

2. informer, promouvoir, intensifier et accélérer les stratégies nationales de lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique;

3. soutenir la création et l'adoption de stratégies nationales judicieuses, rigoureuses et globales contre le terrorisme qui favorisent la sécurité pour tous les africains. [4]

Compte tenu de ce qui précède, on peut dire que la lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique exige le dispositif de lutte au niveau national et international et d'efforts importants pour assurer la sécurité sur le continent africain.

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FOREIGN COUNTRIES EXPERIENCE IN CRIME PREVENTION

The struggle with organized crime is becoming increasingly significant and becomes one of the most important factors in international cooperation in the criminal law. National means of counteracting organized crime are increasingly detected ineffective. Unilateral efforts of the state are not enough.

Our state is currently in a condition of deep political, economic and social crisis. There are unbalanced activities of criminal justice bodies. The judicial system and law enforcement agencies are at the stage of reforming and high-quality organizational and managerial transformations. In Ukraine there is no national program of crime counteraction. In this regard, the study of modern progressive foreign experience in preventing crime with the involvement of alternative state institutions of subjects deserves attention [1, p.3].

The fight against crime is a complex systematic anti-crime with the use of repressive and non-reflective agents, which is the unity of the three

subsystems: the general organization of the struggle; warning (prevention) of crime; law enforcement activities [2].

Due to the fact that the fight against crime in developed countries of the world is important, there is a need to introduce their positive experience in Ukraine. The United States is characterized by positive developing crime fighting in national planning, and for Japan - at the local level [3, p.132].

The United States has rich experience in combating organized crime. This activity was especially activated after the Second World War, when almost 10 laws were adopted. The first of them was the Law of Hobbes on the fight against the racket(extortion) (Hobbs Antiracketeering ACT), then - the Landrem-Griffin Law of 1959 on the fight against racket in proceedings. In 1968, the Complex Act for Control and Safe Street ACT (Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act) was approved in 1970. That year (1970) the US Congress adopted a law on organized crime, which involved a number of legislative and preventive measures to prevent crimes that are subject to federal jurisdiction. The United States also expand the involvement of citizens in preventive work, where there is an institute of voluntary police assistants. A characteristic feature of the fight against crime in the United States in recent decades is the desire for centralized planning and coordination of this area of activity, the creation of special bodies for this purpose and giving them a fairly broad powers [4, p.96].

Low criminalization of Japanese society is explained by active police support in preventing crimes, high discipline of society. The system of prevention in Japan is oriented to local crime prevention programs, contains both criminological study of crime condition and specific measures to prevent crimes. Early prevention functions are carried out by special rehabilitation benefits, in which voluntary and full-time employees are working. Municipal programs in which the population of districts is involved are used actively. Japan also has an association of prevention of crimes - a public-state organization operating at different levels at each police station, and its lower links are precautions to prevent crimes working in contact with the quarterly self-government committees. The association and its structural units in all prefectures are engaged in preventing crimes of minors.

In France in 1983, the National Council for the Prevention of Crimes, which included members of the Parliament, mayors, ministers, experts, representatives of business structures were established. The chairman of the National Council for the Prevention of Crimes is the Prime Minister of the country. The Council solves the following tasks: finances the programs to prevent crimes; informs the public about the state of cases with crime; develops national policy in combating crime; stimulates state

anti-criminal initiatives; coordinates the interaction between local authorities, public organizations and private sector.

In the United Kingdom since 1966 there is a constant conference on the prevention of crimes, which includes representatives of the Confederation of British Industrialists, Chamber of Commerce, Trade Unions and the Association of Senior Police Officers. As part of this organization there are working groups specializing in preventing robberies and robbery attacks.

Significant achievements of the prophylaxis of crimes of developed foreign countries should be recognized thorough legal provision. Government programs include the definition of directions of sociological research, the development of their methods, training of personnel, financing, organization and implementation of preventive measures with an emphasis on early prevention. Programs often include a system of events of the special-criminological province belonging to the sphere of criminal, procedural and penitentiary law [3, p.134].

Consequently, for an effective collaboration in the field of fight against criminality in Ukraine it is necessary to create the proper legislative base which would meet international standards, and provide introduction and application of these standards in practical work of both organs of criminal justice and other state institutions' activity, which is directed on organized crime eliminating.

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