

on the networks and in the minds of potential criminals can't be so simple to find, but to find new methods how to detect traces and evidence of the identity of the criminal really hard.

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ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT IN UKRAINE: CONCEPTS, AUTHORITIES AND SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

The course on European integration for the Ukrainian legal system provides for the formation of new state structures that will be able to bring the rules of national law to the norms of international (European Union law). The concept of "corruption" is known all over the world, because if a country is an economically developed country, manifestations of "corruption" (albeit in a minor form) are quite possible. Unfortunately, this negative manifestation in the legal system of the state is also characteristic of Ukraine, which is confirmed by the existence of liability rules in the Criminal and Administrative Codes and decisions in the judicial practice on solving corruption offenses and offenses related to corruption. Therefore, in June 2018, the Law of Ukraine "On the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court" (hereinafter - the Law) was adopted in order to address specific corruption-related offenses.

According to Art. 1 of this law, "the Supreme Anticorruption Court is a permanent supreme specialized court in the judicial system of Ukraine", and Art. 3 stipulates that "The task of the Supreme Anticorruption Court is to administer justice in accordance with the principles and procedures of the judiciary defined by law in order to protect the individual, society and the state from corruption and related crimes and judicial control over the pre-trial investigation of these crimes, observance of rights and freedoms. and the interests of individuals in criminal proceedings "[1].

However, at the moment, as of April 8, 2019, such a court has not yet worked, although it has been conducted and selected judges to such a judicial institution that makes the study relevant.

Accordingly, Article 4 of the Law defines the tasks and aims of establishing the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court in Ukraine, which are vested in the newly created court, which includes:

- administers justice as a court of first and appellate instance in criminal proceedings concerning crimes within its jurisdiction (jurisdiction) by procedural law, as well as by exercising judicial control over the observance of rights, freedoms and interests of persons in such cases and in the cases determined by the procedural law. criminal proceedings;

- analyzes the judicial statistics, studies and summarizes the jurisprudence in criminal proceedings, which is within its jurisdiction, informs the Supreme Court of the case-law of the case-law and proposes to it the conclusions on draft legislation concerning the organization and activities of the Supreme Anticorruption Tribunal, of the judges of this court and the safeguards of their activities, as well as their publication on its official website [1].

Thus, it is quite clear that the activities of the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court Ukraine, in accordance with the above powers, will be limited to the specific type of corruption offenses, in addition to any other court in the system of courts of general jurisdiction entrusted with the generalization of jurisprudence and provision as a High Specialized the court (we should say, it is precisely its status as a specialized entity, since substantive jurisdiction implies the existence of such a negative phenomenon as corruption) of proposals concerning its activities.

Regarding the functioning of the Supreme Anticorruption Court in Ukraine, it should be noted that in his speech on April 8, 2019, the President of Ukraine promised to sign the Presidential Decree “On Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Anticorruption Court of Ukraine” and it will work in the next few days. Therefore, we hope that this court will be put into operation, since the judges are elected to it and only the President's decree remains to be signed.

Regarding the importance of the High Anticorruption Court for the Ukrainian legal system, it should be said, however, that Transparency International's international non-governmental anti-corruption organization has released the results of the Corruption Perceptions Index 2018. According to him, Ukraine was ranked 120th among 180 countries, receiving 32 points, and in 2017 it ranked 130th and had only 29 points [2].

Such static data testify to the readiness of the world community to accept Ukraine as a country that is ready to change and reform its legislation by eradicating the negative phenomenon of "corruption".

The importance of the Supreme Anticorruption Court is that it should become the ultimate link in the chain of newly created anti-corruption bodies, which will be able to ensure the inevitability of punishment for corrupt officials. Only the inevitability of punishment and fair sanctions for violation of criminal law will have a real effect on reducing corruption in Ukraine. And also for the real reduction of corruption of the public sector, which in turn will ensure the growth of the real sector of the economy [3].

One of the main advantages of creating an anti-corruption court is that such courts will actually only work for one body, namely the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU). The positive here is that this should significantly speed up the timeframe for dealing with corruption cases. The presence of 70 judges in one instance - the High Anticorruption Court will provide effective and speedy consideration of procedural issues such as custody and seizure of property, and the allocation of the Supreme Court of Appeal of the Anticorruption Court will speed up the terms of appeal, save time and save time [4].

B. Prokopov does not believe in the ability of such an anti-corruption body to truly combat corruption in the country. Arguing this is that other anti-corruption bodies (Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, National Anti-Corruption Agency, National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine), which today have not shown the expected results, are the most prominent example - corruption and still the current society.]. However, we share the view that this body will be able to at least discharge the courts of general jurisdiction and, in turn, be limited to a specific type of court case.

Summarizing the above, it can be argued that Ukraine fully and fully fulfills the conditions for unhindered entry into the international arena and entry into important international organizations such as NATO and the European Union. The creation of an independent anti-corruption court in Ukraine, regardless of the fact that it confirms the existence of corruption in Ukraine, at the same time shows Ukraine's readiness to change and implement international European standards in its legal system.

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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,