

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
Кафедра іноземних мов**



**IMPLEMENTATION OF WORLD EXPERIENCE
IN TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS UNDER
REFORM CONDITIONS OF THE MINISTRY
OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE**

**(«РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ СВІТОВОГО ДОСВІДУ
ПРИ ПІДГОТОВЦІ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКИХ В УМОВАХ
РЕФОРМУВАННЯ МВС УКРАЇНИ»)**

**Матеріали
науково-методичного семінару
(Київ, 14 червня 2018 року)**



**Київ
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**REFORMING THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
OF UKRAINE**

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine) is one of the key bodies of the state, since its main task is to ensure law and order in the country. However, in Ukraine, as in most countries of the former Soviet Union, this body has become an instrument of a certain political group, which covers actions that directly violate the law. The main negative feature of this body is the distrust of citizens. As of December 2013, the level of public trust in the police is 1%. The reasons for such distrust were the beating of students and citizens at the end of 2013, frequent deaths in departments. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, as a law-enforcement agency, has become a body that generates disorder and lawlessness, a body to which an ordinary citizen does not want or, worse, fears to seek help.

After the dignity of the Revolution, Ukrainian society demanded radical changes in this structure. It should be noted that attempts to reform this body were made by each of the political forces that came to power, but such reforms were implemented only on paper.

Presenting main material. The first step towards the reform of the law enforcement agencies (hereinafter - the ATS) was the adoption of the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution of April 24, 1996 No 456 "On the Concept of the Development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs System" [1], which did not meet its expectations, since it was "raw" ill-conceived and, most importantly, did not envisage the reform of the entire ministry, but the structural change of some of its divisions. In our opinion, it would be much more effective to create an education system for ATS officers, for example, in the United

Kingdom or the United States, where training lasts for two years, one-and-a-half of which is an independent patrol service under the guidance of experienced mentors. Educational institutions act in such a way that they provide only basic knowledge within four months, and after completing the internship, the student returns to the institution and finds out the problems and mistakes that occurred during the service.

The Police Academy trains those who have successfully completed patrol service in a specific professional area. Such a system of training always provides the police with energetic, young staff and insignificant financial costs. Trust and only people's trust can be the main indicator of the effectiveness of the work of law-enforcers, which explicitly confirms world experience. Taking into account such strategic references, criteria for assessing the effectiveness of work should be done not by statistical indicators, but by the degree of protection of legitimate rights and freedoms of citizens. Like any reform, the Ministry of Internal Affairs reform requires significant financial support and it immediately becomes clear that only budget funds for this will be insufficient.

Therefore, we are convinced that the senior management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should involve foreign partners. We can say that this process is already taking place, as information has recently appeared in the media that the American businessman George Soros is ready to finance the reform of the police in Ukraine.

It can already be argued that the difficult time for the country, the gradual steps of reforming the Ministry of Internal Affairs are taking place, but much remains to be done. First of all, it is necessary to improve the legal basis of the ATS operation. After all, the Law of Ukraine "On the Militia" of December 20, 1990 does not correspond to either the principles of strategy or the current development of society, and has a totalitarian orientation that was laid down in the Soviet Union. It should be noted that in order to achieve the main goal of the reform - the restoration of citizens' confidence in the ATS, the reform must be carried out according to the algorithm of actions envisaged in the concept and in conjunction with other reforms. And if such adjacent reforms are not carried out, then the positive actions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reform will be leveled out by society.

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DIE WELTERFAHRUNG IN VORBEREITUNG DER POLIZEI

Eine der wichtigsten Aufgaben eines demokratischen Staat ist es, die Rechte und Interessen der Bürger zu schützen, der Schutz der bestehenden Ordnung und Rechtsstaatlichkeit, die Bekämpfung von Kriminalität und anderen Straftaten. Die Lösung dieser Probleme sollte der gesamten Systemstatus, einschließlich Agenturen vorgenommen werden, die speziell für die Strafverfolgung Funktionen ausführen. Dies vor allem geht es um die inneren Angelegenheiten, stabiler und effizienter Betrieb von der für den Schutz der

Verfassungsordnung erforderlich ist, um sicherzustellen, Rechtmäßigkeit und Rechtsordnung. Von der Effizienz der internen Angelegenheiten hängt zum großen Teil auf dem Erfolg der nationalen Interesse und die Stabilität der gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung. Jedoch ist es unmöglich, die gewünschten Ergebnisse zu erzielen, ohne hoch qualifizierte Korps zu schaffen, die effektiv die Herausforderungen durch die Gesellschaft und den Staat an die Organe der inneren Angelegenheiten gestellt treffen können. Dies erfordert eine grundlegende Revision aller bestehenden Abteilungssysteme und die beruflichen Aus- und Weiterbildung der Mitarbeiter des MIA und die Schaffung von Bedingungen für die Filmentwicklung und die weitere Wachstum ihrer Professionalität und Ausbildung.

Die Frage der Schaffung eines wirksamen Ausbildungssystems für Strafverfolgungsbehörden ist eine der Prioritäten für jedes führende Land der Welt, da solche Aktivitäten eine Garantie für die Aufrechterhaltung von Recht und Ordnung, den Schutz der Menschenrechte und Freiheiten und die Rechtsstaatlichkeit im Staat sind. Die Ukraine darf in solchen Prozessen nicht fehlen, da die Verbreitung von Bedrohungen für ihre nationale Sicherheit, die Zunahme verschiedener Formen der Kriminalität, einschließlich organisierter Kriminalität, die Einführung einer Reihe konsequenter Maßnahmen erfordert, um ein effektives, modernes und fortschrittliches System der Polizeiausbildung zu schaffen. Der Erfolg der Arbeit in dieser Richtung hängt in hohem Maße von der Fähigkeit ab, die in anderen Ländern angesammelte Erfahrung bei der Ausbildung von Polizeipersonal zu berücksichtigen und die effektivsten Ergebnisse und vielversprechenden Arbeitsrichtlinien bei der Ausbildung von Polizeibeamten umzusetzen. Darüber hinaus werden das Studium und die effektive Nutzung ausländischer

Erfahrung, internationale Zusammenarbeit im Bereich der Polizeiausbildung ist eines der Mittel der europäischen und weltweiten Integration der Ukraine [1].

In Anbetracht nähert sich die Vielfalt der Lehre der Polizeiausbildung können Gruppen von Ländern unterscheiden, in denen ihre Umsetzung ist besonders nahe beieinander in den Grundelementen des Bildungssystems. Ergeben, dass es jetzt diese Art

von Bildungssystemen (Modelle) Polizeiausbildung: Französisch, Englisch und Amerikanern.

Das französische Modell ist zentralisiertes Bildungsmanagement im Ministerium von Inneren Angelegenheiten, die praktische Orientierung der Ausbildung für eine genügend gründliche allgemeine theoretische Ausbildung, relativ kurzer Charakter (im Allgemeinen - 4,5 Jahre) und Hochschulbildung außerhalb des Abteilungssystems.

Moderne Probleme der rechtlichen, wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Entwicklung des Staates.

Das englische Modell zeichnet sich aus durch: die frühe enge Spezialisierung von Polizeibeamten verschiedener Einheiten und Dienste; dezentraler, regionaler Grundsatz der Koordinierung des Berufsbildungsprozesses; Humanisierung des Lernprozesses; Offenheit für externe Kontakte. [2].

Für amerikanisches Modell charakteristisch, dass abteilungs Schulen hauptsächlich fast der Polizeiausbildung und Ausbildung gerichtet sind, den Nachweis erbracht, umwandelbar Diplom ist in Zivilpolizei Bildungseinrichtungen vor oder während des Dienstes erhalten.

Trotz der Verfügbarkeit bestimmter Funktionen auf der Organisation und Verwaltung der Ausbildung für jeden dieser Bildungssysteme, gibt es eine Reihe von verbindlichen Bedingungen, die die Qualität der Ausbildung der Strafverfolgungsbehörden betreffen. Dazu gehören: praktische Orientierung des Bildungsprozesses; enge Verzahnung zwischen Schulen und Polizei üben erfahren haben praktische Ausbildung, die Programmgestaltung und die Erstausbildung der Polizeiausbildung, gute technische Ausrüstung Bildungsprozess. Viel Aufmerksamkeit wird auf die Entwicklung von Kreativität, kreatives Denken, analytische Fähigkeiten bezahlt, Projektgedankfähigkeiten Teamarbeit und andere.

Die Besonderheit des Inhalts der professionellen Polizeiausbildung im Ausland ist die Verfügbarkeit solcher allgemeinen Ausbildungsbereiche (Spezialisierung) wie die Bekämpfung von organisierter Kriminalität, Terrorismus, Drogenhandel, psychologische, physische und Feuer-Ausbildung,

Informatik, persönliche Sicherheit sowie Management-Training, zwischenmenschliche Kommunikation, repräsentative Funktionen, Fremdsprachen. Für die moderne Polizeiausbildung im Ausland ist der Einsatz solcher Bildungstechnologien wie Fern-, Offen- und Fortbildung charakteristisch.

Es sollte auch darauf hingewiesen werden, dass ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Polizeiausbildung im Ausland seine psychologische Komponente ist. Es zielt in erster Linie auf die Bildung und Entwicklung persönlicher Eigenschaften und Eigenschaften des Polizisten ab, die den Anforderungen seiner beruflichen Tätigkeit entsprechen. Die Aufgaben der psychologischen Ausbildung eines Polizeibeamten sind: die Bildung von Selbstvertrauen, seine Ausbildung, die Fähigkeit, die Schwierigkeiten beruflicher Tätigkeit erfolgreich zu überwinden; Wissen über extreme Situationen, ihr Wesen und ihre Reaktionsweisen erwerben; die Bildung des psychologischen Widerstands auf den Einfluss der Charakteristik der operativen und dienstbaren Tätigkeit der psychotraumatischen Faktoren; Schulung der Fähigkeiten und Fertigkeiten, um unter ungünstigen Bedingungen und Fähigkeiten im Umgang mit ihrem emotionalen Zustand professionelle Handlungen auszuführen; Bildung von harmonisch entwickelten Willensqualitäten; Training von beruflich bedeutsamen Eigenschaften (professionelle Beobachtung, professionelles Gedächtnis, etc.).

In Anbetracht der oben schlagen wir mehrere Möglichkeiten, um die Ausbildung der Nationalen Polizei in der Ukraine unter Berücksichtigung der internationalen Erfahrung zu verbessern:

1. Aktive Durchführung von Trainingstechnologien. Foreign Praxis zeigt ihre breiten, einschließlich der Polizei USA, Deutschland, Großbritannien, wo ein System verbindlicher Passage der Polizei Kommunikation und anderen Anti-Stress-Trainings.

2. Eine hohe konstante Aufmerksamkeit auf Selbstbildungssystem und Schulung des Personals. In diesem Sinne gibt es einen Bedarf breitere Praxis des speziellen Kurses über bestimmte Aspekte der Polizeiarbeit, um das Funktionieren der Polizei Bildung für das Leben zu gewährleisten, einschließlich der Verwendung von Fernlernetchnologien. Dieser Ansatz ist typisch für

Polizei USA, Großbritannien, die Türkei, aktiv elektronische und Fernlehrgänge in der Grundausbildung eingesetzt und professionellen Polizeibeamte.

3. Ein wichtiges Element, das immer berücksichtigen, in dem nationalen System der Ausbildung von Polizeibeamten ergriffen werden soll, ist die psychologische und pädagogische Unterstützung. Es ist ein System von Maßnahmen, die auf der Bildung der Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten der sicheren beruflicher Arbeit richten, ein positives psychosoziales Umfeld und Managed-Service und persönliche Beziehungen im Team, taktische und psychologischen Techniken Sicherheit zu schaffen während der Verhaftung von Kriminellen zu gewährleisten und die Entwicklung einer stabilen Psyche Polizei in extremen Situationen

4. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit und Durchführung der Ausbildung in der Ukraine National Police verdienen solche Elemente der professionellen Polizeiausbildung wie die Entwicklung der kommunikativen Fähigkeiten, Fertigkeiten und professioneller Kommunikationsfähigkeiten, die Kunst der Überredung, die Zusammenarbeit mit den Vertretern der nationalen und sexueller Minderheiten sowie geistig unausgeglichen Menschen, Lösungen Familienstreitigkeiten, Verhandlungstechniken usw.

5. Es ist notwendig, sich aktiv den Austausch bewährter Praktiken bei der Ausbildung der Polizei zu fördern, pädagogische Literatur, Lehrer und Schüler die praktische Ausbildung der Arbeitnehmer innerhalb der Arbeits Austausch und gegenseitiges Lernen führen mit den Problemen von gemeinsamem Interesse zu lösen: die Bekämpfung der organisierten Kriminalität, illegale Migration, Kampf mit illegalem Drogenhandel usw. Ein solcher Informationsaustausch mit den Universitäten Polizei mit den entwickelten Ländern Polizeifunktionen und die Zusammenarbeit mit ihnen würde für alle Beteiligten in diesem Prozess äußerst fruchtbar sein [3].

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REFLECTIONS ON POLICE REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES

Our analysis of Schenectady rests on a broader foundation of data, including not only the survey data on citizens' satisfaction and their judgments about the procedural justice of the police in their contact, and the interviews with commanders, patrol supervisors, and patrol officers, but also the observations of police-citizen encounters and the direct comparison of subjective experience and officer behavior. So we begin with what we take to be the principal findings from Schenectady, and then we consider the respects in which those findings are corroborated (or contradicted) by the findings from Syracuse.

In Schenectady, we observed moderate levels of procedural justice and low levels of procedural injustice in officers' behavior. These findings are not directly comparable to those of Jonathan-Zamir, Mastrofski, and Moyal, who constructed a single measure of procedural justice/injustice, and whose research was conducted in a suburban jurisdiction that they describe as a "professional, well-trained police agency, with leaders committed to several of the currently

popular progressive police reforms, such as community and problem-oriented policing” (2015, 865). Insofar as comparisons can be drawn, officers in both Schenectady and “Everdene” exhibited procedural justice that varied across the procedural justice domains, and which was overall moderate. In Schenectady, we found low levels of procedural injustice.

The professionalization of police produced not true professionals, however, but rather police bureaucracies (partially) insulated from their political environments (Brown 1981). A Weberian bureaucracy is well suited for industrial settings that apply an assembly-line (“long-linked”) technology to standardized raw materials, and where the task environment is homogeneous, the procedures for transforming raw materials into work products are well understood and can be specified in advance. But the same bureaucratic form is not so well suited for policing. Insofar as the bureaucratic structure conflicts with the nature of the work—the “technical core”—it is loosely coupled with what officers do. Michael Brown argues that the bureaucracy has actually made matters worse, in that a punitive system of supervision has amplified the uncertainties with which officers must cope. Notwithstanding these contradictions, however, the bureaucratic form has remained, as constituencies inside and outside policing take for granted that it is appropriate.

Understanding Public Attitudes and Procedural Justice

One implication of the findings reported here for understanding public trust in police and procedural justice is that it is imperative to draw a sharp distinction between procedural justice as citizens’ subjective experience and procedural justice as officers’ overt behavior. They are different phenomena, even if we can use the same conceptual framework to define and operationalize them. Most previous research has relied on surveys of citizens to measure procedural justice, and most previous research on police behavior has not measured procedural justice. Using survey and observational methods to measure both citizens’ perceptions and officers’ behavior, respectively, we find the former are not straightforward reflections of the latter. (1-pg.18)

We already knew that citizens' judgments about procedural justice, and their satisfaction, in police-citizen encounters are very much subjective. But we may have underappreciated the degree to which they are subjective. Most survey research is cross-sectional; panel surveys are difficult and expensive to execute. But the handful of panel surveys show not only that subjective experience affects global attitudes toward the police, including trust and confidence, but also and especially that global attitudes have a large bearing on subjective experience. These reciprocal effects are far from balanced. What citizens take away from their encounters with the police in the form of their attitudes toward the police is shaped by what they brought to their encounters much more than by what police do. Citizens' subjective experience with the police is also influenced by broader contextual frames, such as the reputation of the police department and (for blacks) a history of discrimination, and by citizens' related interactions with personnel from other agencies, such as 911 center dispatchers or jail staff in booking facilities. Only a small fraction of the variation in subjective experience is attributable to how officers at the scene actually act. From the relationships between citizens' perceptions of procedural justice and citizens' satisfaction or beliefs about police legitimacy, it is safe to draw only inferences about the connections among these outlooks and not inferences about how these outlooks are shaped by what police do.

In order to describe, analyze, and understand procedural justice as it is enacted by police, it is necessary to observe it directly (in person or through recordings). We cannot rely on citizens' responses to surveys. Systematic social observation is a well-established method for measuring police behavior, and it can certainly be adapted to the measurement of procedural justice by police. Doing so potentially opens an analytic door to answering a wide range of questions about the levels of procedural justice that prevail in police-citizen encounters and the forces that influence procedural justice by police—all of the situational, individual, organizational, and community factors that have been examined in extant research on the use of police authority (see Worden and McLean 2014b).(1-pg.49)

Creating Police Legitimacy.

If future research replicates our findings from Schenectady concerning the relationship of citizens' subjective experience to officers' procedural justice, then our interpretation of survey-based measures of the quality of police performance in citizen encounters must be more circumspect. From this analysis it appears that subjective assessments do not reflect officers' performance very well. The survey-based procedural justice index varied with the nature of the contact (a call for service or a police-initiated contact) and the forms of authority that police exercised, but it varied with procedural justice mainly insofar as officers behaved in procedurally unjust ways, and overall procedural justice and injustice together accounted for little of the variation in citizens' judgments. Encounters in which officers performed very well in terms of conforming to principles of procedural justice—such as explaining their actions or listening to citizens—were not much more likely to yield positive assessments by citizens than encounters in which officers did not exhibit procedural justice. As a source of information about how well officers perform in procedural justice terms, it appears that citizen surveys—even surveys of people involved in recent contacts documented in police records—are of very limited utility.

That citizens' responses to surveys do not reflect officers' behavior very accurately does not mean that the measures derived from citizen surveys are useless. Whether they are firmly or only weakly rooted in officers' actions, citizens' perceptions are real, and their consequences are real too. Public trust is important for police. We think it likely that police departments benefit from higher levels of public trust and confidence. Police officers may benefit when their departments enjoy higher levels of public trust, insofar as citizens are more likely to be compliant in individual police-citizen encounters, and more likely to be cooperative in providing information and otherwise “coproducing” community safety by working with police. Efforts by a police department to build its stock of public trust can be expected to redound to the department's advantage and its community's benefit.

But it does not appear that police can do much to “create” legitimacy through the procedural justice of their day-to-day

interactions with citizens. Officers can detract from public trust at the margin by acting with procedural injustice. But they add if at all only imperceptibly to public trust by acting with greater procedural justice. For example, and more particularly, when police conduct a stop, and when they conduct a frisk or search during that stop, the citizen's subjective experience is unlikely to be affected for the better when the officer takes affirmative steps to be procedurally just. In general, police may be able to influence, but they do not control, any of the outcomes that really matter crime, disorder, citizen satisfaction because these are also influenced by many other. (2-pg.267)

Successful efforts to influence public trust will consist mainly of measures other than managing the procedural justice of street-level behavior.

That public trust does not turn to a meaningful degree on managing street-level procedural justice might be good news, insofar as what gets measured does not always get managed, at least not in an institutionalized organization. In a bureaucracy even a paramilitary bureaucracy in which the task environment is ambiguous and uncertain, mid-level managers and frontline workers must interpret agency mandates against the imperatives of the work as they understand them. This can result in loose coupling between the practices that management espouses and the practices that are applied on the street and that represent, in the aggregate, the service delivered by the agency. In an agency that publicly espouses an approach that highlights the value of procedural justice, but in the absence of reliable measures of actual performance in those terms, there might well be a wide divergence between the public pronouncements by the agency and its day-to-day performance on the street. But it would be a divergence about which agency managers could remain blissfully ignorant. The public pronouncements might add to the department's legitimacy, in that they signal an appreciation by department leaders that it is important. But the decoupled technical core would continue unaffected.

We hasten to add that we do not mean to imply that the adoption of structures that serve institutional purposes therefore do not and cannot serve more conventional technical-rational purposes in an

organization, and even if the structures serve only more symbolic purposes, it does not follow that their adoption was an act of administrative duplicity. We do not doubt that when police executives adopt community policing, or early intervention systems, or Compstat, for example, they do so in good faith to achieve the instrumental benefits they promise, but structural features of policing and police organizations undermine these measures.(3-pg.99)

The conclusion of this material is that even the most developed country in the world has undergone a long way in reforming the police, so Ukraine should take an example from its foreign colleagues, not repeat their mistakes, and improve the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

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REFORMING IN MODERN CONDITIONS

The task of the development of Ukraine as democratic legal state its joining the European structures needs the complex resolution of issues of the optimization of the composition and number of organs of the Internal Affairs the improvement of their activities among other things in the part of staffing and a professional training staff.

Hence it's quite natural that law enforcement officers of different countries are interested in a professional interstate-partnership to best combine the efforts in the struggle against the

common evil-organized crime corruption, drug traffic, illegal migration and traffic in human beings(people), cybercrime and other illegal actions. The modern history of Ukrainian police opened in its formation a new page international cooperation in different directions of activity in particular in the training of highly skilled personnel. Developing international cooperation with law enforcement agencies in the countries of the near and distant from the Ukraine, management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs considered the main goals of training the personnel: creation of conditions and opportunities for acquaintance and application of foreign practical experience of training organizations, definition and development of activities aimed at improving the quality of training for law enforcement bodies at the level of world standards.

The accumulated experience of the activities of many national police associations proves the feasibility of creating such professional organizations the would bring together employees of various ranks in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

In modern conditions cooperation between Kyiv National Academy of Internal Affairs and Ukrainian law enforcement agencies and educational institutions of foreign countries is developing in the direction of introducing the latest innovative forms of interaction that enable and significantly influence the level of professional training of future law enforcement officers as well as advanced international experience in educational process.

Analysis of the main directions of international cooperation in training for law enforcement agencies of Ukraine indicates the need to develop and consolidate the latest forms of cooperation with international bodies educational establishments, scientific and police institutions of foreign states, further introduction into the activity of the of personnel units, educational process and research activity, of the Higher Educational Institution of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of the best foreign practices, publications on the results of international cooperation of educational and methodological materials which would cover the experience of criminality with forms of crime and the mechanisms of interaction between the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and law enforcement agencies of

other countries preparing and training of personnel and enhancement of their qualifications.

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DIE VORBEREITUNG DER POLIZEI IN DEN BEDINGUNGEN DER REFORM

Der wichtigste Standard bei den Aktivitäten der staatlichen Polizeibehörden ist die Gewährleistung der Rechtsstaatlichkeit. Gemäß diesem Standard müssen Polizeibeamte bei ihren täglichen Aktivitäten folgende Anforderungen erfüllen:

strikte Einhaltung des Gesetzes bei der Erfüllung der amtlichen Aufgaben;

Achtung der persönlichen Würde und Achtung der Menschenrechte;

Mangel an Voreingenommenheit

Offenheit und Kooperation

persönliche Ehrlichkeit;

die Anwendung von Gewalt ist streng proportional zur gegenwärtigen Bedrohung und nur in Fällen von offensichtlicher Notwendigkeit;

Vertraulichkeit;

Achtung vor dem Gesetz und Verordnungen, jeden Versuch begegnen zu durchbrechen und für ihre jede Handlung ihre persönliche Verantwortung.

Standardgrundsätze im Bereich der Regel Studie des Rechts, insbesondere in der Erklärung über die Polizei vom Rat von Europa im Mai gefunden 1979 und die Entscheidungen der internationalen

Organisationen - UNO, OSZE, Europarat, dem Europäischen Gerichtshof für Menschenrechte. Ausgangsposition Gehäuse Entmilitarisierung ist das Verständnis, dass die Polizei in den Community-Service-Funktionen zu tun und Bürger als Kunden und Partner zu sehen, sollten eine andere Organisationsstruktur als Militäreinheiten haben. Europäische Polizeibeamte heute für einen Polizei Geist und die Kultur des öffentlichen Dienstes zu etablieren.

Es sei darauf hingewiesen, dass die organisatorischen Formen der polizeilichen Tätigkeit der EU-Länder und die Grundsätze der staatlichen Verwaltung auf die historischen, wirtschaftlichen, politischen, geografischen und sonstigen Merkmale jedes einzelnen Landes zurückzuführen sind. Den Forschern zufolge ist das moderne Modell der Polizeiarbeit vollständig mit verschiedenen Regierungsformen korreliert.

Heute in der EU gibt es drei Modelle der inneren Sicherheit - ein zentralisiertes oder (Continental) Modell mit der dominierenden Rolle des Innenraums, Richtlinie Führungsstil und einem strengen vertikalen Unterordnungsbasisseinheiten von den zentralen Behörden; dezentrales Modell, für das Merkmal - das Fehlen einer einzigen nationalen Kräfte Behörde mehrere Polizei nationaler, regionaler und lokaler Ebene, die vorherrschenden Polizeikräfte Fokus Hebel in den Händen der Provinz (regionalen) Behörden und lokalen Regierungen, die Kommunen eine wichtige Rolle impliziert in der Polizeiabteilung; kombiniert (napivtsentralizovana) Modell, das ein Merkmal ist: das Vorhandensein einer nationalen Behörde (Ministerium) für die innere Sicherheit, die Koordinierung der unterschiedlichen Polizeikräfte; Koexistenz der nationalen zivilen Polizeikräfte (Bund) und regionaler (Ebene der Staatsfläche) sowie staatlichen und kommunalen Polizei Priorität der Staatspolizei.

Doch das Modell der inneren Sicherheit in der EU in der letzten Zeit gelitten einige Änderungen durch die aktive Einführung dieser neuen Empfehlungen des Rates von Europa auf die grundlegenden Prinzipien der Polizeiarbeit zu verbessern. Dies zeigt sich zum Beispiel die Annahme im Jahr 2002 von der Französisch Gesetz „Auf der Grundlage der internen Sicherheitsprogramm und sicherzustellen, dass es“, und in der Ukraine im Jahr 2015 - das

Gesetz „Über die Nationalpolizei der Ukraine“ . Deshalb ist es wichtig zu betonen, dass das europäische Modell der Polizeiarbeit Aktivität ist weit vom letzten Punkt der Reform des Innenministeriums der Ukraine entfernt. Dies wurde während der Europarates Experten-Workshops „Analyse der Organisation der Polizei in der Ukraine betont. Die Präsentation von einigen Modellen der Organisation der Strafverfolgungsbehörden des Rates von Europa. " Europäische Experten warnten ihre ukrainischen Kollegen davor, jedes Modell der Polizeiarbeit zu kopieren. So praktische Bedeutung, vor allem der Einführung der europäischen Governance-Standards durch die Polizei. Diese Standards in den europäischen Ländern entwickeln sich zu einem bestimmenden Faktor für das ausgewogene Polizeisystem.

Unter Standard die enge Zusammenarbeit der Polizei mit der Öffentlichkeit und lokalen Gemeinschaften debuggen, wird angenommen, dass dieser Körper ohne Erfüllung ihrer Hauptaufgabe der Aufgabe - die öffentliche Ordnung zu schützen, soll den Schwerpunkt der Beziehung mit der Öffentlichkeit, weil ohne die aktive Unterstützung und interessierte Bürger verlagern Erkennung und Verhinderung von Straftaten ist eine wenig Perspektive. In diesem Fall muss der Strafverfolgung durchgeführt werden, so dass ihr Hauptaugenmerk auf die unmittelbare und langfristige Erhaltung der Bevölkerung in die Verbesserung ihrer Sicherheit konzentriert. Zweifellos ist die Einführung europäischer Standards der Regierungsführung von der Polizei Ziel in der Ukraine nicht nur die klare Definition der Mainstream-Optimierung Durchsetzung zu fördern, sondern auch die Einführung der effektivsten Organisationsformen in der Praxis Management Organen der inneren Angelegenheiten.

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THE WORLD EXPERIENCE AT PREPARATION OF POLICE

One of the important tasks of a democratic rule-of-law state is the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, the protection of established law and order, and the fight against crime and other violations of law. The solution of these tasks should be carried out by the entire system of state bodies, including those specifically designated for the enforcement of law enforcement functions. Unfortunately, the existing model of professional training for internal affairs officers in Ukraine does not meet the growing needs of society and the generally recognized international democratic standards in this area, according to many criteria. Problems of administrative and legal provision of professional training of officers of the ATS are devoted to scientific publications of domestic lawyers of various scientific fields, in particular: MI Anufriyeva, O.M. Bandura, AV Basov, O.K. Immortal.

Police systems in developed countries, such as France, Great Britain, the USA, Italy, Canada, Austria, Japan, Germany, have a long history, extensive experience in combating crime and public order, and close interconnections. All this imposes an imprint on the organization of training for them, makes it take into account all the achievements of the past and modern, to broadly develop

international cooperation not only in matters of law enforcement activities, but also in training, internship, exchange of experience of personnel of police services and bodies [1, p. 25]

Police officers from European countries are interested in the functioning of an effective training system for police personnel. In particular, in the United Kingdom, the Police Force initiated the creation of a police training standards administration and granting it the status of a police university. It was supposed to open two colleges at the University, one of which was to carry out interactive training for the police, and the second - correspondence and evening training [1, p. 26].

The management of system training for police for the majority of foreign countries radically changed the doctrine of its activities: after a rather long period of use of a model based on the tasks and requirements of the services in which young policemen will have to engage, a transition to a model based on the state needs and staffing requirements. From now on, more attention is paid to the personal characteristics of candidates, that is, future employees of the state police [2, p. 185-194].

For example, the reform of police education in the Czech Republic, carried out since the mid-2000s, is based on the following philosophy of training police:

- providing police services to every citizen;
- Formation of a new image of the police (professionalism, motivation, high ethical standards);
- Competent approach in education;
- Equal access to the education system for all police officers;
- Improvement of the content, forms and methods of training on the basis of the object principle, taking into account the specifics of specific services;
- accounting of the requirements of practical police activity in the implementation of training programs;
- Assessment of the quality and effectiveness of the curriculum (internal and external evaluation);
- Personal responsibility of the teaching staff for ensuring the implementation of the curriculum;

- Improvement of personnel work;
- Development of international cooperation in the field of training of police personnel;
- Expansion of distance learning and introduction of modern information technologies [3].

The analysis of legal acts in the field of training of police personnel provides grounds for arguing that the system of norms governing the organization of service in national and municipal police formations, the legal status and professional training of their employees form, as a rule, national (federal) police laws , decrees and decrees of heads of state and executive authorities, as well as normative acts of local self-government, which contain provisions on the legal regime of certain categories of police whose staff .

As a result, we will try to outline the contours of possible areas and prospects for improving the training of police officers in Ukraine. First, in the XXI century. the problem of elaboration of the general strategy of the development of the personnel training system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine becomes of special urgency.

The fundamental basis for designing a new model of vocational education in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine should be the scientifically grounded policy in this area, namely, the reformation of the educational activity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in accordance with the EU standards in the field of training for law enforcement bodies [3], with due consideration of Ukrainian realities . Secondly, serious changes should affect the management of the system of vocational training. The basis for the training of personnel for the ATS should be the principle of extending the authority of educational institutions and a high degree of control over the final result of their activities.

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POLICE BRUTALITY

By law, the police have the right to use legitimate force if necessary to make an arrest, maintain order, or keep the peace. Just how much force is appropriate under various circumstances can be debatable. When an officer uses excessive force, he or she violates the law. Jerome Skolnick and James Fyfe define police brutality as a conscious and deliberate action that a police officer undertakes toward suspects who are usually members of a powerless social group (for example, racial minorities or homosexuals).

Police brutality has been framed in the past as a civil and human rights issue, and explained in terms of its sociological roots and legal implications. However, similarly to other human rights (eg, reproductive rights), substantial health repercussions arise from its perpetration for individuals as well as for the general public, and recent research in the USA has firmly established police brutality as a public health concern. In addition to the obvious link between police violence with fatality and injury (see panel), empirical evidence has shown harmful mental health consequences that are not limited to victims, but also shared by witnesses to negative police encounters. Apart from premature death and bodily harm, documented health consequences in the USA of negative police interactions include high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma, HIV and sexually transmitted infections, as well as anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Most police brutality goes unreported. In 1982, the federal government funded a “Police Services Study” in which over 12,000 randomly selected citizens were interviewed in three metropolitan areas. The study found that 13 percent of those surveyed had been victims of police brutality the previous year. Yet only 30 percent of those who acknowledged such brutality filed formal complaints.

Most brutality is directed against minority groups or otherwise powerless populations. Officers who engage in brutality rationalize their use of extralegal force; they claim they are punishing those groups that threaten to disrupt the social order. The importance of understanding racism in the context of police brutality cannot be underestimated. Many police automatically regard racial minority group members as potentially dangerous regardless of their particular activities, gestures, or attire. This perception of racial minority citizens as “trouble” sometimes translates into racially discriminatory police behavior.

Some police expect citizens to always defer to police authority. When citizens challenge it instead, some officers perceive such behavior as constituting the unofficial crime of contempt of cop and use physical force to elicit compliance. Situational variables, such as the use of force by a suspect against a police officer, are good predictors of police use of force.

Stopping brutality through punitive administrative control Internal affairs units receive and investigate complaints against officers. These units inquire into suspicions of corruption, complaints of brutality or other kinds of excessive force, and situations in which police officers discharge weapons. If an investigation discloses enough evidence to prove the allegations in a complaint, the unit recommends disciplinary action. Major problems in the effectiveness of internal affairs units include the unwillingness of citizens to file complaints (because they don’t trust the police to police themselves) and the unwillingness of police to testify against one another.

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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF UKRAINIAN POLICE REFORM

It's been two years since Ukraine's new National Police officially replaced the old militia. But now, the National Police's effectiveness is being called into question due to a recent series of high profile murders and crimes. Though the authorities maintain that the police system is undergoing changes, advocates for reforms and law enforcement reform experts are taking a more critical stance on their progress. During the 2013-2014 Euromaidan Revolution, Ukrainian security forces fired on protesters, killing around a hundred people. The new government under Petro Poroshenko held the Berkut special police force largely responsible. In response, the government initiated a plan to reform Ukrainian law enforcement by replacing the old patrol police force (the Militsiya) and dissolving the Berkut completely.

In July 2015, Ukrainian Minister of Internal Affairs Arsen Avakov launched the new patrol police force in the country's capital, Kyiv. The process was then repeated with the establishment of new

patrol police departments in regional capitals across Ukraine. Departments were also set up in other key towns, focusing on Ukraine's borders with the European Union and the frontline of the war in Donbas. On November 7, 2015, the new National Police officially replaced the old militia.

The creation of the new patrol police is often heralded as one of the few successful reforms of Ukrainian law enforcement. Law enforcement reform expert Eugene Kravchuk underscored that "all other initiatives" aimed at police reform in the wake of Maidan – including those targeting the criminal police and investigative forces – were "just plans."

Although Avakov allegedly planned to fully replace the Militsiya, Kravchuk claims that of the number of new patrol police accounts for just 12,000 of the 140,000 police officers in the country – less than ten percent. Kravchuk has also called into question the effectiveness of the mechanisms used for replacing former Militsiya officers. "Eight percent of previous militia were dismissed by the results of attestation," he said. "And half of them were returned [to the police] by court decision." Kravchuk suggested that this is due to legislation that allows former officers to return to the police force after being dismissed. "And our country pays them nearly 55 billion hryvnia [over \$2 billion] because they didn't work [in] this past year after attestation," he said.

Ahead of Ukraine's 2019 Presidential and Parliamentary elections the issue of police reforms is critical. And changes to the patrol police provide some hope for further developments. "I can't say everything is going badly. There are positive aspects, part of them is the little changes to the police's work and some positive experience in different regions [of Ukraine]," Kobzin said. We can see that future of Ukraine's law enforcement reforms remains unclear. Police reform is a slow-going reform and we really don't know the direction of this reform.

Nevertheless, Avakov maintains that the Ministry is making progress. "The police reform hasn't come to an end yet. I believe that we have gone through about 25-30% of the police reform," he said. In his words, even Strategy 2020 – the Ministry of Internal Affairs'

recently announced development strategy – Is “an abstract document” lacking “concrete measures”. Avakov presented Strategy 2020 at a meeting of Ukraine’s Cabinet of Ministers.

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SALARIES OF UKRAINIAN, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN POLICEMEN

The prestigious work of the New Police in Ukraine is often measured as a rather powerful, as for the present, wage. 7 thousand hryvnia receives an average patrol. At first glance – smart. But looking at the salary of overseas cops, you begin to understand – we are still far from European salaries.

Another story about the work, profits and life of policemen from the USA, England, Germany, Poland, Italy, Brazil, France, Spain.

A police officer in Ukraine receives a salary of 275 \$, the chief of 430 \$, and the Head of the National Police 385 \$.

American Newcomers who came to work, will receive about 32 thousand dollars a year. If you divide this amount by twelve months, every thirty days on the card will come about 2,500\$.

A policeman with experience in the United States can receive 5 800\$, and the head of the Department 8,000\$.

A young policeman in Britain receives a salary of 1,900£, a policeman with experience 2,580£, and a constable 3,000 £.

The salary of the employee of the German police directly depends on the length of service and rank. Patrol gets a little more than 2,000€. Clean with bonuses and bonuses can get exactly 2 thousand dollars.

The German COP at the ripe an officer rank can get 7,000€ (before tax).

An ordinary patrol officer in Poland can count on 783\$. The investigator receives- 1000 \$. The head of the Department receives a salary of 2,300\$. Well, the head of the city police Department gets 3,600\$.

Patrol in Brazil receives a salary of 890€.

Patrol in Italy receives a salary of 1,500€.

In Paris, the trainee of the National police receives about 1,660 € per month, and the major-from 3,100 to 3,700€, while the average salary in France is about 3,900€.

In the Urban guard of Barcelona, the salary of the employees said to start at 1,700€, while in Majorca it is barely more than 1,100€. In Madrid, the salary of agents without additional payments is 1,900€, in the Canary Islands - up to 2,000€. In the police of Catalonia, the Basque Country and Navarra the rate is about 1,800€.

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PROS AND CONS OF US POLICE

We all know there are a dozen or so cons to being a police officer. Let's focus on some of the positive aspects. This is anything but an exhaustive list, but they are some huge factors to consider when joining the police force. In addition to above average salaries, police enjoy benefits, retirement packages, and insurance coverage options that usually exceed those offered by private employers. In some agencies, full retirement is attainable in 20 to 25 years regardless of age. This means if you start early, you can retire in your forties and start a new career while still drawing your police pension.

Many jurisdictions match employee retirement contributions, and some agencies offer tuition assistance, allowing you to further your education while maintaining fulltime employment. Still other benefits may include generous leave time, take-home vehicles, and free access to health/fitness facilities (and paid time to use them!).

The Education and Research Benefit Policy affords educational opportunities to City employees free of charge at Georgia State University. The program consists of three components: the General Education Benefit, the Executive MBA Benefit, and the Research Access Benefit. When comparing agencies and weighing the pros and cons of each, it's important to look beyond salary and consider the full range of benefits offered by an agency. What one

agency lacks in base salary, it may more than make up for elsewhere. To be a professional officer is a great responsibility and honor.

In my job you need to be healthy, strong, flexible, brave, patient, and hardy and have good intuition. Working in a team is another useful skill. I've entered the Cadet Corps and It was the first step towards achieving my dreams. Our Cadet Corps is a great school of life. After finishing it it's much easier to enter and learn in a military university. Military men in a society are considered to be respected and noble people. This job is also well-paid. It's important too. It goes without saying that we have to love our job because it's our life.

Moreover, the police need to learn from the US police because the construction of the police in the US is much better than we have, and although we have borrowed a lot from them in this area, our police leaves much to be desired.

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ELECTROSHOCK WEAPON IN NORWAY

An electroshock weapon is a weapon, what delivers an electric shock aimed at temporarily disrupting muscle functions and/or inflicting pain without causing significant injury.

Many types of these devices exist. Stun guns, batons (or prods), and belts administer an electric shock by direct contact, whereas Tasers (conducted electrical weapons) fire projectiles that administer the shock through thin flexible wires. Long-range electroshock projectiles, which can be fired from ordinary shotguns and do not need the wires, have also been developed.

Electroshock Weapons have been in use since the early to mid 1900s, starting with the cattle prod. The concept of using electricity for self-defense has been in place since the 1800s, but has been implemented for civilian use until only just recently in the 1980s and 90s. During these periods, products as the stun gun and the TASER were born.

Police in a number of Norwegian districts will be given electroshock weapons as part of a trial from next year. The weapons will be used in the Oslo, Ost, Sorvest and Troms police districts, NRK reports.

The National Police Directorate began looking into the possibility of using the weapon type last year and has now decided to implement the trial in the four districts from January 1st, 2019, according to the report. Similar weapons are already used by police in the United States, United Kingdom and Finland. "We consider this a resource police in other countries have made use of with good results. It results in less injury than the weapons police traditionally use," National Police Directorate response director Knut Smedsrud told NRK. "One way in which this could be used is as an alternative in the many instances in which police currently use firearms. That happens thousands of times per year, so it is absolutely interesting for us to look at electroshock weapons as an alternative. It could also be an alternative to batons or gas weapons in certain instances," Smedsrud added.

Concern over the weapon type, which can fire a charge of 50,000 volts, has been raised by NGO Amnesty International, which said that it should be treated as potentially lethal implement.

"It is important to be aware those electroshocks weapons can leave inflict very serious injuries. They can even cause death. They should be managed in the exact same way as firearms, and only be

used in the same situations as firearms – and nothing more,” Amnesty International political advisor Gerald Folklore told NRK.

Self-defense comes in many forms. You can utilize hand-hand tactics to subdue an attacker, dose them with scorching pepper, rumble their ear drums with the power of sound, hit them with the blunt force of a metal stick OR "light them up "like a light bulb. By far the most interesting option is the last.

In conclusion I can say that tasers are electroshock weapons used for incapacitating aggressive persons by disrupting superficial muscle functions through administering electric shocks. The number of taser users and also taser related deaths are increasing every year. Taser effects on humans vary a lot depending on taser associated factors (voltage, wave-length, and firing distance, type of use - contact or from the distance) but also on human variability (skin thickness, salinity, associated pathology, etc). A single discharge usually is not usually associated with severe adverse reactions or death, but these can happen in various risk groups (pregnant women, elderly, small children). This review presents the spectra of clinical signs and symptoms associated with teaser use and a synthesis of the suggested protocols for the management of forensic cases.

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NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN POLICE ACTIVITIES IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD

Counteraction of crime, observance of citizens' rights and freedoms, balanced migration policy - these and other priorities have a new development strategy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. One of the results of the reform is the creation of a patrol service, which is now trusted by more than half of Ukrainians and has taken over the functions of public order and traffic police.

This year, the National Police launched the "Polina" project to combat domestic violence. In areas where there is a "Pauline", the number of applications has tripled. "Is a mobile group, which includes employees of various police units. This is a patrol, local police officers. This is the police for children and the investigators.

Police of Communication or Police Dialogue - these units are active in Ukraine since the fall of 2017. Their task is to "stop aggressive citizens by force and in a word" Representatives of the police are working on communication and mass events.

Police are trying to prevent any conflict situation, explain the actions of the police and stop the aggressive citizens, not by force, but... the word». The objective is to establish a dialogue with the organizers and protesters during mass actions of protests and football matches, marches, religious ceremonies, etc.

One of the first projects was the "School police officer". The school officers tell students about the rights of the child, traffic rules, domestic violence, human trafficking, and the role of the police and social projects.

In the United Arab Emirates, robot policemen began testing. Cyborg is not needed in the car because it has wheels instead of legs. Also it is equipped with cameras and facial recognition. A New way of communication with the Dubai police cyborg constable can read

the car numbers on the car, compare the face with those that are in the police database, and send the result to the headquarters. Live video from cameras it allows you to identify the bags that are left unattended in the popular areas of Dubai. From now on, people in Dubai will be able to report the crime or offense work with words or by pressing a touch-screen placed on the chest of a cyborg.

The Dubai police used to dealing with high technology and equipment in the luxury style. Here patrolmen go on duty to high-tech supercars Lamborghini and Ferrari. The Dubai authorities are going to invest in innovative ways of fighting crime and transplant its patrol force on a flying motorcycle Air bike can reach speeds of 40 mph (about 64 km/h) and stay without charging for 25 minutes and also to carry up to 300 kg, say police. According to representatives of Dubai police, air bikes can be used for a quick arrival of officers to the place of accident or place of crime, helping them to avoid congestion on the road. In Spain, the police implemented a project aimed at preventing gender-based violence and protect its victims. In the framework of the women victims of such violence were given special mobile phones and, if necessary – the device for determination of place of residence. Special police unit working closely with the courts and social services that are involved in the prevention of gender-based violence.

The Chinese police officers began to issue "smart" glasses with face detection, which should help them in catching criminals. During the testing phase of the patrol, armed with "smart" glasses, managed to detain seven people are wanted, and another 26 people who traveled on foreign passports.

Scientists from China have developed a new technology of biometric identification that can identify people by gait — even if his face is hidden. To operate the system you only need a camera that is not further than 50 meters from the target. Recognition speed does not exceed 200 milliseconds — this is faster than time people blink (300-400 milliseconds). According to the scientist, the algorithm is able to identify up to thousands of people in the area of 1000 square meters, which also allows you to use it to count the number of populated cities.

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THE PROBLEM WITH UKRAINIAN POLICE REFORM

Over the past year, thousands of newly recruited police officers have taken to the streets of Kiev, Odessa, Lviv, and other cities across Ukraine. In contrast to their predecessors in the old, post-Soviet militia, these newcomers are polite, well-trained, and physically fit. Perhaps most importantly, they refuse to take bribes. Many of the new recruits sympathized with the 2013-2014 Euromaidan demonstrations that overthrew the corrupt political order of former President Yanukovych, and they are genuinely interested in building a new, more democratic Ukraine. Over a quarter of the new police force consists of women — one of the highest rates in the

world. The new units enjoy high approval ratings in Kiev and are regarded as a symbol of a “civil” state.

International experts are thrilled, too. They tout the new patrol police as one of the brightest rays of hope in post-Euromaidan Ukraine. It’s been described as a “force for change” and even the “cops who would save a country.” It’s no wonder the foreigners are happy — much of the new police reform has been funded through the U.S. State Department’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), with additional help from Canada and Japan.

What such an approach tends to miss is that the police aren’t responsible only to people at the top. Police forces should also answer to the people they serve. For this reason, successful police reform depends on forging a consensus between the state and society on how and when the state may employ violence: consider, for example, the ongoing discussion in the United States on the relationship between the police and African-American communities. That debate is taking place in the wider democratic context of free media, frequent and fair elections, and impartial courts.

But Ukraine and other countries with a long history of authoritarianism lack such venues for an effective state-society dialogue. As in other post-Soviet states, Ukraine’s Interior Ministry (which oversees the police) was designed to support government policies, to punish dissent, and to demonstrate the government’s reach across the country. Despite several rounds of competitive elections, a diverse civil society, and numerous media outlets, Ukrainian officials continued to use the police to coerce the opposition right up until the Euromaidan uprising. International donors looking for quick results risk inadvertently supporting, or even strengthening, the state’s punitive apparatus, without ensuring more active participation of the citizenry in overseeing the police.

To date, Ukraine’s new police have been focused on a myriad of petty matters: smoking in public places, homeless people sleeping in tourist areas, and cars parking around bus stops. But the new policing model in Ukrainian cities does not explain how bigger and more violent crimes are prevented through policing small things. Meanwhile, top-level police officers, accustomed to deploying excessive

force against peaceful demonstrations or operating criminal syndicates, remain unchallenged and unreformed. And while a shiny new police force might challenge small-scale corruption, there has still been no serious anti-corruption drive from the top.

Even more worrisome are the Interior Ministry's plans to organize a new SWAT force supported by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the Border Patrol, and the State Department's Bureau for Narcotics and Law Enforcement. In a repeat of the patrol police project, only a closed circle of ministry officials and U.S. donors are involved in designing the new force, which is supposed to replace former special operations police forces such as "Berkut," infamous for its deadly violence against Euromaidan demonstrators. Activists worry that adopting the U.S. model for a militarized police force will allow Ukraine's leaders to use brutal force against anti-government demonstrations in the future. A better fit might be found in neighboring Poland and the Czech Republic, where military police units are assigned exclusively to the armed forces or to carry out counterterrorism missions.

Since the ouster of Yanukovich, Ukraine has experienced an inflow of former government officials from Georgia, including former president Mikheil Saakashvili. Inspired by the reforms they carried out at home, these officials have sought to export their experience to Ukraine. The Georgian police reform eradicated petty corruption and gained international praise for its dramatic break with a repressive past.

Unfortunately, the methods used to direct top-down reform in Saakashvili's Georgia are now being replicated in post-Euromaidan Ukraine. Only a narrow group of people are interacting with the external donors and making key decisions. Civil society activists are only invited to oversee procedures already in place, as opposed to generating ideas for the reform's direction. The vision of change is transmitted directly from the deputy-minister level to specific projects on the ground, bypassing public discussion.

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THE UN PEACEKEEPING TRAINING STRATEGY

Three main phases of peacekeeping training are identified in the UN strategy: 1. Pre-Deployment Training (PDT): refers to generic, specialized, and, where appropriate, mission-specific peacekeeping training that is based on UN standards and takes place prior to deployment to a DPKO-led mission. This training is delivered by member states to military and police personnel/units in their home country and by the Integrated Training Service (ITS) for civilian personnel. 2. Induction Training: refers to training that is delivered to DPKO/DFS headquarters staff upon arrival at UN headquarters in New York or mission-specific training that is delivered in a DPKO-led mission. This may include generic and specialized training, including training for military police and civilian personnel. 3. Ongoing Training: refers to any training or learning activity for peacekeeping personnel (military, police, or civilian) undertaken during their assignment at headquarters or in the field subsequent to induction training. While each type of training is important, pre-deployment training is foundational.

Ideally, members of UN peacekeeping operations should be deployed only once they have received comprehensive preparation, so that they can be fully operational and ready to face their assignments from day one. Induction and ongoing training have limitations given the other competing tasks that need to be performed during a deployment.

Post -deployment training can only fill mission- or context-specific gaps ex-post facto. It is likely to have only limited impact absent extensive and appropriate training prior to the deployment. Another relevant distinction in the training strategy concerns the three main components of peacekeeping operations: military, police, and civilian. Each component requires a different training approach, not only to take account of the diverse nature of their respective functions, but also in light of the different recruitment and deployment modalities.

Usually, civilian personnel are recruited individually through a system of vacancies and selection processes. This allows the UN—at least in principle—to ensure that the selected individuals have the requisite skills and experience needed for the role they are to fulfill. In contrast, most of the military are recruited collectively as formed units (infantry battalion, engineering company, etc.).

Police contributions use both methods, as more than half are recruited and deployed in large units, called Formed Police Units (FPUs), while the rest are selected in smaller units or individually. Another significant difference in the selection of civilian, as opposed to uniformed peacekeepers, is that the former apply mainly in their personal capacity, while the latter apply through their national authorities (usually, Ministry of Defense for the military and Interior/Justice Ministry for the police). As a consequence, the latter have normally gone through a pre-selection and vetting process. Among uniformed personnel, a special category— in terms of training requirements—is that of UN military observers (UNMOs), whose tasks and training needs are better defined than those of other uniformed personnel.

In fact, UN guidelines on the training of UNMOs were released as early as 1997. UNMOs are military officers assigned to serve with the United Nations or other international organizations on a loan basis by governments of contributing countries. The guidelines assume that “many of the skills required of a military observer are taught or developed during the normal course of a military officer’s career.” In addition, sending countries are expected

to conduct specific national-level preparation and training for their UNMO personnel.

Ukraine's participation in international peace operations is governed by the 1999 Law of Ukraine on Participation in International Operations in Support of Peace and Security. The law stipulates that Ukraine can participate in three types of operations:

- 1) peace operations undertaken by the UN, OSCE, and other regional organizations;
- 2) UN-authorized operations; and
- 3) Multinational high-readiness forces.

The law details the process of approving Ukraine's participation in such operations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in consultation with the Ministry of Defense, presents a proposal to the National Security and Defense Council. If the Council decides affirmatively, the proposal is forwarded to the president. If the president approves the deployment, a draft law is introduced in the parliament, which grants the ultimate authorization. The consideration of the draft is treated as a matter of priority. The government reports annually to the parliament on Ukraine's participation in international peace operations.

The Strategy for International Peacekeeping Activity of Ukraine defines four main areas in which improvements should be made: 1) increasing the quality of peacekeeping contributions (speeding up decision-making on deployments; improving command and coordination; training military and civilian specialists; procuring the necessary equipment; systematizing lessons learned); 2) enhancing the attractiveness of international service among the military (increasing salaries; providing better medical and psychological care; introducing additional welfare benefits for service-members and their families); 3) promoting Ukraine's interests during the planning and execution of operations (strengthening cooperation with secretariats of international organizations; increasing the number of Ukrainians in DPKO/DFS and among mission leadership); and 4) involving Ukrainian companies in post-conflict reconstruction.

Participation in UN peacekeeping operations is also attractive for individual personnel, especially helicopter pilots, whose salary during international deployments is five times the army average and ten times the country average.

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THE FEATURES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN THE USA

Law enforcement training can help you reach your goal of helping to maintain peace and order as a respected professional. It's a way to develop skills that are always in need while also generating new opportunities in a career that can be exciting, well paying, and full of purpose.

They are the most visible representatives of the civil authority of government, and they provide the model typically associated with police organizations.

The US police, as a rule, do not have their own training base, but first of all try to recruit specialists who have received appropriate education in colleges or universities. A broad network of police academies can not be considered as such a base, since they are structurally not part of the police department, they are organizationally and financially independent, being merely original centers for the initial training of civilian specialists so that they can obtain a license for the right to conduct police activities.

In the United States, police schools exist either on their own or on the basis of civilian universities. In general, the first police schools emerged on the basis of civilian universities. The main problem of the management of personnel training in the United States lies in a decentralized system and the existence of many jurisdictions. In this connection, educational institutions are under the control of the relevant bodies, focused on servicing certain territories.

An essential feature of the US police training system is the availability of numerous private and state training centers. One of the largest federal law enforcement training centers is in Georgia.

When preparing new agents, they acquire the knowledge that will be useful to them in the future to begin effective law enforcement activities as federal agents and investigators.

Students study a wide range of subjects, including the basics of jurisprudence, jurisprudence, methods for investigating crimes and conducting intelligence activities, techniques for conducting interviews and interrogations, forensics, forensic medicine, fundamentals of office work. In the process of preparing future employees a lot of attention is paid to working out practical skills of professional activity in an environment that is as close as possible to the real. The complex situation of investigating a certain crime is given, and the students work it out from the initial operational investigations and ending with detention, arresting suspects and submitting evidence of their guilt in court. Students also need to acquire reliable gun shooting skills from a gun and a gun.

In the process of training, each student is shooting about 5,000 ammunition. In addition, in the learning process, the possibilities of electronic surveys are widely used to simulate different situations of use of weapons. The listener must confidently use the weapon, know the legal norms governing its use, and be responsible for his personal combat equipment. They learn to shoot indoors, in the air, in the dark, in the fog, in the cold, from the thigh and in other conceivable and unthinkable conditions and poses.

So, I can say that the training of law enforcement agencies in the United States is at a high level and extremely important in the life

of highly skilled professionals. Each of the stages of preparation requires careful study and rapid assimilation

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POLICE TRAINING IN THE USA

Training of police officers Similar to the FBI's training and selection system, there is a system of training and selection that operates in other federal law enforcement agencies. The selection of personnel in the municipal police and state police is carried out roughly the same, although there are certain differences due to the fact that each state has its own selection criteria and requirements for candidates.

So, recruiting personnel at the police departments of Louisiana is carried out according to the following scheme. General requirements for the candidate: 1) the citizenship of the United States; 2) age of 20 years (as a rule, there is no age limit for the municipal police to be set up or it is set at the retirement age of minus five years); 3) education is not lower than or equal to secondary school; 4) the presence of driver's rights, good driving skills; 5) normal physical training and psychological stability. A candidate is considered unsuitable for police service if he is at the age of majority (over 17 in Louisiana law): he was found guilty of any crime; was found guilty of an offense against an individual or a

sexual offense; was found guilty of violating any person's civil rights; used or retained prohibited substances (drugs); taking marijuana for three years before applying; illegally evicted from any military service; was dismissed from any law enforcement agency for disciplinary reasons; refused to undergo a lie detector or the like; has three or more malicious violations of traffic rules over the past five years, has been driving a vehicle after deprivation of rights. The selection procedure itself consists of the following steps: 1) filing an application; 2) a written test, including a written exercise; 3) physical fitness test; 4) special examination of the candidate's identity; 5) drug test. After these selection stages, the candidate is interviewed at the police department and, in case of his successful passage, is sent to a medical and psycho-psychiatric examination.

A successful candidate is sent to the police academy for professional training and, upon completion, is enrolled in the state. Thus, the selection procedure for service in law enforcement agencies in the United States is rather complicated, but due to the fact that during a long procedure it is easier to "sift" people who are not suitable for work in law-enforcement structures.

In the United States graduates of the academies, when they come to the service, undergo rigorous and thorough preparation, because, in addition to the skills acquired in the educational institution, the policeman must know the policy, methodology, rules, instructions and fully to imagine how to properly perform their work.

Therefore, graduates of the academy give 2 weeks to "get used to" before they will pass a special course "Staff Preparation Program". In two weeks newcomers adapt to the new environment, get acquainted with instructors mentors, who will prepare them for practical work. Preparation begins with the fact that the entire police department manages to get acquainted with the newcomers. Newcomers receive the "Practical Guide to Training Police" and "Diary-Guidebook", which records the progress of training, successes and failures, a report on the volume of knowledge gained. Police trainees visit places where they will have to perform their duties (hospitals, institutions, courts), get acquainted with their work and documentation, learn to compose documents. The two-week

training is a bridge for the transition to a 16-week (640 hours) practical training program. Practical lessons facilitate the transition from the status of a graduate of the police academy to the post of a law enforcement officer. . US police training system under current conditions, one of the most complex police systems in the United States (USA) is quite successful. It is characterized by a variety of organizational and legal forms, conditioned by the peculiarities of historical development, the legal system of the Anglo-American type, as well as the federal state system. Police forces operate on federal (FBI), regular, local (in cities, counties, and other municipal units) levels.

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KUWAIT POLICE AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

As you know, no state can exist without law enforcement agencies, because their aim is to help uphold local values, overall responsibility for public security and law. Police have primary responsibility for maintaining public order, preventing and investigating crime. So, this topic is relevant in all countries.

As a rule, the Military Forces of the State of Kuwait consists of several joint forming defense forces. The governing bodies are the Kuwait Ministry of Defense, the Kuwait Ministry of Interior, the

Kuwait National Guard and the Kuwait Fire Service Directorate. So, I want to tell you about Kuwait Police and the Criminal Justice System

By the way, Kuwait is a Muslim country, that why this country uses Islam as its state religion, while its legislation is based on Sharia.

To begin with, Police attend a three-year program at the Police Academy, but National Guard attends the Kuwaiti Military College, after which they receive specialized guard training. However, women work in certain police departments, such as criminal investigations, inquiries, and airport security.

The Kuwait government announced is launching an all-women morality police force to fight against “flirtatious young men and women, beggars and rowdy people”.

The main police divisions are criminal investigation, traffic, emergency police, nationality and passports, immigration, prisons, civil defense and trials. Many Kuwaiti police officers are doing their job diligently and deserve our highest respect and salutation.

The Kuwaiti authorities contend that the rate of ordinary crime is low. Offenses involving forgery, fraud, bribery, assaults and threats, and narcotics and alcohol violations were all more common than thefts.

Kuwaiti justice system generally provides fair public trials and adequate appeals. Under Kuwaiti law, no detainee can be held for more than four days without charge; after being charged by a prosecutor, detention for up to an extra twenty-one days is possible. A person under the State Security Law may be detained. All defendants in felony cases are required to be represented by attorneys, appointed by the court if necessary. Legal counsel is optional in misdemeanor cases, and the court is not obligated to provide an attorney. Military courts, which ordinarily have jurisdiction only over members of the armed services or security forces, can try offenses against civilians under martial law. Trials in the State Security Court are initially held in a closed session but subsequently are open to the press and others.

If compared with Ukraine, the Kuwaiti police system is much crueller than Ukrainian system. Unlike the Ukrainian police, Kuwaiti police still have division into religious police and secular police. The fact is that Kuwait has the so-called morality police, which monitor the observance of moral standards. For example, when you arrive in Kuwait, you will have problems if you hug or kiss a boy who is not your husband, in Kuwait, it is forbidden for men and women who are not related to each other in some fashion to openly mingle. The police patrol malls and other public spaces to “help uphold local values and protect people from immoral practices.” In Ukraine, the attitude to such a more loyal. Believe it or not, but sometimes even the behavior of policemen in some situations is the same. On the other hand, uniforms and functions that are performed by the police almost are similar in both countries. Interesting fact in that officer rank are practically the same too. Ukraine is more loyal even in the field of punishment, because there are no death judgments in this country, but in Kuwait death judgment is still used.

Nowadays the majority of them try to change this world, fight with crime and prove that we can trust the police.

In conclusion, I can say that every day people are witnessed a lot of positive and negative gestures by the Kuwaiti police. For example, they help motorists in trouble, especially on highways or major road, also they don't think twice to help women on the driveway, nevertheless when pulling an expatriate over, many policemen tend to be harsh, disrespectful and never want to listen to the other side`s. So, the major internal security organization under the ministry is the national police. To my mind, police are a face of the country, that why on which level are law enforcement agencies, the same thing situation throughout the state.

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FEDERAL POLICE IN GERMANY

The Federal Police is a specialized force responsible for border protection, railway policing and aviation security.

At the federal level, there are two main agencies: The Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) and the Bundespolizei (BPOL, Federal police). The BKA is modeled after the American FBI and has its headquarters in Wiesbaden. The BKA handles counterfeiting, bank robbery, kidnapping, and other serious federal crimes. At the state level, there is also the Landeskriminalamt (LKA) with criminal each state.

Today the Federal Police agency is responsible for protecting Germany`s borders and in the same time has many other duties like providing counter-terrorism forces. Also this agency protecting federal government buildings; providing marshals for airline security and providing additional rescue helicopter services. Nowadays they supporting international police missions for the UN and EU in Kosovo, Sudan, Liberia, Afghanistan and others critical locations.

Exist a third federal police agency - the Polizei beim Deutschen Bundestag (Polizei DBT, informally the Parlamentspolizei). They are responsible for policing in and around the German parliament (Bundestag) building in Berlin. It is the only agency with police powers in and around the federal legislative building. Officers of the Polizei DBT usually wear civilian clothes while on duty, but when serving in public areas, they wear blue blazers with a “Polizei” label.

As for Ukraine, her security system don't including such elements, but 12th November was passed the relevant law by Verhovna Rada which create special National Bureau of Investigation. Now, with new name, the "Ukrainian FBI" finally become a key part of the Ukrainian law-enforcement system. Of particular importance is the fact that the Bureau takes over part of the Prosecutor General's Office concerting pre-trial investigation. Hence, the GPU loses its monopoly in this area. The main task of Bureau will be: investigation of crimes related to the activities of criminal organizations, cases of torture and other crimes related to cruel, inhuman treatment committed by law enforcement officers, investigation of particularly grave crimes (for which life imprisonment is provided), investigation crimes committed by officials of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau and Prosecutors of specialized anti-corruption prosecutor's office.

So, according to the previous information we strongly believe that the Ukrainian law-enforcement system will come on new level and compare with the leading countries. Also we hope that taking over the experience of other states; we will introduce certain innovations that will only be inherent in our country.

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HOW TO BECOME A CANADIAN POLICE OFFICER

Each Canadian law enforcement agency has its own requirements and standards for police recruits, but you will see some basic requirements across the agencies. Once the agency has verified you meet all the requirements, the recruit will need to complete an extensive hiring process to become a Canadian police officer.

First of all, you meet with basic requirements. You must be at least 18 years old in most areas. However, some areas require you to be 19 years old. You must have some kind of permanent status in Canada; namely, you must either be a landed immigrant, a permanent resident, or a Canadian citizen. You must also be able to speak French or English (fluently). Also, no matter where you are, you must have a high school diploma or its equivalent to join the Canadian police forces. You must prove you have this education with transcripts or a diploma. This requirement means you either must go through grade 12 of school or pass an equivalency test. For instance, you can take the General Education Development (GED) tests, which are offered throughout Canada through your provincial or territorial department of education. You must pass 5 tests in total to get your GED. You may also be able to get some credit for the experience you gained over the years, which can count towards your high school diploma. You must be in good health and shape to be a part of the police. For instance, many police forces in Canada will require you to complete a physical exam, which may include running 2.4 kilometers in a certain time period, a swimming portion, and other physical tests. If you're not in shape, start a workout regimen at a local gym. Make sure to include aerobic exercises, weight training, and swimming as part of your routine. In addition, make sure you are eating right and getting enough sleep. Fill half your plate with fruits and vegetables, replace processed grains with whole grains, and

make lean protein a part of your diet. To be a police officer, you must be ready for anything, particularly in emergency situations, and being trained in CPR and first aid is part of that. You can sign up for classes at places like the Canadian Red Cross or the Heart and Stroke Foundation. You must also be licensed to drive to be a police officer. In addition, you cannot have more than six points taken off your license for offenses.

Besides you have get a college degree. While you only need a high school diploma to become a police officer, you are competing against many people for entry-level positions. Therefore, a college degree, particularly one in criminal law, can help set you apart. If your high school GPA wasn't great, try starting out at a community college. Community colleges are easier to get into, and they can help you get some of your basic classes out of the way. You can transfer later so that you can get a 4-year degree. Also, as a cadet, you'll be a part of the civilian force. For instance, you may be assigned as a traffic officer or as an officer in a court room. To become a cadet, apply to local positions on your police force. You can find positions through your local government website. For instance, your city's government website may have an area where you can apply for jobs. Search through the jobs, fill in the information, and submit your application. Once you are a cadet, you must be selected to attend Police College. The best way to qualify is to do well as a cadet, showing good judgment, self discipline, and dedication. In some areas, you can go to Police College before you become a cadet, if you are accepted to the school. In other areas, you must be accepted as a cadet first. If your police department accepts cadets first, the department will give you an idea of what academy you want to attend. One of the main ones is the Canadian Police Academy, run by the government. You must work at a police office, have peace officer status, or have an investigative mandate to apply for this school. Your application will often be processed through your police department, so talk to your supervisor about attending Police College if that is your wish. To move up, or in some cases, to be hired, you must graduate from police school. In addition, you may need to complete field work before being hired on full time.

It is very necessary to join the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Before you join, you need to meet the qualifications and requirements and have two (2) medical assessments completed: vision and hearing. Costs for vision and hearing exams are the responsibility of the applicant and will not be reimbursed. Once you have successfully completed vision and hearing exams and you have the forms confirming that you meet the minimum requirements, you can proceed with your online application. Please retain your completed forms until step three (3) of the application process. All applicants must apply online. RCMP police officer job openings are posted on the Government of Canada's job search bank. You can access them by searching "RCMP" under "Job title" and looking under the "Jobs open to the public" tab in the search results. You will need to create an account and complete your online application. Be aware that, if you answer "no" to any of the qualifications or requirements, or do not have your pre-application assessments and forms completed, you risk being rejected from the recruitment process and will not be permitted to reapply for a period of six (6) months. If you have questions about the application process, you may wish to attend a recruiting event or contact a recruiter prior to submitting your online application. If your application is successful you will be contacted by the RCMP to register for the Entrance Exam. Exam sessions are held in a number of cities and towns throughout the year.

If you indicated on your online application that you possess a Bachelor's degree or a college diploma (minimum two-year) from a recognized post-secondary institution, you will not be required to write the exam and will move on to the next step in the process. You will be required to provide your university or college transcripts during the application process. Should you be selected to continue in the process, you will be instructed to download various forms that must be completed and returned by a specified date? You will also be required to obtain various personal documents, such as high school transcripts, statement of driving record, and fingerprints. This stage is intended to review the questions and responses you provided in your Applicant Questionnaire (in step 3) and verify honesty and

integrity. A full health assessment, including full medical and psychological exams will be conducted by RCMP designated physicians. Cost of medical and psychological exams are absorbed by the RCMP. A thorough investigation into your background is conducted to help assess your character. If successful, a security clearance will be issued.

Also, we would like to add information about how to become a policeman in Ukraine. You have two variants if you want to become a policeman in Ukraine. On the one hand you can go to the patrol police. To become a policeman, you need to meet the following requirements: age from 21 to 35 years old, absence of criminal record, presence of rights of category "B", complete secondary or higher education, physical health, moral sustainability. Also, candidates for the police should be text on the general level of knowledge and meet the standards: men run 1,000 meters in 3.3 minutes, 100 meters in 13.3 seconds, pull up 12 times and women run 1,000 meters. To take part in the competition, you must provide the following documents: statement of willingness to serve in the national police, passport, private card, autobiography, photos 9x12, declaration for the previous year, copy of work record book (if available), a copy of the documents on education, if you are a military liable person or a serviceman, then a copy of the military ticket is required, medical card about the state of health.

On the other hand, you can graduate the National Academy of Internal Affairs. Graduates of the Academy have a chance to take not only ordinary posts in the police, but also to head branches in law enforcement.

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TRAINING OF POLICE IN FRANCE

The French police training system is one of the oldest in the world and has a centralized character. The French police are a complex system run by the Ministry of the Interior. Police functions in France are performed by the National Police and the National Gendarmerie. The French Ministry of Internal Affairs consists of:

- The General Directorate of the National Police;
- General Directorate of Local Collectives;
- Public Safety Directorate;
- Directorate of regulation and law;
- Central Directorate of Management;
- Police personnel and training institutions;
- Directorate of Technical Services.

General Part

Conditions for admission to the Police Academy in France.

1. A student undertakes to remain in the public service for at least 4 years from the time he / she was in office.
2. You still have to enter the competition with the competition.
3. Future police officers are involved from 17 to 35 years, depending on the competition and at different levels of training.
4. In addition to these requirements, the age and qualifications must meet the qualification criteria: to have French nationality, have a good vision, a good physical condition. You must also have a driver's license during your stay.

The selection and selection test is conducted at schools and educational structures of the National Police. There is no need to get a diploma.

Cadets training at the French School of Police.

Duration of training 18 months of schooling and active service courses.

Duty Duration:

1. The appointment as a student is conditioned by the obligation to remain in the service of the state for five years from the date of creation.

2. A student or former student who has completed his studies more than three months after joining the academy shall pay back to the state the amount which is established by the order of the minister.

Training of police officers lasts 18 months, including 12 months of courses and 6 months of cumulative internships.

Teaching as theoretical (management, maintenance of the world, criminal-procedural, general and special criminal law, some elements of administrative law, typing and preparation for the qualification of the bailiff), but also practical (Sport fighting and self-defense, shooting, various sports training, including endurance). Police lieutenants with a four-year record may submit an internal commandant police contest. After a five-year record, the lieutenant may seek the title of captain.

Consequently, in France a police officer must study throughout the service, all depends on his advancement, the assignment of an officer's rank, salary payment, privileges, etc. For this, training in educational institutions should lay not only knowledge and skills, and ability to self-development.

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SWAT UNITS IN US LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

SWAT units in US law enforcement agencies that use light weapons of the army type and special tactics in high-risk operations, which require capabilities and skills that go beyond the capabilities of ordinary policemen.

Tasks of SWAT: rescue of hostages; security perimeter against snipers during government visits; providing superior firepower in some situations, including against barricaded suspects; salvation of police and civilians caught under fire; counter-terrorist operations in US cities; resolution of situations characterized by high risk with a minimum of deaths, injuries and property damage; resolution of situations with barricaded individuals (for this purpose, the Hostage Barricade Team was specially created); stabilization of high-risk situations with suicides; providing support for raids against the drug mafia, arrests on a court warrant, searches of suspects; providing support for special events; stabilization of dangerous situations in the face of criminals (such as racists, serial killers, gangsters); fight against street riots.

Staff SWAT, although ready to call, but most of the time spent in regular patrols. To reduce the response time in the event of serious situations requiring direct SWAT intervention, now the method of placing equipment and weapons SWAT in the protected boxes of special police jeeps is widely used. This is needed by the sheriffs, in view of the large size of their districts and the tight traffic in Los Angeles. LAPD uses jeeps already equipped with police, as they may not be in time to return to police buildings when called (although in the event of a difficult situation they may need more heavy weapons

SWAT policemen are recruited from volunteers from their own organizations to enforce the law. Depending on the policy pursued by the department, candidates must serve a minimum term

in the ranks of the department before being recognized as suitable for special departments such as SWAT. This requirement for a term of office is based on the fact that the SWAT police are still law enforcement officers and must have a thorough knowledge of the policies pursued by departments and police procedures.

Candidates for the SWAT squad are carefully selected and trained. Candidates must undergo a test of physical dexterity, oral, written and psychological testing to prove that they are not only physically fit, but also psychologically fit for combat operations.

Particular attention is paid to physical training, since the policeman must be prepared for the hardships of military operations. After the selection, the potential employee must undergo numerous courses that will turn him into a fully qualified SWAT fighter. The police train in marksmanship to develop the skill of thorough shooting. Other training that can be taught to a potential employee is work with explosives, sniper training, defensive tactics, first aid, negotiation, handling of service dogs, climbing and descent techniques, use of special weapons and ammunition. Employees can undergo specialized training in the handling of rubber bullets, light-toothed grenades, the use of crowd control techniques and special non-lethal ammunition. The main emphasis is on preparing for close combat, as this will be the main task of the SWAT employee.

The SWAT team dress is designed for a variety of special situations, including close combat in an urban environment. The types of equipment vary among detachments, but in general there are constant trends.

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INTERPOL

Interpol is the world's second largest international organization, after the United Nations; it currently has 184 member countries. It is financed by annual contributions from its member countries, which total about EUR 30 million; however, Europol receives ^ million annually. The Organization is headquartered in Lyon, France, formerly headquartered in Saint Cloud, a town located in the vicinity of Paris.

When living in the modern progressive society we have to deal with different international organizations either we know it or not. The formation of international organizations started mainly in 20th century with the goal to improve and develop international relations and to preserve peace and safety of nations. European community, Interpol, all of them have a great impact on international relationships between countries.

Because of the politically neutral role Interpol must play, its Constitution forbids any involvement in any political, military, religious, or racial crimes. Its work concentrates primarily on public safety and terrorism, organized crime, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, child pornography, financial and high-tech crime, and corruption.

In October 2001, the Interpol General Secretariat employed a staff of 384, representing 54 different countries. That same month, Interpol began to change from a 9-to-5 agency to a 24-hour agency, making its work more efficient.

Today, the Department of International Police Cooperation is a powerful independent structural subdivision of the apparatus of the National Police of Ukraine, which ensures representation of Ukraine in Interpol and in 2010 and in Europe.

For 20 years, the difficult way of working out a highly professional team, introducing legal bases of work, improving the technical component of the unit's activity, and establishing effective cooperation with law-enforcement bodies of Ukraine and foreign countries has been carried out.

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GROUPE D'INTERVENTION DE LA GENDARMERIE NATIONALE

Groupe was created in the aftermath of the deadly failure to counter the hostage taking of Israeli Olympians at the 1972 Games in Munich.

A series of errors during the failed attempts to release the 11 Israelis highlighted the lack of specialist counter-terrorism forces across Europe to deal with well-organized and well-armed groups.

Along with the German GSG-9, the GIGN was created to deal with this and has specialized in incidents on planes and ships. It was responsible for the storming of the Air France flight hijacked by four Algerian terrorists in 1994. The terrorists killed three passengers before the plane was flown to Marseilles where the GIGN stormed it and killed the four hijackers from the Algerian Armed Islamic Group. Plot leaders said later that the plan was to detonate the aircraft over the Eiffel Tower. The first man through the door shot three hijackers but spent months in hospital after being badly injured, losing the use of one arm. He returned to the GIGN as a shooting instructor. A feature film in 2011 told his story.

The group was reorganized in 2007 to provide a 200-strong highly-trained team to respond to hostage situations. Since it started operations, it has freed 600 hostages, according its website.

Part of the gendarmerie, it is involved in 200 operations a year, targeting drug dealers and serious organized crime in armed operations. It is also involved in the protection of VIPs overseas, and nuclear and chemical weapons threats. Under French law, the faces of its members cannot be shown in the media.

It recruits from within the ranks of police for a three-month selection process followed by more than a year of training. Its training programme is notoriously brutal: a French documentary team that followed a group of potential new recruits at its main center in Satory, south of Versailles, saw 120 volunteers whittled down to 18 in two weeks. The instructors called it the easy part of the programme. It was followed by “punitive” boxing that saw recruits battered and knocked down by trained fighters – before being encouraged to get up and fight again.

It may look eerily deserted, but like other crumbling European ghost villages requisitioned by the military and law enforcement, these modern ruins are still very much active. The facility is a training centre for the GIGN, the special operations unit of the French National Gendarmerie. It’s here that the elite operatives hone their skills in hostage rescue and counter-terrorism, among other duties.

Derelict structures used by the GIGN for counter-terrorism and special operations training

Officially known as the Groupe d’intervention de la Gendarmerie nationale (National Gendarmerie Intervention Group), the GIGN was founded in 1974 following the Munich massacre, in which Palestinian terrorists of the Black September Organization murdered 11 Israeli hostages during the 1972 Summer Olympics.

The former village, reportedly located in Mondésir, is now used for a variety of hazardous training scenarios involving live ammunition. In addition to hostage rescue, the GIGN is charged with the protection of government officials, covert surveillance and the targeting of organized crime.

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HUMAN RIGHTS WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION ARE ALL INTERRELATED, INTERDEPENDENT AND INDIVISIBLE

Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behavior, and are regularly protected as legal rights in municipal and international law. They are commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights "to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being", and which are "inherent in all human beings" regardless of their nation, location, language, religion, ethnic origin or any other status. They are applicable everywhere and at every time in the sense of being universal, and they are egalitarian in the sense of being the same for everyone. They are regarded as requiring empathy and the rule of law and imposing an obligation on persons to respect the human rights of others, and it is generally considered that they should not be taken away except as a result of due process based on specific circumstances; for example, human rights may include freedom from unlawful imprisonment, torture and execution.

Human rights can be classified and organized in several different ways. At an international level the most common

categorization of human rights has been to split them into civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights.

Civil and political rights are enshrined in articles 3 to 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Economic, social and cultural rights are enshrined in articles 22 to 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

Before 1945 individuals were considered as objects of international law. States used to have absolute sovereignty in their internal affairs; they can treat their nationals in way that pleases them. But after the massive destruction resulted from the Second World War, on June 26, 1945 the UN Charter was adopted which established an international organization the UN as a global institution to protect human right. The term “human right” was first included in the UN charter.

There are two levels of human right protection systems. These are:

1. National human right protection system and
2. International system of human right protection

In 1966, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) were adopted by the United Nations, between them making the rights contained in the UDHR binding on all states that have signed this treaty, creating human-rights law.

Since then numerous other treaties (pieces of legislation) have been offered at the international level. They are generally known as human rights instruments. Some of the most significant, referred to (with ICCPR and ICESCR) as "the seven core treaties", are:

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (adopted 1979, entry into force: 1981)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (adopted 1966, entry into force: 1969)

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (adopted 2006, entry into force: 2008)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (adopted 1989, entry into force: 1989)

United Nations Convention Against Torture (CAT) (adopted 1984, entry into force: 1987)

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW or more often MWC) (adopted 1990, entry into force: 2003)

The doctrine of human rights has been highly influential within international law, global and regional institutions. Actions by states and non-governmental organizations form a basis of public policy worldwide. The idea of human rights suggests, "if the public discourse of peacetime global society can be said to have a common moral language, it is that of human rights". The strong claims made by the doctrine of human rights continue to provoke considerable skepticism and debates about the content, nature and justifications of human rights to this day. The precise meaning of the term right is controversial and is the subject of continued philosophical debate; while there is consensus that human rights encompasses a wide variety of rights such as the right to a fair trial, protection against enslavement, prohibition of genocide, free speech, or a right to education (including the right to comprehensive sexuality education, among others), there is disagreement about which of these particular rights should be included within the general framework of human rights; some thinkers suggest that human rights should be a minimum requirement to avoid the worst-case abuses, while others see it as a higher standard.

Many of the basic ideas that animated the human rights movement developed in the aftermath of the Second World War and the events of the Holocaust, culminating in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. Ancient peoples did not have the same modern-day conception of universal human rights. The true forerunner of human rights discourse was the concept of natural rights which appeared as part of the medieval natural law tradition that became prominent during the European Enlightenment with such philosophers as John Locke, Francis Hutcheson and Jean-Jacques

Burlamaqui, and which featured prominently in the political discourse of the American Revolution and the French Revolution. From this foundation, the modern human rights arguments emerged over the latter half of the 20th century, possibly as a reaction to slavery, torture, genocide and war crimes, as a realisation of inherent human vulnerability and as being a precondition for the possibility of a just society.

The organizational structure of the UN is indicated in Article 7(1) of the Charter, which lists the principal organs of the United Nations. Those are:

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council
4. Trusteeship Council
5. International Court of Justice and

6. Secretariat. Under article 7(2) it states that, other subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

In 1946, under the umbrella of ECOSOC pursuant to article 68 of the UN charter, UNCHR was established. In 2006 its name was renamed as UNHRC. But the UN did not go from promotion to protection until 1967 in which the ECOSOC was given the mandate to investigate serious and systematic human right violations by Resolution number 1235. Under international human right protection system there are two types of protection systems. They are:

1. Charter based protection system and
2. Treaty based protection system

During the ongoing warfare in Donbass, Ukraine has lost control over the territories of Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic and therefore suspended its human right obligations there. On 21 May 2015 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has passed a resolution declaring that it has withdrawn from some of the obligations stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights(articles 2, 9, 12, 14, 17), the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms(articles 5, 6, 8, 13) and European Social Charter(articles 1 p. 2, 4 p. 2-3, 8 p. 1, 14

p. 1, 15,16,17 p. 1a p. 1c, 23,30, 31 p. 1-2) at the Donbass region until "Russia cease its aggression in eastern Ukraine".

In March 2014, at the invitation of the Government of Ukraine and in response to developments in the country, the UN Secretary-General deployed a human rights team.

The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine monitors reports publicly and advocates on the human rights situation in Ukraine with the aim of fostering access to justice and bringing perpetrators to account. A special focus is on the east and Crimea.

The Human Rights Mission has offices in Kyiv, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kramatorsk, Luhansk, and Odesa. The Mission works on Crimea from the offices in Kyiv and Odesa.

The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission implements the mandate of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to protect and promote human rights for all everywhere. The headquarters is in Geneva.

By the end of 2017, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine has published 20 public reports on the human rights situation in Ukraine, and two thematic reports: on conflict-related sexual violence and on the human rights situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Though national human right protection system is the main system of human right protection and it is the most effective by the fact that domestic legal system has effectively operating organs of government, international system of human right protection also has invaluable contribution by filling the gaps of national human right protection system, intervening when domestic or national human right protection system fails to protect human right and by prescribing threshold human right treatment, as a result of which uniformity of human protection is ensured universally.

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CRIME IS A PROBLEM OF TODAY'S REALITY

Global crime is another acute social problem of our time. The number of crimes recorded in the world on average increases by 5% every year. But in recent years, the proportion of those belonging to the category of serious (murders, violence, etc.) has increased especially rapidly.

Crime has always occupied one of the first places among the most acute problems that were disturbing public opinion. In the second half of the twentieth century, in different states, she was ranked second and third in importance.

Many people believe that it is possible to overcome the crime, guided only by a healthy world - ordinary consciousness, without studying and not taking into account all accumulated human experience in this field, denying scientific recommendations and ignoring even the requirements of the law. At the same time, new detainees and arrested criminals are replaced by new individuals who are and are acting in the same social conditions as those who previously committed crimes.

The social and economic crisis has provoked an increase in crime. The latter has become almost everyday life background and it is unlikely that anyone may be surprised about reports of young killers, drug addicts or alcoholics.

Crime as a phenomenon is always interesting to specialists in different directions. Humanity lives in the fear of crime and to the extent that it exists, seeking ways and means of combating it. To fight vs crime, we need to know what is the crime.

Successful fight against crime involves in-depth study of crimes of various categories with the disclosure of their level, structure, dynamics, causes and conditions of their commission, as

well as the development of effective preventive measures on this basis.

Organized crime poses a significant threat to society, especially when it is in the state of state legal system development and reform. For itself, favorable for organized crime, the situation involves the danger of its penetration into virtually all areas of public relations, and management.

In its activities in the fight against crime, the state not only takes measures to fight it, but in some cases it can create negative criminal factors and, in one way or another, contribute to the emergence of certain (new) types of crimes. Therefore, for a rational and effective control of crime, a general theory (theoretical model) of the effect of state power on crime is required for rational and effective control of crime.

Crime, as a self-governing system, has a strong resistance to law enforcement, and sometimes it attacks the social order and the legal foundations of society. Underestimation of the criminological role of the crime itself, its properties to self-determination and its reciprocal impact on society has led to a weakening of state control over criminal processes in the society and extended proliferation of crime. There was a need for understanding the reality and the formation of more realistic concepts of the fight against crime.

There is no doubt that the task of deterring crime is solved only by interconnected actions of all stages of the state system of counteraction to crime, while the role of different actors must be differentiated according to the level, scale, functions and means of containment. There is ambiguous relationship between state power and crime. The authorities are historically doomed to take care of the rule of law, that is, to contain the growth of the crime that threatens it. On the other hand, the power is presented by authorities and subordinates. There are two obstacles to the growth of crime: a) social progress, that is, economic, scientific and technical and spiritual development of society; and b) targeted counteraction to crime, which is traditionally called the fight against crime

As a conclusion it can be noted, that the task of the science of criminology is to find the best ways to improve the law enforcement

agencies' activities in offense prevention, the development of appropriate theoretical and practical recommendations for this purpose. The further development of the criminological theory of crime prevention, the definition of the legal basis of this activity, the range of subjects and their classification, the study of the levels of preventive activities, the deepening of the scientific analysis of the arsenal of social, economic, organizational, managerial, political, legal, psychological and other means of crime prevention.

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PROFESSIONAL & SELF-DEFENSE TASER DEVICES

Much of the public has a general idea of what a TASER device can do in the context of law enforcement. But many are surprised to find out there are TASER devices designed specifically for non-law enforcement, self-defense purposes. In many jurisdictions, these devices are legal to own and lack many of the bureaucratic hurdles that come with firearm ownership.

That's a common misconception but stun guns and Tasers are actually two separate electroshock weapons. We've chosen four categories to review and have come up with the best stun guns and Tasers for each category: best stun gun, best disguised stun gun, best introductory Taser, and best Taser. Depending on your level of comfort, you may be drawn to one over the other. To help clarify why you may want a Taser over a stun gun or vice versa, we've created these pro/con tables below to help you see why one may be a better fit for you.

Tasers and stun guns are meant to be used as self-defense weapons. They are not toys and should not be treated as such. Please take this seriously and inform yourself about these devices. Before purchasing one, take these points into consideration:















Electric voltage: Most Tasers peak at 50,000 volts, but once the prongs are in the person the volts drop to about 1,200. To put that into more than just numbers, a static shock generates 3,000 volts of electricity. However, keep in mind that is being emitted externally and not internally to your body like a Taser does.

Battery: What type of battery you get is up to you. There are rechargeable batteries and replaceable batteries. Rechargeable batteries are less expensive in the long run, but the maximum charge may decrease over time with repeated use. If you notice the battery

isn't holding charge as long, you should probably replace it. Tip: You should recharge your stun gun 1-3 times per month.

Size: There's a payoff between size and volt level, so find the smallest sized unit within the voltage range you're looking for.

Safety system: Make sure your Taser or stun gun has a safety mechanism on it. You don't want to accidentally fire one that's in your pocket. It would be a painful accident.

Consumer Series			VS.	Professional Series		
						
15 ft.	15 ft.	Direct Contact		15 ft.	21-35 ft.	21-35 ft.
1	1	None (Drive-Stun Only)		1	2	1
Y	Y	N		Y	Y	Y
30s	30s	N/A		10s	5s	5s
Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
N	N	Y		N	Y	N
N	N	N		N	Y	Y
Y	N	N		Y	Y	Y



The means of self-defense may also be an electric shooter. The minimum time of an electroshock discharge is enough to cut down a person, or to scare the dog. A duration effect:

- 1-2 seconds - causes "hellish" pain, spasms of muscles.
- 2-3 seconds - causes an increasing loss of orientation in space.
- 3-5 seconds - causes loss of balance and consciousness.

Recommendations for use: harness the electric shaker to the enemy's body and press the power button. And you need to do everything in that order. If you first click the power button, then it can set the opponent even more against you.

It should not be specifically designed to defeat a striker in the head, or in the area of the heart. The best places are where the largest number of nerve endings is (neck, large groups of muscles, inguinal area, back).

Today, there are a lot of options for electric shock absorbers that mimic a lantern, umbrella, or mobile phone. This simplifies the task of disarming / disorienting the attacker unexpectedly. But do not forget to periodically check the battery power of the electrocutor so that it is always on the go.

For most people looking for a personal defense device, how far away you can be is an important consideration. However, there are other differences as well.

<p>Taser Pulse Range: 15 Feet - Shoots probes from a distance</p>	<p>Rechargeable Runt Stun Gun Range: 0" - Direct contact must be made</p>
<p>It is a high-tech, subcompact weapon with an intuitive concealed carry design that packs the same knock-down punch used by law enforcement around the world. With the TASER Pulse you can reach an attacker from up to 15 feet away and immobilize them for 30 seconds giving you time to make a safe escape.</p> <p>Features:</p> <p>Subcompact design with intuitive user interface: The small size and pistol shape provides discreet carry capability</p> <p>Shaved safeties and angled iron sights: for comfortable conceal carry and prevention of snagging when withdrawing or re-holstering device</p> <p>Advanced target acquisition:LASER assisted targeting, color contrasting iron</p>	<p>20,000,000 volt</p> <p>Rechargeable Runt with built-in Recharger, flashlight, and wrist strap disable pin. This is a newly designed unit that over delivers on power and is more ergonomically correct to hold in your hand.</p> <p>When your life or property is in danger, most of the time you really have no other recourse than to fight back. But for many, physical strength can only do so much and go so far, which is why there are numerous options for self- defense weapons. One of these is the Runt stun gun, a device that's small enough to fit in a purse or a pocket but offers enough power to help prevent an attack and save your life.</p> <p>The Runt is a product of Stun Master, a brand specializing in self defense gadgets that deliver an electric</p>

<p>sights, and powerful LED flashlight to help identify friend or foe</p> <p>User replaceable battery: Battery lasts for approximately 50 30-second firings and it features an illuminated battery status indicator light</p> <p>Tactile trigger and safety 15-foot safety range with back-up stun gun: Immobilize attackers at a safe distance</p> <p>Safe Escape Product Replacement Program: If the TASER Pulse is used for self-defense and it is left at the scene, TASER will replace the device free of charge upon the submission of a police report.</p> <p>Warranty: 1 year warranty for Taser and cartridges, 90 days for accessories, and a Lifetime Replacement Guarantee for any Taser used in self-defense in the U.S.</p> <p>Contents: TASER Pulse Replaceable lithium battery 2 live cartridges Conductive target Protective soft cover Quick start guide</p>	<p>shock when triggered or applied. It's a small device measuring just 4 1/4" x 1 5/8" x 1". It provides one of the highest power ratings of these types of defensive tools at 20,000,000 volts. The high output is meant to optimize the stun gun's use during an emergency situation and more than makes up for its small size.</p> <p>The stun gun is often mistaken for a Taser. While their basic use is similar (they both deliver an electric shock to the target), they differ in the way they are used and how they function. A Taser uses a wire and barbs to penetrate the target to deliver the electric shock. The wire through which electricity travels is connected to a triggering device that is held in your hand and can be up to 15 feet away.</p> <p>A stun gun delivers a shock upon direct physical contact with the tip of the gun. This device works well for close contact encounters and can be advantageous when an attacker is at arm's length. Unlike the Taser, the Runt does not require careful aiming since it will deliver a shock regardless of the area that the tip comes in contact</p>
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	<p>with.</p> <p>There are two very important ways that this can be an advantage during a potentially dangerous situation. One: it can function as a tool to produce psychological intimidation on a would-be attacker. The sight and sound of a stun gun is a warning to any attacker that there is a high possibility that he/she can get hurt. This can discourage them from advancing any further.</p> <p>Two: in case the person does attack, the Runt can deliver a high output electric shock at close range, effectively causing involuntary muscular contraction and pain on the target site. The shock can also lead to temporary loss of muscle control, disorientation and even confusion. These reactions are enough to incapacitate an attacker for several minutes. The effects will wear away, but by then, you would already have run away or sought help.</p>
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Stun guns are an effective contact weapon but you must physically touch the person with the prongs of the stun gun. It is also best to hold it on them for many seconds.

Stun guns work by rapidly overworking the muscle group and depleting it of blood sugar. In addition to causing shocking, immobilizing pain and extreme exertions of muscle contractions, the result is similar to muscle failure.

A Taser device such as the civilian Bolt, allows you to repel the attacker from up to 15 feet away (7-10 feet being optimum target spread.)

That is a BIG difference from a stun gun, which requires direct contact.

Police carry their own version of a Taser device which you hear about if you watch the news. The police version is similar to the PULSE's predecessor, the Advanced Taser. However, the law enforcement version does have a longer range (21 feet compared to the civilian 15 feet).

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EXPERIECE OF EUROPEAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Today it is relevant to search and introduce new approaches in the field of law enforcement management. Therefore, the topic of this work is to study the experience of the organization and operation of law enforcement agencies of European countries. Requirements for candidates in Police are different.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Poland on police, the Law of the Czech Republic on police, the Law of Georgia on police, police can serve a citizen of this country with a good reputation, reach 18 years, who has not served a sentence, has a secondary education, as well as physical and mental abilities, sufficient to serve in armed formations and adhere to a special discipline. The police in this country can be candidates, who have passed basic training.

In accordance with the law of Ukraine "On the National Police" police can serve a citizen of Ukraine aged 20 to 35 years, has a full general secondary or higher education, fluent command of the Ukrainian language etc.

Law enforcement agencies of many European countries are actively implementing the model Community Policing. This is a model is a new police activity according to which the police are formed in accordance with the principle of decentralization of its structure, operates in close cooperation with citizens. According to this model there have been changes in the work with police personnel.

After the reforms in such European countries as of the Republic of Poland, the Czech Republic and Georgia, the level of citizens' trust in the Police has considerably increased. High level of the trust was due to many factors, including honesty and decency

police, change in the procedure for registering crimes (any information the fact of committing a crime was the basis for the beginning of the preliminary investigation) and a sharp decrease in the level of crime.

In the process of reform, an important component to promote the idea of accessibility police for citizens was the creation of a patrol police. The creation of a patrol police in Ukraine was similar. Patrols are the first and fastest link responding to the problem here and now. Patrol police are not only involved providing order on the roads - is an operational rapid response service on any events.

Additional for the police is health insurance, death or injury insurance, sometimes prizes that can be substantial enough depending on the years of service, participation in the disclosure of specific crimes.

Summarizing all of the above, one can conclude that the experience of European countries for the activity of the police in Ukraine is quite significant. Police reform on the one hand shows more and more positive, and on the other also makes it clear that we have a lot to grow.

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THE UPBRINGING AND RE-EDUCATION OF A JUVENILE OFFENDER: THE VALUE OF NON-IMPRISONMENT PUNISHMENT

In psychology and pedagogy, punishment is recognized as a means of external influence on a person, aimed at inhibiting undesirable and stimulating desired behavior. Upbringing as an assimilation of the juvenile generally accepted norms of conduct in society, as well as the process of re-education, which is to overcome the negative personality traits, formed under the influence of adverse conditions of education, must precede the punishment associated with deprivation of liberty. Punishment of juvenile offenders should be applied, first of all, with a preventive purpose as a punishment of a milder nature (if this is impossible - more severe punishment).

According to the Art. 98 to the Ruling Code of Ukraine minors, who have been found guilty of committing a crime, the following basic types of punishment may be applied to the court: 1) a fine; 2) public works; 3) corrective labor; 4) arrest; 5) imprisonment for a certain period. In addition, juveniles may be subject to additional penalties in the form of fines and deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities.

Juvenile offenders aged 16 to 18 may be assigned public or corrective labor. Public works consist in the performance of minors' work in free of charge or basic work time (no more than two hours a day). Regarding juvenile offenders who have both permanent and temporary employment, corrective labor (for a period from two months to one year) that takes place at the place of employment is applied. They are assigned with a deduction from earnings in the state income in the amount determined by the court ruling, and in the

range of 5 to 10 percent. Consequently, public works, correctional work of juvenile offenders will facilitate their labor education.

Arrest from 15 to 45 days can be appointed to a minor who at the time of the sentence has reached 16 years of age, with the maintenance in isolation in a specially adapted institution and a separate maintenance. That is, arrest as a restriction of personal freedom is used for the purpose of legal education and re-education of juvenile offenders.

The fine can be applied to those minors who have their own income (salary, income from entrepreneurial activity or interest on shares), own funds (deposits in the bank, donated or inherited) or property (the owner of which is a minor). This criminal punishment has a personal character (not parents or other persons, and the minor must pay a fine). Deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities can actually be applied to 16-17 year-old minors, since at this age they acquire the rights to engage in handicrafts, to trade, to have a permanent job or to hold positions in school or public organizations. That is, additional punishments are aimed at forming personal responsibility.

The legislator took into account that the juvenile offender correction is possible without the use of punishment (that is, exempt from criminal liability). Thus, on a minor who first committed a minor offense or careless Misdemeanor, and on a minor who committed socially dangerous act that falls under signs act until the age of which may be criminal liability, possible use of compulsory educational measures.

Appointing a juvenile court to take into account the conditions of his life and education, the level of his development and other personality traits, the influence of adults. If there are grounds for the use of educational measures, the court may apply several coercive measures of an educational nature:

- From discretion; restriction of leisure and the establishment of special requirements for the behavior of the juvenile;
- The transfer of a minor under the supervision of parents, persons who replace them, pedagogical or the labor collective, individual citizens at their request;

- Imposition on a minor who has reached the age of fifteen and has property, money or earnings, the obligation to compensate for the property damage;

- the sending of a minor who has left the control of parents or persons replacing them is not subject to educational influence and can not be corrected by applying other educational measures to a special educational institution.

Probation, which consists of systematic implementation of supervision on social and educational measures, in relation to the above-mentioned categories of juvenile offenders, aims at their correction and prevention of repeat criminal offenses.

We agree with the scientific views Severin O.O. regarding the feasibility of introducing such new criminal-law measures that are not related to the deprivation of juvenile will, such as: 1) mediation (reconciliation of the parties); 2) the transfer of minors to foster (foster care, patronage) families (a minor is placed in a friendly family with her consent and consent of state institutions, is on state security under certain conditions, where he acquires skills necessary for law-abiding life, absorbs value norms and guidelines).

Thus, the punishment, which is not related to imprisonment, is intended to carry out a purposeful educational effect on the consciousness and behavior of juvenile offenders.

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POLICE REFORM IN UKRAINE: SOCIETY REQUIREMENTS

The police reform process began in March 2014. Since then there have been the following results: A police development strategy was created and discussed in different circles, with the participation of the public, national and international experts. This strategy was adopted on Oct 22, 2014. A national platform entitled ‘Reforming the Police: Transparency and Accountability’ was created to draw up an Action Plan on the basis of the Strategy, and carry out its various components. 9 working groups, each of which was made up of police officers, civic and foreign experts, drew up and carried out various parts of the Action Plan. The national platform’s work was supported by the International Renaissance

The suggested Strategy is focused on meeting the following requirements of the society for the police:

1. Serving needs of both specific individuals and community groups must be a priority for the police.

The police are meant to efficiently respond to requests of specific individuals, maintain ongoing communication with them and inform them about the progress of their cases. No complaint or statement filed would remain non-registered or not considered on time regardless of the applicant’s being eligible for any preferences or, vice versa, restricted in exercising some rights. At the same time, the police are expected to demonstrate high tolerance toward vulnerable population groups, which are in need to strengthened attention and additional protection of their rights by the police. Vulnerable groups usually include ethnic minorities, migrants, refugee-seekers, physically or mentally handicapped people, individuals with non-conventional sexual orientation, elderly people and children.

2. Police must be accountable to law, not to the government.

All police decisions must be motivated by law and supported by court, rather than dictated by the government and desires of political parties. Of course, advice, notes of support or protest, declarations and political statements can be considered by police managers while making management decisions, but only as additional arguments (counter-arguments) to requirements of the law underlying the police actions.

3. Police must protect human rights, especially the rights needed for the free political activity in a democratic society.

Police must implement procedures and regulations making it impossible to carry out arbitrary arrests and apprehensions, and protecting persons in custody against torture and inhuman treatment. The development of the action logic at the time of the protection of peaceful gatherings for the assurance of the freedom of speech and expression by citizens will be yet another line of activity. Police units must implement special training of the personnel in order to protect human rights in activities of law enforcement agencies. Situations of the use of force and physical compulsion must be regulated in detail; most of them must be sanctioned and thoroughly reviewed by the police management together with other instances that control police activities.

4. Decentralization

The territorial units of the MIA have the right to independently address the issue of current activity planning, staffing policy, and distribution of the budget received, with full liability for the decisions made to the local community and the MIA management. The planning of the current activity of territorial units shall be performed based on recommendations sent by the central MIA office, considering the specific aspects of the regional situation and the needs of the local communities. A part of the public order protection functions be transferred to the jurisdiction of the local police to be established by the resolutions of local self-governance bodies and funded at their expense. The activity of the local police shall be supervised by the MIA Police Department and the local self-governance bodies

5. Accountability and Transparency of Operations

The MIA have an information policy that ensures wide multichannel feedback from various groups of citizens

(correspondence, personal meetings, social networks, e-mailing, telephone consultations), and allows making sure that the decisions and actions of the law enforcement officers are as transparent and open to the public as possible. MIA use the new information technologies, developed, among other purposes, for automated registration of any citizen applications and guaranteed response of the personnel to such applications; for analysis of the citizens' reports of offenses and forecasting the crime situation; for visualization of such activity and notification of citizens within the Crime Mapping informational platform;

6. Close Cooperation with the Public and Local Communities

The performance of law enforcement tasks by the personnel and its technical equipment alone without active support from the public be recognized as impossible at the level of the MIA. The effectiveness of the MIA operations shall be measured using a system of new criteria, the most important of which be: quality of response to the reports from the public, quality of the relations between the citizens and the MIA officers, activity of the police personnel in the resolution of current problems of the neighborhood residents, variety of actions for improvement of the law and order, intensity of working connections with the self-governance bodies, government agencies, and mass media.

7. Staffing Policy, Personnel Professional Development

The MIA performs gradual personnel layoffs by redistributing a part of the officers among other ministries and agencies, as well as by dismissing them with preliminary provision of services for additional professional training. The MIA has the new criteria and procedures for personnel selection. In particular, in addition to the physical qualities of a job candidate, it assesses their mental abilities, communicative skills, and motivation. All testing stages shall be recorded on video in the presence of community representatives. The service candidates be selected based on a rating system.

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THE SYSTEM OF POLICE TRAINING IN THE US

There are 18, 000 separate and distinct policing agencies and about 1 million police employees. Almost 700 police academies provide basic police training. About 40% of academies are single-agency, 60% are regional or state. Average academy length is 21 weeks.

Over 800 colleges and universities offer 4-year criminal justice degrees. Over 1 000 colleges offer 2-year degrees in criminal justice or law enforcement.

Education and training are mostly separate, even though nearly 50% of police academies are located on college campuses (mainly at 2-year colleges). Higher education is controlled by colleges and universities. Training standards are set by state governments.

Academy training in the United States is provided at the federal, state and local levels. At the national level, there is FBI Academy and other Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers. At the state level, each state has its own training academy and the training takes 12 to 26 weeks. Apparently, there is a wide range of variation in the total number of hours of training at the academy from state to state in the United States. At the state level, basic academy training ranges between 280 and 1032 hours long in the United States. Basic academy program is a standardized program to regulate the minimum level of training in each state. For example, Minnesota has 280 hours and Hawaii has 1032 hours of basic academy training program. California, Ohio, and Kentucky are

the important states in terms of police training because they set the first standards in the USA. In 1959, for example, the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission (POST) were established in California to create a standard for basic police training in the state. Since then, this regulation has been adopted by all states. Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission was established six years after the POST in 1965 to set the police training standards for Ohio law enforcement community. At the local level, large cities have their own academy and some universities have police training academies to serve the training needs of the police in their region. All local or state level academies have to meet the minimum requirements of the state police training commission. However, police academies tend to go well beyond these minimum standards. For instance, even though Ohio Commission has set 550 hours as the minimum amount of training for basic training, Ohio State Highway Patrol requires a 1071-hour-training-program at the Highway Patrol Academy. Besides, Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, adopted a similar policy at its Police Academy with a 1005-hour-long program.

In terms of the field training in the United States, cadets are required to spend a 12-week-field-training with a Field Training Officer (FTO) just after their graduation. FTOs are those who are among the most successful police officers during their careers. A specially trained officer is assigned for each probationer to help him adapt to policing. There are Field Training Coordinators who coordinate activity between FTOs, Patrol Zone Commanders, and the Training Bureau. FTOs give three different evaluation reports to the Field Training Coordinators about the Field Trainee. The trainees' start patrolling with the FTO until they become successful in functioning the daily police work alone. Based on those evaluation reports, if a trainee fails, the FTO may require the trainee to take additional courses back at the academy.

Generally speaking, in-service training programs in the United States are offered by police academies. They announce their in-service training programs by publishing the schedule of courses, course descriptions, and costs. Although attending in-service

programs is voluntary, officers are encouraged to take as many courses as possible. Sometimes departments might require specific courses for certain duties. Further, if an officer fails to accomplish some tasks they are obliged to take relative in-service training courses. Specialized training programs in the United States, on the other hand, are offered to train special personnel such as detectives, technical crash investigators, and special response team members and so on.

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**FIGHTING CRIME IN ENGLAND AND IN THE WORLD:
A NEW APPROACH**

The Government's approach to fighting crime involves a radical shift in power from Whitehall to local communities. The police and their partners will be given far greater freedom to do their jobs and use their discretion. The public will have more power to hold the police and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to account and feel empowered to reclaim their communities. This shift will be accompanied by a new and overdue focus on serious and organized crime at a national level. Success will not be judged by a myriad of centrally mandated targets. It will be judged by the public on the simple fact of whether crime has fallen.

Central to our approach to fighting crime is police reform. Central to that reform is the replacement of bureaucratic accountability – and with it, the whole machinery of targets, performance management and initiatives – with local, democratic accountability. This will put the public in charge, making the police directly accountable to their communities through the election of Police and Crime Commissioners and mandatory local beat meetings. From May 2012, Police and Crime Commissioners will have real powers to make a difference – setting force budgets and the police and crime plan, holding Chief Constables to account and able to appoint and dismiss them.

Police are launching a new internet-based weapon in the fight against street crime.

The online guide to investigating and solving robberies has been developed by Centrex, the service's training and development authority. It is designed to help officers, from the most junior to the most senior, stay in touch with the latest developments in crime fighting. The computer-based Street Robbery Policing Knowledge Map, as it is known, replaces paper manuals which are cumbersome and quickly date. The "map" was piloted by Thames Valley Police.

Officers were able to access it for the best methods of interviewing witnesses and looking for clues like DNA at a crime scene.

Developments in artificial intelligence and machine learning mean that technology has a growing role to play in upholding the law. Even better news for those who have been victims of crime, technology is going one step further and helping to predict crime to prevent it from happening in the first place.

Countries around the world are at different stages of deploying this kind of tech – Dubai, for example, is charging ahead, having already introduced its first robot police officer. Through the robot's in-built touchscreen, the public can report crimes and even pay fines. Dubai aims for 25% of its police force to be robotic by 2050, but police officers in Dubai shouldn't worry, the initiative is all about bolstering the force, rather than replacing them!

A key to the success of crime-reporting apps is the anonymity they allow, believes James Wise, partner at London-based VC Balderton Capital. “Particularly with incidents of hate crime,” Wise said, “anonymity helps a lot, and users feel that an app is more anonymous than a phone call.” Apps are also more likely to turn the reporting of crime into a commonplace habit, Wise thinks, due to the amount of time we spend on our smartphones. The effortlessness of punching a few commands into an electronic app, it is hoped, will counter a historic reluctance to inform police about certain crimes. It was this desire to make crime-reporting easy that led a group of Oxford University students to create the ‘First Response’ app in 2015, which provides emergency information to victims of rape, encouraging them to preserve scientific evidence and telling them how best to contact police.

These are obviously much harder times now politically for Liberal Democrats and financially for all local authorities. Not all these ideas will be relevant now or affordable or appropriate in a non-urban area. But they give a flavour of how a Liberal Democrat approach to crime and anti-social behaviour puts residents at the heart of everything we do, seeks to protect those at risk in the community and tries to break the cycle of crime. We hope the ideas can be used around the country in your work and campaigning too.

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PRINCIPLES OF GOOD POLICING: AVOIDING VIOLENCE BETWEEN POLICE AND CITIZENS

Cities face a growing number of fiscal challenges, among them balancing the need to combat crime with the cost of policing. Decreases in funding for public safety mean that police departments cannot support an ever-increasing number of law enforcement officers — or, in many cases, even the status quo. Therefore, police officials must shift their attention to the science of controlling crime and disorder. That model is called evidence-based policing. Evidence-based policing leverages the country's investment in police and criminal justice research to help develop, implement and evaluate proactive crime-fighting strategies. It is an approach to controlling crime and disorder that promises to be more effective and less expensive than the traditional response-driven models, which cities can no longer afford. With fewer resources available, it simply does not make sense for the police to pursue crime control strategies that science has proven ineffective.

Evidence-based policing offers a practical solution to the need to balance public safety, community service needs, available funds and taxpayer expectations. It blends the science of controlling crime and disorder with the principles of community policing and problem solving. It helps communities focus on meaningful, achievable public safety outcomes without breaking their budgets. Evidence-based policing can be implemented without adding law enforcement officers, disrupting police organizations or offending community members. It can also help police departments strengthen their legitimacy with the diverse communities they serve.

The science of what really works to control crime can help local officials better craft and implement effective strategies to make their communities safer. But if helping police departments get

smarter is such a good idea, why hasn't a science-driven approach to crime control already become commonplace in American policing?

Unlike medicine and food, no governmental standards exist for the "production" of policing services or public safety. As a result, policing practices are implemented based on organizational culture and political and community expectations rather than scientific findings. Obviously, legal remedies are available when the police threaten the public's civil rights, but there are no statutes or regulations mandating the use of science to drive crime control strategies. Despite the efforts of the U.S. Department of Justice, professional organizations and a variety of academics, there still is no widespread understanding and agreement about how policing strategies should be crafted and implemented. Evidence-based policing offers a framework for developing a coherent approach through the application of sound scientific concepts and standards.

One factor that contributes to the lack of agreement about how to design policing strategies is the disconnect between the evidence researchers uncover and the approaches taken by many police departments. This disconnect has varied causes, and it leads many practitioners and policymakers to view science as "a luxury that can be useful but can also be done without. Conducting social science research is time-consuming, which runs counter to community demands for a quick response and to political realities facing police chiefs. And sometimes, even after months or years of study, researchers simply do not know why certain crime phenomena occur and their call for further inquiry is common.

However, incomplete answers about crime should not keep police departments from using the best available science to inform their strategies. Mayors and police chiefs should embrace the potential of science and add it to the toolbox they use to solve crime problems.

If the onus for adopting evidence-based approaches to controlling crime is on the police, the responsibility for disseminating evidence-based police practices rests with the research community. Researchers can fulfill this responsibility by producing timely, readable reports of their work. Most researchers author

lengthy technical reports full of scientific jargon, more suited for academics than practitioners and policymakers. If they want practitioners to use their findings, they must make their research easier to understand.

Evidence-based policing does not replace community-specific knowledge, and it does not remove a police department's authority or responsibility for crime control decisions. It is intended to inform decision-makers about the best scientific evidence regarding strategies to realize desired outcomes. This evidence helps them create or refine their approaches and provides structure for evaluating their efforts. It cannot and is not intended to replace the wisdom and judgment of policing officials and those to whom they report.

Police departments can increase their institutional knowledge about the science of crime control by forming partnerships with local universities or colleges to use the services of professors, graduate students or interns. They can also hire their own in-house criminologists. For about the same cost as a patrol officer, the Redlands (Calif.) Police Department hired a Ph.D.-level criminologist to translate existing research findings, help craft new evidence-based strategies and evaluate existing ones. Departments wanting to replicate this effort but lacking the financial resources to do it on their own can form partnerships with other police departments and academic institutions to minimize the costs and maximize the benefits of having a criminologist "embedded" within their organization.

By encouraging police departments to adopt a community-oriented problem-solving philosophy and to use the best available evidence to drive crime control strategies, policymakers and taxpayers alike can help law enforcement officers make our cities safer. They can also help law enforcement officers become more responsive to all the communities they serve, increase their legitimacy with these communities, and, in the process, become safer themselves.

Implementing evidence-based policing requires reframing how policymakers, practitioners, researchers and citizens-at-large think

about public safety outcomes and the process of crafting and evaluating strategies intended to make our communities safer. We have proven we know how to be tough on crime. Now it's time to prove we can be smart about crime, too.

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EU ADVISORY MISSION ON REFORMING THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE (MIA)

The mission will work with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to help reform Ukraine's police to meet the standards of the European Union. The EU reports that its experts have begun their work by doing a thorough analysis of the existing situation and the available resources — both financial and in the area of workforce expertise and professionalism. Although the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union contains provisions dealing with the rule of law, the document does not set specific requirements for police reform. It outlines only the general conditions for democracy, respect for the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, and the absence of discrimination. Under the agreement, the two sides are to strengthen their cooperation in combating international crime.

Victor Reuter, the spokesman for the EU mission, explains that public service is the key standard considered by the EU as the police and the courts need to be in the service of the people and the

basic requirements are: impartiality, fairness, openness, transparency, accountability, professionalism, and respect for the law.

The ultimate goal is to reform everything in such a way that people have trust in law enforcement.

The second goal is to fight corruption. Michael Schrage, advisor on traffic police issues in the EU mission, speaks of the need for decentralization and coordination of tasks at the various ministry departments, where there is currently much overlap and duplication.

Ryszard Kalisz, Poland's former Minister of Internal Affairs, welcomes the Ukrainian government's decision to seek the help of the EU mission. In his view, reform efforts should focus especially on creating an anti-corruption system and a clear separation of the competencies and powers between the various departments of the MIA.

The (Verkhovna Rada) coalition agreement anticipates the conversion of the militia into the national police, which would include the public safety police, criminal and court police, and special assignment units. In addition, the agreement foresees the addition of the border and immigration departments, the National Guard, and the service for extraordinary situations.

It should be mentioned that the creation of a single special purpose unit is one of the more important reforms under consideration. Recently, there were more than a dozen special service units in the MIA structure. Current plans call for merging the patrol-guard unit with the state inspection unit to create a single patrol service. The EU mission will oversee this pilot project.

Kalisz considers the structural reforms not as important at present. One of the key aspects of reform is the public control over police, which has a natural tendency to expand its powers and functions. The appropriate oversight significantly decreases the possibility of violations of human and civil rights..

A similar opinion is also held by Volodymyr Polishchuk, the former head of the MIA press service. Polishchuk welcomes the reforms and agrees that the structure should be the best one possible that does not divert significant resources.

The MIA and the EU mission agree that one of the main principles of reform is the demilitarization of the agency. The

coalition agreement also views the MIA as a civil authority but states that it should include the National Guard as a “military formation in the MIA system with law enforcement functions.” Michael Schrage points out that the practice (of military police) can be found in several countries in the EU. The National Guard was formed on the basis of internal troops after the victory of the Revolution of Dignity and included activists from Maidan. Now it is carrying out assignments within ATO (Anti-Terrorist Organization).

Polishchuk explains that the police do not have military rank but are civilians. This is why the key factor for demilitarization is a change in the organization of work: creation regular working hours, clear conditions of work under contract (up to 16 hours) as abroad.

Polishchuk concludes that reform will not be effective without parallel changes in other structures: the Security Service, the judiciary, the prosecutor’s office.

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MEDIA AS OPERATIONAL LEVEL ON SUPPORTING POLICE REFORMS

Media is uniquely placed to play an important role in police reforms at the policy as well as operational level. Media persons are constantly in touch with policymakers and frontline police officers, and importantly with the community at large. Media can support police reforms through its several important roles such as

a) watchdog – exposing corrupt and unfair practices, b) agenda setter – raising awareness in public about their rights, policing issues and generating pressure on authorities to reform the police, and c) gatekeeper – acting as a public forum for diverse community groups and perspectives, and promote inclusive debate.

Media generally portrays police as a rotten basket – an institution which lacks the capacity to perform its core functions, lacking integrity, competence and sensitivity to people’s needs. Such portrayal unfortunately resonates with the experiences of a large number of citizens. However, it does ignore contributions of a number of hardworking, honest police officers of all ranks with demonstrated ability to give up their lives to protect citizens from criminals and terrorists.

Media’s role as ‘agenda setter’ on police reforms has been largely inconsequential. It needs to play a more meaningful role to raise awareness regarding issues and need for police reforms. Media’s role as a ‘public forum’ for police reforms in the country lacks meaningful engagement with diverse groups, and informed and inclusive discussion on issues.

The portrayal of police as a rotten basket needs to be reviewed. It was the police, which successfully countered the monster of sectarian terrorism in Punjab in the 1990s. The role of the provincial police, in the last few years, especially in K-P, Punjab and Sindh, and the premier civilian intelligence agency headed by a senior police officer in countering terrorism is also praiseworthy. Media campaigns like the Police Awaam Saath Saath are playing an important role in making the viewers’ reflect on their relationship with the police. We need more such efforts.

It is time to move the debate on police reforms from mere criticism of the police to understanding the complexities of policing, constraints and the specific needs. This requires an alliance of the media, civil society and the criminal justice experts followed by an organized effort. Media’s roles as an agenda setter and public forum are critical; only deeper knowledge of the problem will help develop informed public opinion which will act as a stimulus for police reforms.

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Наукове-методичне видання

IMPLEMENTATION OF WORLD EXPERIENCE IN
TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS UNDER REFORM
CONDITIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL
AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

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ПРИ ПІДГОТОВЦІ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКИХ В УМОВАХ
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