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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF CRIME PREVENTION

Internationalization and the trend of transnational crime lead to the growing importance of such a component of crime prevention as the study and use of foreign experience. In the last two decades, the theory and practice of crime prevention has been actively developing in the USA, Canada, and Japan. Criminologists do not talk about the prevention of crime as a social phenomenon, but only about its limitations or the restraining effect on specific criminogenic factors and circumstances. Still, in the practical aspect, a lot is done by crime prevention, in particular, it is seen that prevention cannot be effective if it is not organized on a systematic and coordinated basis and does not include measures to improve the life of the population, improve criminal justice and the penitentiary system.

In the member states of the European Union, two levels of crime prevention are distinguished: social and situational. Social prevention is aimed at changing unfavorable conditions for the formation of a person's personality, especially the microenvironment and microsocio situation. Situational comes from the fact that certain categories of criminal acts occur under certain circumstances, at certain times and in certain places. The situation itself stimulates and provokes certain types of crimes (street fights in cinemas and entertainment venues, rape in parks, squares, etc.). Such prevention, according to the domestic theory, serves to prevent and stop crimes.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, primary, secondary and tertiary prevention are distinguished. The primary one is aimed at overcoming the deficit of sociality and positive legal awareness as the main cause of crimes. Secondary is carried out by police bodies and is connected with legal means of refraining from crimes. Tertiary prevention is those preventive measures and means used in the process of punishment and resocialization of criminals [1].

In many countries, appropriate bodies (for example, National Councils) have been established to coordinate preventive activities. Their main functions are: collection of information, planning, implementation and evaluation of crime prevention programs, coordination of the activities of the police and other bodies working in this area, ensuring public participation, cooperation with mass media, scientific research work, cooperation with legislative bodies, training.

In the practical activity of the police, the thesis is widely promoted that crimes occur most often when a potential criminal encounters a vulnerable, unprotected victim or object. Therefore, preventive measures should be aimed either at the criminal, or at the security system, or at the potential victim (individual, general and victimological prevention). In this

triad, special attention is paid to security prevention and purposeful work with the population aimed at its self-defense.

In the United States of America, three models of preventive action are used: the model of community institutions, the model of individual safety, and the model of exposure through the environment. Crime prevention programs are implemented at the federal and local levels. In some states, citizen participation in law enforcement has led to a 30% drop in robberies. A reward is given for information of operational and preventive importance [2].

Citizen participation in patrolling is widely practiced in Canada. Acting together with the police, civilian patrols have a positive impact: they reduce fear of criminals and maintain a sense of personal safety. If necessary, so-called checkpoints are created around identified areas of increased criminal activity, especially at night.

In Great Britain, minimum standards of criminal security have been developed, the population is widely involved in cooperation with the police (patrols, duty in the most crime-prone areas). Members of the public are given free «police» uniforms (without insignia and official paraphernalia), as well as radio communication equipment, batons, handcuffs and even weapons for «combat» patrolling in police cars. All this activity receives the moral and material support of society and the state. Much attention is paid to eliminating the causes and conditions of crimes, stopping acts of vandalism, preventive measures regarding conflict situations in the family, building trusting relations between the police and citizens.

A significant role in increasing the effectiveness of crime prevention is played by the use of scientific achievements. Particularly promising are the use of laser and other optical technology to control traffic, drugs, weapons, etc.; improvement of the methods of drawing up a socio-psychological portrait of the criminal based on the characteristic features of the crime and the situation at the place of its commission; increasing the level of information support for the prevention of crimes and their termination. The National Crime Information Center has been established in the USA. Unified system of accounting and registration of crimes and Automated fingerprint identification system.

House arrest with electronic monitoring is becoming a fairly common measure of punishment, which is an effective measure to prevent recidivism. Among the non-traditional methods of crime prevention practiced in the USA, it is worth noting attempts to use hypnosis and meditation (group sessions of hypnosis and anti-criminogenic meditation).

Studying the models, forms and methods of crime prevention used in foreign countries gives reason to conclude: there is a constant movement towards the implementation of the principles of systematicity, adequate provision, humanism and participation of all members of society in this activity [3].

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COMMUNICATION OF PUBLIC WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES IN CRIMINAL PREVENTION

The urgency of this topic is to study the interaction of the public with law enforcement agencies to reduce the number of crimes. One of the most acute problems of the present is the rapid deterioration of the crime situation in Ukraine, the rampant and impunity of criminality; as a result - the vulnerability of citizens from criminal encroachments.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, people, their lives and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized in our country as the highest social value, and the establishment and maintenance of human rights and freedoms is the main responsibility of the state. Constitutional rights and freedoms are guaranteed by the state and can not be abolished [1].

According to Article 7 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the most dangerous offense in all branches of law is a crime. It is defined as a socially dangerous offense (act or omission) committed by the subject of a crime [2].

In Ukraine, from January to June 2017, 317,633 crimes were committed. As a result of criminal acts 3,300 people died, among which 22.6 % were deliberately killed, 29.9 % were killed as a result of road accidents, related to crimes, 8.2 % – as a result of intentional grave bodily harm.

Law enforcement agencies are state bodies that, according to the law of the state, carry out law enforcement activities.

The activities of law enforcement bodies are aimed at ensuring the rule of law and law and order, protecting the rights and interests of citizens, social groups, society and the state, preventing, stopping offenses, applying state coercion or measures of public influence on persons who have violated the law and the rule of law.