

he was released by government on a condition that he help the federal authorities to investigate fraud crimes.

Another notorious fraudster is Sergei Mavrodi, a founder of MMM, a series of financial pyramids. The company started attracting money from private investors, promising annual returns of up to 1000%. Soon his company started aggressive TV ad campaign in order to attract new investors among citizens and other companies. It was so successful, that they started to count money in roomfuls! He was later arrested and sentenced for tax evasion and fraud.

In conclusion, it is to be said that fraud is undoubtedly dangerous crime, putting at risk not only financial condition of a victim, but also victim's life. But it is not only fraudsters to blame for this injustice. If you don't keep an eye out for strange offers you will end up tricked and left with no money or even your own personality.

Literature

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THE FEATURES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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Criminal procedure involves a set of rules through which a government enforces criminal laws. American criminal procedure as English one provides for two processual orders:

- 1) jurisdiction which demands to file an information (an Information in Criminal Law – a document which must be filed with the court to start a proceeding) or an indictment;
- 2) summary jurisdiction.

The first order is used for felonies – a category of serious crimes that are punished by death or imprisonment over one year. If a punishment equals exactly one year or less, a crime is classified as a misdemeanor (a crime that is not very serious) - in that case the second order of criminal prosecution is applied. Nevertheless an accused has a right to be judged by a jury if he is charged with crime, which is punished deprivation of liberty over six months. That is the reason why a part of the misdemeanors under the concrete circumstances may be proceed in the same order that the felonies do. Nowadays many common law countries, including England, have abolished the traditional felony/misdemeanor distinction as archaic, although in the United States such division is still widely

applied. Despite the difference of crime classification, both the United States and England use two aforesaid processual orders.

American scientists distinguish 19 stages of criminal procedure [1] which can be put together in 3 large groups:

1. The police inquiry / the police investigation (AmE - law enforcement investigation)

2. The prejudicial inquiry of facts of the case by the prosecution and the defence

3. The trial stages

This stage of the police inquiry comprises 4 substages:

1) The suppression of crime

2) The inquiry before the arrest

3) The arrest

4) The booking (the registration of an arrestee) and the police inquiry after the arrest

American and English lawyers don't consider this stage as a part of the criminal procedure because the actions which are made within the police inquiry (the police investigation) have an administrative nature and are similar to operational search actions.

At the first court hearing (an arraignment) the court will [2]:

1) identify the defendant

2) inform him about the essence of arraignment

3) explain his rights including the right to remain silent

4) notify that anything he says can be used against him in a court of law

5) ask the defendant if he has an attorney, intends to employ an attorney or needs attorney appointed for him

Between arraignment and trial, the defendant has a right to discovery: to see investigatory file of prosecutor, take depositions of witnesses, view physical evidence, have special investigators appointed or expert witnesses hired to examine evidence and testify, right to compel people to come and testify (subpoenas), or produce tangible evidence, etc.

According to the theory of the criminal procedure there are 3 trial stages:

1) The preliminary hearing

2) The trial (the hearing of case)

3) The appeal proceeding

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