

teaching methods and those used in more developed countries are involved in the preparation.

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THE UK EXPERIENCE IN THE PREVENTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Some conclusions can be drawn from the UK's crime prevention policy, given the current analysis of the state of crime in this country. The UK Police can be called the main subject of crime prevention. It is not just a repressive function related to the detention of criminals, crime detection, but also implementation of social services and information activities aimed the increasing public confidence to law enforcement and expansion of participation of the first in crime prevention activities. It calls for a continuous improvement in the work of the police through reform. The purpose of modern reform of the UK police is consistent and inclusive changes locally and nationally, reducing crime, increasing professionalism

of police officers, reducing the bureaucratic obstacles in the access of British citizens to police service.

Police officers have a number of powers to carry out their duties. Their main responsibilities are to protect life and property, maintain order, as well as prevent crime and fight against criminal activity.

The achievement of the Government of England and Wales by the Government of England and Wales community engagement, including the close engagement with the community at the local level, helps to better fund police. Generally in British society among government, law enforcement, academics and members of the public there are lively discussions about the current role of the police in ensuring legality and protection of rights subjects, types of police work, etc. Significant change in the vector of police activity in the field of organized crime is becoming deepening further cooperation between police and public in crime prevention. Effectiveness of measures to combat crime is largely dependent on the achievement of their uniformity within the agreed and a coherent unified policy. It becomes more and more necessary in connection with the availability because of organized crime. Today, the UK maintains a close link in international cooperation in policing. Currently, the UK Home Office is focusing its efforts on reducing the damage caused by organized crime, as well as rethinking the nature of organized crime. Law enforcement needs the most up-to-date analytical capacity, and of course financial. The state should be able to participate in cooperation both internally and externally. Crime investigation requires operational measures that go beyond national borders. Priority areas for UK police action to combat organized crime are: raising awareness of the crime it brings and improving its means of combating it.

The UK is characterized by a traditional approach in crime combating, namely: social prevention, rehabilitation approach, situational prevention, development of law enforcement strategies aimed at identifying and punishing criminals. Social prevention is a socio-economic transformation in the state. Rehabilitation approach is to influence the identity of the offender and to prevent the recurrence of wrongdoing. Situational prevention is the inadmissibility of committing socially dangerous acts.

In addition, investigating serious and organised crime is core remit. Police leads its own investigations and work in partnership with other agencies to target, disrupt and arrest groups and individuals involved in serious and organised crime. The intelligence-led operational activity is directed at the most high-risk offenders causing the greatest harm to the UK, its communities and partners abroad. They tackle the highest risk vulnerabilities and enablers that facilitate criminals' illegal activities which threaten safety and security. Serious and organised crime threats include:

1. Bribery, corruption and sanctions evasion
2. Child sexual exploitation and abuse

3. Cyber crime
4. Drug trafficking
5. Fraud and economic crime
6. Illegal firearms trafficking
7. Modern slavery and human trafficking
8. Money laundering and illicit finance
9. Organised immigration crime.

As well as leading its own investigations police are supported with Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) and other law enforcement agencies. National crime agency coordinates regional, national and international activity and support investigations by international partners to combat serious and organised crime threats at source. Where it is not practical for police to have specialist expertise or resources, for example maritime capability, agency work with partners such as Border Force, the Royal Navy and international law enforcement agencies to share specialist resources. Investigating high-end serious and organised crime often requires specialist capabilities which are not cost-effective for every police force and law enforcement partner to maintain. NCA provides a range of specialist and capabilities that are best delivered nationally on behalf of all UK law enforcement.

Let us consider such crime as organised immigration offence. Entering the UK illegally prevents law enforcement from conducting criminal record or security checks, meaning they don't know who they are or what risk they pose to the UK. Indeed smuggling methods are generally dangerous and traumatic whatever the means of transport and many people have died in their bid to reach Northern Europe. Organised crime groups involved in immigration crime are highly exploitative of vulnerable adults and children, charging large sums of money for their illegal services. This revenue is often used to fund other forms of criminality. Some use violence in order to maintain territorial control and to control migrants. Criminals involved in immigration crime operate in various ways; some may act alone or be part of a small group, whilst others form extensive global networks with members based in a number of countries to facilitate illegal migration. False identity documents remain a key enabler of organised immigration crime and wealthier illegal migrants often enter the UK using false documents which they have bought. Counterfeit documents are used for:

1. Illegal immigration by air;
2. Fraudulent visa applications;
3. Applications for leave to enter and for leave to remain;
4. Applications for legitimate travel documents, which the applicant would otherwise not be eligible for.

Fraudulent documents come at a high cost however and are unaffordable for most migrants, who are instead forced to conceal themselves in legitimate traffic while entering the UK. The transnational

nature of organised immigration crime makes international collaboration an essential phenomenon. Tackling people-smuggling at every stage of the journey – from source, to transit, to destination country - is necessary to stop the flow of illegal entry into the UK. They lead a UK taskforce targeting the organised crime group threat to Europe through the Mediterranean region and the UK. Project INVIGOR includes UK partners such as Immigration Enforcement, Border Force, police and the Crown Prosecution Service. The taskforce is active in source and transit countries, developing intelligence and building international capability to combat the threat. Also it is working closely with partners across Europe and within the UK to share intelligence and resources to disrupt people-smuggling networks across the continent and targeting key enablers of OIC such as criminal use of social media to make it more difficult for them to advertise their services online and the illicit finances gained from their criminality.

Basic elements of the current experience of crime prevention in the UK show that community-oriented police and modern means of struggle are major vectors of development of British law enforcement strategy. It implements significant funds from state, local budgets and from sponsor sources. One of the main indicators of the effective work of the police in this country at the present stage is, on the one hand, the level of partnerships with the local population, and on the other, the ratio of money spent to combat crime, the use of technology and the amount of money and human resources saved from potential crimes.

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