

6) participer aux opérations internationales et coopérer en temps réel en matière de la lutte contre la cybercriminalité.

7) lutter contre la cybercriminalité [3].

Donc, pour lutter contre la cybercriminalité il existe un dispositif spécial national et international. En France la lutte contre la cybercriminalité est assurée par l'Office central de la lutte contre la criminalité liée aux technologies de l'information et de la communication, en Ukraine, par la cyberpolice.

Je pense que la meilleure façon de la lutte contre la cybercriminalité est de prendre des mesures préventives et d'être vigilant parce que ces dernières années, la démocratisation de l'accès aux ordinateurs et la mondialisation des réseaux sont devenues des facteurs de développement de la cybercriminalité. Aussi le Conseil de l'Europe aide à protéger les sociétés contre les menaces de la cybercriminalité par la biais de la Convention sur la cybercriminalité et son Protocole additionnel relatif à l'incrimination d'actes de nature raciste et xénophobe commis par le biais de systèmes informatiques, le Comité de la Convention sur la Cybercriminalité et les programmes de coopération sur la cybercriminalité.

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#### **CONTRACTUALIZATION IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION IN FRANCE**

Since the early 1980s, the implementation of crime prevention policies in France has rested on local coordination mechanisms and contract procedures between communities and the State, approaches that have been based on territoriality and partnerships. In tandem with the development of urban policy, this approach, promoted by the State, is closely linked to the process of decentralization and the progressive strengthening of the mayor's leadership role in

the prevention of crime within the municipality, as enacted by the law of March 5, 2007.

In addition to municipal councils for crime prevention (CCPD) and contracts for preventive actions, local councils for security and prevention (CLSPD) and local safety contracts (CLS) constitute the coordination mechanisms and contract procedures dedicated to crime prevention.

Presently, there are 415 signed and active local safety contracts, of which 35 are considered ‘new generation’ (CLS NG). In addition, 500 urban social cohesion contracts (CUCS) cover five themes, including the “citizenship and crime prevention” component, which in principle is already covered by the local safety contract if it is within the same territory.

Urban social cohesion contracts new generation local safety contracts are in effect for a period of three-years. Following safety diagnosis, contracts must propose focused and targeted actions. The contract must specify the evaluation indicators and the objectives, the human, operational, and financial means to be used by partners. Specific responses to individual situations is a contract priority.

Policy guidelines are approved by the interdepartmental crime prevention committee (CIPD) which allocates legal, technical, and financial resources for crime prevention. These policy guidelines reflect departmental prevention plans, providing a frame of reference at the departmental level for its participation in local safety contracts. The initiatives developed through local safety contracts and funded by the Fonds interministériel de prévention de la délinquance (FIPD) must be compatible with this framework and must be adapted to each context, as well as to the resources of partners.

Even if not all contracts produce the same effects, and if the more flexible formula of local safety and crime prevention councils is sometimes preferred, contractualization is often seen as a guarantor for the initiation of action within an integrated approach to crime prevention, bringing together the various partners (the mayor, the police, the district attorney, as well as the inspecteur d’Académie, the President of the general council, organizing agencies, the transportation association...).

Resources allocated by the State consist mainly of those allotted through the national agency for social cohesion and equality of opportunity, and by the (Interministerial Foundation for the Prevention of Crime) Fonds interministériel de prévention de la délinquance (FIPD, 37.5 million euros in 2008), which are supplemented by urban development policy credits (16 million euros in 2008) and certain work assistance programmes. These State funds have a leveraging effect in mobilizing partners, beginning with territorial communities. The general principle is co-funding with the amount and nature of funds varying according to the project. For example, social workers in the police stations of Val d’Oise benefit from tripartite funding that comes from the State, Departments, and municipalities. FIPD also provides significant support for the development of videoprotection;

installation projects can receive between 20% and 50% of total financing costs, and 100% of the costs if they are associated with public security services [1].

Through these means, a total 4468 local crime prevention projects were funded in 2008. Primarily undertaken by associations, they also involved a large number of cities and some public and private sector actors.

Projects funded ranged from support for the installation or expansion of video-protection systems backed by communities, to prevention of an educational nature (prevention of family violence, prevention of juvenile delinquency, prevention of recidivism, social mediation, parental support programmes...).

Contractualization also facilitates the local design and delivery of prevention through the co-financing of safety audits, local observatories, professional training, and positions for prevention strategy coordinators who contribute to cooperative and sustainable prevention governance.

The government's crime prevention and victims' assistance plan, adopted on October 2, 2009, suggests a revival of crime prevention that is based on mobilizing local safety and crime prevention councils and the development of territory-based safety and crime prevention strategies that will progressively replace local safety contracts.

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#### **MODERN FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME**

The term "crime" is understood to mean a socially dangerous phenomenon that covers the totality of attacks on public relations protected by criminal law in a certain space and time.

Among Ukrainian scientists, the state and trends of crime and its individual types in foreign countries were studied in the works of O. Yu. Busol, V. V. Vasylevych, V. V. Golina, V. M. Dremin, A. M. Dzhuzha, M. G. Kolodiazhnyi, O. H. Kulyk, H. P. Zharovka and many others. [3]

Experience of foreign countries in implementing the strategy the impact on crime is valuable not only for theory, but above all for crime prevention practices in Ukraine.

The modern approach of the world community in preventing and countering crime is based on the establishment of partnerships between public authorities and