

Степаненко О.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Скринник Л.

FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Crime today is the biggest problem in the world. It can be defined as an unlawful act that is considered punishable by a state or any other authority. Another definition of crime can be defined as an act that is damaging not only to some individuals but also to a community, society, as well as the state. Such acts are forbidden by law and are considered culpable.

In many countries, highly sophisticated methods are used to tackle crimes. Despite the tight security and strict laws, crimes occur in our society every single day.

First of all, it is worth noting the fight against crime **in Ukraine**.

The fight against crime is a complex systemic response to crime with the use of repressive and non-repressive means, which is the unity of the following three subsystems:

- general organization of struggle;
- prevention (prevention) of crime;
- law enforcement activities.

The fight against crime is based on the following principles:

• legality (implementation of only measures directly provided for by legislative acts of Ukraine);

• interaction (participation of law enforcement and all other state and local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, associations of citizens, individual citizens);

• complexity (definition of the hierarchy of goals and tasks, which are specified in time, territory and branch aspects, regarding the types of crimes and the level of preventive work);

• predominance of methods of persuasion (that is, the use of coercive measures only after exhausting all other means of influence);

- publicity

Combat measures can be carried out on the entire territory of Ukraine or in its separate region, in a certain branch of the national economy, at an enterprise, in an institution, organization, among a certain category of the population (general prevention of crime) or in relation to a specific person (individual, prevention). The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine approves complex target programs to combat crime, which are specified at the regional and local levels, as well as at individual enterprises, institutions, and organizations. The coordinating committee for combating corruption and organized crime under the President of Ukraine is the body that coordinates the activities of all actors in the fight against crime. Since the fight against crime, especially its types such as environmental crimes, terrorism, drug trafficking, prostitution, car theft, has become a global

problem, Ukraine closely cooperates in this direction with relevant international organizations, in particular with Interpol.

In my opinion, it is also appropriate to cite examples of the fight against crime in foreign countries.

France and the fight against organized crime

Combating organized crime is a major challenge for the international community. Alongside terrorism, it now represents the largest non-military threat to internal security and international economic stability.

Although it is by definition difficult to assess, the overall proceeds of organized crime probably total around €1 trillion per year.

In a context where criminality respects no national border or sovereignty, it is vital to have a comprehensive approach to fighting crime and strengthen international cooperation, particularly between judicial bodies and law enforcement agencies. France therefore plays an active role in multilateral forums dealing with these issues, working to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of the different forums.

Fighting crime in the Netherlands

The Netherlands wants people everywhere to live in peace and security. In order to fight terrorism, drug trafficking and cybercrime, countries need to work together. By doing so, they promote mutual legal assistance and make it easier to extradite people suspected of crimes. This is why the Netherlands is investing in efforts to enhance the rule of law and strengthen institutions in other countries, for example in the Western Balkans and North Africa.

Crime Fighting in The United States

There are two basic models of the criminal justice system. The first, the Crime Control Model, reflects traditional conservative values. In this model the control of criminal behavior is the most important function of criminal justice.

The second, the Due Process Model, embodies traditional liberal values. In this model, the principal goal of criminal justice is at least as much to protect the innocent as it is to convict the guilty. The majority of Americans believe that criminal justice involves fighting crime and that law enforcement is the only institution with that responsibility.

Список використаних джерел

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