

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 FOREIGN 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

instead of imprisonment or a fine, allowing the offender to realize the consequences of his or her actions without severe sanctions. This approach ensures a significant level of rehabilitation, allowing adolescents to avoid further offending. By comparison, the Ukrainian judiciary is more likely to apply punitive sanctions to juveniles, which is one of the possible areas for improvement." [3, p. 279-280]

Another exemplary approach to preventing juvenile delinquency is used in the United States. There are three models of prevention: the community-based model, the individual safety model, and the environmental model. These models are implemented at both local and federal levels, actively involving the public in maintaining law and order. For example, in a number of states, citizen participation helped to reduce the level of robberies by 30% [3, c. 279-280].

The United States also pays considerable attention to addressing the causes of crime and preventing conflicts in the family, which helps to strengthen trust between the police and the community. Innovative technologies, such as laser systems for traffic control, automated fingerprinting systems and the creation of the National Crime Information Centre, are helping to prevent crime more effectively. These tools can also be useful in Ukraine, where the integration of innovations can strengthen the police's capacity to deal with juvenile offenders [2, p. 132-135].

Switzerland provides a compelling example of juvenile crime prevention based on distinct sociocultural factors. The low level of juvenile delinquency in the country is attributed not only to its slow urbanization, which results in fewer densely populated areas prone to youth crime, but also to a society deeply rooted in stability and traditional community structures. The indigenous population forms the majority, with generations often residing in the same areas, creating strong local bonds and natural social oversight. These close-knit communities are characterized by shared values and a strong sense of mutual responsibility, which discourages delinquent behavior among youth.

Furthermore, Switzerland has a high level of legal awareness, which is integrated into the education system, helping young people understand the consequences of criminal behavior from an early age. This foundation of respect for the law is supported by a decentralized police force that operates with a community-oriented approach. Local police maintain close relationships with residents, fostering trust and addressing potential issues before they escalate [1, p. 173-176].

Among the most effective preventive measures in foreign practice, a special place is occupied by employment programs for adolescents, which ensure their involvement in socially useful activities that fill their free time. For example, in the United States, such programs include classes in sports clubs, cultural centers, and clubs, as well as involvement in the Boy Scout movement. An important part of prevention programs is school initiatives

aimed at developing life skills in adolescents, including stress management and communication skills, which helps to reduce crime. Rehabilitation programs that teach critical thinking and modelling behavior in different situations are also popular. This allows young people to master self-control skills and reduces the risk of drug use and offending [1, p. 173-176].

Analysis of international experience shows that the most effective approaches are those that focus on educational and rehabilitation measures aimed at reducing recidivism. For example, the German focus on juvenile education has proven to be effective, while in the United States, programs for socialization and youth engagement in useful activities have shown positive results. At the same time, none of the existing models is perfect, as they all take into account the socio-cultural characteristics of the respective country.

In summary, the analysis of foreign experience in combating juvenile delinquency shows that in order to achieve meaningful results, it is best to apply a comprehensive approach focused on social integration and rehabilitation of young people. The integration of prevention models from the United States and Switzerland, as well as educational measures from Germany, into Ukrainian legislation will help to significantly increase the effectiveness of measures to prevent juvenile delinquency in Ukraine. The introduction of such programs will be an important step towards building a safer society, where preventive measures and rehabilitation of offenders can become an effective alternative to punitive sanctions.

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