

– Horizontal strategy focused on gradual, based on anti-corruption incentives, long-term anti-corruption activity (Swedish or Scandinavian model – Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands).

In Singapore (Corruption Perception Index – 84, ranks 7th out of 175 countries). Anti-corruption consisted of a system of measures that can be defined in two stages.

The first stage concerned the change in legislation – the adoption of the Act on the Prevention of Corruption with a clear list of corrupt acts and the establishment of responsibility for their commission, as well as the creation of a special anti-corruption body – the Bureau for Investigation of Corruption Cases with expanded powers.

Thus, the criminal law of Singapore stipulates that if the guilt of receiving a bribe is proven, the guilty party is sentenced to imprisonment or a fine (respectively 5 years in prison or 100 thousand dollars). If there was a knowingly false report regarding the commission of relevant illegal acts against a civil servant, then the person who disseminated false information is liable to a penalty of 1 year in prison or a fine of 10,000 dollars for knowingly false testimony. With regard to foreign persons who have been exposed in corruption, the right to conduct business activities in Singapore is revoked.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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### **FIGHT AGAINST CRIME. EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME IN GERMANY**

Crime Prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. Well-planned crime

prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also contribute to sustainable development. Prevention is key to achieving of reducing violence, crime and injustice, as well as for creating safe and resilient cities and for eliminating all form of violence against women and girls [1].

Effective prevention requires actors in the justice system to collaborate with those in other sectors to address the root causes of disputes and avert conflict, violence and human rights abuses. In relation to crime and violence, this means that it is necessary to move from punitive measures to evidence-based prevention that reduces levels of violence, in particular against women, children, and vulnerable groups. It also means that sectors that interact with offenders and victims, such as social workers, prosecution authorities and defence attorneys, should be included in the implementation of prevention programmes, to ensure that communication is effective and that referrals of individual cases to appropriate service providers run smoothly and are in the best interest of the concerned individuals [1].

Crime prevention in Germany covers all measures aimed at preventing punishable offences by preventative measures, reducing the damage caused by punishable offences or containing the fear of crime felt by citizens. The traditional distinction between primary prevention (change of social conditions, education, organisation of the living environment etc.), secondary prevention (reducing the occasions for the commission of criminal offences e.g. by alarm systems, electronic immobilizers etc.) and tertiary prevention (influencing the criminal offender to prevent relapses through imprisonment, probation assistance and aid for offenders) is no longer accepted by some, as the borderlines between preventative and repressive measures are becoming increasingly blurred [2].

Since the early 90ies, the first prevention councils have been set up at municipal and Land level, which are exclusively dedicated to crime prevention. Overall, there are some 2,000 crime prevention bodies in Germany. Under the federal structure of Germany, the focus of competencies and activities lies with the federal states (Länder) and the municipalities in particular, as crime is primarily a local phenomenon. But the Federal Government, too, performs important functions in this field and provides an overview of the prevention landscape at national level.

The German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK) was set up in 2001 as a foundation under civil law. The Federal Government, the Länder as well as private companies and associations are the founders. The purpose of the foundation is to exploit the options of

prevention as fully as possible and to promote it in all aspects. Core tasks are networking and co-operation across Germany, the pooling of all forces, knowledge transfer and public relations for criminal prevention activities. Especially in view of the federal structure and the widespread responsibilities and activities at municipal and Land level, this body plays a major role [2].

The "programme police crime prevention of the Länder and the Federal Government" is a prevention programme aimed at informing and educating citizens, multipliers and other responsible bodies about the various forms of crime and relevant prevention options across regional boundaries. The focus is on secondary and police prevention.

The "PrävIs" prevention management software is an information system developed in close cooperation of Land prevention bodies and/or Land criminal police authorities as well as the German Forum for Crime Prevention with the aims, inter alia, to create an overview of the existing prevention landscape at national level, to offer actors a platform for networking and to publicize the idea of prevention.

The German Prevention Day intends to present crime prevention within a broad social framework at an annual congress. It contributes to the exchange of topical and basic issues of crime prevention, the exchange of experience gained by experts and practitioners from all sectors responsible for crime prevention, and to communication between national and international contact partners. The responsible body is a non-profit organisation as a subsidiary of the German Foundation for Crime Prevention and Assistance for Offenders (DVS) [2].

At all times, young persons committed offences more often than adults which is mainly because they have not concluded the development of their personality and often do not sufficiently discern the consequences of their acts. Solely serious forms of youth delinquency and the phenomenon of persistent offenders require special explanations, such as belonging to social strata characterized by social disintegration, unemployment, deficits in the families (e.g. experience of violence) and the direct social environment, as well as deficits in educational/vocational integration, cultural problems of adaptation for people with migrant background (e.g. acceptance of violence-oriented virility norms) up to individual personal aspects motivating criminal behaviour (e.g. little ability of self-control and empathy, alcohol/drug consumption, extensive use of violent media contents) [3].

Since the federal German constitutional order gives the 16 "Länder" the sovereignty in police matters on their respective territory, each of the Länder has its own strategy for the prevention of youth crime. However, the Länder exchange their views in the "Commission on Crime Prevention by the Police".

Violence prevention in Germany is designed to support children and parents prior to the emergence of violence by promoting and strengthening protective factors. Unlike general penal law, the penal law relating to young offenders is not based on the idea of punishment and compensation for the wrong committed, but on education aiming at preventing future delinquency: Prevention takes precedence over repression.

Crime prevention also has the task to strengthen the feeling of security of citizens, which sometimes deviates greatly from the objective threat situation. An objective presentation of crime development is a means to reduce exaggerated fear of crime. Also with this objective in mind, the Federal Government presented its Second Periodical Report on Crime and Crime Control in Germany in November 2006. This report studies all essential fields of crime and gives a comprehensive picture about the situation and development of crime in Germany [2].

Alongside this analytical approach, concrete practical implementation steps are carried out in many areas such as the overt use of video surveillance at crime hot spots in public areas, the reduction of "crime caused by prejudices" which is an important element for the integration of migrants through protection against xenophobic attacks, and the reduction of domestic violence, to name but a few examples. What we need to a greater extent in Germany, though, is an evaluation of crime prevention projects. This is an important instrument to assess and develop activities in this field further. In order to counteract this deficit, the evaluation of crime prevention projects is increasingly being promoted. [2]

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