

state budget: funds that go directly from fines and other payments, including confiscation of property or voluntary contributions and donations [5]. On the other hand, the expected constant increase in compensation and the difficulties associated with the subjectivity of assessing and quantifying non-material damages, call for a more consistent model capable of ensuring justice and equal treatment throughout the world.

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COMBATING VARIOUS TYPES OF CRIMES

This volume fills a major gap in the literature on efforts to rebuild societies emerging from conflict. Drawing on firsthand experience in tackling organized and other destabilizing crime in Kosovo, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere, it distills that practical, hard-won knowledge into lessons and guidance for policymakers and practitioners who must face similar challenges.

Serious crimes include any and all criminal acts that threaten post-conflict security, hinder political and economic reconstruction, or undermine public trust in nascent criminal justice institutions. From money laundering to murder, drug trafficking to terrorism,

these crimes flourish where governments are impotent or officials are themselves complicit in illegal activities. Their impact on post-conflict societies of all types can be profoundly damaging--but they can be dealt with.

More than forty seasoned practitioners judges and generals, prosecutors and human rights activists, scholars and government officials from across the world--participated in the discussions that generated the broad guidelines and more specific prescriptions presented in this handbook. Each of its chapters covers a different area of activity--initial assessment, reform of the legal framework, institutional reform, investigation and prosecution of serious crimes, and foreign assistance--providing not only general guidance but also real-life examples to illustrate the importance of adapting to local circumstances [1].

Forms of crime. Crime can involve violence, sex or drugs but also discrimination, road rage, undeclared work and burglary. Crime is any behaviour and any act, activity or event that is punishable by law.

Examples of crime:

- Cybercrime
- Youth crime
- Human smuggling and human trafficking
- Illegal possession of firearms
- Cannabis cultivation
- Fraud
- Benefit fraud
- Evasion of social insurance payments
- Illegal workers
- Undeclared workers
- Crime at travellers' sites
- Theft [2].

There are some types of Crime Prevention:

The primary prevention is to protect individuals from fighting all areas of crime that fall within the framework of social development. At this stage of prevention, people are trying not to commit crime. At this level of prevention, the goal is to improve living conditions in order not to offend people, and to produce values that improve healthy relationships. In primary prevention, more attention is paid to the crime event than to the instigated offender. This approach has also been linked to Hendel Lang's lifestyle theory.

The secondary prevention is to use methods to protect people at risk. Like: addicts, street vagabonds and street children. In this type of prevention, the goal is to prevent the occurrence of crime by

people who are in critical condition and likely to be victimized by the use of appropriate and early measures. For example, in the prevention of addiction, the focus is on those who entertain in the form of recreation and have not yet reached the level of addiction. Also, children living in disadvantaged families and poorer neighborhoods in poor conditions, or young people who have experienced violence in their homes, are more likely to commit criminal misconduct than others.

This kind of prevention includes programs such as counseling for women and children, criminal interventions, and various groups. Preventive efforts at this stage are to prevent criminal behavior so that criminals can adapt and adapt to their social environment and not re-commit crimes.

The third prevention is used as a result of detecting or detecting or detecting operations for arresting the offender, imprisoning a convicted person, or sentencing and rehabilitating a prisoner. This division is done by Caplan [3].

There are also many subsequent preventions, but here are three basic ones that will help in the fight against crime.

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A PROBLEM IN THE COMMUNICATION OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

Specific terminology and translation difficulties. Communication in legal psychology is complicated by the use of specific terminology that can be difficult to understand and translate accurately.

Adaptation of information for different audiences. The need to adapt the findings and recommendations of legal psychology for