

unions, need to be on the lookout for money launderers. By integrating due diligence technology with people training and a robust partnership with law enforcement, banks can more effectively combat the increasingly sophisticated money launderers in the United States and abroad, helping prevent criminal activity from continuing on their watch.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE WORLD: DEVELOPMENT AND COUNTER MEASURES

Modern organized crime poses a threat to the national interests of individual states and the international security and becoming transnational in nature. Organized crime creates particular danger for countries with unstable socio-political and economic conditions, which are in a state of economic and political transformation to which Ukraine belongs.

Organized crime such as piracy, trafficking in human beings, human organs, cybercrime, sexual exploitation of children, environmental crime and illicit trafficking weapons have become widespread recently crime in many countries of the world. There has been a slight increase in violent crime in the world for 15 years. These trends are not the same in different regions of the world.

For example, robberies and killings have increased on the American continent, motor vehicle thefts and drug trafficking have declined. In Europe, during the specified period, a significant increase in drug possession crimes has been recorded, the remaining crimes tend to be reduced: motor vehicle theft, theft, robbery and murder. The number of vehicle thefts and vehicle thefts decreased over the specified timeframe in Asia and Oceania, the number of cases of drug trafficking, rape and robbery has increased. The reasons for the listed forms of crime are globalization, social inequality, imbalance of the law enforcement system, development of modern information technologies.[1]

Because the world community should accumulate the latest achievements of science and technology, strategies to prevent crime to counteract these and other types of criminal activity. The main areas for the prevention of transnational organized crime are the development of national legislation in the field of preventing these crimes, enhancing international cooperation and improving the activities of criminal justice authorities.[2]

Important in this context is the exchange of experience between states, which helps to identify the most effective legislative and practical strategies for combating organized crime. Article 28 of the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime draws the attention of States Parties to the importance of expanding analytical knowledge of organized crime and the exchange of opinions among themselves and through the mediation of international and regional organizations.[3] Specialized organs are being set up in some European countries who increase the effectiveness of the fight against organized crime for particular the proper detection and investigation. Europol is the European Police Intergovernmental Organization directly on organized crime, which deserves special attention.[4] In order to prevent these crimes, it is recommended to improve the national criminal legislation and develop international cooperation in this field.

In order to combat cybercrime successfully in developed countries it has been proposed to share experiences across countries to prevent such crimes, facilitate the access of law enforcement organs to e-databases, improve mechanisms for handling electronic evidence in the indicated category of criminal proceedings.

The world community has recognized the leading role of the public in multiple revelations in crime prevention. The modern practice of combating crime proves that the most common forms of public participation in this area are studying the state of local crime (Colombia, South Africa), recidivism prevention (Singapore, Brazil), keeping public order (US, UK, Peru, Brazil), giving free legal aid, financial encouragement to the public for their contribution to crime prevention (Australia, Canada), use of communication tools to prevent crime (USA, UK, Australia).

Other areas of involvement of the public in the prevention of crime include joint conduct by the police and citizens of advocacy work on crime prevention, police lectures at schools and universities («Escola Sugura» in Portugal), the formation of women's police departments to prevent female crime and reduce victimization among women who have been victims of domestic violence (Liberia), enhancing the role of research institutions in the study of the trends and nature of local crime in order to improve police work and broaden the role of the public in crime prevention (Uruguay).[5]

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