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INTRODUCTION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN MODEL OF ENSURING MASS EVENTS ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE

With the support of the international community, the National Police of Ukraine in April 2017 began to introduce a new "philosophy" of policing throughout the country during mass events such as music festivals, sports competitions and demonstrations, ie for three years our country has been changing the system of public protection. order, against the background of the generally accepted police reform.

One of the key elements of the new concept of policing for the protection of public order is the involvement of so-called "dialogue" police units in the work of mass meetings. Employees of these units, dressed in light-reflecting vests, patrolling the area, constantly maintain a dialogue with the organizers and participants of the mass event and closely monitor potential sources of danger.

The European Union Advisory Mission to Ukraine, which conducts special dialogue trainings for Ukrainian police officers, also cooperated with the Swedish Police in its € 6 million project "Support to Police Reform in Ukraine". The project aimed to support reform in 20 district police departments in small towns. It also aimed to help central police develop new policing techniques based on the Scandinavian approach.

A new approach to policing in Sweden was discussed after the large-scale and far from peaceful riots in Gothenburg in June 2001, in which many protesters and police were injured.

Criticism of the police made them think about how to act during mass rallies. After analyzing the concepts used in Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark, the Swedish police developed their own model, which was based largely on the Danish concept.

One of the most important changes was that the leadership began to try to delegate as much power as possible to the police officers working in the field. One of the disadvantages of Gothenburg was that they had to wait too long for a decision from above.

The new training system that has been introduced has made it possible for everyone, without exception, to undergo standard additional training. When the same trainings are attended by ordinary police officers and their leaders, they all begin to better understand each other's views.

A key element of the whole concept is the de-escalation of the conflict. This is when the police force does everything possible to plan their actions and prevent possible outbreaks of violence. The four stages of this approach include: The first

is to have information about who is participating in the mass meeting. The second is the ability to distinguish between groups in a crowd and identify risks. The third is a constant dialogue with the organizers of the event and the actual participants of the mass meeting. Finally, the fourth is assistance.

Assistance is the focus of police work on the protection of human rights, such as the right to freedom of assembly. That is, when receiving from the organizers an application for an event or mass meeting, one of the main tasks is to help them successfully implement these intentions.

Participants must receive the correct signals from the police. The fact that the police are wearing light-reflecting vests and soft hats makes people realize that the situation is calm. And when policemen in helmets and with truncheons, people get a completely different signal.

Applying a "differentiated approach", ie increasing or decreasing the number of police officers who maintain public order during events, according to the situation, is another important element of the Scandinavian approach, which increases the efficiency of the police.

For the approach to be effective, the various police departments must work well together. For example, action planning and risk analysis should be as accurate as possible, and mobile units should be prepared to respond quickly and isolate those who violate public order - and this is much more than dialogue with protesters.

After the introduction of a new approach to public order protection by the police, the number of injuries during mass events has significantly decreased.

That is, given all the above, we can conclude that the Scandinavian model to ensure the work of the police is gradually being implemented throughout Ukraine. Ensuring dialogue during mass events is one of the key components in ensuring the implementation of a trusting relationship between the police and participants in mass gatherings.

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