

Thus, it can be concluded that perhaps only Latin American countries, including Mexico, can stop this drug boom and the accompanying drug war. Once Mexico legalizes cocaine, it will descend on the United States, which will not be able to stop it. By moving drugs from the black market, the government will be able to destroy the source of huge revenues of drug cartels, which will greatly weaken their position. If this happens, the entire regime of world control over drugs and drug trafficking will collapse. Accordingly, the war on drugs will become meaningless. Of course, the developed countries, together with the United States, which are the main consumers, will have to choose ways to solve the resulting problem, which can be reduced to the same legalization and simultaneous development of the national Institute of health in the field of drugs, as well as decriminalization of consumers, i.e. in the future it may be more rational for America to pursue policies aimed at minimizing the harm from drugs, rather than trying to limit drug trafficking.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC INFLUENCE ON CRIME

Our country is currently in a state of deep political, economic, and social crisis. The functioning of criminal justice bodies is imbalanced. The judicial system and law enforcement agencies are undergoing reform and significant organizational and managerial transformations. A number of new prosecution bodies have been established, including those focused on combating corruption: the National Police, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the State Bureau of Investigations, the National Agency

for Corruption Prevention, the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, the National Agency of Ukraine for Detection, Investigation, and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes, among others. In this context, studying modern progressive international experience in crime prevention, with the involvement of alternative entities beyond state institutions, deserves attention [1].

Since combating crime is a priority in developed countries, there is a need to implement their positive experience in Ukraine. For example, in the United States, significant attention is given to nationwide crime prevention planning, while in Japan, the focus is on local initiatives. In 1970, the U.S. Congress passed the Organized Crime Control Act, which provides for legislative and preventive measures to prevent crimes under federal jurisdiction. In the U.S., citizens are also actively involved in preventive activities through the institution of voluntary police assistants.

The low crime rate in Japan is explained by active public support for the police and the high discipline of society. The country's prevention system includes both criminological analysis of crime and specific preventive measures. Special rehabilitation bodies, staffed by both volunteers and full-time employees, play an important role in early prevention. Local programs involving residents are also widely used. Japan has a crime prevention association that operates at various levels within each police department. The lower level of this system consists of crime prevention points that collaborate with neighborhood self-governing committees. The association and its local branches are also involved in preventing juvenile delinquency [2].

In France, the National Crime Prevention Council was established in 1983, bringing together members of parliament, city mayors, ministers, experts, and business representatives. The council is chaired by the prime minister. Its tasks include funding crime prevention programs, informing the public about crime statistics, developing national crime prevention policies, stimulating government initiatives, and coordinating cooperation between local authorities, public organizations, and the private sector. In the United Kingdom, since 1966, the Standing Conference on Crime Prevention has been operating, which includes representatives of the Confederation of British Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, trade unions, and the Association of Chief Police Officers. This organization has working groups that specialize in preventing robberies and assaults [3].

One of the significant achievements of the crime prevention systems in developed countries is its solid legal foundation. Government programs include research on the sociological aspects of crime, the development of methodologies, personnel training, funding, and the implementation of preventive measures with an emphasis on early prevention. These programs often provide for special criminological prevention measures, which cover criminal, procedural, and penitentiary law. In recent decades, there has been a

trend in the U.S. toward centralized planning and coordination of efforts in crime prevention through the creation of specialized agencies with broad powers. Similar bodies exist in many countries, systematically analyzing the crime situation and providing recommendations to government authorities [4].

For example, Austria has a crime prevention advisory service with 143 regional offices; Belgium has a High Prevention Council; and Denmark has a High Prevention Council that includes 46 organizations. In the U.S., within the framework of the National Council, preventive services have been created, uniting over 100 public and government organizations.

It is reasonable to agree with the proposal to establish a special state body in Ukraine, whose main tasks should include: defining the key directions of state policy in the field of crime prevention; conducting nationwide studies on the level of latent crime; analyzing the manifestations of international and transnational crime; coordinating the activities of state structures and law enforcement agencies regarding the implementation of crime prevention measures; summarizing the practice of combating crime; organizing international cooperation on crime prevention, and so on.

Given the shortcomings of past years, it would be appropriate to grant this body an organizational and authoritative status, along with the right to issue mandatory decisions and manage material, technical, and financial resources in order to ensure unity in criminological policy across the country. However, in the absence of such state structures, crime prevention in Ukraine can, to some extent, benefit from studying the preventive activities of law enforcement agencies in other countries and adopting their positive experiences. It is safe to say that this is an urgent need for Ukraine, which strives to become a full-fledged member of the European Union [5].

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