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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME**

Foreign experience in the fight against crime shows that criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries in the world.

Hence, combating international organized crime is one of the major challenges for the international community. International organized crime forms part of a complex set of new security challenges. This calls for a multi-faceted approach to the problems we are facing. Although law enforcement is primarily the responsibility of sovereign nations, crime is becoming increasingly global. Thus, organized crime requires a coordinated international response and a close regional cooperation [1].

In many countries, agencies have been set up to coordinate crime prevention efforts. Their main functions are: collecting information, planning, implementing and evaluating crime prevention programs, coordinating the activities of the police and other bodies working in this area, ensuring public participation, cooperation with the media, and training.

For example, Europol is the most widely used crime prevention organization in the European Union.

Europol is the European law enforcement organisation whose objective is to improve the effectiveness and co-operation of the law enforcement authorities in Member States to prevent terrorism, unlawful drug trafficking and money laundering related to it, trafficking in persons,

counterfeiting of the euro, and other forms of serious international organised crime [2, p.3].

Europol is also charged with developing specialist knowledge of the investigative procedures of the competent authorities in the Member States and providing advice on investigations, and with providing strategic intelligence to assist with and promote the efficient and effective use of the resources available at the national level for operational activities. For this purpose, Europol can assist Member States through advice and research in training, the organization and equipment of the authorities, crime prevention methods, and technical and forensic police methods and police procedures [3, p. 396].

A significant role in improving the effectiveness of crime prevention is played by the use of science. Particularly promising are recognized:

- the use of laser and other optical equipment in order to control the movement of vehicles, drugs, weapons, etc. ;
- improvement of methods for compiling a socio-psychological portrait of a criminal based on the characteristic features of a crime and the situation at the place of its commission;
- increasing the level of information support for the prevention and suppression of crimes.

In the United States, the National Crime Information Center, the Unified Crime Registration and Registration System, and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System have been created.

A fairly common punishment is home arrest with electronic monitoring, which is an effective way to prevent relapse. Of the non-traditional methods of crime prevention practiced in the United States, attempts to use hypnosis and meditation (group sessions of hypnosis and anti-crime meditation) should be noted.

So, the prevention of crime in Ukraine should to some extent be facilitated by a study of the preventive activity of law enforcement agencies in other countries of the world and by drawing on their positive experience. It is safe to say that this is an urgent need for Ukraine seeking to become a full member of the European Union.

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### **COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING: REGULATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSPECTIVES ON REFORM**

Each country has a duty to combat money laundering and to prevent terrorist financing or any other threats that can compromise the integrity of the international financial system. The impact by economic crime, organized criminal groups and terrorism continued to be felt in USA and other parts of the world during 2018-2019. Money laundering has been a crime in the United States since 1986, making the United States one of the first countries to criminalize money laundering conduct.

Generally, it is a crime which engages virtually any type of financial transaction. Criminal activity can be a violation of any criminal law – federal, state, local, or foreign. Money laundering requires an underlying, primary, profit-making crime (such as corruption, drug trafficking, market manipulation, fraud, tax evasion), along with the intent to conceal the proceeds of the crime or to further the criminal enterprise. These activities generate financial flows that involve the diversion of resources away from economically and socially-productive uses and these diversions can have negative impacts on the financial sector and external stability of member states. They also have a corrosive, corrupting effect on society and the economic system as a whole.

Money laundering generally involves three steps: placing illicit proceeds into the financial system; layering, or the separation of the criminal proceeds from their origin; and integration, or the use of apparently legitimate transactions to disguise the illicit proceeds. Once criminal funds have entered the financial system, the layering and integration phases make it very difficult to track and trace the money. Anti-money laundering (AML) is a term mainly used in the financial and legal industries to describe the legal controls that require financial institutions and other regulated entities to prevent, detect, and report money laundering activities. The approach in the United States to stopping money