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EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN FIGHTING CRIME

At the current stage, the development of the information society, new technologies, and the intensification of globalization processes generate new forms of threats. Crime is one of the main threats to the national security of the state. The European community promptly responds to these challenges, developing new methods of combating crime, implementing new principles of criminal justice bodies.

The fight against crime is a complex systemic activity, which represents the unity of the following three subsystems: the general organization of the fight; crime prevention and law enforcement activities.

This is one of the spheres of social management, which provides influence: a) on the causes and conditions that give rise to crimes and criminality, affecting their development; b) on crime itself in order to prevent and stop its self-determination, preventing the recurrence of crimes [1].

Analysis of the international experience of fighting crime shows that under modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a real threat to democratic development and national security of most countries of the world. Criminal elements, having close interregional and international ties, are increasingly common direct their efforts to establish control over the most profitable spheres of economic relations.

The lack of a unified national concept of combating crimes, the inconsistency of state-wide, regional, sectoral state targeted social prevention programs in the relevant areas does not contribute to the prevention of crime in the country.

Such a situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on a social, democratic and legal state, since the existing situation does not take into account the realities of modern times, because the fight against crime has long since turned into a global world problem that has acquired not only a national, but also an international, transnational character.

The relevance of the research in this field is due to the fact that during the last decade there has been a tendency to increase the level of crime all over the world, and at the same time, there is a lack of social and legal control measures against the growing criminalization of social relations.

In Ukraine, there is no concept of fighting crime approved at the state level, which is due to many economic, social, political, legal and other features and contradictions of the development of market relations in the country: the creation of the criminal justice system has not been completed; law enforcement agencies are being reformed;

development of national legislation continues; state institutions are being implemented, which must meet the best European and world standards in this area of public relations.

In our country, as in other countries of the near abroad, the prevention system created during the Soviet times, which, despite certain flaws, was relatively effective, demonstrating examples of interaction between law enforcement agencies and the population, has been destroyed.

Globally, violent crime is growing by 9% every year. According to official statistics, in the first half of the 1990s, in a significant part of the countries of Europe, as well as in Japan, there was an increase in the main indicators of crime. The highest indicators of the number of the most dangerous crimes at the turn of the 1990s were observed in the USA, Canada and Australia.

In 1988, 28.8% of US citizens, 28.1% of Canadians became victims of at least one crime. In Europe, the highest rate of this category was registered in the Netherlands – 26.8%, Spain – 21.9%, Germany – 21.9%. The beginning of the 1990s did not bring positive changes in the dynamics and trends of crime in almost all countries of the world. The activity of organized criminal groups is becoming more and more sophisticated and the specific weight of violent crimes is increasing. In most countries of Western Europe, a sharp increase in crime was observed in the period from 1987 to 1994, the increase of which was an average of 4.4% every year [2].

This situation has developed despite a significant system of international organizations and institutions for combating crime, including: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat (sector) for the prevention of crime and criminal justice, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Commission for the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice (created in 1991 on the basis of the Committee for Crime Prevention and Combating Crime), regional research institutes and UN centers.

Summarizing the experience of cooperation between criminologists and employees of the above-mentioned law enforcement agencies allows us to determine the most effective forms of cooperation, namely: planning joint programs to combat the most dangerous types of crimes; mutual consultations on the development of a crime prevention strategy; development of current and long-term prevention programs crimes; exchange of experience in the organization of prevention.

Due to the fact that fighting crime in the developed countries of the world is of great importance, there is a need to implement their positive experience in Ukraine as well. For example, the USA is characterized by positive developments in the fight against crime at the national level, and for Japan - at the local level. In particular, in 1970, the US Congress passed the Organized Crime Control Act, which provides for a number of legislative and preventive measures to prevent crimes subject to federal jurisdiction. In the USA, the involvement of citizens in preventive work is also expanding, where there is an institute of voluntary police assistants [3].

The low criminalization of Japanese society is explained by the active support of the police in crime prevention, high discipline society. The prevention system in Japan is focused on local crime prevention programs, includes both measures of criminological study of the state of crime, and specific measures of crime prevention.

The functions of early prevention are carried out by special bodies of rehabilitation assistance, in which volunteer and full-time employees work. Municipal programs in which the population of the districts participate are actively used.

In Japan, there is also a crime prevention association - a public-state organization that functions at different levels at each police station, and its lower links are crime prevention points that work in contact with neighborhood self-government committees. The association and its structural units in all prefectures deal with the prevention of juvenile crimes [4].

Programs often include a system of special criminological prevention measures that belong to the field of criminal, procedural and penitentiary law. Similar bodies have been established in many countries of the world, which systematically analyze the state of affairs in the field of crime prevention and give appropriate recommendations to government structures for making relevant decisions.

In view of the miscalculations of the past years, it is expedient to endow this special state body the relevant organizational and power status and the right to issue binding decisions, dispose of material, technical and financial resources in order to ensure the unity of criminological policy at the state level.

However, in the absence of similar state structures, crime prevention in Ukraine should be facilitated to some extent by studying the preventive activities of law enforcement structures in other countries of the world and borrowing their positive experience. It is safe to say that this is an urgent need for Ukraine, which aspires to become a full member of the European Union.

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