

Criminal organizations can be active and then descend into an underworld of shadows, later to reappear.

The Code's organized crime provisions are broad in scope and represent a policy shift from that which went before.

In Canada, the two higher-tier offences of the criminal organizations model are rightly subject to legitimate criticism as to allocation of prosecutorial resources in mounting complex prosecutions. Such prosecutions are legitimate responses to what Parliament perceives as a real problem to be remedied through targeted legislation. The criminal organization model in this regard also accords well with the contemporary emphasis on attacking the economic benefits of criminal wrong-doing, helping to clarify where confiscation, restitution, and other profit-stripping orders are desirable.

In conclusion, Canada, like other European countries, is constantly fighting crime with the appropriate powers and has comparable successes. **Список використаних джерел:**

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CRIME PREVENTION MODEL IN THE USA

The United States has always attracted the attention of the world community as a country with the most powerful economy, the most powerful army, a high degree of introduction of innovative technologies and others. However, the United States has one of the highest crime and criminal record levels. The most dangerous cities in the United States with a criminal situation are Detroit, Memphis and others [5]. This state of affairs in the field of criminological policy requires US politicians to develop adequate, decisive, and sometimes tough action to curb crime and keep it at a relatively safe level for society.

According to the "broken window theory" formulated by D. Wilson and D. Kelling in 1982, "if someone breaks the glass in a house and no one puts in a new one, not a single window will remain in that house, and then

looting will begin". Broken windows in the house are a sign that no one cares about this house, and this leads to its damage and further destruction. Such violations and illegal behavior of those who do not respond are a signal to others that no one is in control of the process, so everyone can allegedly break the order and not be punished for it. The obvious signs of disorder and non-compliance with established norms of behavior provoke the environment to forget about any rules. In other words, a person who sees the offender, who is not punished for his actions, and himself violates the order, being sure that he is not threatened with punishment [2, p. 63].

Revealing the meaning of this theory, it can be argued that such trifles as broken windows or graffiti on the walls are crucial in committing offenses in cities. Citizens, feeling impunity for their illegal actions, are beginning to more actively violate law and order. Observations show that even a single broken window in an entrance, house or apartment will soon lead to broken windows in the area, which in turn will increase the number of serious offenses. In essence, the "broken window theory" is a theory of crime, according to which crime is the same contagious epidemic that must be fought.

In the United States, there are three models of preventive action: the model of public institutions, the model of individual security and the model of environmental impact. Crime prevention programs are being implemented at the federal and local levels. In some states, citizen participation in law enforcement has reduced the number of robberies by 30%. Here the reward for the information having operational and preventive value is used.

More attention in the practice of crime prevention in the United States is paid to eliminating the causes and conditions of crime, stopping acts of vandalism, preventive resolution of family conflicts, building trust between the police and citizens.

The use of scientific advances plays a significant role in improving the effectiveness of crime prevention. Particularly promising are: the use of laser and other optical equipment to control the movement of vehicles, drugs, weapons, etc.; improving the methods of compiling a socio-psychological portrait of the offender on the characteristics of the crime and the situation at the place of its commission; raising the level of information support for crime prevention and cessation. Thus, in the United States created the National Center for Information on Crimes, a unified system of accounting and registration of crimes, an automated system for fingerprint identification [4, p. 117].

House arrest with electronic monitoring is becoming a fairly common punishment, which is an effective means of preventing the

recurrence of crimes. Among the non-traditional methods of crime prevention should be noted attempts to use hypnosis and meditation (group sessions of hypnosis and anti-criminogenic meditation) [3, p. 8].

As part of an unprecedented fight against crime, New York City police have taken a tough stance on petty offenders, arresting anyone who paints walls or disturbs public order. Also in the 1990s, the crime rate in New York 64 64 Issue 36 '2018 The issue of combating crime in York began to decline due to the introduction of innovative police information system "Compstat", which was based on the following four main components: information gathering, rapid response, definition of rigid means of counteraction, generalization of results of the carried-out work [2, p. 63].

In March 2016, 36,000 American police officers received special smartphones with access to databases and statistics. In addition, the New York City Police Department uses the OnLine Complaint System to record crime information. The Computerized Statistics System is used to compile weekly reports by police departments on crimes committed in their jurisdictions. The reports contain data on such categories of criminal offenses as premeditated and unintentional murder, rape, robbery, criminal attacks, burglary, theft of vehicles. These reports play an important role in analyzing the main preconditions and trends in the criminogenic situation, monitoring the crime situation in the city [2, p. 64].

Thus, analyzing the American model of crime prevention, we can conclude that within this activity there is a constant movement towards the implementation of systemic, adequate support, humanism and participation of all members of society. It would be very useful in Ukraine to analyze, summarize and implement the best foreign experience in crime prevention, which is to develop and implement models, forms, methods and programs that are effectively used in the United States.

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FIGHTING BIOTERRORISM: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The purpose of abstracts is to define the essence and features of bioterrorism and pay attention to measures countering the use of biological weapons in terrorist acts.

Objectives:

1. to explain the definition of terrorism;
2. to identify the main types of terrorism;
3. to survey the types of commonly used by bioterror agents;
4. to give examples of bioterrorist events in the world;
5. to consider the international experience in the fight against bioterrorism.

Terrorism is the unlawful and deliberate use of violence to achieve an ideological, financial, religious, or political aims by intimidating the population.

Terror activities can consist of biologic, chemical, nuclear or explosive events.

A specific manifestation of terrorism is generally an act of terrorism. A terrorist act is a criminal act in the form of the use of weapons, explosion, arson or other illegal actions. Therefore, there are different types of terrorism. They are biologic, chemical, radiation and food terrorism.

Bioterrorism is the intentional release of biological agents that can cause illness or death in people, livestock, or crops. These pathogenic bacteria, fungi, toxins, or viruses can be natural or artificial. They may spread through the food, water, air or animals. Terrorists often choose biological weapons because it spreads rapidly around the world [1].

In the last 100 years, the United States and the international community have experienced numerous occasions of terrorism and bioterrorism against civilians. For example, during the First World War