

flows from the content's potential financial impact, the safety or quality of goods featured in the content, or the way in which a service featured in the content may be performed. Again, «harm» for these purposes includes physical or psychological harm, including harm caused by individuals to themselves and by individuals to other individuals [2].

The OSB forms part of the UK's wider mission to develop rules and norms for the internet. The OSB will apply to providers of 'user-to-user' services (i.e., providers of internet services which allow users to encounter content generated, uploaded or shared by others) and 'search services' (i.e., providers of search engines which enable users to search multiple websites and databases) [3]. Expressly excluded from scope are SMS and MMS, one-to-one live aural communication, internal business services, limited functionality services which only allow comments and reviews, paid-for advertisements and news publisher content.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention is one of the directions of state policy, which includes a system of measures aimed at specific individuals and groups who commit illegal acts, in order to eradicate criminal behavior and its causes in society, as well as to reduce the number of offenses.

Among foreign countries, crime prevention involves a set of non-repressive measures, that is, all activities carried out by state, public and private actors aimed at preventing the commission of crime and reducing anxiety about it.

Studies have shown that there are a number of factors that increase the likelihood of youths committing crime: poverty and inadequate housing; insufficient parental guidance; limited social and cognitive abilities; exclusion from school; family violence; few employment opportunities; economic exclusion and a culture of violence. Crime reduction has been a result of demographic trends, focused policing and mobilisation of a broad

sector of agencies. In many cases, community demonstration projects are more cost-effective than the existing law enforcement and incarceration measures. Specific findings are that:

- Delinquency in young children can be reduced through pre-school and after school programmes, visiting at-risk families at home to improve parenting skills and increasing support and assistance for parents.

- Delinquency in school-aged children can be reduced by home visits, educational and financial assistance, neighbourhood and after-school programmes, on-the-job training and working directly with families.

- Successful approaches for reducing common crime include: ‘cocoon’ neighbourhood watch, home security improvements, treatment of substance-abusing offenders and intervention for repeat victims.

- In Britain, a new community safety crime reduction programme was implemented. It focused on youth offending prevention programmes, high-volume crime, effective sentencing and redesigning consumer products.

- In France, local crime prevention contracts have been signed between different agencies. These contracts foster crime prevention through social integration, employment and support for parents.

- The Netherlands uses learning-based strategies: successful projects are publicised and communities are encouraged to try them. In New Zealand, a crime prevention unit was created in the Prime Minister’s Office [1].

In the Czech Republic, crime prevention is organized on three levels:

1. At the inter-ministerial level – the focus of interdepartmental cooperation lies in the creation of a preventive policy of the government in relation to traditional (general) crime and the coordination of preventive activities of individual ministries represented in the Republic Committee for Crime Prevention and Incitement to New Activities. Situational crime prevention is dedicated to the Advisory Council for Situational Crime Prevention.

2. At the departmental level – crime prevention programmes are based on the material competence of individual ministries, enrich their current activities with new elements and approaches and influence the creation of relevant legislation.

3. At the local level – involving public authorities, police, NGOs and other institutions operating in municipalities. The essence of the crime prevention system at the local level is the optimal distribution of activities in the areas of social and situational prevention with regard to the local situation, needs and possibilities.

In terms of effectiveness, crime prevention programmes at local level are the most effective. They represent a system of methodological, conceptual and financial support from central state administration and self-government bodies and support for the establishment of crime prevention programs in regions, towns and municipalities burdened with high crime rates and other criminally risky phenomena.

The essence of these programs is the cooperation of state administration bodies, self-government, police and non-governmental non-

profit organizations. The scope of the programme is conditioned by the local situation in the development of socially pathological phenomena, the needs, interest and abilities of people and financial means [2].

Therefore, the successful organization of crime prevention depends not only on clear legal regulation of all types and forms of prevention, but also on the effective interaction of its units, including state and local authorities.

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COUNTERING CORRUPTION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: CURRENT WAYS

Corruption is a global phenomenon that remains a challenge for society as a whole. It is a real threat to democracy and causes wide-reaching social, political and economic consequences. It debilitates the judicial and political systems that work for the welfare of society. Corruption has also a negative impact on prosperity and economic growth by creating business uncertainty, lowering investment levels, hampering fair competition and reducing public finances. Wherever corruption is present, it involves public officials, business managers and private citizens, who may be engaged in such illegal acts as embezzlement of public funds, trade in influence and bribery. Many people pay bribes in cash or gifts to get an education and proper health care, to speed up administrative procedures, or to avoid paying a fine. In turn, corruption facilitates human trafficking, organized crime and terrorism [4].

The European Union as a supranational intergovernmental organization is one of the least corrupt regions in the world. However, none of the EU countries is fully free from corruption. By this reason for the EU combating corruption is a priority that has a central place in its internal and external policies. Preventive actions, freezing, confiscation and recovery of assets, international cooperation: these are the key elements of any strategy to roll back corruption. The EU and its Member states have taken actions in these areas.

The legal basis for combating corruption in the EU is Article 325 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which tasks the EU and the EU Member States with protecting the EU's budget. It