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EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTION CRIMES

The report will cover a brief overview of crime prevention policy at the European level. Key pieces of legislation along with definitions and concepts are presented as well as the central role of cities and local authorities in crime prevention policies.

The European Urban Charter, proclaimed in 1992 and which brings together a series of principles on proper urban management, is a precursory document. Indeed, it constitutes a major effort in the elaboration of a body of action principles concerning crime prevention meant to transcend national policies by basing itself on the pertinence of this policy at the city level.

Concerning the European Union, the development of a crime prevention model came later. While the Stockholm Conference (1996) examined the link between crime prevention and social exclusion, it was the Amsterdam Treaty (1997) that marked an important step in the area of crime prevention at the European Union level. Indeed, in its Article 29 it mentions crime prevention amongst the policies of the European Union working towards an area of freedom, security and justice.

In 2001, the Council of the European Union set up a European Union Crime Prevention Network, grouping institutional representatives (from the ministries of Justice and/or the Interior), researchers as well as representative associations of each of the Union's member countries. The importance was focused on the identification of crime types, good practices

inventory, methodology development for further crime prevention project facilitation, monitoring and evaluation of national policies and the adjustment to statistical procedures in order to make them comparable on the international level.

In the Council Decision, all bodies and levels involved in the prevention of crime are discussed, and it is explicitly stated that local authorities are also involved as an important authority.

“Society as a whole must be involved in the development of a partnership between national, local and regional public authorities, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and citizens. The causes of crime are multiple and must therefore be dealt with by measures at different levels, by different groups in society, in partnership with the players involved who have different powers and experience, including civil society. The network shall contribute to developing the various aspects of crime prevention at Union level and shall support crime prevention activities at local and national level.”

In its 2004 Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, the Commission proposes to use the definition of crime prevention presented in the Council Decision of May 2001 establishing the European Union Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN).

According to that definition, “...crime prevention shall cover all measures that are intended to reduce or otherwise contribute to reducing crime and citizens’ feeling of insecurity, both quantitatively and qualitatively, either through directly deterring criminal activities or through policies and interventions designed to reduce the potential for crime and the causes of crime. It includes work by government, competent authorities, criminal justice agencies, local authorities, specialist associations, the private and voluntary sectors, researchers and the public, supported by the media”.

In November 2004, the European Council adopted the Hague Programme, which set the objectives to be implemented in the area of freedom, security and justice in the period 2005-2010.

The Commission presented in May 2005 an action plan with a set of detailed measures and a calendar to implement the programme adopted in The Hague, which was approved and serves as a frame of reference for Commission and Council work over the next five years.

In conclusion, the authority of European Union made the list of 10 key areas for priority action.

The Action Plan identifies 10 key areas for priority action:

1. Fundamental Rights and citizenship.
2. The fight against terrorism.
3. Migration management.
4. Internal borders, external borders and visas.
5. A common asylum area.
6. Integration, the positive impact of migration on our society and economy.

7. Privacy and security in sharing information.
8. The fight against organised crime.
9. Civil and criminal justice.
10. Freedom, security and Justice: sharing responsibility and solidarity.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Combating crime is an important and difficult problem not only for the Ukrainian police, but also for the police in foreign countries. Even the highly developed countries and the G7 countries (such as Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States) are forced to allocate significant funds to improve the crime prevention system.

Currently, the Scandinavian model of public order and public safety is very common in the world. This model is being introduced to more and more European countries every year. Ukraine is no exception. As part of the Support to Police Reform in Ukraine project, led by the EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine, which conducts special dialogue trainings for the National Police of Ukraine, the Ukrainian police also cooperated with the Swedish Police. The Swedish police shared their experience with the newly formed Ukrainian police and demonstrated in practice the advantages of the Scandinavian model during a study trip of senior officers of the National Police of Ukraine to Sweden. Comments received after this trip indicate that participants understood the benefits of this model. But is such model suitable for all European countries?

Thus, **crime** is a socially dangerous act that covers the whole set of encroachments on public relations, which are protected by criminal law in a certain space and time. The following question follows from this definition. What is a socially dangerous act? A **socially dangerous act** is a legally significant act that is controlled by the human consciousness (volitional act) and which is prohibited by law [2]. Therefore, to call a person's actions unlawful, they must first be prohibited by applicable law. But each state has its own laws, and hence its own rules on the concept of crime. It is also