джерел

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