

become an integral part of not only the police, but also the military, as the equipment that comes from the West does not come with a manual in Ukrainian, and then men and women of the military who know English help a lot. Secondly, now fighters who came from other countries are fighting for Ukraine, and in order to accurately give them orders and keep in touch with them, it is necessary to know English.

And finally, I want to note that English is very necessary for employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, especially police officers, because with the beginning of Ukraine's accession to the EU, the number of foreigners in Ukraine will increase and, accordingly, people who come to our extraordinary country for the first time will need a lot of help from law enforcement agencies, and in order not to tarnish the dignity of such an important position as a police officer, all employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs must know English at least at the level of «B2-B2+».

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***Чередник І.,***

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**INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME  
IN FINLAND AND SWEDEN**

Fighting crime is an important function of the state, which means the activities of competent state bodies to respond to crime as a social phenomenon, eliminate and prevent negative consequences for society.

Modern crime is becoming more mobile and active, which is facilitated by the intensification of migration processes, liberalization of the regime of crossing state borders, the use by offenders of the latest telecommunication, information, transport, banking and other technologies that allow encroaching on objects protected by law «remotely» (being outside the state on the territory of which criminal activity is committed). The number of organized transnational criminal associations is growing. An increasing number of criminal practices (trafficking in human beings, illegal actions in the field of transplantation, illegal trafficking in psychoactive substances, smuggling, sale of weapons and ammunition, domestic and international terrorism, crimes in the field of information technology and intellectual property, international corruption, legalization of criminally acquired property, movement of environmentally hazardous substances from one state to another, theft of vehicles with their sale outside the country, theft of art objects and international illegal trade in them, etc.) are characterized as the «international component».

Interest in studying foreign experience in combating crime is constantly growing, which indicates an attempt to study the best preventive

practices of individual countries and introduce them in Ukraine. However, as for their direct study of crime prevention programming in foreign countries, there is a lack of such studies today, which increases the relevance of the chosen direction of research and gives prospects for identifying effective practices in the application of the program-targeted approach to combating crime.

In the future, taking into account Ukraine's course towards European and Euro-Atlantic integration, it is necessary to consider modern approaches to crime prevention programming in some foreign countries, namely, I propose to consider the experience of Sweden and Finland, and to determine some prospects for Ukraine in this area.

First of all, it should be noted that the choice of an appropriate strategy and the formation of an appropriate preventive or anti-crime program by a particular country is determined not only by the current crime situation in these countries and the world, but also by the relevant historical and cultural traditions. In most cases, when considering the peculiarities of crime prevention programming in foreign countries, it is necessary to take into account the fact that a particular country belongs to the relevant criminological system. Below we consider the existing criminological systems of combating crime.

Now in criminology there are Anglo-American, Western European, East Asian, socialist, Muslim and mixed criminological systems.

Sweden and Finland belong to the Nordic model of ensuring criminological security, which is based on the optimal combination of democracy, social policy and public trust. Historical, legal and social peculiarities determine the specifics of combating crime in the Scandinavian countries, where criminological thought and approaches are strongly influenced by sociological and socio-psychological concepts, and the practice of combating combines the use of severe punishment along with measures of general social prevention.

Crime prevention encompasses the implementation of large-scale social measures to improve the standard of living and quality of life, create equal opportunities for education, medical care and other services and support of socially vulnerable categories of the population.

Thus, in Finland, a separate National Crime Prevention Program has been developed and is being implemented crime prevention program (2016–2020) «Working together for security and a safer society» of November 24 2016, which is aimed at improving crime prevention measures at the local level and stimulating the participation of residents in local activities. It also lays down approaches to social crime prevention and situational prevention.

Crime prevention measures are planned and implemented by the National Crime Prevention Council, which operates under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice. The main priorities of the Council are to promote cooperation in crime prevention and to disseminate information on effective crime prevention methods.

The Crime Prevention Programme has five main objectives and includes 29 activities objectives and includes 29 activities to be implemented by the participants in different sectors participants in different sectors.

The main objectives are:

- 1) foreseeing crime prevention in other municipal plans;
- 2) improving cooperation and interaction in the field of crime prevention between public authorities, businesses, organizations and citizens;
- 3) raising qualifications in the field of crime prevention for national and local levels;
- 4) consulting local residents and non-governmental organizations in planning crime prevention activities;
- 5) improving the ability of citizens to influence and participate in crime prevention and increase the sense of security in their communities.

Based on the approved program, NCPC develops a separate Action Plan for the implementation of the Program.

By its structure, the Program has a typical character and consists of four sections, namely: 1) vision of the program; 2) crime prevention work and conditions of its implementation; 3) goals and measures of the program (3.1 – role of crime prevention in other municipal plans; 3.2 – improvement of cooperation and interaction with public authorities, business, organizations and citizens; 3.3 – professional development in crime prevention; 3.4 – consulting local residents and public organizations in planning crime prevention activities; 3.5 – opportunities for citizens to influence and participate in crime prevention and increase the feeling of safety and security).

In Sweden, as in Finland, there is also the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, which has a coordinating and supervisory role. Since 2016, at all levels.

The National Prevention Program «Fighting Crime Together» has been implemented at all levels.

It should also be noted that in Sweden and Finland, as well as in most countries of the European Union, the emphasis in combating crime in modern conditions is shifting from punitive policy (special prevention) to social and situational prevention with the intensification of the processes of broad public involvement in prevention. In fact, today we can observe a certain symbiosis of the implementation in these countries of the classical model (primary, secondary and tertiary prevention) of crime prevention and the neoclassical model, which includes: prevention through the development of the environment (Development Prevention), crime prevention with the involvement of the public (Community Prevention), situational prevention (Situative Prevention).

At the same time, the process of forming preventive programs to counteract crime is mostly carried out using the «top-down» approach (when the relevant security strategy/strategies are adopted at the state level strategy/strategies or program/programs are adopted at the state level and

they are mandatory for implementation at all levels). This approach ensures a more effective and faster process of coordination in combating crime, but at the same time does not create full opportunities for a variety of measures that can be applied by local authorities.

National Councils (centers, committees, commissions) for crime prevention (or public safety) continue to play a coordinating role in the process of preparation and implementation of preventive programs at various levels in most foreign countries, in Finland and Sweden. In most countries, a well-coordinated network of actors has been formed to formulate and implement crime prevention policy (governmental, non-governmental organizations, coordination groups, prevention councils, academic institutions, civil society, etc.).

Financing of programs in Sweden and Finland, as in most foreign countries, includes expenditures from the state and local budgets, special funds for crime prevention. International and private donors are also actively involved. In this direction, a policy is being implemented to increase investments aimed at real crime prevention (early prevention) to reduce the «price of crime» in the future.

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