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EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE FOR PREVENTING CRIMINAL CRIME: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Crime prevention under the Joint European Union (EU) Joint Action Plan on Organized Crime 98/733 / JHA of 21 December 1998 is defined as “an activity that contributes to reducing crime both socially and quantitatively through continuous and structured cooperation actions or through special initiatives. "It can aim to reduce the possibility of committing a crime, to improve the social factors that give rise to crime, to inform and protect victims.

As defined by the EU Council of 28 May 2001, prevention is an activity that encompasses all measures that contribute to the reduction of crime, as well as to the reduction of the sense of danger (danger) of citizens, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by means of deterrence from criminal activities. or through policies and interventions aimed at reducing crime opportunities and influencing the causes of crime. This practice involves the work of governmental and other competent authorities, the criminal justice system, local authorities, associations of private sector professionals, volunteers, researchers, and the public, all supported by the media.

For some components of the theory of prevention in foreign countries, the main areas are social prevention, rehabilitation approach, situational prevention, strategies of law enforcement agencies aimed at timely detection and punishment of criminals.

Social prevention (in line with our social protection) is otherwise called structural prevention. It is connected with the implementation of major progressive socio-economic transformations in society. The psychological (rehabilitative) approach is critical to the positive impact on the identity of potential offenders, as well as those who have previously committed crimes, to prevent reoffending.

In many European countries, a risk assessment for a particular type of crime is carried out before developing and implementing prevention measures. Identifying and overcoming risk of crime is a task that involves systematically and thoroughly examining the external risks of crime that threaten a particular object: a structure, product, service, business model, or other entity that may be related in some way. with crime. First of all, it analyzes the probability of committing a crime and the possible harm that will be inflicted on certain objects.

To summarize the views expressed by Western criminologists, in general, two main approaches are used to counter organized crime: repressive and preventive (preventive) or traditional and unconventional. The traditional (repressive) approach is, first and foremost, related to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system. It covers: 1) well-developed criminal legislation, especially on the laundering of dirty money and the confiscation of proceeds; 2) procedural law, first and foremost, with regard to cooperation in the field of legal assistance (eg cooperation within Eurojust and Europol); 3) the means and resources to adequately investigate this category of cases (specialized central agencies for combating dangerous organized groups).

With regard to the preventive (preventive) approach, nowadays, more and more different countries are beginning to develop and implement non-traditional measures to prevent organized crime. Mainstreaming is prevention, which covers various programs designed to influence communities (for example, providing citizens with information on the various losses and risks posed by organized crime, the introduction of hotlines; participation in the work of various civil organizations). Increasing participation of citizens in various prevention programs is a powerful anti-criminogenic factor.

Therefore, taking into account the European experience, strategic directions for combating organized crime in Ukraine are actions aimed at activating all branches of civil society, decriminalizing cultural norms and consciousness of a significant layer of citizens, influencing the motivation of potential criminals, reducing the factors of organized crime for activities that increase the risk for the offender to be caught and punished, complicate the commission of crimes, reduce the claims against the crimes committed, lessening incentives criminal activity.

References

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