

installation projects can receive between 20% and 50% of total financing costs, and 100% of the costs if they are associated with public security services [1].

Through these means, a total 4468 local crime prevention projects were funded in 2008. Primarily undertaken by associations, they also involved a large number of cities and some public and private sector actors.

Projects funded ranged from support for the installation or expansion of video-protection systems backed by communities, to prevention of an educational nature (prevention of family violence, prevention of juvenile delinquency, prevention of recidivism, social mediation, parental support programmes...).

Contractualization also facilitates the local design and delivery of prevention through the co-financing of safety audits, local observatories, professional training, and positions for prevention strategy coordinators who contribute to cooperative and sustainable prevention governance.

The government's crime prevention and victims' assistance plan, adopted on October 2, 2009, suggests a revival of crime prevention that is based on mobilizing local safety and crime prevention councils and the development of territory-based safety and crime prevention strategies that will progressively replace local safety contracts.

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MODERN FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

The term "crime" is understood to mean a socially dangerous phenomenon that covers the totality of attacks on public relations protected by criminal law in a certain space and time.

Among Ukrainian scientists, the state and trends of crime and its individual types in foreign countries were studied in the works of O. Yu. Busol, V. V. Vasylevych, V. V. Golina, V. M. Dremyn, A. M. Dzhuzha, M. G. Kolodiazhnyi, O. H. Kulyk, H. P. Zharovka and many others. [3]

Experience of foreign countries in implementing the strategy the impact on crime is valuable not only for theory, but above all for crime prevention practices in Ukraine.

The modern approach of the world community in preventing and countering crime is based on the establishment of partnerships between public authorities and

public and non-governmental organizations, academia and individual citizens. The activities of the latter are directly directed to the field of crime prevention, linked to public monitoring of the effectiveness of the criminal prosecution authorities.

In our state, as in other countries of neighboring countries, the prevention system created in Soviet times was destroyed, which, despite certain shortcomings, was relatively effective, demonstrating examples of interaction between law enforcement agencies and the population. [4] Despite the existence in science of a significant number of scientific papers on crime prevention, the issue criminological study of modern foreign experience of social influence on crime and its forms is not currently properly investigated in Ukraine.

Today, analyzing the experience of foreign countries in the field of countering crime, two approaches can be distinguished – traditional and non-traditional. The traditional approach is based on the proper functioning of the criminal justice system. I propose to analyze an unconventional method that covers protective activities and includes various types of approaches at the level of the community. Preventive measures on the part of the local population are more effective and economical for the State than the widespread use of custodial sentences and the increase in the number of criminal justice bodies.

Analyzing the experience of foreign countries, one can observe the regularity of the creation of non-political bodies that also fight crime. For example, in Germany, the expansion of the range of precautionary measures is given great attention. In 2002 in that country, the Protection against Violence Act had been adopted to prevent domestic violence.

According to the frank recognition of the Germans, the main role in the prevention of crime at the present stage is played by non-police institutions in the form of various public organizations. In the field of victim protection, in addition to the police, this area of work is dealt with: public consultation points (Beratungsstellen), self-help groups (Selbsthilfegruppen), public foundations (for example, Weisser Ring, Dignitas), etc. It was the initiative of the public and its final legislative consolidation that provided an opportunity for close cooperation between various state and non-state German institutions in both limiting family violence and prevention of other criminal manifestations.

In England and Wales since 2003. All local authorities are obliged to adopt and approve, in accordance with the procedure established by law, strategies for preventive work with young people under 19 years of age. Many of these programs rely on partnerships between local authorities and public and non-profit organizations.

In modern law enforcement in France, you can find the so-called approach police (proximite), which is the unarmed law enforcement agency. This is a striking example of a decentralized police force whose core is not repression, but persuasion, prevention and close cooperation with the public. In solving problems of crime prevention in the service area, police approaches are independent personnel units in making appropriate decisions to reduce criminogenicity.

At the State level, Denmark has developed a regulatory framework for the Supreme Council for Prevention, which includes 46 organizations, including representatives of trade unions, youth and cultural associations.

Summing up the national level of normative support for the introduction of a strategy of public influence on crime in the EU, it should be emphasized that in European countries a kind of privatization of the power vested in law enforcement agencies is ongoing. This means that Europeans are trying not only to increase the use of public forces in crime prevention, but also to decentralize in a certain way, demonopolize the exclusive right of state law enforcement agencies to ensure the rule of law in the country.

As a result, I can say that the introduction of public formations in Ukraine would be very useful. This is due to the advantages of a strategy of public influence on crime over other traditional ones criminal law approaches, namely, significant savings in the state budget through the use of free assistance from citizens and their associations in preventing crime; forging partnerships between civil society and its individual institutions and criminal justice authorities; increasing the confidence of citizens in law enforcement agencies and the State as a whole; optimizing the activities of criminal prosecution authorities; reduced working time downloading to police officers thanks to the use of additional volunteer and other citizen forces in crime prevention and the like.

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