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PREVENTION OF CRIMES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In modern conditions, intensified integration of foreign states, as evidenced by the convergence of national cultures and legal systems, expanding international cooperation. In this regard, issues related to ensuring human safety and warnings are of the greatest importance crime, maintaining public peace and public order. A set of functions carried out by the police, different in foreign countries. The main function of the police is to prevent and solve crimes and various offenses. In addition, police officers ensure order in public places and carry out administrative control and supervision in various fields activities and also execute decisions of others government agencies.

Distinguish centralized (Austria, France, Ukraine) and decentralized (USA, Great Britain, Germany) police systems. Police in a large number of countries report to the Ministry of the Interior or are part of it. Police can be separate from a ministry or agency, may be managed by a ministry justice and security.

Analysis of the work of the US and UK police reveals that it is in practice sometimes deviates from the rule of law, cases of violation of human rights and discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, nationality, official and social status are recorded. US's lawmakers began to develop

more strict regulations that govern police activity in accordance with the provisions of the 1966 Supreme Court of the United States, known like the MIRANDA code. Criminal Law Specialists and criminologists focused their efforts on the analysis of the causes of police offenses, offering more specific recommendations to eliminate existing deficiencies [1].

Crime prevention concepts, operating in different years in the USA and countries of Western Europe, are quite diverse. Despite this diversity, the following points can be distinguished: crime is a phenomenon that is inherent in any society; concepts do not aim to change the social system; They are focused on the prevention of the most common crimes; particular attention is paid to victims of crime and the active participation of international organizations in this field of activity, as well as public organizations.

The forms of such cooperation include:

- cooperation with private investigators and security structures, security services of enterprises providing economic security;
- independent public programs prevention.

World experience shows that preventive work is not only a matter of state bodies; in many countries, including Ukraine, there is an unused reserve public, amateur, including charitable organizations that could would take part of the job. Necessary create a social service caring poorly adapted people who have not yet become on the path of crime, but experienced family, household, production difficulties.

In the practical aspect of crime prevention in these countries, a lot is being done. Crime prevention cannot be effective if it does not carry complex measures and does not entail social transformations. In European countries, traditionally criminologists distinguish two levels of crime prevention: social and situational. Social warning directed to change the unfavorable conditions for the formation of the personality of a person and a citizen. Situational proceeds from the fact that certain categories of criminal acts are committed under a certain set of circumstances, at certain times and certain places.

For objects that concern the police activities, the police are divided into three categories: 1) administrative police; 2) security police; 3) the judicial police. Everyone the view has its purpose and objectives by which the goal of such an activity is achieved. So, administrative police have the task of protecting a well-known branch of state and public activity.

Since the 60's. last century, the police in Germany began to actively practice work with the public, focusing on self-protection of citizens, in the form of public consultations: how using technical mean to save property from thieves and how not to become a victim of crime. For this purpose,

crime prevention tips are distributed free of charge, broadcast on the radio and shown on television on the cycle of the «Criminal the police advises» .

There are three models of preventive activity in the USA: 1) a model of public institutions, 2) individual safety model, 3) environmental impact model Wednesday At the federal and local levels, crime prevention programs are being implemented. In some states, citizen participation in strengthening the rule of law has reduced the number of robberies by 30%.

An interesting experience is the interaction of foreign law enforcement agencies with the media. U.S. Police Interaction Study Results, England, Germany, Sweden, India and other countries with the media [2] talk about that strengthening this cooperation is attached priority value. Recognized that the original the moment in strengthening the connection of the police with the media is the realization by its leadership that, firstly, at the core The Highest priority should be given to openness and publicity; and secondly, success the fight against crime directly depends on the state of public opinion about the police in general and its employees, in particular, on the ability and the desire of fellow citizens to assist in solving crimes. In this case, the police can achieve success in their activities only in that if she enjoys authority among the population. This should be promoted by the press.

Therefore, it should be noted that most European countries pay particular attention to improving regulatory base, trying to minimize negative consequences of their discriminatory actions. Relevant for the European community is to improve the forms of public police control as a guarantor observance of universal human rights and freedoms.

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INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN RIGHTS

The notion of “children’s rights” has developed into a term involving the personal freedoms of children, parents’ authority over children, and the state’s responsibilities regarding children.[1] The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as "any human being below the