

4. Колодяжний М.Г. Монографія: Сучасний зарубіжний досвід громадського впливу на злочинність. URL: [https://ivpz.kh.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/monogr\\_kolodyagnii\\_2017.pdf](https://ivpz.kh.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/monogr_kolodyagnii_2017.pdf)

*Михалко С.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
**Консультант з мови: Скриник М.**

## **MOBILE DEVICES FOR DETECTION CRIMES: IN GERMANY AND UKRAINE**

As a multimillion-dollar country, Germany shows significant differences in the nature of the crimes committed on its territory. Unfortunately, currently only statistics for 2016 are available, but they clearly show the structure of crimes.

Today, the central media publishes advice on how not to fall victim to robbers, loudspeakers on trains warn passengers about pickpockets, and on television talk about new schemes of street fraudsters and new types of robbery [1].

Predictive Policing is a preventive strategy based on computer calculations, with which the German police assess the degree of risk of certain crimes in certain areas of their patrol.

The goal is to use technical means to try to get one step ahead of the attacker. That is, the police are not waiting for the crime to be committed, but are already in the city where it is most likely to be committed, thus preventing it.

The difference between the German crime prediction system and that in some other countries, including the United States and Switzerland, is that Germany does not collect data on specific individuals who could be considered potential criminals.

Not only data on past crimes and their frequency at different times of the year and day are loaded into the system. It also takes into account the social composition of a city district, the purchasing power of residents, their marital status, the presence of children, working hours of husband and wife and, accordingly, the time of their absence from home, road conditions, proximity to the highway, which can quickly leave the crime scene, forecast weather, etc [2].

The situation in Ukraine is somewhat different from Germany. The police of Ukraine do not use such the latest technologies with artificial intelligence. But some provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the National

Police" say that the police carry out information and analytical activities solely to exercise their powers.

Article 25. Powers of the police in the field of information and analytical support 3. The police may create their own databases necessary to ensure the daily activities of police bodies (institutions, establishments) in the field of labor, financial, administrative relations, document management relations, as well as interdepartmental information and analytical the systems necessary to carry out the powers entrusted to it [3].

The police keep these databases up to date. They cover information that concerns not only criminals, but also missing or stolen things, documents, vehicles.

It is also worth mentioning Article 40 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

Article 40. Application of technical devices and technical means having functions of detection of radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats, photo and film shooting, video recording, or means of photo and film shooting, video recording

1. To ensure public safety and order, the police may attach to uniforms, in / on official vehicles, including without color schemes, identification marks and inscriptions, mount / place on the outer perimeter of roads and buildings photo and video equipment, including equipment operating in automatic mode, technical means for detection and / or recording of offenses, radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats, as well as to use information obtained from photographic and video equipment in someone else's possession [3].

#### **Список використаних джерел:**

1. Злочинність у Німеччині: статистика, факти і міфи / [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://migrant.biz.ua/nimechina/zhittya-de/zlochynnist-v-nimechchyni.html>

2. Predictive Policing: як в Німеччині намагаються спрогнозувати злочини / [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://www.dw.com/uk/predictive-policing-%D1%8F%D0%BA-%D0%B2-%D0%BD%D1%96%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%87%D1%87%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%96-%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B0%D0%B3%D0%B0%D1%8E%D1%82%D1%8C%D1%81%D1%8F-%D1%81%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B7%D1%83%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8-%D0%B7%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B8/a-45494134>

3. Закон України « Про Національну Поліцію» від 2 липня 2015 року  
№ 580-VIII злочини / [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу:  
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19#Text>

*Миронова А.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

**Консультант з мови: Галдецька І.**

### **WORLD EXPERIENCE IN POLICE TRAINING IN THE CONTEXT OF REFORMING THE SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE**

Police education and training is the foundation of an effective domestic security and safety system. Crime has become more complex and threats have been increasing. Officers charged with enforcing laws must be open to new approaches. Well-educated and trained officers are much more adept and used to solving problems, thinking creatively, and exhibiting open-mindedness. Efficient and professional distinction based on police education/training is particularly important for the transition countries, constructing new police forces, and undertaking reforms in the law enforcement sector.

In modern society, a police officer should be of high cultural, educational development, self-educational and self-improvement ability, and able to apply his/her knowledge in various areas of law enforcement that objectively requires rethinking of the existing police training system [4]. Therefore, professionalism, proper police officers' training is the main and leading factor in ensuring the safety of the life of police staff and population.

The reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was started in April 2015. Today; the keynote to the reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is clear and concrete steps. The new police inspired many Ukrainians. The level of trust in the police increased from 3% to 46%, and was a huge step forward in establishing a modern law enforcement system predicated on service for the citizens as well as serving and protecting. The essential part of the reform has been the remodelling of the police education and training system.

In particular, the qualification characteristics for the profession of police officer were approved jointly by the National Police of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Subsequently, the development of the professional education standard (competencies of police officers) was launched.