

Protasovytskyi V.,
cadet of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Loputko O.**

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE CRIMINAL AUTHORITIES

In the process of reforming the law enforcement system in Ukraine, especially the investigative and forensic agencies, it is necessary to take into account not only one's own experience, but also the achievements of the law enforcement system foreign countries, as well as the negative consequences of using rigid systems and an overly formal and formal approach to organizing preliminary investigations.

Extensive and diverse experience in training police officers has been accumulated outside Ukraine. The organization of activities to ensure the maintenance of public order, public safety and the fight against crime in all its manifestations in each state has its own characteristics.

The reform of the law enforcement system in Ukraine, currently underway, includes a number of goals whose achievement will ensure the final result: The National Police of Ukraine must be eliminated as much as possible punitive methods of work, directing their actions towards the implementation of crime prevention measures [1].

The organization of police training in the EU and the US requires additional research and a wealth of public, legal, professional, statistical, legislative, organizational, operational, official and methodological information.

Police activity in current democratic government is characterized by two organizational models: “continental European” and “Anglo-Saxon (British)”. The first model is characterized by highly centralized control of police services on the state side, strong “verticality” and a broad re-mission of the police. This group includes Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain and France. Another (British) model is characterized by decentralization of control, “horizontal” control, subordination to local authorities and those

responsible for the police function more generally. This model is used by police in the UK and US [2].

Research and implementation of new approaches in the field of management of national police agencies, as well as the development of new high-quality models in accordance with the standards, principles and norms established by the community. International development community today is a very relevant topic.

Foreigners have extensive experience in training police officers, ensuring public order and security and organizing anti-crime measures. However, each country's police activities have their own characteristics [3].

Analysis of the selection and training of police officers shows that their structure depends on a number of factors.

Historical traditions of law and law enforcement activities, socio-economic and cultural development characteristics of each country, general culture and legal awareness of the people, level of interaction with other countries. State agencies and civil society organizations, the specifics of building the Police Fatherland have a significant impact on police training and development, financial support and other important factors.

The prestige of the police profession, which is achieved through high levels of social, material and technical support as well as the creation of a positive image of police officers, plays a special role in the training of police officers in the EU and the USA.

A high level of material support contributes to the responsible performance of official police duties and has a positive impact on the efficiency of police services. The social orientation of the police is of great importance in the performance of the function of protection and meeting the needs and demands of the public [4].

Let us consider the specifics of police activity in the main European countries: the Republic of Poland, Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Polish police service is operated according to a centralized system (office of the main police commander – office of the prefect – office of the district commander). The Polish Police includes the following services: criminal police operations, prevention and support. In the police

structure, there is also a judicial police, whose powers and organizational principles are determined by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration in agreement with the Minister of Justice [5].

The modern police system in the UK includes county police, traffic police and the Police of Northern Ireland. Official name of the police service: police officers authorized in 51 local offices in the UK, in Wales, Scotland; Royal Constabulary of Ulster in Northern Ireland; London Police on, capital of the United Kingdom. The statuses of the police is civilian, the officers serving wear uniforms or plainclothes, but are practically unarmed, except in Ulster. All police agencies are part of the Home Office system, but for the British police this is a unique and meaningful decentralization. The Ministry carries out management activities between departments.

All police forces in the country are divided into two categories: general police forces and specialized police forces. Police forces are generally local government agencies. These include: the 4,444th Borough Police Force, the Borough Police Force, the London Metropolitan Police and the Combined Police Force. At the regional level, the police force is divided into many units operating according to territory. Depending on the workforce and characteristics of the service area, the head is Chief Inspector or Director. Specialized police forces include the National Atomic Energy Agency police, the Ministry of Defence, traffic police, park police, civil aviation police, London and other ports. These police units serve state agencies and are under their direct control [6].

The French police system is one of the oldest in Europe. Historically, a centralized police management system has developed in France. The modern French police system is a complex apparatus with its own structure, designed to protect the interests of the authorities. In terms of structure, the above apparatus includes the following units: National Police, City Police and Gendarmerie. The entire police force nationwide is unified in the national police force, managed by the General Department of Police under the French Ministry of the Interior. During the period of peaceful state existence, the gendarmerie was subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior [7].

Experts believe that the German police constitute a norm in terms of organization and implementation of repressive measures in practice. This is a state executive agency that successfully combines the best traditions of the police with the latest achievements regarding the development of a legitimate, democratic and socially oriented state. Germany is a federal state that determines the appropriate structure of the country's law enforcement agencies. Responsibility for maintaining public order lies with the federal and state governments, each of which has its own police force under the 1949 Constitution.

The modern law enforcement system in Germany includes: 4,444 private agencies legislation (at the federal and state levels); the police authority of 16 Länder; federal police service; Federal Customs Service (under the Federal Ministry of Finance); agencies responsible for protecting the Constitution (Federal Department for Constitutional Protection under the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany).

Police administration is carried out under a semi-centralized system, characterized by limited powers of the central (national) police authority over local police organizations. German police work within the Ministry of the Interior, which has much broader jurisdiction than the Interior Ministries of other countries. In fact, the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany controls all major areas of family life in the country. The German police are divided into: police of public security and order; reserve police; criminal police [8].

The European model of organizing police activities is not the end point of reform of the law enforcement system in Ukraine. Above all, therefore, the promotion of European standards in terms of state management of police authorities is of practical importance. The main norm in the activities of government law enforcement agencies is to ensure the rule of law. European law enforcement standards stipulate that a police officer employed on duty must undergo formal, professional and service training, as well as receive additional training in real society, democratic freedoms, human rights and, more generally, the European Convention on Human Rights.

The United States has no national agency that functions as a police headquarters, nor does it have a federal police force as a central agency responsible for traditional policing functions. Each state, large territory, densely populated area, has its own police department, independent of other departments. All government agencies authorized to carry out regulatory and investigative work, conduct inquiries, make arrests, searches and seizures, disrupt and conduct criminal investigations, are known as agencies justice in the United States.

The chief of police is a municipal official who exercises administrative functions in his locality, assigned to a representative of the police, who is primarily responsible for maintaining public order in the locality, prevent criminals and punish them. Responsible for public order and public safety in the administrative area, the police chief is concerned with most important functions and his activities are funded from the local budget [9].

Based on foreign knowledge of the functioning of the institute of police chiefs in the USA, Canada, Australia, etc., and within the scope of its establishment in Ukraine, it is necessary to determine the procedure for appointment (recruitment) sheriff a sheriff. In countries with developed and autonomous local government structures, there are police chiefs and elected seats. In Ukraine, as a young democracy, in which legal mechanisms for the development of local self-government are being established, the mechanism of "recognition" of the mixed police system is being set up of the sheriff will surely win.

Therefore, the structural task of the National Police is to ensure the reception of advanced foreign information as well as maintain and improve the verification of effective medical activities of the forces and those who fought with police while protecting public order. Such a structure could meet the global standard of police performance - systematic, science-based deployment of force and an effective method of maintaining order public, to which each citizen is responsible for his own inattention, and Success in such operations is an indication that the community is satisfied with the efficiency of police operations and the degree of malice short.

References:

1. Plugatar T.A. Organizational and legal ambushes of police activity to ensure rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of people. Allbest: website. URL: https://otherreferats.allbest.com/law/0092_0104_0.html.
2. Bugaichuk K.L. Foreign experience of training personnel for the forces security sector and the possibility of its use in Ukraine: science and method, I.B. Goncharenko, Yu.O. Mykhaylova etc. Kharkiv: NUVS. 2016. p. 120.
3. Yakovlev R. Foreign experience in the functioning of investigative authorities. 2016. December, p. 113-118.
4. Pronevich, O.S. Models of police management: analysis of foreign experience. Problems jurisprudence and law enforcement activities. 2009. No.1, p. 145-167.
5. Shalyagin D.D. US Police organizational and legal foundations of activities: abstract. dis. cand. legal Sci. M., 1998. p. 21.
6. Antonov I.P. German police: history and modernity. M., 2000. P. 144.
7. Matyukhina N. P. Police of Great Britain: modern trends of development and management: monograph, in general ed. O.M. Bandurka. Kharkiv: Konsum, 2001. P. 131.
8. Gerasimov A.P. Local self-government and local police in France. M., 1992. P. 125.
9. Bilokon M.V. State administration in the sphere of public order protection: monograph. Kharkiv: National. University of Internal Affairs cases. 2004. P. 602.