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## FEATURES OF POLICE TRAINING IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

In any transformative processes occurring in society, the issue of unhindered functioning of the law enforcement system plays a key role. In light of recent high-profile events related to the activities of the police and other law enforcement agencies, the question of the quality of police training has become extremely important. For the development of the law enforcement system in Ukraine, it is quite important to involve positive experiences from foreign countries, which will lead to the search for new, flexible, and effective approaches to ensure certain changes and innovations. Reforming the police training system is among the most important and complex tasks of social transformation in any setting.

Police officers risk their lives every day. This profession is extremely complex and responsible. Personnel provision is one of the important issues for the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Modern scholars differentiate between centralized, semi-centralized, and decentralized systems of personnel training for law enforcement agencies in the European Union. Centralized systems are characterized by the presence of a single multi-level system of educational institutions with a central higher education institution (from initial training to leadership training). Semi-centralized systems have regional educational institutions that provide initial training, specialized training, and advanced training in

accordance with the requirements and under the supervision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is considered that a semi-centralized system is most suitable for a federal state, as it combines centralized and local management. A decentralized system of police training is a system where responsibility for organizing and conducting training is distributed among different levels of authority. In such a system, each region has its own educational institutions responsible for training police officers for the needs of the local law enforcement system.

In the EU countries, there are various methods and types of professional training for police officers. These include: 1. Professional Police Education (this involves the transmission and acquisition of knowledge related to police service, leading to the attainment of a diploma). 2. Professional Police Training (this is the process of transmitting and acquiring knowledge necessary for police work, which may also result in the acquisition of a certificate). 3. Basic Training (this is the professional training provided to police personnel to impart knowledge and skills). 4. Initial Training (this is mandatory professional training for those who are just starting their police service). 5. Specialized Training (additional training in various areas of police work). 6. Management Training (training for police officers in responsible leadership positions). These different types of training contribute to the overall professionalism and effectiveness of the police force in EU countries.

All civilian individuals who wish to join the police must undergo initial training. Recruitment is mostly conducted by police agencies.

In Europe, there are different models of police training, including:

- German model involves mandatory internships and qualification enhancement before appointment to higher positions. It involves mandatory internships and qualification enhancement before appointment to higher positions. Training in the German model across three levels takes a total of 7.5 years.

- French model uses a centralized education management principle. The training duration is 4.5 years.

- British model employs a decentralized education management principle and is characterized by providing police officers with narrow specialization.

These models contribute to the professionalism and effectiveness of the police forces in Europe.

Many European countries actively train their police officers in the application of the Community Policing model, which involves close cooperation between the police and the community. This strengthens the corporate image of the police and the level of trust the population has in them.

Police officers in the UK, France and other countries are expected to study throughout their service, which determines their career progression, rank, pay, benefits, and so on. To support this, it is envisioned that training in educational institutions should not only provide knowledge and skills but also develop the ability for self-improvement.

Ensuring respect for fundamental human rights is one of the most important elements of police professionalism in EU countries. Therefore, fundamental human rights include in all programs for training highly qualified specialists.

Special attention in police education in Europe is given to the development of physical qualities, skills and abilities of personal safety. Candidates for police work are subjected to rigorous requirements for their future service.

For example, in the UK special attention is paid to police tactics training, which includes mastering patrol skills. During training, officers develop their observational skills, ability to find solutions in problematic situations, and capacity to assist colleagues and citizens.

To draw the conclusion, one can say that the education and training of police officers are fundamental to internal security. The effectiveness and professional qualities that depend on the education of police officers are particularly important aspects of law enforcement.

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## **LA LUTTE CONTRE LA CRUAUTÉ À L'ÉGARD DES ANIMAUX EN FRANCE**

Selon la directrice de recherche de CNRS, « la liste est longue si l'on veut détailler l'immense misère du monde animal. Les transports d'animaux domestiques s'effectuent dans des conditions parfois contestables. L'expérimentation sur l'animal est de plus en plus pratiquée. Au nombre croissant des animaux de compagnie, correspond celui des abandons et des refuges surpeuplés contraints de pratiquer l'euthanasie. D'après la Société protectrice des animaux, on compte ainsi chaque année 100 000 abandons de chiens et chats sur le territoire métropolitain. Aussi en France, un renforcement de la protection de l'animal est-il apparu nécessaire » [1].

Il est à noter que les textes juridiques français concernant les droits de l'animal domestique sont disséminés dans le code pénal, le code rural, le