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DOI <https://doi.org/10.32849/2663-5313/2023.9.14>**Oleksandr Filipchuk***PhD student, State Tax University**Universytetska Street, 31, Irpin, Kyiv, Ukraine, 08200**agfilipchuk22@gmail.com***ORCID ID:** 0009-0007-9790-0089

## UKRAINE'S COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN PREVENTING CRIME DURING WARTIME

**Abstract. Purpose.** The purpose of this study is to theoretically analyse and consider the lines of Ukraine's international cooperation in preventing wartime crime. **Results.** In the article the main lines of cooperation with international organisations during c are considered. It is emphasized that Ukraine's cooperation with international organisations in the field of crime prevention is an important area of the State's activities, especially in the context of martial law and post-war recovery. Such cooperation includes legal, technical, analytical and organisational support aimed at combating transnational crime, corruption, terrorism, human trafficking, cybercrime and other threats. The process of globalisation and internationalisation of crime has led to a change in its nature and scope. Crime is no longer confined to the borders of individual states, but becomes global, which requires active cooperation between countries and international organisations to effectively combat such phenomena. During wartime, Ukraine has been actively cooperating with international organisations in several key areas: war crimes investigation and justice, humanitarian aid and human rights protection, fighting cybercrime and information warfare, financial support and policy on sanctions, and cooperation in the field of security and military assistance. **Conclusions.** It is concluded that improvement of Ukraine's cooperation with international organisations in combating crime is an important area of ensuring national security and the rule of law. In the context of globalisation and modern threats, Ukraine needs to intensify its cooperation with international organisations to effectively combat various types of crime, including terrorism, organised crime, human trafficking, corruption and other transnational crimes. Ukraine needs to ensure ongoing cooperation with INTERPOL to exchange information, search for internationally wanted persons and coordinate actions to combat transnational crime. This may include joint operations, training of personnel and the use of modern technology to monitor criminal activity. As part of the fight against organised crime and terrorism, Ukraine can intensify cooperation with Europol, which will enable to effectively counter these crimes in Europe and other parts of the world.

**Key words:** crime prevention, cooperation, International Criminal Court, criminal offences, cooperation, Europol, Eurojust.

### 1. Introduction

Ukraine's cooperation with international organisations in the field of crime prevention is an important area of the State's activities, especially in the context of martial law and post-war recovery. Such cooperation includes legal, technical, analytical and organisational support aimed at combating transnational crime, corruption, terrorism, human trafficking, cybercrime and other threats.

Global crime requires a comprehensive approach. International law enforcement cooperation enables states to combine their efforts to effectively combat crime. For Ukraine, it is important not only to adopt international standards, but also to implement them.

Nowadays, Ukraine closely cooperates with Europol and Interpol in the fight against organ-

ised criminal groups, cybercrime, terrorism, the FATF Group in combating money laundering, the OSCE in combating human trafficking, and GRECO (Group of States against Corruption) in anti-corruption reforms.

Equally important is Ukraine's cooperation with international organisations in the field of preventing war crimes committed by the aggressor country on the territory of Ukraine. For example, in the investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, Ukraine cooperates with the International Criminal Court, the UN, the OSCE and other organisations to document and investigate war crimes committed by the Russian military. Therefore, in order to improve Ukraine's cooperation with international institutions in crime prevention, scientific substantiation and practical improvement are required.

The scholars of the modern period who study the legal aspects of international cooperation in the fight against crime, including the functioning of international courts, include primarily M.V. Buromenskyi, O.I. Vynohradov, O.H. Volevodz, V.M. Volzhenkin, L.N. Halenska, H.V. Didkivska, V.M. Dremina, N.V. Dremina-Volok, T.S. Havrysh, N. A. Zelinska, I.I. Karpets, O.V. Kasyniuk, N.M. Kipnis, M.M. Korkunov, M.I. Kostenko, S.A. Lobanov, I.I. Lukashuk, V.T. Maliarenko, I.S. Marusin, F.F. Martens, V.V. Milinchuk, I.S. Nurullaiev, V.P. Panov, M.I. Pashkovskyi, V.P. Pylypenko, M.I. Smirnov, O.I. Rabtsevych and others, as well as foreign experts, such as M.C. Bassiouni, H.D. Vabres, M.S. Galvo, D.H.A. Derby, Y. Dinstein and others. However, certain aspects of this problem remain insufficiently studied and require further scientific substantiation, especially in the context of Russia's full-scale reprisal on the territory of Ukraine and the commission of war crimes by the Russian military.

The purpose of this study is to theoretically analyse and consider the lines of Ukraine's international cooperation in preventing war-time crime.

## **2. The role of international cooperation in the fight against crime**

International cooperation in the fight against crime is a coordinated activity of States, international organisations and bodies aimed at preventing, suppressing and solving crimes, and bringing those responsible for them to justice. It should be noted that Ukraine's cooperation with international organisations is critical to preventing crime in times of war. Ukraine receives significant support in investigating war crimes, countering terrorism, human trafficking, cybercrime and corruption. Further strengthening of international cooperation will be key to bringing perpetrators to justice and ensuring accountability.

The process of globalisation and internationalisation of crime has led to a change in its nature and scope. Crime is no longer confined to the borders of individual states, but becomes global, which requires active cooperation between countries and international organisations to effectively combat such phenomena.

International terrorism is usually global in nature, as terrorist groups often operate in several countries, using transnational networks to organise attacks. Wars, armed conflicts, political instability and social injustice are often used by terrorists to increase the effectiveness of their attacks. This poses a challenge to the international community to create joint mechanisms to prevent and respond to terrorist threats. The spread of corruption, drug trafficking, terrorism

and other forms of organised crime poses the risk of large sums of money being moved illegally through international financial and economic systems. International efforts, such as measures to combat money laundering, aim to uncover such schemes and bring justice.

Trafficking in human beings becomes more and more global, in particular due to migration flows and social and economic instability, which facilitates the exploitation of vulnerable populations. The international community fights trafficking in human beings by coordinating law enforcement activities, establishing specialised support centres for victims and developing legislative initiatives. International drug trafficking is a serious threat to the security, economic development and health of nations. International organisations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), coordinate the fight against drug trafficking through joint action by states and law enforcement agencies.

Corruption is another international crime that impedes the effective development of states and reduces trust in state institutions. International initiatives, in particular through the UN Convention against Corruption, facilitate the exchange of information and coordination of actions in the investigation and prosecution of corrupt practices.

The establishment of the International Criminal Court was a significant step in the development of international justice and combating international crimes. Initially, the ICC had limited jurisdiction, but its scope has gradually expanded to include new categories of crimes, such as crimes of aggression and war crimes, allowing the court to exercise broader control over global violations of international humanitarian law.

As global threats grow and international legal provisions expand, the role of the ICC and similar institutions becomes increasingly important. The ICC provides an opportunity to bring to justice those who commit international crimes, even if they are outside national jurisdictions. This is especially important when crimes cross state borders and cannot be effectively investigated at the national level alone.

In the context of globalisation, all these crimes pose threats to global security and stability. Global justice instruments are needed to effectively combat such threats. The establishment of supranational justice institutions such as the ICC, as well as international cooperation in the fight against transnational crime, is an integral part of this process. Supranational justice bodies allow for greater effectiveness in combating global crime by using mechanisms that go beyond national legal systems.

### 3. Міжнародні конвенції та угоди щодо міжнародного співробітництва

Nowadays, international cooperation is based on a number of international conventions and agreements that directly address a wide variety of crimes, for example:

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998) is the main document governing the investigation of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide (Law of Ukraine on Ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 2024).

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention, 2000) is an international mechanism for combating organised crime, human trafficking, illicit arms trafficking and the financing of terrorism (Law of Ukraine on Ratification of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2004);

The UN Convention against Corruption (2003) aims to prevent, detect and punish corruption offences, including money laundering and bribery (Law of Ukraine on Ratification of the UN Convention against Corruption, 2006).

The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention, 2001) is an international agreement to combat cybercrime, including hacking, fraud, child pornography and copyright infringement (Law of Ukraine on the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, 2005).

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) - establishes mechanisms for financial control and sanctions against individuals and organisations involved in terrorist acts (Law of Ukraine on Ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 2002).

The European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959, amended in 2001) provides mechanisms for international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of criminals (Law of Ukraine on the ratification of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1998).

The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005) regulates measures to prevent trafficking in human beings and protect victims (Law of Ukraine on the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, 2010).

The fight against crime requires international coordination and cooperation between states. The main areas of such cooperation include:

1. Exchange of information, which includes the exchange of operational, forensic and legal data between law enforcement agencies of dif-

ferent countries, the use of international databases (e.g. Interpol, Europol).

2. Response to requests for operational and investigative measures. This includes joint investigations, surveillance of suspects, combating cybercrime, and monitoring financial flows that may be related to illegal activities.

3. Provision of legal assistance in criminal cases, including the transfer of evidence, interrogation of witnesses and suspects, and legal support for investigative actions in an international format.

4. Extradition of criminals, that is, the extradition of persons suspected or convicted of crimes for prosecution or enforcement of sentences and cooperation through international agreements (e.g., the European Convention on Extradition).

5. Conclusion of international treaties to combat criminal offences, in particular, to combat human trafficking, drug trafficking, terrorism and corruption.

6. Development of international provisions in the field of criminal justice, namely the definition of standards for the protection of human rights in criminal proceedings and harmonisation of national legislation in accordance with international standards.

7. Recognition and enforcement of judgments of foreign courts.

8. Joint research and exchange of experience and material, technical and expert assistance (Lehan, 2021).

International cooperation is a key tool in the fight against crime, as many crimes have a cross-border nature (cybercrime, financial fraud, terrorism). Therefore, effective interaction between states in the field of law enforcement is essential for ensuring global security (Anistratenko, Hrytsiuk, 2022).

During wartime, Ukraine has been actively cooperating with international organisations in several key areas: war crimes investigation and justice, humanitarian aid and human rights protection, fighting cybercrime and information warfare, financial support and policy on sanctions, and cooperation in the field of security and military assistance.

Ukraine cooperates with several organisations to investigate and prevent war crimes. The International Criminal Court investigates war crimes and crimes against humanity committed on the territory of Ukraine. The UN Human Rights Council documents violations of international humanitarian law. The European Court of Human Rights considers Ukraine's claims against Russia for human rights violations. Moreover, the Hague International Prosecutor's Office assists in collecting evidence of crimes of genocide and aggression.

As part of humanitarian aid, the UN and its agencies (UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP) provide assistance to refugees, displaced persons, the wounded, and provide medicines and food. The International Committee of the Red Cross is engaged in the exchange of prisoners, the search for missing persons, and access to prisoners of war, while the International Organization for Migration (IOM) helps displaced persons and combats human trafficking.

In the fight against cybercrime and information warfare, Ukraine cooperates with Europol and Interpol, in particular, in identifying cyber threats and tracking Russian agents. The NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) supports Ukraine in strengthening cybersecurity, while Freedom House and Amnesty International monitor disinformation and crimes against freedom of speech.

In the field of security and military assistance, Ukraine cooperates with NATO, which provides military equipment, weapons, and training to the Ukrainian military. The Ramstein Contact Group for Ukraine's Defence coordinates international military support. The OSCE monitors the security situation and documents war crimes.

#### 4. Conclusions

To fight crime more effectively, Ukraine needs to integrate more actively into the international system of law enforcement cooperation. This requires:

- 1) Strengthening cooperation with Interpol, Europol, the UN, and the OSCE;
- 2) Improving extradition, legal assistance, and information exchange;
- 3) Introducing modern technologies to combat cross-border crime and cyber threats.

Moreover, improvement of Ukraine's cooperation with international organisations in combating crime is an important area of ensuring national security and the rule of law. In the context of globalisation and modern threats, Ukraine needs to intensify its cooperation with international organisations to effectively combat various types of crime, including terrorism, organised crime, human trafficking, corruption and other transnational crimes.

Ukraine needs to ensure ongoing cooperation with INTERPOL to exchange information, search for internationally wanted persons and coordinate actions to combat transnational crime. This may include joint operations, training of personnel and the use of modern technology to monitor criminal activity. As part of the fight against organised crime and terrorism, Ukraine can intensify cooperation with Europol, which will allow it to effectively counter these crimes in Europe and other parts of the world.

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**Олександр Філіпчук**

аспірант, Державний податковий університет  
вул. Університетська, 31, Ірпінь, Київська область, 08200  
agfilipchuk22@gmail.com  
ORCID: ID 0009-0007-9790-0089

## СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВО УКРАЇНИ З МІЖНАРОДНИМИ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯМИ У ЗАПОБІГАННІ ЗЛОЧИННОСТІ ПІД ЧАС ВІЙНИ

У статті розглянуто основні напрями співробітництва з міжнародними організаціями під час війни. Наголошено, що співпраця України з міжнародними організаціями у сфері запобігання злочинності є важливим напрямом діяльності держави, особливо в умовах воєнного стану та відновлення після війни. Така співпраця охоплює правову, технічну, аналітичну та організаційну підтримку, спрямовану на боротьбу з транснаціональною злочинністю, корупцією, тероризмом, торгівлею людьми, кіберзлочинністю та іншими загрозами.

Процес глобалізації та інтернаціоналізації злочинності привели до зміни її характеру та масштабів. Злочинність більше не обмежується кордонами окремих держав, а набуває глобальних форм, що потребує активної співпраці між країнами та міжнародними організаціями для ефективної боротьби з такими явищами.

Під час війни Україна активно співпрацює з міжнародними організаціями у кількох ключових напрямках: а саме розслідування воєнних злочинів та правосуддя, гуманітарна допомога та захист прав людини, боротьба з кіберзлочинністю та інформаційною війною, фінансова підтримка та санкційна політика та співпраця у сфері безпеки та військової допомоги.

Зроблено висновок, що удосконалення взаємодії України з міжнародними організаціями у протидії злочинності є важливим напрямом забезпечення національної безпеки та верховенства права. У контексті глобалізації та сучасних загроз Україні необхідно активізувати співпрацю з міжнародними організаціями для ефективної боротьби з різноманітними видами злочинності, зокрема тероризмом, організованою злочинністю, торгівлею людьми, корупцією та іншими транснаціональними злочинами.

Україні необхідно забезпечити постійну співпрацю з Інтерполом для обміну інформацією, пошуку осіб, що перебувають у міжнародному розшуку, і координації дій щодо боротьби з транснаціональною злочинністю. Це може включати спільні операції, навчання персоналу та використання сучасних технологій для моніторингу злочинної діяльності. У рамках боротьби з організованою злочинністю та тероризмом Україна може активізувати співпрацю з Європолем, що дозволить ефективно протидіяти цих злочинам у Європі та інших частинах світу.

**Ключові слова:** запобігання злочинності, співробітництво, Міжнародний кримінальний суд, кримінальні правопорушення, співпраця, Європол, Євроюст.