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## **EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME**

In Ukraine, there is no state-approved concept of combating crime, due to many economic, social, political, legal and other features. In the world as a whole, violent crime is growing by 9% every year. In most Western European countries, there was a sharp increase in crime between 1987 and 1994, which averaged 4.4% annually. This situation has developed despite a significant system of international organizations and institutions to combat crime, including the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, regional research institutes and UN centers, and so on. International non-governmental organizations also contribute to the fight against crime: the International Criminal Law Association, the International Criminological Association, and others. A special place is given to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). However, the central place in the fight against crime is occupied by the police of the world [1].

Due to the fact that the fight against crime in the developed countries of the world is important, there is a need to implement their positive experience in Ukraine.

Thus, the United States is characterized by positive developments in the fight against crime in the national planning, and for Japan - at the local level. In particular, in 1970 the US Congress passed the Organized Crime Control Act, which provides for a number of legislative and preventive measures to prevent crime. In the United States, the involvement of citizens in prevention work is also expanding, where there is an institute of voluntary police assistants.

The low criminalization of Japanese society is due to the active support of the police in crime prevention, high discipline of society. In Japan, there is also a crime prevention association, a non-governmental organization that operates at different levels at each police station, and its lower levels are crime prevention points that work in contact with neighborhood self-government committees. The association and its structural subdivisions in all prefectures are involved in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In France, the National Council for the Prevention of

Crime was established in 1983, which included members of parliament, mayors, ministers, experts, and representatives of business structures. The chairman of the National Council for the Prevention of Crime is the Prime Minister of the country [2].

The Council solves the following tasks: finances crime prevention programs; informs the public about the state of crime; develops national policy in the field of crime control. The United Kingdom has had a Standing Conference on Crime Prevention since 1966, which includes representatives of the Confederation of British Industrialists, the Chamber of Commerce, trade unions and the Association of Senior Police Officers. This organization includes working groups that specialize in preventing robberies and robberies. A significant achievement of the crime prevention system of developed foreign countries should be recognized as its thorough legal support. Government programs include the definition of sociological research, the development of their methods, staff training, funding, organization and implementation of preventive measures with an emphasis on early prevention [3].

A characteristic feature of the fight against crime in the United States in recent decades is the desire for centralized planning and coordination of this area of activity, the creation of special bodies for this purpose and giving them a fairly broad powers. Many countries around the world have set up similar bodies that systematically analyze the state of crime prevention and provide appropriate advice to government agencies to make appropriate decisions.

For example, in Austria there is a crime prevention advisory service with 143 regional offices; in Belgium - the Supreme Preventive Council; in Denmark, the High Council for Prevention, which includes 46 organizations; In the United States, the National Council has established prevention services that bring together more than 100 public and governmental organizations [4].

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### **LEGAL ASPECTS OF COMBATTING DRUG TRAFFIKING IN THE SOUTH AMERICA**

Drug trafficking continues to be one of the most lucrative businesses for organised crime and has become the main challenge in regions where drug cartel violence operates. Despite the fact that Latin America and the Caribbean are home to only 9% of the world's population, they represent 34% of all violent deaths.

Far from achieving a “drug-free world,” decades of intense commitment to prohibition and the drug war have witnessed vast growth in the scale of illegal drug markets. Even worse, the drug war enormously amplifies the dangers of drug use, exacerbates the damage associated with drug markets, and fuels organized crime and corruption, all generating an incalculable toll of human bloodshed and suffering worldwide.

For Latin America and the Caribbean, the “war on drugs” is no mere metaphor, but a lived reality with devastating consequences for millions of people—the brunt of the harms felt by the most vulnerable communities, whether in the form of brutal repression, callous abandonment, or both.

The South Atlantic route has as its starting point the countries of the American arc of the South Atlantic— especially Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina - and the United States and Europe as its destination, commonly using African countries as pitstops. This route “has the world's most concentrated net of drug trafficking”. This route is responsible for overflowing the production of narcotics to Europe from South America, where are located the major cocaine producers in the world: Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, in this exact order. Colombia has around 70 percent of the global area under coca cultivation, Peru 20 percent, and Bolivia 10 percent. That means the region concentrates almost the totality of world production.