

crime prevention tips are distributed free of charge, broadcast on the radio and shown on television on the cycle of the «Criminal the police advises» .

There are three models of preventive activity in the USA: 1) a model of public institutions, 2) individual safety model, 3) environmental impact model Wednesday At the federal and local levels, crime prevention programs are being implemented. In some states, citizen participation in strengthening the rule of law has reduced the number of robberies by 30%.

An interesting experience is the interaction of foreign law enforcement agencies with the media. U.S. Police Interaction Study Results, England, Germany, Sweden, India and other countries with the media [2] talk about that strengthening this cooperation is attached priority value. Recognized that the original the moment in strengthening the connection of the police with the media is the realization by its leadership that, firstly, at the core The Highest priority should be given to openness and publicity; and secondly, success the fight against crime directly depends on the state of public opinion about the police in general and its employees, in particular, on the ability and the desire of fellow citizens to assist in solving crimes. In this case, the police can achieve success in their activities only in that if she enjoys authority among the population. This should be promoted by the press.

Therefore, it should be noted that most European countries pay particular attention to improving regulatory base, trying to minimize negative consequences of their discriminatory actions. Relevant for the European community is to improve the forms of public police control as a guarantor observance of universal human rights and freedoms.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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## **INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN RIGHTS**

The notion of “children’s rights” has developed into a term involving the personal freedoms of children, parents’ authority over children, and the state’s responsibilities regarding children.[1] The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as "any human being below the

age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier." [2]

Children's rights includes their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for physical protection, food, universal state-paid education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, color, ethnicity, or other characteristics. Interpretations of children's rights range from allowing children the capacity for autonomous action to the enforcement of children being physically, mentally and emotionally free from abuse, though what constitutes "abuse" is a matter of debate. Other definitions include the rights to care and nurturing.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is seen as a basis for all international legal standards for children's rights today. A number of current and historical documents affect those rights, including the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, drafted by Eglantyne Jebb in 1923, endorsed by the League of Nations in 1924, which contains only five articles. It later served as the basis for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This statement is limited, but it highlights the most important rights of the child. Article 1: the right to normal development, from a material and spiritual perspective. Article 2: the right to food, to access to health care, and to help for orphans and the disabled. Article 3: priority access to relief in times of distress. Article 4: protection against all exploitation. Article 5: access to education in a respectful and welcoming environment.

The U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child (DRC) builds upon rights that had been set forth in a League of Nations Declaration of 1924. The Preamble notes that children need "special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth. [3] One of the key principles in the DRC is that a child is to enjoy "special protection" as well as "opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means," for healthy and normal physical, mental, moral, spiritual, and social development "in conditions of freedom and dignity."

Also important the Minimum Age Convention (MAC). The aim of MAC is to establish a general instrument on the subject of the minimum age of employment with a view to achieving the total abolition of child labor (Preamble). Thus, each State Party is to "pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labor and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons" (article 1).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the most comprehensive document on the rights of children.[5] Based purely on the number of substantive rights it sets forth, as distinct from implementation measures, it is the longest U.N. human rights treaty in force and unusual in that it not only addresses the granting and implementation of rights in peacetime, but also the treatment of children in situations of armed conflict.

The European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights (ECECR) stresses in the Preamble the aim of promoting the rights and "best interests" of children.[6] To that end, it states that children should have the opportunity to exercise their rights, particularly in family proceedings affecting them; they should be provided with relevant information (defined as information appropriate to the child's age and understanding, given to enable the child to exercise his or her rights fully, unless contrary to the welfare of the child) and their views should be given "due weight"; and, "where necessary," States as well as parents, should engage in the protection and promotion of those rights and best interests.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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2. *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, G.A. res. 44/25, annex, 44 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 167, U.N. Doc. A/44/49 (1989), entered into force Sept. 2 1990.

3. Geraldine Van Bueren, *The International Law on the Rights of the Child 10-11* (Dordrecht/Boston/London, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1995. 35 *International Studies in Human Rights*).

5. The *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, with a Preamble and 54 articles, was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on November 20, 1989, and entered into force on September 2, 1990. G.A. Res. 44/25, annex, 44 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 167, U.N. Doc. A/44/49 (1989); 28 I.L.M. 1448 (1989). For an online text, see the OHCHR Web site,

6. The *European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights*, C. E.T.S. No. 160, has a Preamble and twenty-six articles. It was opened for signature on January 25, 1996, and entered into force on July 1, 2000.