

- deformed value orientations, incomplete socialization of the individual, low level of legal awareness;
- the presence of pathological mental disorders that are criminogenic in nature (some mental anomalies, sexual deviations, etc.);
- formation of personality in a social environment that is unfavorable: in a single-parent family, in conditions of immoral and illegal behavior of parents and close relatives, and so on;
- adverse living conditions: poor material and living conditions, negative social and domestic climate, etc: Analyzing all methods mentioned above we can state that «The best defense is an attack», which means that the preventive activities of the police are even more important than the pre-trial investigation because they do not allow criminals to realize their intentions.

Список використаних джерел

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EUROPEAN CRIME PREVENTION NETWORK

The Council of the European Union founded the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) in May 2001 [1].

The activities of the Network began in autumn of the same year. The activities and tasks of the crime prevention network are specified in the decision of the Council of Europe of 2009. The tasks of the Network include:

- Identifying good practices in crime prevention and assessing and conveying the information gathered to member countries.
- Facilitating cooperation and helping to create new contacts between the countries in the Network.
- Participating in the development of local and international crime prevention strategies. The Network offers crime prevention tools and supports the work of professionals and decision-makers.
- Promoting crime prevention work by organizing meetings, seminars and conferences. One of the main tasks is to organize an annual conference on good practices in crime prevention.
- Organizing the annual European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA) competition designed to reward the best European crime prevention project [1].

The European Crime Prevention Network develops and promotes multidisciplinary work in Europe for preventing crime and the fear of crime. The Network supports decision-makers and other professionals at European and national level, as well as at the level of local organizations [2].

The activities of the European Crime Prevention Network can focus on changing, topical themes or crime trends. Organized crime, cybercrime and terrorism are the designated focus areas of the European Agenda on Security (2015–2020), as well as in the EUCPN [3].

Crime prevention by nature requires a multi-disciplinary approach. Hence, numerous national policies contribute to crime prevention: criminal law, social policy, education, town planning, taxation, local authorities etc. With regard to general crime, most effective preventive action should take place as close as possible to the grassroots level. This is reflected by the emergence of multiple local initiatives, «community policing» practices, which involve the police forces, local authorities, businesses, associations and citizens [2].

ISEC has a budget of EUR 600 million for the period 2007–13 and contributes to citizens' security through projects that prevent and combat crime. Terrorism, human trafficking, child abuse, cybercrime, illicit drug and arms trafficking, corruption and fraud are a particular focus. This program has four key strands:

- crime prevention
- law enforcement
- witness protection and support
- victim protection.

The EU supports actions intended to increase operational cooperation (e.g. strengthening networking, mutual confidence and understanding, exchanging and disseminating information, experiences and best practices). Other funded activities include monitoring and evaluation, development and transfer of technology and methodology, training and exchanges and awareness raising and dissemination [2].

The European Crime Prevention Network consists of National Representatives and a Secretariat. The country holding the presidency of the Council of Europe acts as president of the Network, and the presidency changes every half year. In the first half of 2019, Romania held the presidency and after that, Finland [1].

Список використаних джерел

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