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GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPERIENCE IN COMBATIING ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime has always been and remains a serious problem for many countries. The current state of society's development shows that crime is only growing every year along with the needs of humanity.

During the last 10 years in England and Wales (about 88% of all Britons live on its territory, who commit almost 90% of all crimes), there has been a gradual reduction in both absolute and relative crime rates. In particular, in 2003, the police of this country registered 5.9 million crimes, In 2007 – 5.4 million, in 2011 – 4 million, and in 2012 – 3.7 million crimes. Other data obtained through a national survey of the population differ somewhat from these indicators [1].

According to CSEW data, 12.8 million crimes were committed in 2002, 11 million in 2007, 9.6 million in 2011, and 8.8 million in 2012. This means that there is a significant difference between official UK police data and the more objective data obtained through annual population surveys. On average, this difference exceeds two times [1].

This gives grounds for making an intermediate conclusion that the composition Surveys of crime in England and Wales, the assessment of population victimization in Great Britain can and should be taken into account by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, scientists, the public and all interested parties for the improvement of the national model of criminal law statistics.

At one time, the UK introduced an innovative electronic service called "Crime Map", which became the first in the world. This innovation was aimed at preventing crime and raising awareness among Britons about the crime situation. In particular, the service allows: to determine the level and dynamics of crime in a certain part of London; identify the most common crimes or torts in the relevant district; compare the current crime rate with previous periods; get information about police officers who serve

the relevant district (surname, first name, position, rank, photo, contact numbers, reception hours, etc.). At the same time, different areas of London on this map have their own color (from blue to red), which indicates the corresponding level of crime in the British capital. The crime map turned out to be a very successful experiment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Great Britain, which proves the increased interest in it on the part of the British: over two years (2011–2012), the service was used more than 500 million times [1].

In Great Britain, there is the Most Dangerous Organized Crime Agency (SOCA). Its main areas of activity include: 1) raising public awareness of organized crime; 2) increasing the return of illegally obtained funds and the disclosure of criminal cases; 3) increasing the threat to organized criminal groups through operational and investigative actions, as well as the introduction of new methods of combating this phenomenon.

Despite some stabilization and even a reduction in some crime rates in Great Britain, the leadership and law enforcement agencies are still concerned about the problem of youth and juvenile crime. In order to adequately respond to citizens' concerns about crime in Great Britain, the police create special organizations that aim to reassure the public and reduce the fear of crime. One such organization is the Safer London Foundation, which is supported by the London Police and City Hall. Its funding comes from a variety of sources, including the police, city officials and private charitable contributions. The main tasks of the Foundation are to ensure cooperation between the police and residents of London, in particular in the most disadvantaged areas, to reduce the victimization of minors, to identify cases of family violence, to study the problems of young people and to facilitate the resolution of local community issues through mediation with the city administration.

In European countries, as well as in Ukraine, the fight against the activities of transnational organized criminal groups that harm the economic interests of the state is created through several main institutions. These include: the police, specialized law enforcement agencies, tax services, customs authorities, and financial intelligence services. All these structures work together to effectively counter criminal schemes and protect the country's economy.

As for Great Britain, it refers to the third option of institutional integration, it consists in combining tax and customs services as law enforcement agencies within the framework of one administrative structure. This model is used by Austria, Great Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and outside Europe – South Africa. However, such an organization does not cover all functions. Crimes not related to violations of tax and customs legislation (or in cases where such offenses are not determinative) belong to the competence of the police. In addition, in all of

these countries, except for Spain and South Africa, the police also perform financial intelligence functions.

Organized crime in the UK is a serious problem, covering a range of illegal activities from drug trafficking to financial fraud and cybercrime. The British authorities actively counter this threat through the coordinated work of the police, specialized law enforcement agencies, customs and tax services, as well as through international cooperation with other countries. Special attention is paid to the fight against transnational criminal groups, which often have complex and well-organized structures.

As a result of the application of complex strategies and the introduction of the latest technologies, such as financial intelligence and digital surveillance, it was possible to achieve significant successes in the fight against organized crime. However, given the constant changes in criminal schemes and the globalization of criminal networks, the problem remains relevant and requires further efforts and adaptation of legal and law enforcement mechanisms.

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EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN FOREING COUNTRIES

Juvenile delinquency remains one of the most acute social problems in many countries, including Ukraine. It reflects the overall level of moral culture in society and is an indicator of demoralization. Although Ukraine has seen a certain decline in juvenile delinquency in recent years, the situation in large cities and central regions remains alarming due to the high intensity and activity of juvenile offenders. Studying foreign experience is extremely important, as leading countries effectively implement various models of preventive work with young people. This makes it possible to focus on the study and possible application of successful practices that can be effective in the Ukrainian context.

One of the most humane and education-oriented approaches is German legislation, which is recognized by European scholars as one of the most effective in combating juvenile delinquency. In addition to the Criminal Code, there is a special Law on Juvenile Justice, which provides for educational and correctional measures and the imposition of punishment only when absolutely necessary. In Germany, for a juvenile who has committed theft, the court may limit itself to an educational conversation