

private investigation for three years after leaving the police force are enforced to ensure impartiality.

Unfortunately, in a number of countries, such as China, Pakistan, Malaysia, Russia, Ukraine, Brazil or Mexico, police corruption remains to be one of the largest social problems facing their countries. So, conventional investigation methods and current legal systems should be adequate to win the battle against the corrupt.

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### **COMMUNITY POLICING: LAW ENFORCEMENT BEST PRACTICES**

In 2015, the reform of the National Police began, one of the steps of which was the creation of a legal framework governing the activities of the police in accordance with modern world standards.

Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” clearly states that police activities should be carried out in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities and public associations on a partnership basis and should be aimed at meeting their needs [1].

Security is one of the most important values for a person, and cooperation between the police and the community is the best way to ensure it. This interaction is also called the English term Community Policing (CoP).

Community policing, or community-oriented policing (COP), is a strategy of policing that focuses on building ties and working closely with members of the communities. A formal definition states: Community policing is a philosophy of full service personalized policing, where the same officer patrols and works in the same area on a permanent basis, from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems [2].

The idea of police interaction with citizens "in a new way" arose in the United States in the 1960s as one of the consequences of the comprehensive Civil Rights Movement. Already in the 80s, the concept was called *community policing*, and in the 90s it was enshrined in law.

Modern policing rests upon the foundational precept that the effective control of crime, disorder, and fear requires community participation and assistance. Communities are vital sources of information about crimes, offenders, and ongoing criminal or social problems. Communities also encompass the interpersonal networks that form the basis for social cohesion and collective self-protective action. Using techniques of community policing and engagement, law enforcement agencies can obtain the information they need to solve problems proactively and facilitate the process of informal social control that generates ongoing, sustainable public safety.

The best or promising practices in the field are used by American police today:

- Create a comprehensive community policing strategic plan;
- Train all personnel on community policing — including overcoming distrust;
- Foster an atmosphere of openness and transparency;
- Adopt procedural justice as a guiding principle;
- Prioritize law enforcement personnel safety and wellness;
- Engage the community in a true partnership to address crime and disorder issues;
- Treat every contact as an opportunity to engage positively with a community member;
- Measure social cohesion and work to develop relationships;
- Reevaluate metrics of community policing success;
- Incorporate community policing measures into the performance evaluation process.

When adopting new standards, agencies must also adopt new metrics to gauge how well they are meeting them. How law enforcement determines what outcomes matter, and how to measure them, is critical to success. It may require new data sets, new ways of looking at old data sets, and careful consideration of how these measures will be administered. If needed, subject matter experts should be consulted to develop new analytical platforms, community surveys, new policies, and evaluation techniques [3]. Although some would argue that reducing crime will itself build social cohesion, the reality is more complex.

In 2015, the New York Police Department (NYPD) adopted what it termed the NYPD Plan of Action and the Neighborhood Policing Plan. This plan had five key components:

- Establishing ownership among officers policing a specific geographic area;
- Building individual relationships between the officers policing a specific area and the residents of that area;

- Eliminating overspecialization, which had created silos within the organization and made the NYPD less effective in addressing the drivers of crime and disorder;
- Creating a greater sense of job satisfaction by working through problems systematically, rather than simply addressing the one problem and moving on to the next;
- Structuring the patrol force into three tiers or layers, creating the basis for a structured career path within the organization.

In 2017, New York City saw its lowest violent crime numbers in decades. Under this plan, the department still embraces a comprehensive crime-fighting strategy, but one built on improved communication and collaboration between local police officers and community residents [4].

The Austin (Texas) Police Department (APD) exemplifies the benefits of partnering closely with local community groups to update critical policies. The APD worked with leaders of the grassroots Austin Justice Coalition to update its policy on use of force. The updated policy included elements for which groups such as the Texas Civil Rights Project and the Austin Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have long advocated.

Law enforcement – and the community’s expectations of law enforcement agencies – has been catapulted to the forefront of public discussion. Today, chief executives face the traditional task of controlling crime, disorder, and fear, alongside the equally important need to earn community trust, participation, and cooperation – all while operating in the new environment created by an ever-expanding social media universe. The techniques and philosophy that underpin community policing continue to evolve to acknowledge the history of local communities and to respond to contemporary concerns and technologies more effectively.

In Ukraine, this initiative is implemented by the Legal Development Network, *Dream Kyiv*, the Human Rights Information Center, the *Expert Center for Human Rights* together with the Patrol Police Department.

At present, Ukraine already has experience of effective cooperation between the community, police, local government, medical institutions, probation services and other public services in solving various security problems. These projects are most active in several settlements, in particular, in Kyiv, Poltava, Sumy, Trostyanets, Khmelnytsky region, Odesa region and others. In addition, many initiatives are carried out by human rights and other NGOs.

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### **THE ROLE OF UKRAINE IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS. INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

The Criminal Code of Ukraine define trafficking in persons like sale, or any other illegal deals with regard to a person, as well as entrapment, movement, concealment, or transfer of that person for the purpose of exploitation, involving deceit, blackmail or vulnerable state of a person [1, ar.149].

The human trafficking of domestic and foreign victims occurs in Ukraine, and human trafficking of victims from Ukraine takes place abroad. Ukrainian victims are exploited in sex trafficking and forced labor in Ukraine as well as in Russia, Poland, Germany, and other parts of Europe, People's Republic of China, Kazakhstan, and the Middle East. Some Ukrainian children and vulnerable adults are exploited via forced begging. Traffickers target persons from the Roma community, due in part to their lack of access to state social assistance programs. A small number of foreign nationals are exploited in forced labor in Ukraine. A growing number of forced labor victims in Ukraine and abroad are exploited in a variety of sectors, including construction, agriculture, manufacturing, domestic work, the lumber industry, nursing, and street begging. The number of foreign victims in Ukraine has fallen dramatically since the beginning of hostilities in eastern Ukraine, although smuggled migrants transiting Ukraine are vulnerable to trafficking. Increasingly, low-skilled laborers remain vulnerable to labor exploitation. Traffickers target low-skilled workers transiting Ukraine. The approximately 104,000 children institutionalized in state-run orphanages are at particularly high risk of trafficking. Officials of several state-run residential institutions and orphanages were allegedly complicit or willfully negligent in the sex and labor trafficking of girls and boys under their care.

The Government of Ukraine is doing significant efforts for the elimination of trafficking according to requirements EU standards. These efforts included increasing investigations, more than doubling the number of traffickers convicted, investigating more cases of forced labor, proposing