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## **INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF CRIME PREVENTION**

An analysis of the international experience in process of combating crime shows that in present conditions, criminal manifestations make a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries of the world.

Criminal elements, with close interregional and international ties, try to share their influence to the most profitable areas of economic relations [4. p. 201], [6. p. 13].

The lack of unique national concept for combating crime, inconsistency of national, regional, local governmental social programs of preventing crimes in the relevant areas doesn't contribute a successful process in deleting offenses [6. p. 21]. This situation doesn't correspond to the constitutional positions about the social, democratic and lawful state, because the situation doesn't interact with our modern realities. The fight against crimes has evolved into a global problem, which has acquired not only national, but also international and transnational character [2. p. 315].

Relevance of research in this area is due to the fact that during the last decade all round the world there is a tendency of increasing the level of crimes, because of the lack of measures of social and legal control from the growing criminalization in social relations [5. p. 76].

In Ukraine, the concept of combating crime, which is interacts with many economic, social, political and legal features and contradictions of development market relations in the country, is not approved at the state level namely because the system of criminal justice, process of reorganization of law enforcement agencies and implementation of state institutions have not been completed; and this all should meet the best European and world standards in area of public relations [4. p. 211].

The internationalization of crimes explains the growing importance in prevention of crimes and application of using the foreign experience.

In recent years, the theory and practice of crime prevention developed very fast in almost every country, namely, the United States, Canada, and Japan [2. p. 178].

Prevention can't be effective if it is not organized on a systematic basis and doesn't include measures to improve the lives of the population, improve criminal justice and the penitentiary system.

Members of the European Union determine two levels of crime prevention: social and situational. The aim of social prevention is to change the unfavorable conditions for the formation of a human personality, especially the micro-environment and the micro-social situation [3. p. 89]. Situational comes from the fact that certain categories of criminal acts occur under the certain circumstances, at certain times and in certain places. The situation itself stimulates certain types of crimes (street fights in cinemas, rape in parks, squares, etc.).

In many countries, appropriate bodies (for example, national councils) have been established to coordinate and prevent crimes [3. p. 75]. Their main functions are: information gathering, planning, implementation and evaluation of crime prevention programs, coordination of police and other bodies working in this area, cooperation with mass media, research work, cooperation with legislative bodies, defining policy in the field of combating crime.

In practice, the police widely propagated the thesis that crimes are committed more often when a potential offender meets the vulnerable, without protection - victim or object [1. p. 111]. Therefore, preventive measures should be directed to the offender, to the security system, or to a potential victim.

There is special program of crime prevention by the Criminal Police in USA, with a central idea "any contact of police with the population should serve for the interests of prevention".

In Canada and the United Kingdom, citizen participation in patrol is widely practiced. Acting in conjunction with the police, civilian patrols reduce fear of offenders and maintain a sense of personal security.

One of the most demanded measures is crime prevention. It doesn't require large material costs and realizes the inherent desire for self-defense for all people. In all educational institutions - from elementary school to university - there is a course of victimology. Everyone who wishes can not only listen the lectures, but also take part in special trainings: masters the techniques of self-defense and develops skills of optimal behavior in extreme situations.

A lot of attention should be given to the elimination of causes and conditions of crime, stopping acts of vandalism, preventing conflict situations in the family, building trust between the police and citizens [4. p. 41].

Scientific achievements play a significant role in improving the effectiveness prevention of crimes. The United States created the National Crimes Information Center, the Unified Records and Crime Records Management System, and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System [1. p. 137].

Home arrest with electronic monitoring becomes a widespread punishment, which is an effective means of preventing recidivism. Of non-traditional methods for preventing crimes practiced in the United States, can be noted the hypnosis and meditation.

In this regard, it is necessary to develop more effective crime prevention measures in different countries.

In conclusion, it should be noted that criminological crime prevention is the most effective way to combat crime, because it:

- provides identification and elimination of its roots, prevents the possibility of committing crimes;
- influences on criminal factors, when they have not yet gained strength and are easier to eliminate;
- prevents harmful consequences;
- solves the task of combating crime in the most humanistic ways with the least cost, without the full inclusion of a complex mechanism of criminal justice, without the use of such a form of state coercion as a criminal punishment [3. p. 123].

An increasing role in crime prevention is played by the Typical Programs and Recommendations for the Prevention of Crimes, which are being developed at the UN Congresses on Crime Prevention [2. p. 57].

In general, the study of models, forms and methods of crime prevention, used in foreign countries, allows us to conclude that there is a constant movement towards the implementation of the principles of systematic, adequate provision, humanism and the participation of all members of society.

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