

4. Deepening the interaction of various social institutions and entities of crime prevention;

5. Increasing the trust of citizens in public authorities of law enforcement structures.

The studying and generalization of modern progressive foreign experience in the field of public participation in crime prevention provides the base for the allocation of a number of suggestions related to the improvement of law enforcement functioning.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Experience of Foreign Countries in the Fight against Corruption. URL: <http://uspishnaukraina.com.ua/strategy/69/244.html>

2. Experience of Legal Education in Japan URL: https://dSPACE.nyu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/4167/1/Lozovoy_217-235.pdf

3. Modern Foreign Experience of Public Influence on Crime. URL: https://ivpz.kh.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/monogr_kolodyagnii_2017.pdf

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FRANCE'S EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Organized crime is a system of highly centralized enterprises that are created to carry out illegal activities. The main source of income for these criminal groups is the supply of goods and services that are illegal but in constant public demand, such as drugs, prostitution, usury (i.e. usury) and gambling.

In terms of non-renewable resource crimes, France is an important destination country for the criminal market, particularly illegal gold from French Guiana. Illegal gold mining in French Guiana is widespread and related to crime groups, violence and other serious crimes that significantly impact society. Gold trafficking from France to other European countries also takes place. There are numerous instances of metal theft in France.

Additionally, French Guiana has seen an increase in logging in early 2020 as illegal miners have taken advantage of the COVID crisis to engage in illegal clearances. In regard to fauna crimes, hundreds of protected species are seized in France every year.

Wherever organized crime existed, she sought protection from police and courts. Consequently, large sums of money were spent by group bosses

trying to gain political influence at both the local and national levels of power. In addition, profits from various illegal enterprises were invested in legitimate business.

At the national level, In France in 1983 National Council for Prevention was established crimes, which included members of parliament, city mayors, ministers, experts, representatives of business structures. Chairman of the National Council

Crime Prevention is the Prime Minister of the country. The Council solves the following tasks: finances crime prevention programs; informs the public about the condition crime cases; develops national policy in the field of combating crime, stimulates state anti-criminal initiatives, coordinates interaction between local authorities, NGOs and private sector/

Also France strengthened its legal arsenal by adopting the law "Perben II" (Act2004-204 of 9March2004), which adapts the justice system to the development of crime. This Law strengthened existing provisions to combat organized crime, including a way to provide additional investigative resources.

In modern French law enforcement can be found as follows the so-called proximity police, which is an unarmed law enforcement agency. [4, c.115] This is a clear example of decentralized police, the core of which is not repression, but persuasion, prevention and close cooperation with the public. In solving the problem of prevention in the territory of police rapprochement services are separate personnel units in the relevant decisions to reduce criminogenicity.

France continues to play an active role in multilateral congresses dealing with organized crime, working to ensure the consistency and effectiveness of various congresses.

In France, there are signs that cooperation exists between both foreign and local criminal actors involved in money laundering. Foreign mafias are also present in France. Some believe that in addition to geographical proximity, legislative shortcomings in France have facilitated the Italian mafia taking root in France. Nigerian mafias, along with other Eastern European criminal groups that also dominate arms trafficking operations from the Balkan region, control the sexual exploitation market in France. Organized crime groups from Eastern Europe are also active in organized property crime, sexual exploitation, drug trafficking and cyber fraud.

At the European level, France proposed to strengthen cooperation in the field of security by establishing joint investigative groups and centers of police and customs cooperation (PCCC). Today in France and abroad there are 10 PCCC in partnership with Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and

Spain, as well as one center of four countries for France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg. [1]

Also in 2005, the Prüm Convention was initiated, to which Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain joined. [2] The Convention provides for the exchange of personal data, including genetic profiles and fingerprints, as well as the organization of joint patrols and a European arrest warrant passed in 2002, which has become an important step forward in the fight against organized crime.

Also, together with France, the EU internal security strategy for 2010-2014 was developed, in which 5 directions were distinguished:

- 1) the disruption of international criminal networks
- 2) the prevention of terrorism and addressing radicalisation and recruitment
- 3) raising levels of security for citizens and businesses in cyberspace
- 4) strengthening security through border management
- 5) increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters. It also laid down guidelines and common principles underpinning, in full respect for fundamental rights, a "European Security Model" and aimed at continuing the development of common instruments and policies through a better integrated approach. [3]

Moreover, numerous bilateral internal security agreements are concluded every year, in addition to multilateral cooperation: France is increasingly involved in subregional, regional and global initiatives.

Summing up the above, in my opinion, in Ukraine would not be superfluous to create proximity. Because of this, crime would decrease not only among adults, but also among children. Also, perhaps thanks to the cooperation of citizens with proximity, we could see an increase in the level of respect and trust of society in law enforcement.

In addition, the country needs to be more integrated with other states, as there are many interesting crime prevention programs.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Justifying Control: EU Border Security and the Shifting Boundaries of Political Arrangement. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/294891534_Justifying_Control_EU_Border_Security_and_the_Shifting_Boundaries_of_Political_Arrangement
2. Prüm Convention. URL: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10900-2005-INIT/en/pdf>
3. The EU Internal Security Strategy. URL: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15670-2014-INIT/en/pdf>

4. Колодяжний М.Г. Монографія: Сучасний зарубіжний досвід громадського впливу на злочинність. URL: https://ivpz.kh.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/monogr_kolodyagnii_2017.pdf

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MOBILE DEVICES FOR DETECTION CRIMES: IN GERMANY AND UKRAINE

As a multimillion-dollar country, Germany shows significant differences in the nature of the crimes committed on its territory. Unfortunately, currently only statistics for 2016 are available, but they clearly show the structure of crimes.

Today, the central media publishes advice on how not to fall victim to robbers, loudspeakers on trains warn passengers about pickpockets, and on television talk about new schemes of street fraudsters and new types of robbery [1].

Predictive Policing is a preventive strategy based on computer calculations, with which the German police assess the degree of risk of certain crimes in certain areas of their patrol.

The goal is to use technical means to try to get one step ahead of the attacker. That is, the police are not waiting for the crime to be committed, but are already in the city where it is most likely to be committed, thus preventing it.

The difference between the German crime prediction system and that in some other countries, including the United States and Switzerland, is that Germany does not collect data on specific individuals who could be considered potential criminals.

Not only data on past crimes and their frequency at different times of the year and day are loaded into the system. It also takes into account the social composition of a city district, the purchasing power of residents, their marital status, the presence of children, working hours of husband and wife and, accordingly, the time of their absence from home, road conditions, proximity to the highway, which can quickly leave the crime scene, forecast weather, etc [2].

The situation in Ukraine is somewhat different from Germany. The police of Ukraine do not use such the latest technologies with artificial intelligence. But some provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the National