

6. Gary A., Berg, Michael Simonson. Distance Learning. URL: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/distance-learning>.
7. Jessica Keys. What is Distance Learning Course? URL: <https://study.com/academy/popular/what-is-a-distance-learning-course.html>.
8. Distance Education. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distance_education.

Стешенко О., курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Грига М.

CERTAIN ASPECTS OF EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN COMBATING CRIME

Over the last decade, there has been a tendency to increase crime rates all over the world, and at the same time, lack of measures of social and legal control over the growing criminalization of public relations [1, p. 24–29].

In our country, as in other CIS countries, the system of prevention created during the Soviet era was destroyed, which, despite certain shortcomings, was relatively effective, showing examples of interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public.

Note that according to statistics, violent crime is growing every year. The world's largest database of cities and countries Numbeo has published statistics on the level of danger to life in different countries. The last time the ranking of countries in the world by crime rate was updated in mid-2020. The first 5 countries according to the crime index: Venezuela – 84.36; Papua New Guinea – 80.04; SAR – 77.29; Afghanistan – 76.97; Honduras – 76.65. Ukraine ranks 47th on this list with an index of 48.84, the most common areas, winter, Russia – 79% (40.60), Poland – 95% (33.13), Romania – 109% (27.82) and Belarus – 117% (25.02) [2].

This unfortunate situation has arisen despite a well-developed system of both domestic and international organizations and institutions to combat crime, including such well-known as the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat (Sector) for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Commission for the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice (established in 1991 on the basis of the Committee for the Prevention and Combating of Crime), regional research institutes and UN centers, etc.

International non-governmental organizations also contribute to the fight against crime: the International Criminal Law Association; International Criminological Association, etc. A special place is given to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). The fight against crime at the regional level is facilitated by the Council of Europe (the Parliamentary Assembly, the Committee of Ministers, the European

Committee on Legal Cooperation, the European Committee on Crime Problems), the Central Criminal Police Agency – Europol.

Regional cooperation in the fight against crime is also carried out within the CIS both at the interstate (the Interparliamentary Assembly, the Council of Heads of State, the Council of Heads of Government) and at the interdepartmental level of law enforcement agencies (prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, security agencies, tax police).

However, the central place in the fight against crime is occupied by the police authorities of the world. Generalization of experience of cooperation between criminologists and employees of the above law enforcement agencies, allows to determine the most effective forms, namely: planning joint programs to combat the most dangerous types of crime; mutual consultations on developing a strategy to prevent crime; development of current and long-term crime prevention programs; exchange of experience in the organization of prevention. In addition, effective areas of cooperation are the exchange of information on ways to commit, conceal and detect crimes; special literature; delegations of practitioners and scientists; results of scientific research, etc.

The exchange of experience is also facilitated by: joint preparation of collections of scientific works, scientific and educational literature; joint preparation of information, proposals, draft legislative acts; expansion of international specialization and cooperation in the development of measures aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to crime; joint research and implementation in practice; coordination of current and future plans to combat crime.

Much attention is paid to combating crime in the developed countries of the world. Thus, the United States is characterized by positive developments in the fight against crime in national planning. In particular, in 1970 the US Congress passed the Organized Crime Control Act, which provides for a number of legislative and preventive measures to prevent crimes subject to federal jurisdiction. In the United States, the involvement of citizens in prevention work is also actively practiced, in particular, through the institution of voluntary police assistants.

Programs often provide a system of measures of special criminological prevention, which belong to the field of criminal, procedural and penitentiary law. A distinctive feature in fight against crime in the United States in recent decades is also the desire for centralized planning and coordination of this area of activity, the creation of special bodies for this purpose and giving them fairly broad powers [3, p. 46].

Many countries around the world have established similar authorities that systematically analyze the state of crime prevention and provide appropriate advice to government agencies to make appropriate decisions [4].

However, in the absence of such state structures, the prevention of crime, in particular in Ukraine, should be facilitated by studying the

preventive activities of law enforcement agencies in other countries and borrowing their positive experience. It is seen that in the context of a permanent increase in crime in our country, which is actively seeking to become a full member of the European Union, the introduction of such best practices abroad may be an urgent need.

Список використаних джерел

1. Kuts V.N. The role of codification of criminal legislation of Ukraine in the convergence of European legislative systems. *Bulletin of the National University of Internal Affairs*. Kharkiv. 2000. Issue 12. P. 2. P. 24–29.
2. Rankings of countries by crime rate. URL: <https://nonews.co/directory/lists/countries/crime-index>.
3. Voronin Yu. A. The system of combating crime in the United States. Sverdlovsk: Ural University Press, 1990. 99 p.
4. Kalman A. What is the opposite of crime? *The mirror of week*. URL: https://zn.ua/LAW/chto_protivopostavit_prestupnosti.html.

Стукало Н., здобувач ступеня вищої освіти Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Керівник з мови: Зубенко В.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF COMBATING JUVENILE CRIME

Under the prevention of crime, scientists understand the activities carried out by government agencies and the public, which should be systemic in nature as a set of measures and the range of entities that carry it out, aimed at preventing, eliminating, reducing or neutralizing the causes and conditions of crime, its individual types and a specific crime. Such activities should be based on a combination of measures of two levels - general social and special criminological prevention [1, p. 95]. An important component of a unified system of crime prevention is the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Under the prevention of juvenile delinquency should be understood the activities of bodies and services for minors, special institutions for juveniles, aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of juvenile delinquency, as well as a positive impact on negative behavior of minors [1, p. 96].

It is possible to create an effective and efficient system of juvenile delinquency prevention in Ukraine only after analyzing and taking into account the world experience

For example, in the United States there are three models of preventive activities: the model of public institutions, the model of individual safety and the model of environmental impact. Crime prevention programs are being implemented at the federal and local levels. In some