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CRIME PREVENTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Crime – one of the ancient forms of social existence, which exists, despite the burning desire of the vast majority of mankind to get rid of it. This is a complicated social phenomenon, the reasons, and conditions of which are associated with both the genetic inclinations of people to reject, including criminal behavior and with vices and imperfectness of the society itself and the degree of its ability to form a law-abiding person [1, p. 10].

Crime is an objective need for a rule-of-law society [2, p. 5]. The main focus of this response is the prevention of crime, the elimination of the causes and conditions that give rise to it and contribute to its various manifestations. This creates the real prerequisites for the gradual weakening of the public danger of crime and the reduction, after all, of the scale of the crime itself.

Crime counteraction is a purposeful and complex process carried out by state bodies, economic and public organizations, as well as public entities and individual citizens. This is the task of all branches of state power: legislative, executive and judicial [2, p. 6]. Crime counteraction is based on the legal and regulatory framework of the state and foreign policy of the state, part of which is criminological policy, which defines the theoretical basis, directions, goals, methods of crime prevention [1, p. 4].

It is noting that to date, world practice goes by choosing the priority of a differentiated approach to solving the problem of crime, which consists of the development and implementation of measures aimed at limiting the factors that determine certain types of crime. At the same time, a large number of comprehensive methodological recommendations on counteracting criminal acts sometimes, including abroad, do not have a solid scientific basis.

*ДО 100-РІЧЧЯ НАБС: ПРАДИЦІЇ ПЛА СУЧАСНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ
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ПЛА ПОРЯДКУ*

For the first time at a high international level, the issue of public participation in combating crime was discussed by representatives of tens of countries of the world at the Third UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Regimes (Stockholm, August 9-18, 1965) the document "Social Factors and Crime Prevention (with special attention to the role of the public, family, educational and work opportunities") noted that in the fight against crime, the use of public opportunities is limited, since the main focus, in this case, is the work of the judiciary and law enforcement. In addition, it was emphasized that:

- historically, the community has always considered crime prevention by its right, which has led to the substitution of justice by the desire for revenge, the mind by ritual prohibitions, impartiality – intolerance. Therefore, its aspirations must be pursued in accordance with the legal boundaries of a particular state;

- government governments should promote the social vector of their own policies as much as possible in order to increase public authority and enhance their participation in crime prevention activities [3, p. 17].

Due to increased crime in the past century, special institutions have been set up and operating to counteract it at various levels.

Authorities have been set up in many countries around the world to systematically analyze the state of play in crime prevention and to provide appropriate guidance to governmental authorities to take appropriate decisions. For example, in Austria there is a crime prevention advisory service with 143 regional offices; in Denmark, the High Prevention Council, comprising 46 organizations; in the USA, prevention services have been established within the National Council, bringing together more than 100 non-governmental organizations. It is necessary to agree with the proposal to create a special state body in Ukraine whose main tasks should be:

- to identify the main directions of state policy in the field of crime prevention;

- conducting national studies on the level of latent crime, analysis of manifestations of international and transnational crime;

- coordination of activities of state structures and law enforcement agencies on the implementation of crime prevention measures;

- generalization of the practice of combating crime;

- organization of international cooperation on crime prevention etc.

In view of the miscalculations of the previous years, it is appropriate to give this body the appropriate organizational and power status and the right to issue binding decisions, to dispose of material and technical and financial resources in order to ensure the unity of criminological policy on the state scale. However, in the absence of such state structures, crime prevention in Ukraine should to some extent be facilitated by a study of the preventive activity of law enforcement agencies in other countries of the world and by drawing on their positive

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experience. It is safe to say that this is an urgent need for Ukraine seeking to become a full member of the European Union [4, p. 6].

Today all countries of the world are carrying out a number of actions aimed at combating crime. This is facilitated by many social factors.

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***A TRUST AS ONE OF THE STRATEGIES OF CO-OPERATION
POLICE WITH POPULATION IS DURING PROVIDING OF PUBLIC
SAFETY AND ORDER***

For today, the problem of trusting people on the police is widespread enough. It costs to mark that it is difficult enough to find the correct strategy that would be based on the effective provision of police co-operation and the population that comes forward as an obligatory condition of providing the proper state of public safety and order in the conditions of contemporaneity. Speaking about co-operating a police force with a population it is necessary to realize that such a collaboration that has a general goal - maintaining the proper state of public order based on law, foremost on streets and other public places, decline in the level of street criminality, increase in the amount of public formation from public law, increase in efficiency of their work enforcement - all this is the urgent necessity of present time [1].

It should be noted that in order to address the following question: how to cooperate police units with the population, maintain law and order, develop a high level of communication between the public and the police, attention should be paid to this type of strategy as trust [2]. It is a very important factor for cooperation, but it should be clarified that although such a strategy exists in Ukraine today, its implementation is not at a high enough level. An example would be the various situations that arise during mass events. Yes, shelving, public safety, and ordering in these cases often force one to listen to offenses, unpopular unfriendly words,