While, in Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by order of February 16, 2016 No. 105, approved the Regulation on the organization of primary training for police officers who were first hired by the police.

As noted in the document, police officers who were first enlisted in the police undergo training in order to acquire special skills necessary for fulfilling police powers, including appropriate special training in the storage, carrying, use and use of firearms.

Vocational training is provided at the facilities of the National Police.

During vocational training, students are divided into study groups consisting of no more than 30 people, from whom a team leader is appointed.

In vocational training institutions, appropriate conditions are created for students to live and eat. Students during the training period can be encouraged or brought to disciplinary action in accordance with applicable law.

Professional training of a policeman can be carried out according to an individual curriculum on the job due to circumstances that do not allow for a long time to travel outside the unit where the policeman is appointed.

It is prohibited to engage police officers who have not undergone professional training in the exercise of police powers, to be allowed to work with information with limited access or to any activity related to the use of weapons and special equipment (except for educational and training sessions during training).

Passing police training is confirmed by a certificate of completion of primary training, which is attached to a personal file.

As we can understand from the above, the training of police officers in Britain and Ukraine is quite different, but also, it cannot be said that they are completely different. All initial preparations in different countries will certainly vary, but they will always have one thing in common, such as trying to prepare the police to problems that they will sooner or later encounter.

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RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS IN THE USA

At the modern terms in the United States of America (the USA) is one of the most difficult structured constabulary systems function enough successfully. In the USA constabulary educational establishments exist as independent (Academy of FBI) or on the base of civil universities. Actually the first constabulary schools arose up exactly on the base of civil universities. A profession of a policeman or an employee of federal law-enforcement agency in the USA is high-prestige and well-paid. A competition for place in a large constabulary department presents 20-40 persons.

And in such authoritative agency, as FBI, a competition can reach to several hundred persons into one place. General requirements at the selection of candidates are: 1) American citizenship or citizenship of North Marianas; 2) ages from 23 to 37; 3) an educational level is higher four-year-old education in a college or university (Bachelor's degree); 4) three years work experience; 5) presence of actual driving licenses.

Curriculum consists of an arrest and registration of procedure, previous methods of investigation and passwords of radio contact, stowage of reports, investigation of traffic and providing of safety of travelling motion. It also includes the extreme driving of car "the Operative course", pursuit and safe management. The next point is the safe handling with shooting weapon, how to care about weapon, firing, tactical manipulation lateral-flow gun, chemicals, cleaning (more insistent it is not recommended to call candidates to instructions from firing before included in Academy of Police. Bad habits of firing can be turned out, and then them difficult or it will be impossible to overcome).

The other important things are studies about the culture of relations, containing course «sexual solicitations», question of relationships with mass medias, stress control, in lightening in the questions of disability, communal relations, tactical connections, crimes from reasons of hatred, disappearing without a new, and violence, in family. It also embraces a search and fascination of criminal, certificate, charters of arrest, crimes against "personality and to property", sexual crimes against children. Other articles of the laws, plugged in the Californian criminal code, Municipal code of Los Angeles, federal laws etc.

The curriculum promotes forces of organism through positive attitude toward fitness.

He also embraces preparation in the special methods of arrest, self-defense without a weapon.

It is thought to the methods and procedures of patrolling; the special training include for itself "Advanced" tactical preparation, tactics of the Mobile power field, "Patrol Along", mobile side computer in a car, control of the use of alcohol, administrative discipline, cultural variety, "K9" of operation, operations of support from air, "Bomb Squad".

In the USA the graduating students of academies, coming on service, pass severe and careful preparation, through that that except the skills got in educational establishment, a policeman must know politics, methodology, rules, instructions and to a

full degree to present to the soba, how correctly to execute the work. It is there fore given the graduating students of academy 2 weeks. In the USA the graduating students of academies, coming on service, pass severe and careful preparation, through that except the skills got in educational establishment, a policeman must know politics, methodology, rules, instructions and to a full degree to present to the soba, how correctly to execute the work. It is there fore given the graduating students of academy 2 weeks.

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ANTI-CORRUPTION METHODS IN THE POLICE SYSTEM

Addressing police corruption is essential to maintain public order and the rule of law, to support the legitimacy of the state and to maintain or restore public trust in democratic processes and institutions. Since the considerable powers entrusted to law enforcement officers can be easily manipulated for private gain or political purposes, there are many linkages between police corruption and human right abuses that can further undermine internal security and abet abuses of civil and political rights. Empirical evidence suggests that strengthening the accountability of law enforcement institutions is of critical importance to effectively combat corruption and break the circle of impunity, especially in countries affected by high levels of organized crime.

Police corruption is now increasingly understood as a product of both organizational weaknesses and larger systemic issues such as the lack of transparency, the absence of checks and balances, inadequate legal frameworks, weak rule of law and fragile institutions. Other contributing factors identified in the literature, include challenges to exert managerial oversight of on the-ground police actions, peer group secrecy, low pay and frequent contacts with criminals who have both resources and incentives to corrupt the conduct of police officials.