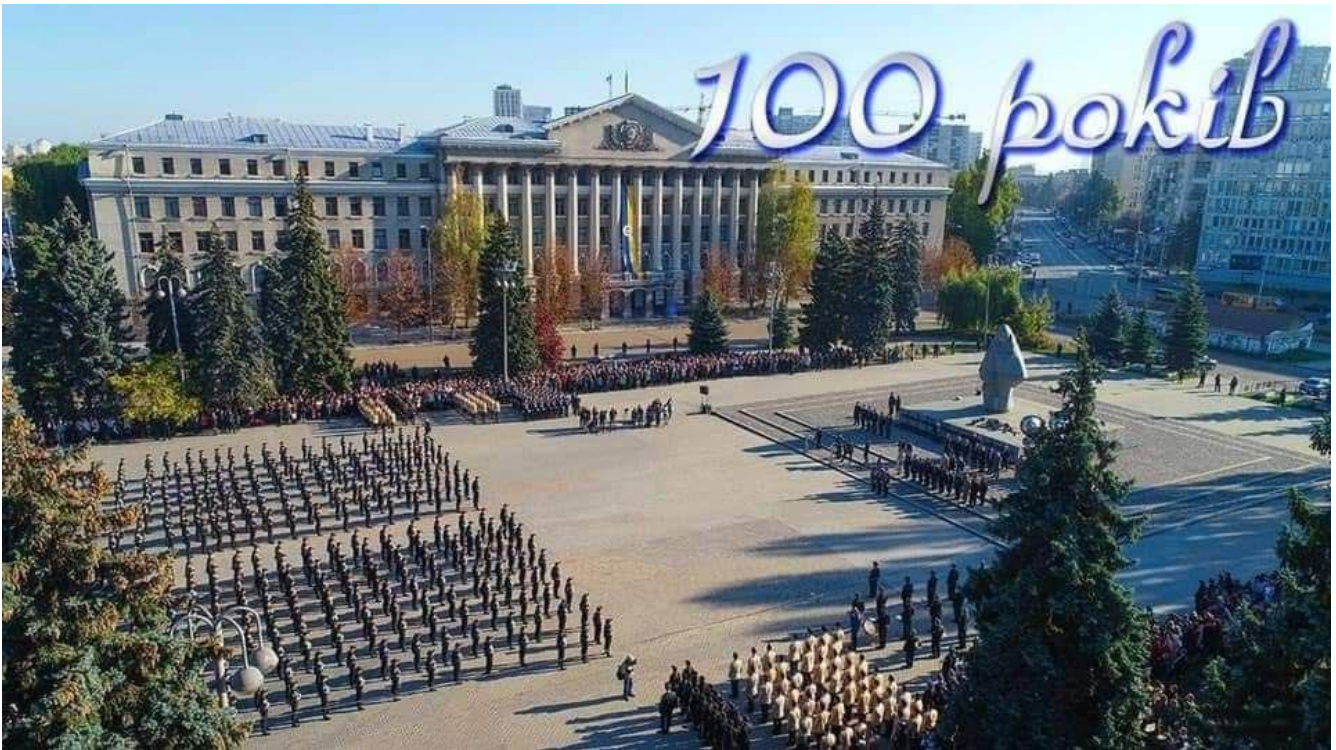


МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
КАФЕДРА ПРАВНИЧОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

Збірник тез доповідей науково-методичного семінару: “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”) та з нагоди відзначення 100-річчя з Дня заснування Національної академії внутрішніх справ



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Редакційна колегія:

Романов Ігор Ігорович

завідувач кафедри, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент

Скриник Мирослава Віталіївна

ст. викладач кафедри

Скриник Ліна Миколаївна

ст. викладач кафедри

Хоменко Олена Юріївна

викладач кафедри

Цимбалюк Тетяна Петрівна

викладач кафедри

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FEATURES OF TRAINING POLICE OFFICERS IN SWEDEN

The Swedish police are considered one of the many government agencies in Sweden. Today, the number of police officers across the country is about 20.000 police officers and 10.000 civilian employees. In 2015, the Swedish police began to reform, which also led to a change in police training.

The main stage of police training in Sweden is training in educational institutions under the bachelor's programme "Police Service" lasting 2 years and 6 months. Future police officers are trained under this programme. The aim of training a modern police officer in Sweden is to achieve the high level of knowledge and practical skills required to perform the tasks assigned to the police. The goals of the training programme are:

- ability of a student to independent and critical analysis the current situation, to find a solution to problems with the help of existing knowledge;
- knowledge of police functions, rules and methods of police work;
- readiness of a police officer to act professionally in everyday situations;
- threnghening the confidence of a police officer in his professional knowledge.

Police training in Sweden is currently provided by three educational institutions: the Police Academy in Stockholm and the Universities of Umea and Växjö, which have police training faculties. Admission to training is carried out on a competitive basis. Applications are accepted twice a year in spring and autumn. Upon completion of registration, the recruiting agency checks documents and appoints the time for passing the entrance exams. Entrance exams take two days and begin with a swimming and physical fitness exam. In case of failure to pass the exam or refusal from it, the applicant is not allowed to further tests. After passing the exams, all applicants undergo a medical examination, psychological testing and a drug use test and also a criminal record check.

The mandatory requirements for joining the Swedish police are:

- Swedish citizenship;
- age not less than 18 years;
- suitability for work in the police: positive personal characteristics and no violations of the law;
- availability of the right to drive a vehicle (category "B");
- ability to swim (perform consecutively without a break: swimming with a chest stroke - 150 m. Reverse without arms 25 m. Lifting the mannequin to a depth of 1.5 m. and swimming it 10 m. in the position of the mannequin "face up");
- health condition (physical performance schecked with ergometry);

- medical indications (absence of a number of chronic diseases, mental illnesses and behavioral disorders, diabetes mellitus, some chronic infectious diseases, disorder of the nervous system, heart disease, respiratory system, obesity);
- psychological readiness (level of self-knowledge, ability to adapt, responsibility, communication);
- compliance with the qualification requirements for admission to the university.

Based on the results of the selection, the recruitment Agency gives an overall assessment of the candidate, forms a list of candidates for police training and sends it to the Police Academy and Universities that train police officers. The police training program consists of five semesters of training. During the last semester, students undergo internships at the police department. The duration of the theoretical semester is 20 weeks, the internship is 6 months. In the theoretical part of the training, students consistently study academic disciplines, which culminate in a test or exam. Psychological, fire and physical trainings, work with communication centers, practical driving are carried out throughout the training.

The first semester of training is aimed at learning the basics of the Swedish police. During this period, there is a study of the legal status of the Swedish police, the powers of the police officer, the basics of administrative law, criminal law and criminal procedure, criminology, planning and management. During the training, skills of first aid, the use of physical force and weapons, and driving are currently being developed. At the same stage of training, students study conflictology, the purpose of which is to develop methods for resolving various conflict situations, including those aimed at preventing the use of physical force by a police officer. Teaching is carried out through such forms as lectures, seminars, group work, individual assignments and exercises.

In the second semester, students study issues related to crime investigation. This semester, the issues of the trial procedure, forensic science, forensic medicine, the basics of criminal investigation are being studied. At this stage, students study the methodology and practice tactics of investigative actions. The training focuses primarily on the investigation of crimes against the person and crimes against property.

The third semester of study consists of modules aimed at studying safety issues: 1) road safety; 2) social deprivation, mental disorders and drug addiction; 3) work with minors. The semester continues to study forensic science, fire and physical training and other disciplines of the permanent block.

In the field of road safety, students study the tasks, functions and methods of police work to ensure road safety, procedures for reviewing traffic violations and the process of investigating traffic violations. The training focuses on helping road users such as disabled, children and the elderly.

During the fourth semester, students conduct a case study on one of the activities of the police, the training ends with a final exam. In the second half of the fourth semester, the student is sent to the police department for 6 months for an internship as a

police assistant. Later, after the successful completion of the internship, the listeners will return to the educational institution to complete the thematic work and pass the final exam.

Further training of police officers is carried out in the form of advanced training. Currently, educational organizations implement more than 50 modern training programs in various areas of police activity.

A feature of police training in the "Police Service" program is the possibility of training with the help of distance technology, which has the same meaning, face-to-face. Training is carried out using special software base on the electronic system Moodle and conducted in the form of live lessons, assignments and research.

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Басараб М., курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

DEALING WITH GAMBLING BUSINESS IN USA

Gambling is a recreational activity. It's a social experience, a form of entertainment, and a chance to bond with friends around common interests like sporting events or a weekend game of cards. The majority of people will gamble without ever suffering any negative effects from it. But then there are the others.

For some, gambling takes on a much more serious role in their life. It becomes a compulsion and an uncontrollable behavior. It becomes something they have to do to the detriment to other aspects of their life. Understanding the difference between responsible gambling and problem gambling is critical in keeping ourselves, our friends and our loved ones safe from gambling addiction.

Gambling is the act of wagering something in the face of an uncertain outcome. When we gamble, we're placing an item of value at risk in an attempt to gain something of even greater value. The act of gaining that greater value, whether it is a money, object or service, can be the result of either skill of the gambler or blind luck.

Most will gamble in moderation or in conjunction with specific events like the Super Bowl. It's a means of entertainment and socializing. No different than going to the movie theater or exerting energy through physical hobbies, people enjoy the excitement of spending a poker night with friends, making it "to the end" and fighting elimination from the tournament.

There are many different ways to gamble, including: casino games, bingo, keno, slot machines, lottery tickets, scratch, Nevada or pull-tab tickets, betting on card games, mah-jong or dominoes, betting on horse racing, other sports betting, betting on games of skill, such as golf or pool • tombola and similar games, Internet gambling stock market speculation.

Of all adults over the age of 18: 1. 85% of them have gambled at least once in their lives 2. 60% have gambled in the past life

It's the excitement associated with gambling that keeps responsible gamblers coming back and has established gambling as an enjoyable activity for most adults. Today, it's easy to find opportunities for gambling at locations as common as your home, office and grocery store, as well as local casinos and sports facilities.

Problem gambling is defined a variety of ways by the research community, from people who fall just short of the criteria for pathological gambling to persons whose gambling behavior compromises, disrupts or damages personal, familial or professional pursuits. According to National Council on Problem Gambling, the term "problem gambling" is used as a more inclusive category to encompass a continuum of gambling difficulties, with pathological gambling residing at one end of the problem gambling spectrum.

Pathological gambling is a progressive disorder in which an individual has a psychologically uncontrollable preoccupation with an urge to gamble, resulting in damage to professional, familial and social interests. First diagnosed and recognized by the American Psychiatric Association in 1980, pathological gambling is characterized by a chronic and progressive inability to resist the impulse to gamble.

2%-3% (4M-6M) of adults in the U.S. will have a gambling problem in any given year. Another 1% (2M) of adults will meet the criteria for pathological gambling. Also every year, more than four million United States adults experience an increased drive to gamble, which results in great personal and financial loss. This is problem gambling. It is these behaviors we look to address to prevent victims of gambling addictions from suffering emotional, physical and financial losses.

Overcoming a gambling addiction isn't easy, but there are programs available to help. Problem gambling issues are faced by hundreds of thousands of New York State

residents every year. We encourage you to take advantage of the many resources dedicated to aiding both gamblers and their family and friends through steps in recovery.

1. Step-Based Programs

Step-based programs help coach problem gamblers through their recovery by helping them identify the different phases of recovery and partake in discussions with other gamblers and with counselors in order to successfully stop their gambling activity.

Dealing with gambling urges

Counselling teaches people how to reduce their gambling urges and stay in control. You may already have some strategies. Counselling can help you learn others. The three main ways are:

- changing your behaviour
- changing how you think about gambling
- dealing with your feelings.

1) Changing Your Behavior

Changing your gambling behavior is important, especially when you first start dealing with your problems, as this is often a time when gambling urges are strong. Changing your life-style can help, including: making clear goals about your gambling, identifying your gambling triggers and planning for them (e.g., avoiding gambling venues and gambling friends, restricting your access to money), finding activities to replace gambling (e.g., time with friends and family, pursuing old interests or trying new ones).

You may want to block your own access to casinos or to Internet gambling sites. In casinos, this is called self exclusion. Your counsellor can explain how self exclusion and/or Inter-net blocks can help you.

2) Changing How You Think about Gambling

People who gamble excessively have false beliefs about gambling. These beliefs cause problems. Many people think they are more skilled than they really are, or that their odds of winning are better than they really are.

Other people believe they have special ways to increase their chances of winning. Counselling helps you uncover these beliefs so you can make decisions based on accurate information. Understanding how gambling really works can be a big help in staying motivated to change.

3) Dealing with Your Feelings

Many people use gambling to avoid feelings of depression, anger or anxiety. Some use gambling to cope with abuse, sickness, loss or stress. Through counselling, you can learn to recognize your feelings, and express them in a healthy way. This helps reduce the urge to gamble. It also helps you restore health, well-being and closeness with your family.

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Борисенко О., курсант ННІ № 1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

USE OF A JURY TRIAL IN UKRAINE

Under the influence of European integration, Ukraine is embarking on a path of reforming the judiciary and the judiciary in general.

One of the main problems of judicial reform is the functioning of the jury, as the main method of democracy in the field of justice, and the guarantee of transparency and democratic values.

First of all, I would like to note that the Ukrainian legislation has borrowed the continental (European) model of the jury trial, which together with professional judges decides the issues of fact and the issue of law. In Ukraine, the jury operates only at the level of the local general court of first instance (consisting of two professional judges and three jurors) (Part 3 of Article 31 of the CPC of Ukraine) and hears cases of crimes punishable by life imprisonment. such consideration is possible only if the accused submits a petition during the preparatory court hearing (Part 2 of Article 384 of the CPC of Ukraine).

The jury decides whether the crime took place, whether the accused (defendant) is guilty of committing the crime and whether he deserves to be lenient, and the judge after examining the circumstances related to the qualification of the accused, civil lawsuit and other issues, appoints the type and amount of punishment, if the jury found the accused not guilty, the judge is obliged to prepare an acquittal.

In Ukraine, jurors and professional judges decide all judicial issues together, which calls into question the independence and freedom of jurors from professional judges when making decisions in the deliberation room.

Thus, analyzing the problems of the jury in the context of judicial reform in Ukraine, we can conclude that the introduction of the jury in the modern realities of Ukraine is nothing more than the desire of the authorities to demonstrate a desire for European ideals of justice and human rights. There is a need to expand the scope and competence of the jury by making real changes to national legislation to delineate the competence of juries and professional judges, creating panels of 6 or 8 jurors and increasing the state's interest in administering justice by allocating funds for logistics, creating certain conditions and remuneration of jurors.

In the context of globalization, in any direction of judicial reform, the path of development of the jury is inevitable, and to overcome it it is necessary to follow the positive experience, improve shortcomings and introduce new concepts in the formation of democratic and transparent judiciary at developed countries.

In my opinion, in general, in order for the jury to work properly in Ukraine, it is necessary to at least consult and hear comments from those who conduct criminal proceedings in court every day, namely judges.

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Вишневський В., курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ, ННІ №1
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

MODERN METHODS OF USAGE DRONES IN POLICE

A drone, in technological terms, is an unmanned aircraft. Drones are more formally known as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or unmanned aircraft systems (UASes). Essentially, a drone is a flying robot that can be remotely controlled or fly autonomously through software-controlled flight plans in their embedded systems, working in conjunction with onboard sensors and GPS.

I researched how drones can be used in police and how they can make life of policemen much easier. And here is some of my thinks.

1) Chasing suspects

Hundreds of police departments buy drones each year to aid in chasing down suspects. When a suspect takes to the roof, it can be difficult for the ground units to know where he or she is.

Having an eye in the sky provides critical intelligence and guides the ground units to optimal positions. Reducing uncertainty also helps to reduce the stress levels of SWAT teams. Suspects often report not even being aware of a drone since they are so small and much quieter than a helicopter. Drones can also help to identify suspects and what weapons they might be carrying. In a case where a man holed up in a hotel threatening to detonate a grenade, the police were able to identify the grenade as inert and prevent loss of life when the man finally appeared.

2) Crime scene investigation

Drones can help crime scene investigation in a variety of ways. They can be used to collect evidence that may be difficult to reach from the ground. Two drones can survey a crime scene and provide maps and 3D images within minutes. They can be used to provide lighting at night or low-light conditions. They can manually capture 60+ frames per second from a still camera, or record 4k video as needed. All this can be done in a fraction of the time it takes a ground unit to conduct this same investigation.

3) Cars, planes and boating accidents

It is becoming more common now to use drones for 3D reconstruction of accidents. This is useful for multiple reasons. First, the police can send a drone to the sky to collect evidence from angles that were previously impossible without an expensive helicopter. This was seen in a plane crash in Daytona Beach, where the officers noticed that the airplane had also hit another house before crashing into the roof of the primary accident site. Second, they can do this at multiple times the speed it would take to measure off everything on the ground. Third, they can collect evidence without blocking traffic.

4) Traffic management and flow

Drones are incredibly useful in managing traffic during rush hours or crowded events. Ground units may have a difficult time trying to assess reasons for backed-up traffic. With a drone overhead, they can immediately assess the situation, figure out the solution, and then radio to the traffic light authorities to change the rate of red-green lights to better manage the flow. These same drones could also be used to monitor vehicle speeds and notify ground units of violators.

5) Search and Rescue

Drones can be used for search and rescue, or for locating missing persons and animals. They are often used to find lost hikers and elderly people who wander away from their homes. They can even be used to find crash victims who have been thrown from their car. Drone rescues are becoming more and more common each year. They are particularly useful at night when fitted with thermal cameras that pick up heat signatures.

6) Support for Fire Department

In many cases, large fire departments are purchasing their own drones; however, the expense may not be feasible for smaller towns or cities.

Police departments with drone units have found that they can help the local fire department by collaborating to locate the fire, identify potential victims, and aid the firefighters in directing their resources accordingly. In one example, the Daytona Beach police used thermal images to discover a hot spot in a hotel fire. The fire department was able to quickly turn their hoses to that spot.

7) Event Management. In Ukraine hosts 8-10 really big size events each year, These events draw huge crowds and moving ground units through these crowds is slow and tedious. Cities that host large crowds are finding that having a handful of drones in the sky during the event allows them to see the big picture, watch people move in real time, and zoom in on singular events that may need a ground unit backup. They are great for detecting trouble before it gets out of hand, and communication between units is exponentially faster.

8) Disaster relief. After flood like in the west of Ukraine and other natural disasters, it can be quite difficult to get ground units to affected areas. It can also be difficult to get manned aircraft into hazardous areas without risking the pilots. Law enforcement agencies often use drones to survey disaster sites and identify areas and people that need help. Dozens of drones were used in response to Hurricane Harvey in Houston, as well as after Hurricane Irma in Florida. Drones can identify stranded people more rapidly than ground units. They can deliver medical supplies and other necessities, such as rescue ropes and life jackets.

9) Seizing illegal drones. Lastly, police drones can help to identify illegal and unregistered drones that may be hazardous to the surrounding environment. Many private drone operators do not have the proper training and licensing necessary to fly their drones on public property.

In fact, if you don't understand the images below, then you probably should not be flying a drone. Once an illegal operation has been identified, a ground unit can be sent to find the operator and give them a choice between education about the laws or arrest and fines if they refuse to cooperate.

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Гаврильченко Г., курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

REPORT ON “INTERPOL’S ORGANIZED CRIME UNIT”

Organized crime is transforming. Traditional structures headed by powerful heads controlling niche crimes are increasingly replaced by loose, flexible criminal networks that shift operations and modify their business models based on opportunities, incentives, profitability and demand. The ease of international trade and travel, instantaneous access to information, advanced technology and widespread encrypted communication provide ripe terrain for transnational crime to flourish. The detrimental effects of modern transnational crime are far-reaching, threatening people’s safety, states’ security, and the global economy, all while discrediting the rule of law and citizens’ confidence in law enforcement’s ability to provide protection [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**].

Organized Crime unit works hand in hand with Interpol’s other structural subdivisions to identify major figures involved in transnational crime, the associated criminal networks and their activities. For this purpose, mentioned unit provides analysis in 194 member countries, for example biometrics, images and known associations’ investigations. This allows to create a global picture of crime organizations’ participants: heads, organizers, financiers, recruiters, corrupted representatives of official authorities.

INTERPOL provides summary about its activity in sphere of assisting member countries in countering the threats posed by organized crime in the following four areas of activity [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**]:

- 1) identification of major figures involved in serious transnational crime, related criminal networks and their main activities;
- 2) combating criminal networks involved in all forms of illegal trafficking; identifying and addressing new illicit markets;
- 3) identification of links between seemingly unrelated types of crime and how one crime can be used to support another; assistance police bodies in preventing crimes with a target of preventing criminal activities’ intensification;
- 4) suppression of the profits of organized criminal networks by tracing and preventing the movement of criminal assets, as well as their freezing and confiscation, in other words – preventing economic crimes.

Also, there is information about how INTERPOL delivers help to police structures: for each action area strategy, organization identifies objectives derived from the global policing of its capacity and its support functions for law enforcement: police data management; criminal intelligence analysis; training and capacity-building; providing support to all member countries in combating various forms of organized transnational crime is broad and complex.

The strategy focuses on the most serious criminal threats as well as on emerging forms of crime. It is based on the experience of INTERPOL in leading and coordinating

major transnational operations to combat multiple crimes and achieve significant results in the seizure and confiscation of illicit goods. These operations are supported by organization regional bureau and let law enforcement bodies identify potential overlaps between different types of crime, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, wildlife and even terrorism. Such operations are being processed by specialized training for field staff, which includes follow-up support for investigations. Investigative support focuses on the preparation of cases for prosecution and also includes parallel financial investigations of illicit flows of money and assets to undermine criminal networks and their business models.

In the fight against transnational crime, international police cooperation "lives" in the information field. This means that without timely information gathering and sharing, cooperation is limited, if not impossible. Using a budget of EUR 35 million in 2019, Interpol has developed and used a wide range of global databases that include key information such as names of perpetrators and suspects, fingerprints, photographs, DNA profiles, tracing requests, lost and stolen travel documents, stolen vehicles and criminal weapons, what reduced crime level in member countries [Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.];[Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.].

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Галайко О., курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING CRIMES

Crime as an incurable "disease" of the social organism hinders its functioning and development for many centuries. Human's history has showed that the goal in the form of liquidation and final neutralization of crime, complete elimination of root factors (causes and conditions) which give rise to and determine its various species, is utopian and, apparently, forever objectively inaccessible to any state and society. Therefore, one thing remains: keep quantitative and qualitative indicators crime at a safe level for the country, while minimizing its harmful effects by cutting the most socially dangerous and severe manifestations.

In particular, the analysis of the so-called concept of control deserves attention of crime. It is one of the most common in Western applicable practice. Thus, in the United States, as in Europe, at the turn of the XIX - first half of the twentieth century in the prevention of crime emphasis was placed exclusively on police and penitentiary measures. However, since the 70s of the twentieth century, the concept of control over crime became more widespread and using, not only various areas of activity of criminal justice bodies but also include the participation of other social institutions (family, school, church, public formations and associations, etc.), which actively took and participate in the realization of social programs, aimed at improving the socio-economic living conditions and education of the younger generation.

Subsequently, in countries (primarily the United States and the United Kingdom), where developing and implementing new and improving existing strategies combating crime given special attention, the term "control over crime "(or crime control) came to be used with the term " crime reduction "(cut crime). Many modern Western criminologists understand crime control as activities to stabilize crime rates in the social tolerable level (or below this level) and, if possible, reduction its increase (raise).

The main subject of control over crime in foreign countries is the state in the form of law enforcement and judicial form (concerning detection and investigation of crimes, attraction guilty of criminal liability, appointment and execution criminal penalties), central executive bodies (of implementation of socio-economic policy aimed at eliminating socio-economic preconditions of crime).

The subjects of one types of this activity of social and legal control are somewhat different. The subject of its implementation there is a so-called private sector, whose activities are direct not related to the fight against crime. It can include the public in a broad sense, namely: a variety of public organizations and associations for crime prevention, educational institutions and health care, service facilities, the media information, individual citizens, etc.

At the first time at a high international level, the issue of public participation in combating crime was discussed by representatives of several dozen countries at the

Third UN Congress on crime prevention and criminal's regimes. (Stockholm, August 9–18, 1965).

The document "Social Factors and Crime Prevention (with special emphasis on the role of the public, family, employment opportunities and educational)" noted that in the fight against crime, the use of public opportunities is limited, as the main emphasis in this case is placed on the work of judicial and law enforcement agencies.

In addition, it was emphasized that:

- Historically, the community has always considered crime prevention their right, which led to the substitution of justice by greed, revenge, mind - ritual prohibitions, impartiality -intolerance.

Therefore, its aspirations must be realized in accordance with legal boundaries of a particular state;

- governments should promote the social as much as possible vector of own policy in order to increase the authority in the public and intensifying its participation in crime prevention measures

UN experts and scientists, who prepared this document and summarized at that time the most progressive theoretical provisions for the implementation of the strategy of public participation in crime prevention, noted that any government strive to publicity completely supported the justification of his social policy of protection, so that it should does motivate last one to activity combat crime. With this method should be demonstrated an achievement during realization different programs, started with performance indicator introduction experimental projects. If project became quite successful - next should work on program. A similar approach is used in the field of crime prevention valid in modern Ukraine. In order to introduce modern foreign practices of involving the local population in the fight against crime at the national level, a decision was made conducting an experiment in a separate area - in Kharkiv. It used the experience of British colleagues in the implementation of the so-called neighborhood surveillance program and the program "Stop the criminal".

But, of course, the domestic experience does not end there. There are quite successful examples of individual projects in the field of juvenile justice, that is, juvenile justice, which became the impetus for the development and subsequent adoption of the Concept for the Development of Criminal Justice against Juveniles in Ukraine, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of May 24, 2011 №597 / 20114

In addition, the Third Congress contains concrete positive examples some worlds countries the fight against crime by adding population to this process. In some African countries local community have high trust level to judiciary due to the presence local courts. On this continent in the 60's in the twentieth century, about 90% of criminal cases were considered by local courts. Similar examples existed in other states. Thus, village councils in the form of panchayats in India and gansabhav in Ceylon had the

right to prosecute individuals for minor offenses. At the same time, the trust of these judges on the part of both the guilty and the local population was at quite high level.

Another method expansion public influence at crime is closely linked to primary prevention of crime. This consists in the inclusion of items of social programs with protection of the population in urban and rural communal projects development. In other words, positive social-economic changes in country get appeared in way of life local public it means that's contribute of their commitment to combat crimes.

In the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Japan, according to this Congress, respectable volunteers take on bail several people released early from prison. In the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth (Canada, Australia) there are prison inspection committees that oversee the activities of correctional facilities. In India, there are dormitories for former convicts that are established and controlled by the public.

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Гертичук Д., курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES

An experience of the foreign states in the sphere of preventing crimes is analyzed. Attention is focused upon the most effective developments to raise the levels of citizen's safety.

There are four key models of crime prevention and each model illustrates different approaches to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts.

- **Developmental Model.** – This model is often known as early intervention, developmental crime prevention aims to address the early causes of criminal behaviour. Causing a decline in community and individual risk factors and increasing protective factors, assisting to prevent crime later within the lives of the individuals. The most distinguished examples of developmental crime prevention include parenting programs, school upgrading initiatives, pre-school administrations, and improvements in changes to the school procedures.

Social Model. –This model contributes to the reinforcement of the neighbourhoods so that people incorporate and help each other in the prevention of crime. Local communities that have resilient bonds and where people know each other are less prone to experience crime. When an individual has a strong social circle, he may experience fewer criminal and violent acts. Augmenting social capital or the relationships between people can be advantageous in protecting people from crime. Operative social crime prevention is difficult to achieve because it can comprise many different aspects. Community building activities, provision of welfare services, and increasing community support groups all assist to improve the sense of community and prevent crime.

Situational Model. – Putting a restraint upon the instances for crime is an active way of preventing crime. Increasing the risks of discovery, reducing the rewards for insulting and offending individuals, and increasing the efforts of supporting and helping individuals are all ways to prevent crime. Situational crime prevention can be as installation locks and alarms, increasing investigation through lighting, and making buildings harder to enter, damage, or hide near. The houses and buildings should be constructed in such a manner, that they cannot be destroyed and during the nighttime, one should keep the windows and the doors of the house locked.

Criminal Justice Model. – This model of crime prevention is almost universally understood and is associated with the criminal justice system. Research tends to provide ideas and suggestions, that these measures are only partly efficacious. These measures work to the best of abilities when accompanied by the other models. The criminal justice system is associated with the imposition of severe penalties upon individuals for the serious criminal acts that they have committed. Progressively, there is the acknowledgment that there are sharper ways to curb crime, this model and the other models of crime prevention work together, to implement the crime prevention strategies operatively.

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Гірченко С.С., курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

POLICE TRAINING IN UKRAINE AND IN THE UK OF GREAT BRITAIN: THE COMPARATIVE ASPECT

Professional training of personnel of the internal affairs bodies of Ukraine is a focused process of mastering and continuous improvement of professional competencies, which is organized in the manner prescribed by law and other legal acts of Ukraine. Currently, for six months, on the basis of educational organizations of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, staffs are being trained.

Initial training of police personnel is an integrative part of the professional training of police officers, aimed at improving the level of legal awareness and intellectual level of employees, forming their readiness for independent performance of official duties, readiness for adaptation in the conditions of international competition and is the basic level for the professional development of law enforcement specialists.

A scientific study of the problem of police training began relatively recently.

Many scientists note in their work the need to study the foreign experience of police training. This, according to the authors, will allow: to improve the educational system of departmental organizations; to form appropriate competencies for domestic law enforcement specialists; to carry out international interaction of our police officers in operations to combat transnational crime with knowledge and taking into account the peculiarities of foreign colleagues (the peculiarities of their thinking, personal qualities, skill, tactics of action, etc.)

The UK Police Training System offers innovative, ethical training and development programs for law enforcement professionals. The curriculum for the training of police personnel has been compiled in accordance with the National Professional (qualification requirements and criteria for evaluating police activity in accordance with national standards) and is supported by the Police Board.

Initial police training in the UK has undergone substantial reform: since 2006, training for all police forces has been unified by a single program, "Initial Police Training and Development Program". Based on uniform national professional standards.

According to the program, each employee must undergo initial training

The full initial curriculum includes training for police constables, community support police and special constables, and aims to achieve the following key objectives:

- acquaint candidates for service in the police with the priority areas of the police;
- develop candidates' skills for effective professional communication;
- develop confidence in the performance of assigned tasks;
- increase the level of professional competence of the police employee;
- prepare for adaptation to the specific conditions of professional activity in the units in which they will serve.

While, in Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by order of February 16, 2016 No. 105, approved the Regulation on the organization of primary training for police officers who were first hired by the police.

As noted in the document, police officers who were first enlisted in the police undergo training in order to acquire special skills necessary for fulfilling police powers, including appropriate special training in the storage, carrying, use and use of firearms.

Vocational training is provided at the facilities of the National Police.

During vocational training, students are divided into study groups consisting of no more than 30 people, from whom a team leader is appointed.

In vocational training institutions, appropriate conditions are created for students to live and eat. Students during the training period can be encouraged or brought to disciplinary action in accordance with applicable law.

Professional training of a policeman can be carried out according to an individual curriculum on the job due to circumstances that do not allow for a long time to travel outside the unit where the policeman is appointed.

It is prohibited to engage police officers who have not undergone professional training in the exercise of police powers, to be allowed to work with information with limited access or to any activity related to the use of weapons and special equipment (except for educational and training sessions during training).

Passing police training is confirmed by a certificate of completion of primary training, which is attached to a personal file.

As we can understand from the above, the training of police officers in Britain and Ukraine is quite different, but also, it cannot be said that they are completely different. All initial preparations in different countries will certainly vary, but they will always have one thing in common, such as trying to prepare the police to problems that they will sooner or later encounter.

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Дубина А., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS IN THE USA

At the modern terms in the United States of America (the USA) is one of the most difficult structured constabulary systems function enough successfully. In the USA constabulary educational establishments exist as independent (Academy of FBI) or on the base of civil universities. Actually the first constabulary schools arose up exactly on the base of civil universities. A profession of a policeman or an employee of federal law-enforcement agency in the USA is high-prestige and well-paid. A competition for place in a large constabulary department presents 20-40 persons.

And in such authoritative agency, as FBI, a competition can reach to several hundred persons into one place. General requirements at the selection of candidates are: 1) American citizenship or citizenship of North Marianas; 2) ages from 23 to 37; 3) an educational level is higher four-year-old education in a college or university (Bachelor's degree); 4) three years work experience; 5) presence of actual driving licenses.

Curriculum consists of an arrest and registration of procedure, previous methods of investigation and passwords of radio contact, stowage of reports, investigation of traffic and providing of safety of travelling motion. It also includes the extreme driving of car "the Operative course", pursuit and safe management. The next point is the safe handling with shooting weapon, how to care about weapon, firing, tactical manipulation lateral-flow gun, chemicals, cleaning (more insistent it is not recommended to call candidates to instructions from firing before included in Academy of Police. Bad habits of firing can be turned out, and then them difficult or it will be impossible to overcome).

The other important things are studies about the culture of relations, containing course «sexual solicitations», question of relationships with mass medias, stress control, in lightening in the questions of disability, communal relations, tactical connections, crimes from reasons of hatred, disappearing without a new, and violence, in family. It also embraces a search and fascination of criminal, certificate, charters of arrest, crimes against "personality and to property", sexual crimes against children. Other articles of the laws, plugged in the Californian criminal code, Municipal code of Los Angeles, federal laws etc.

The curriculum promotes forces of organism through positive attitude toward fitness.

He also embraces preparation in the special methods of arrest, self-defense without a weapon.

It is thought to the methods and procedures of patrolling; the special training include for itself "Advanced" tactical preparation, tactics of the Mobile power field, "Patrol Along", mobile side computer in a car, control of the use of alcohol, administrative discipline, cultural variety, "K9" of operation, operations of support from air, "Bomb Squad".

In the USA the graduating students of academies, coming on service, pass severe and careful preparation, through that that except the skills got in educational establishment, a policeman must know politics, methodology, rules, instructions and to a

full degree to present to the soba, how correctly to execute the work. It is there fore given the graduating students of academy 2 weeks. In the USA the graduating students of academies, coming on service, pass severe and careful preparation, through that except the skills got in educational establishment, a policeman must know politics, methodology, rules, instructions and to a full degree to present to the soba, how correctly to execute the work. It is there fore given the graduating students of academy 2 weeks.

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Думан Р., курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ, ННІ №1
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

ANTI-CORRUPTION METHODS IN THE POLICE SYSTEM

Addressing police corruption is essential to maintain public order and the rule of law, to support the legitimacy of the state and to maintain or restore public trust in democratic processes and institutions. Since the considerable powers entrusted to law enforcement officers can be easily manipulated for private gain or political purposes, there are many linkages between police corruption and human right abuses that can further undermine internal security and abet abuses of civil and political rights. Empirical evidence suggests that strengthening the accountability of law enforcement institutions is of critical importance to effectively combat corruption and break the circle of impunity, especially in countries affected by high levels of organized crime.

Police corruption is now increasingly understood as a product of both organizational weaknesses and larger systemic issues such as the lack of transparency, the absence of checks and balances, inadequate legal frameworks, weak rule of law and fragile institutions. Other contributing factors identified in the literature, include challenges to exert managerial oversight of on-the-ground police actions, peer group secrecy, low pay and frequent contacts with criminals who have both resources and incentives to corrupt the conduct of police officials.

This understanding has led to the development of more comprehensive approaches to fight police corruption, based on the recognition that successful anti-corruption strategies must integrate both punitive and preventative approaches and coordinate reforms that focus on issues of enforcement, changes in institutional design, as well as public education and participation.

The overarching goal of preventative approaches to police corruption is to change the underlying structures that encourage corruption and create an institutional environment that decrease incentives and opportunities for corrupt practices. This can be done by reforming the management systems and organizational culture of the institution with measures aimed at promoting integrity at all levels of the police institution, strengthening accountability mechanisms and engaging with the community.

Poor terms and working conditions can provide both incentives and opportunities for police officers to resort to corruption. Human resource management is therefore a critical area to consider for minimizing police corruption risks, as it lies at the core of the organization's incentive system.

Appointment procedures must be open, fair and transparent to recruit the candidates with the highest professional qualifications and ethical standards. Similarly, it is important to establish a robust and transparent merit-based promotion system, based on fairness, openness, ability and performance. Policies should also be implemented to ensure regular staff rotation in high risk positions.

As low wages are likely to provide negative incentives to police officers, living wages should be provided to members of the force with regular and reliable salary payments. In Singapore, for example, increasing the salaries of civil servants and political leaders with the view to making them more competitive with the private sector has been an integral part of the efforts to decrease the opportunities and incentives for corruption (Quah, S.T., 2007). In Afghanistan, police reform includes measures aimed at reducing the excessive numbers of senior officers and using the savings to increase the salaries of rank and file officers (USAID, 2007). However, most studies also agree that increasing salaries without effective monitoring systems as well as enforcement of sanctions is unlikely to have an impact on corruption.

As part of the efforts to promote professional and merit based career standards, police staff need to be equipped with the skills to perform their function in a professional, impartial and ethical manner. To achieve this goal, police forces should be able to rely on training and development systems that promote high standards of professionalism and ethics. This includes capacity building for anti-corruption and human rights-based policing to help police staff recognize misconduct and provide them with techniques to resist corruption attempts from criminals. In South Africa, for example, the training programme for new recruits was redesigned to inculcate democratic policing values and techniques.

Police services have traditionally operated without public scrutiny of their investigations and operations. This is usually justified by the need to protect information on ongoing investigations from criminals, to ensure witness safety and to act swiftly without having to request special approval from relevant authorities. However, this lack of disclosure can fuel an organizational culture of secrecy, corruption and arbitrary exercise of police powers and as a result undermine the long term credibility and accountability of the institution.

A principal condition for the successful implementation of the anti-corruption strategies is to build credible leadership, sustained political will and strong institutional commitment to anticorruption policies both inside and outside the institution. Political will can translate into anti-corruption messages being clearly articulated by operational policies and forcefully promulgated during public events.

Ideally, anti-corruption strategies should aim at establishing an organizational culture that relies more on peer pressure than punitive approach to promote and support police integrity. An important step in this direction can be the development and implementation of codes of conduct for all police staff, addressing all forms of unethical behaviors, including sexual extortion or harassment. The implementation of the code may also require awareness raising, training and capacity building activities. For example, in 1997, a code of conduct was developed and circulated throughout the South African Police Force. All police officers were given a small plastic card with the code written on one side and the rights of the arrestee on the other side.

Successful anti-corruption strategies rely on the public's cooperation to report acts of police misconduct. In many developing countries affected by high levels of police corruption, especially those emerging from conflict, one of the key challenges of police reform is to restore the public trust in the police and build the legitimacy of the institution where police officers are perceived more as a source of fear than protection.

Public education about corruption and ongoing reform attempts can have a significant impact on public expectations for the police force. In Hong Kong for example, public education was a crucial element of a three-pronged strategy to reduce corruption. In the beginning efforts of the Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC), community liaison officers put a special emphasis on publicizing the arrest and successful prosecution of prominent police members. This helped establish the commission's strong reputation for a determined crack-down on large scale corruption. Large scale public education campaigns were also carried out to enhance the legitimacy of the ICAC, promote the knowledge of anti-corruption laws, and mobilize the public to report corruption.

International lessons from successful anti-corruption reforms underline the critical importance of engaging civil society in the reform process to broaden public involvement, education and trust in the institution. Anti-corruption and police reform
www.U4.no 7 The concept of democratic policing has recently emerged in the context

of improving the relationships between the police and various communities. According to US scholar David Bailey, democratic policing is based on four key principles:

- Police must give top operational priority to servicing the needs of civilians and democratic institutions;
- Police must be accountable to the law rather than to government;
- Police is guided by principles of respect for human rights, equity, non-discrimination, impartiality, integrity, fairness and professionalism;
- Police should be transparent in their activities.

Based on this framework, a handbook for oversight of police in South Africa has been developed to operationalize these norms around five major areas of concern: 1) protecting democratic political life; 2) police governance, accountability and transparency; 3) service delivery for safety, justice and security; 4) proper police conduct and 5) police as citizens.

Within the framework of democratic policing, community-based policing, crime prevention and victim empowerment strategies are increasingly being proposed to help restore trust between civilians and the police and to gain community support for police reform. Community-based policing promotes partnerships between police and communities to address community concerns and ensure that the police respond to the needs of the broader public. This can be facilitated, for example, through setting up community consultation forums.

Where police officers are suspected of misconduct clear procedures must be in place to detect, investigate and sanction corrupt practices.

Stricter sanctions and enforcement rules

Enforcement strategies can include introducing legal and institutional changes that increase the risks of detection and sanctions for corruption. Police reform processes are rarely successful, unless accompanied by judicial reform, as effective law enforcement also relies on a functioning judiciary.

Strengthening internal accountability is not only based on reviewing and upgrading the internal disciplinary system but also on empowering police managers to implement disciplinary measures and holding them accountable for this function. In many cases, police managers lack the will or ability to ensure basic discipline, as it can antagonize upper and lower rank commanders or be perceived as being motivated by reasons other than maintaining discipline (“scapegoat Anti-corruption and police reform www.U4.no 8 syndrome”). In South Africa, for example, it is required that direct supervisors take responsibility for initiating punitive actions, but they are forced to deal with a slow and complicated system that managers do not always fully understand. In practice, front line managers take action only when requested by their superiors, which encourages a situation where lower level managers perceive themselves as being closer to their subordinates rather than as part of a coherent management system.

Lessons learnt

Key lessons emerging from the various papers and articles consulted for this query include:

Building political will is a prerequisite for police reform, as fighting corruption may challenge powerful vested interests that are likely to resist reform. In view of the political risks attached it is also important to develop a solid understanding of the political economy of police reform. Experience from the New South Wales illustrates how politics around criminal justice can interfere with reforms, underlining the importance of aligning the ambitions of the political leadership with the reform agenda (Chan, J. and Dixon, D., 2007). Similarly, it is important to gain support from civil society, which can prove challenging in deeply polarized and traumatized societies.

- Confusion and waste may occur when donors fail to adapt reform programs to the local circumstances (Ziegler, M. and Neild, R., 2001). Overambitious reform programmes based on poorly-adapted overseas models can compromise the long term success of police reform. Police reform clearly needs to be grounded in the political and social realities of the country and the characteristics of the local police.

- As a result, reforms should be based on an in-depth assessment of 1) the country's social and political circumstances; 2) the current status, performance and capacity of the police; 3) the potential for personnel within to reform organizational attitudes and behaviors; 4) the overall capacity of the police and their support to the reform process (Bruce, D., 2003).

- There is a need to sequence and prioritize the reform process, as failure to meet objectives can result in a sense of fatalism and failure. The reform programme should integrate both short term measures that will build the trust between the police and the public and more systematic longer term initiatives for substantive organizational change.

- Police reform should be embedded in the broader framework of holistic reforms aimed at strengthening democratic processes.

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Дячук Н., курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Цимбалюк Т.П.**

POLICE SENSE IN SOPHISTICATED SOCIETY SYSTEM

The term “police” was first used by German lawyer Melchior von Osse, who served in 1550 as a chancellor of Saxon’s elector. The word “police” meant only “public order” and nothing else. In the beginning “police” meant all realms of responsibilities of state and it was linked to state functions, related to the crime fight only in the XIX century.

Police functions related to the states from the oldest times, but there was no difference between administrative and military functions. Before founding police, its duties were sent to administrative bodies and military divisions. Approximately in the 17th century in Moscow state police tasks were related to lip elders at the local level and appropriate orders in central. Later in Europe and France, was a try to make something different from the past. However, the city police of London was the first modern type of police, which is founded by Robert Pile in 1829. As a result, many other countries copied Great Britain’s version of the police.

The primary duty of a police officer is to protect people and property. Common duties of police include controlling traffic, patrolling neighborhoods, responding to emergency calls, writing citations, delivering warrants, arresting violators and submitting incident reports in a timely manner.

Police are also called occasionally to testify in court about a situation they witnessed or handled. Additionally, the duties of police include educational outreach to the public to help prevent and solve a crime. A typical day varies depending on the jurisdiction and agency type. For example, a police officer in the inner city typically spends more time responding to 911 calls and investigating crimes than a small-town sheriff in a remote area.

Generally, the main reasons for police existence are to keep a majority of people inequality, so they could serve their governments and be obedient. But is there a way to be somehow inequality with more freedom and without many unnecessary police bodies, authorities, etc?

To perfectly done main police tasks, it needs to be less humanly. For example, one of the dystopia worlds, where everyone is under control by cameras, “police officers” and maybe even AI. But looking to our world situation, in this case, there would begin massive riots, because people are used to living in a more kind world, despite there are still wars and little military conflicts, poverty, lack of food, education, oppression of basic human beings, rights, etc.

Looking to the near future people would shift many monotonous responsibilities to AI (Artificial Intelligence), including police, government, some medical services and others. In this way of thinking, society will have more time to themselves and only a few people would be specialized in correcting work of an AI.

Artificial intelligence (AI) — defined as a system’s ability to correctly interpret external data, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific

goals and tasks through flexible adaptation. Yet, despite this prominence, AI is still a surprisingly fuzzy concept and a lot of questions surrounding it are still open.

However, only a few modern AI systems are not enough to make this planet a bit better place for creatures like people. There still will be someone who is not satisfied with it, because of their system of values, thoughts. To solve and prevent it governments must change their views on more radical activities.

Moreover, most people are addicted to mass media, which depends on the business, because of our social systems, most journalists are not interested in publishing really useful information of new scientific researches or new ideas on how to make yourself better for yourself and so on, but to feed us with superfluous information that only seems to us like useful or we really need.

Despite this, just like any business, police forces are needed only if there are problems among people. It's profitable for police service if you have a problem because if not, it's useless. Therefore, it's possible that problems are made by people to force others to accept police favors.

All in all, finally in the 21st-century humanity is capable to cardinaly change the whole world's outlook on lifestyle, which could be even better than it is. The first step is to automatic everyday life by the AI, realize it and change the way of educating children and adults.

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Костюк Ж., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIMINALITY IN FRANCE

In France, as in other European countries, organized crime is a relatively recent concept, though it is now referred to with increasing regularity. Two assessments are implicitly associated with the concept of organized crime: that the existing law enforcement arrangements are inadequate to deal with this new form of criminality and that the process of globalization created opportunities for the growth of organized crime.

Most organized crime offences in France are committed by national criminal organizations operating from Lille, Paris, Lyon, Grenoble, Marseille and the island of Corsica. As they increasingly join forces in criminal enterprise, these networks are turning increasingly towards drug trafficking and its associated crimes, particularly financial crime.

Today, France is quite active in taking measures and developing methods to combat organized crime:

at national level: France's legal arsenal was strengthened with the adoption of the "Per Ben II" Act (Act 2004-204 of 9 March 2004) adapting the justice system to developments in crime. This Act strengthened existing provisions for the fight against organized crime, including by providing additional investigative resources.

at European level: France proposes enhanced security cooperation through the creation of common investigative teams and Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (CCPD). There are currently 10 CCPDs in France and abroad, in partnership with Belgium, Germany, Italy (2), Spain (4) and Switzerland, and one four-country Centre for France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

As a major partner in the construction of a common space of security, freedom and justice, France has also participated actively in the development of Europol, which was created in 1999 and is based in The Hague. Europol's role is to facilitate information exchanges between Member States, as well as carrying out criminal analysis and assessing threats.

France participates in the work of various international forums, the United Nations being at the forefront. France played a very active role in negotiating a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), with Protocols against trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in firearms. Those first three instruments were signed by France upon their opening for signature on 12 December 2000 in Palermo. France ratified them on 29 October 2002.

The Palermo Convention contributes to the three following areas:

drafting of universal definitions for certain fundamental notions of criminal law in the area of combating organized crime ("organized criminal group", "serious crime", "proceeds of crime", etc.);

approximation of criminal laws, by requiring States to criminalize participation in organized criminal groups, money-laundering, obstruction of justice.

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Куманецько Д.В., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED PERSONALITY, ESPECIALLY TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Trafficking in human beings - the purpose of exploiting, transporting, transferring, concealing or obtaining persons by threatening or using force or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability or by bribery in the form of payments or benefits to obtain consent a person who controls another person.

This definition of trafficking in human beings is provided by the “Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children”, which complements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

During 2019, the Ministry of Social Policy established the status of a victim of human trafficking for 185 citizens. Among the persons with this status, 53 women, 119 men and 13 children (3 boys and 10 girls).

During this period, 65 people suffered from human trafficking in Ukraine, 120 people - from human trafficking abroad..

The European Commission has said that human trafficking has risen sharply in the EU. At the same time, the first report of the commission on this issue, which covers the period from 2008 to 2010, noted that currently fewer people are convicted for these crimes.

It also states that the majority of the more than 20,000 victims are women and children, most of them have been sexually exploited.

According to Home Affairs Commissioner Cecilia Maelstrom, it is difficult to imagine how this could happen in free and democratic countries.

She stated that EU member states should not delay in resolving this issue.

According to the European Commission, more than 30,000 cases of human trafficking have been registered in the European Union in three years.

The European Commission report states that 80% of the victims of this trafficking are women. 69% of victims were sexually exploited.

Two thirds of victims of trafficking are EU citizens. Citizens of China and Nigeria also often suffer from criminals.

According to the European Commission, about 1,000 children who have been sexually abused are trafficked.

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Марченко В., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скриник Л.М.

COUNTERING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN CYPRUS

Human trafficking is the **trade** of humans for the purpose of **forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation** for the trafficker or others. Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial **exploitation**.

Human trafficking is the trade in people, especially women and children, and does not necessarily involve the movement of the person from one place to another. Human trafficking is the third largest crime industry in the world, behind **drug dealing** and **arms trafficking**, and is the fastest-growing activity of trans-national criminal organizations.

Trafficked people are held against their will through acts of coercion, and forced to work for or provide services to the trafficker or others. The work or services may include anything from bonded or forced labour to commercial sexual exploitation. The arrangement may be structured as a work contract, but with no or low payment, or on terms which are highly exploitative. Sometimes the arrangement is structured as **debt bondage**, with the victim not being permitted or able to pay off the debt.

The Government of Cyprus fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government continued to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts during the reporting period; therefore Cyprus remained on Tier 1. These efforts included prosecuting more traffickers and increasing funds to the government-run shelter. The government strengthened child protection measures by opening a children's house to provide support services to child victims and allocating funds to an NGO to operate a day care center for children of trafficking victims. The government also strengthened prevention efforts by admitting four NGOs into the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group and commissioning a study to identify gaps in prosecutions

The government maintained law enforcement efforts. Law 60(I) of 2014 criminalized sex trafficking and labor trafficking and prescribed penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment for offenses involving an adult victim and up to 20 years' imprisonment for those involving a child victim. These penalties were sufficiently stringent and, with regard to sex trafficking, commensurate with those for serious crimes, such as rape.

The Ministry of Justice and Public Order maintained an anti-trafficking unit (ATU) that conducted proactive investigations. ATU reported the absence of legislation allowing the use of electronic surveillance hampered their ability to collect sufficient evidence and corroborate victim-witness testimonies. ATU and the Internal Affairs Unit arrested and prosecuted four immigration police officers on suspicion of aiding a criminal network involved in trafficking.

The human traffickers exploit domestic and foreign victims in Cyprus. Traffickers subject women, primarily from Eastern Europe, Vietnam, India, and sub-Saharan Africa, to sex trafficking. Sex trafficking occurs in private apartments and hotels, on the street, and within commercial sex outlets in Cyprus, including bars, pubs, coffee shops, and cabarets. Traffickers recruit some female sex trafficking victims with false promises of marriage or work as barmaids or hostesses. Traffickers subject foreign migrant workers—primarily from South and Southeast Asia—to forced labor in agriculture.

Migrant workers subjected to labor trafficking are recruited by employment agencies and enter the country on short-term work permits; after the permits expire, they are often subjected to debt-based coercion, threats, and withholding of pay and documents. Domestic workers from India, Nepal, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka are vulnerable to forced labor. Traffickers subject asylum seekers from Southeast Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe to forced labor in agriculture and domestic work.

According to the Cypriot authorities, an emerging trend has been the abuse of visa regimes by criminal networks in order to bring persons into the country for exploitation. Young women from Ukraine, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Moldova arrive in Cyprus on tourist visas which can be obtained from the Internet on biometric passports. Intermediaries reportedly also use tourist visas to bring thirdcountry nationals to Cyprus, putting them in a precarious situation and at a heightened risk of exploitation.

There has been an increase in trafficking for the purpose of “sham marriages”, a trend already highlighted in GRETA’s second report,⁵ most of the victims being vulnerable young women from Bulgaria and Romania.

Criminal networks increasingly use the internet, social media and communication technologies to recruit victims, as well as maintaining websites that facilitate trafficking and exploitation, such as escort services.

In 2019, amendments were made to the anti-trafficking legislation, which significantly increased fines for human trafficking and established criminal liability. The Multidisciplinary Coordination Group has adopted a new National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2019-2021.

In addition, a National Referral Mechanism was established in 2016 to identify and refer assistance to victims of trafficking. However, GRETA is concerned that no legal assistance was provided to victims of trafficking in persons during the period under review (2015-2019) and the General Prosecutor's Office approved only two applications for legal assistance with a view to obtaining compensation.

There are no examples of compensation provided by the decision of a trafficking judge. In addition, the creation of a victim support fund that can be used to compensate victims of human trafficking has been delayed and no victim of human trafficking has yet received government compensation in Cyprus. In this regard, GRETA calls on the Cypriot authorities to ensure that victims receive specialized legal aid and free legal aid at an early stage in criminal proceedings and to establish a victim support fund as a priority.

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Миронова А., курсантка Національної академії внутрішніх справ, ННІ №1
Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

WORLD EXPERIENCE IN REFORMING NATIONAL POLICE 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 remodeling 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.

International experience with police education models is highly important in supporting the reform and identifying the most promising national solutions to the police education/training model in the following areas:

- Curricula development, education, and training process;
- Career development and professional development trainings;
- Police training infrastructure.

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. Police officers from European countries are interested in the functioning of an effective training system for police personnel.

A good example for imitation is the United States of America and its police system. Police academies exist in every state and at the federal level. Each state has an agency, which certifies police academies and their programs. Most states have minimum physical and academic standards for cadets to achieve before they can enter an academy and graduate. There may be additional or higher standards required for later certification as a police officer. While some states allow open enrollment in police academies, many require cadets to be hired by a police department in order to attend.

Departments and/or state certifying agencies may also require individuals to pass background checks, psychological evaluations, polygraph exams, drug screenings and qualify with a firearm and demonstrate driving skills, as conditions of employment/certification. Initial police academy training and education develop the minds, career goals, and attitudes of future police officers that will be in charge of law enforcement and social order. Academy training includes classes in firearms, first aid, criminal law, emergency vehicle operations, defensive tactics, physical fitness and report writing.

As for the USA, I find it negative that on average, police spend nearly one-third of their training on combat tactics. Many law enforcement training curricula focus on preparing for the potential of a threat or threats derived from statistically singular or anecdotal events. This heavily impacts the perceptions, biases, opinions, and attitudes that law enforcement officers carry into their interactions with the public. The ability to defend oneself is an important skill for police officers to have. But the emphasis on firearm skills and self-defense should not compromise the training on mediation skills and conflict management.

Police departments only offer an average of eight hours in mediation skills. Moreover, only 39 percent of agencies mandate that all officers go through conflict management training. The importance of conflict management cannot be underestimated. Police officers need to have the necessary training and knowledge to manage their emotional and physiological reactions, particularly in high stress situations.

Also one of the most alarming aspects of training regulation is that some states allow an officer to be trained AFTER he or she begins working. Currently, there are 37 states that will allow untrained officers to have full authority to detain, arrest, incarcerate, or even kill without ever attending basic police training.

Considering the above, every country has its own unique system of training relevant experts for police, designed under the influence of territorial, historical, political, social and economic factors and different national legal systems. It should be noted that in a number of European countries educational institutions are within the

national education system, where police training is carried out on the basis of general state standards of professional education. In other countries, training police officers (with the exception of senior staff) is focused on narrow professional police training.

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, with due consideration of Ukrainian realities.

Foreign experience and advanced practice in law-enforcement education can become an ideological platform in the course of Ukrainian reforms. However, excessive attempts to transfer the experience of foreign systems of training police officers to Ukrainian reality are not justified, because national characteristics, educational traditions and positive results in this area are usually ignored.

Therefore, the standards established in the legal systems of other countries should be combined with verified domestic developments in education. The police training based on curriculum of legal education and the degrees of Bachelor and Master is the accomplishment of domestic law enforcement system of Ukraine.

Therefore, in the process of developing the Concept aimed at improving the legal (judicial) education for jurist's professional training according to EU standards, special attention should be paid to law schools with specific learning environments taking into account that one of the main tasks of the police is to protect human rights and freedoms, as well as interests of society and the state. Finally, let us remember the words of Taras Shevchenko, "And to your neighbors' gifts pay heed – yet do not thus neglect your own!"

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Мевша А., курсантка ННІ №1

MODERN METHODS OF WITNESS INTERVIEWS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Conducting a survey is one of the main means of proof in the work of law enforcement agencies. The process of conducting such a survey will significantly affect the outcome, fairness, efficiency and reliability of any further criminal proceedings.

An analysis of international experience shows that law enforcement agencies currently use two main approaches to conducting a survey within a criminal investigation so-called accusatory approach and approach that involves the use of survey methods aimed at information-gathering methods.

Daren Jay said: "Generate a conversation - this is the task of the investigator. Of course, it does not mean exchanging Christmas cards, but we are all human, and a dignified attitude towards other should be paramount. If before the expectation from the interrogation was in the spirit of "Well, confessed?", now it is important for us to gather information. Let the evidence speak for itself. Ethics must be deeply understood by those who teach police new methods of investigation. To change the system, it is important not only to update the legislation, but also to have support in the supervisory institutions themselves".

The interrogation is based on a presumption of guilt and is aimed at confession, and therefore is ineffective. Whereas an interview is a casual(,) consultative conversation designed to gather information. Among the arguments in favor of the procedural interview:

- reducing the number of judicial errors
- the right to a fair trial
- efficiency.

Training investigators is a solution that will definitely help to achieve positive change, although, of course, not everyone can be changed.

In 1984, there was legislation in the United Kingdom that provided, inter alia, for a medical assessment during the investigation, the maximum length of detention and the audio recordings of all interviews with the investigator. In 1992, the United Kingdom launched the national "REACE" program, which aims to teach procedural interview techniques.

The basic mode that initiated the procedural interview in criminal proceedings was the REACE model, developed in the late 70s of the XX century in the United Kingdom. Its introduction was aimed at the transition from the accusatory model of interrogation to the non-accusatory model of interviews.

PEACE- it is an abbreviation that consists of the names of the stages of this model that each interviewer must follow.

Establishing contact and explaining the procedure is to explain the procedural rules of the interview and to establish psychological contact with the respondent. In addition, the interviewer is obliged to explain the reasons, preconditions, rights, formal requirements and procedure for conducting the interview, including information on audio/video recording. If a witness/suspect decides that he or she needs a lawyer, and they may decide to do so any time during the interview, no further interview should be conducted before the lawyer arrives.

Statement of circumstances and the opportunity to ask clarifying questions. First you need to introduce yourself and explain the form and purpose of free and uninterrupted presentation of information, then pass the initiative "give the floor" to the victim, witness or suspect "according to the situation". In the process of listening to the free story of the respondent it is necessary to use active listening techniques. Includes a free narrative of the respondent. During this stage, the most common techniques used by interviewers are "Free Recall" and "Management", which are designed to structure the conversation itself and the information that it turns out. The technique of free recall "Free Recall" is used during the interview to encourage the person to return to the situation in which he found himself as a witness to the incident "College of Policing, 2020". They are used in most cases to obtain information from a person who cooperates with the investigator "Schollum, 2005,p.66".

Witness interviews were largely confirmation rather than investigation: the officer already "knew the facts", especially if he or she knew about the results of other officers interviews. The interrogation of suspects, on the other hand was a highly prestigious job. The culture of confession prevailed in the police. The purpose of the suspect's interrogation was not to investigate, but to plead guilty to a person "known" as guilty or guilty. After receiving the confession he only had to state it in writing and get the signature of the suspect.

The Completion stage aims to:

- ensure mutual understanding of the respondent's story
- make sure that all known aspects of the case have been covered "verifying that respondents have provided all the information they can and willing to provide"
- to ensure the integrity and completeness of the interview, the legality of further criminal proceedings
- ensure the openness of the person for further cooperation

The evaluation consists both in the evaluation of the received information and in the evaluation of the quality of the interview itself. It is necessary to assess whether the goal and objectives of the interview have been achieved the quality of the interview to review the approach to the investigation based on the information obtained during the

interview to identify positive aspects (for example ease information instable) and to consider opportunities for improvement interview.

If we compare the methods of interviewing witnesses in Ukraine and the United Kingdom, we would like to emphasize the absolute advantage of the British system of interviewing witnesses. This system is more flexible and adaptive as statistic shows. Although Ukraine is on the path of updating methods of survey witnesses using the experience of other countries, including the United Kingdom. Someday Ukraine will reach high peaks in this area.

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Папуницька К., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

ANTI-BULLYING AMONG APPLICANTS HIGHER EDUCATION

Bullying is an issue that affects a huge number of people. Institution of higher education will have students who are experiencing bullying and are experiencing some sort of harassment.[2]

Bullying is a problem that affects millions of students of all races. 1 out of 4 student is bullied and depending on their ages up to 43% of students have been bullied while online.

Student Bullying and Cyberbullying are at an all-time high. Some student are so tormented that suicide has become an alternative for them. It has everyone worried.[4]

Types of bullying :

Although there is no legal definition, bullying is a repetitive behaviour which is intended to hurt someone either emotionally or physically, and is often aimed at certain people because of their race, religion, gender or sexual orientation or any other aspect such as appearance or disability. Bullying can take many forms including: Social and emotional or relational bullying, Cyberbullying , Name calling or verbal bullying , Sexualised bullying ,Physical .[1]

Being a victim of bullying often leaves you feeling helpless and isolated, but it doesn't have to be that way. When the situations appears dire, embrace the

uncertainty and fear as there's always a positive way out where you'll end up stronger and better. You can change your situation by learning how to fight bullying.

There are plenty of people that you can speak to if you or anyone you know have experienced bullying.

First of all, we recommend your student union. Your student union are there to help students that are struggling with any issues at university. Whether you're struggling with general exam tips or you're dealing with any mental health issues, or if you're struggling with bullying at university, your student union can help you to sort things out. As your student union is there to represent the best interests of the student body, they are able to make recommendations towards anti-bullying campaigns for the university as well.

You can speak to your teacher as well. He will have training in helping students that are experiencing bullying and can make some suggestions on how to combat this. They can also inflict punishment on those that are bullying others as well.

Your friends and family are also there to help you as well. With friends and family, you are never alone and you will always have someone to talk to. Your friends will be able to help you with reporting bullying as well, as you will now have someone who can vouch for your story and someone who may even be able to point out other instances of bullying. They too may be experiencing bullying as well. Remember, a problem shared, is a problem halved!

The police are always at your disposal too. Speaking to the police will mean that you will be able to look at anti-bullying initiatives that they may run and potentially meet other people who have experienced similar issues. You also may not be aware of just how serious the offences that the bully is committing are and as a result, the police can caution them or speak to them in a capacity that can potentially stop them.[2]

Bullying in Ukraine

Ukraine is also utilizing some effective practices for preventing bullying. Finally, students can likewise reduce bullying victimization by:

- a) learning social-emotional skills;
- b) better understanding bullying;
- c) standing up for peers;
- d) taking responsibility for themselves.

Systematically, Ukraine is combatting bullying within its institutions, but there are multiple areas for improvement. Opportunities were outlined within this expose for individuals to contest bullying, including Ukrainian psychologists, teachers, parents, and students. Overall, to produce a lasting impact, more work and research must be done bullying in Ukraine. [3]

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Паранюк Ю., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Цимбалюк Т.П.**

GENDER DIMENSION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Development of globalization, humanization, public and state life, gender transformations at the global and national levels have embraced modern Ukrainian society. The specific of women's psychology, behavior, features and methods of interaction - this is a significant resource that is now more actively used in law enforcement. O. Dashkovska notes: "The current state of social relations does not allow ignoring the knowledge, skills and creative abilities of women, but requires their immediate and full use. Equal participation of women in professional, political and public life must be combined with their equal responsibility in decision-making at the state and public levels". Today, women are actively realizing themselves in all, without exception, spheres of social activity, in particular, in the field of defense of our Motherland [1].

The trend of increasing the number of women serving in the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) and the National Police is no exception. Today, the Security Service of Ukraine has the highest percentage of women among military personnel who work, compared to the National Guard, the National Police, the Ministry of Defense, and the State Border Guard Service.

This is stated in the State Report on the implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" for the period up to 2020 in 2016-2017. Emphasis was also placed on the fact that 555 of the women working in the SSU took part in the anti-terrorist operation and 308 women hold senior positions in the SSU's structural units.

L. Kormych points out that "gender relations stimulate the cooperation of men and women in the social environment, form certain models and norms of behavior, in accordance with the specific cultural level of society. This creates a mechanism of social connections and interactions within the existing social system. The emphasis is

on a systemic approach that combines natural specificity, moral requirements, legal status, etc. to determine the place and role of women and men in social development, which is a prerequisite for the democratic process". From this we can conclude that today gender equality is recognized as one of the indicators of democracy of the state, its legal and social nature [2].

The peculiarities of gender relations include general specific features for all gender legal relations and are inherent exclusively in gender legal relations of the National Police of Ukraine. The common feature of gender relations is their derivative nature.

That is the lack of independence of gender relations in the emergence. Such legal relations arise in connection with the emergence of other legal relations (labor, family, office) when their subjects are of different sexes. Let denote them as basic, and gender legal relations, which arise under the condition of gender differences - as derivatives. The same relations between the subjects of the same sex will no longer have the features and peculiarities of gender relations.

Gender legal relations are regulated on the basis of norms of different branches of law, combining general and special normative-legal provision. Special rules define a number of specific rules concerning the difference of rights and opportunities in entering the service and in relation to other issues.

Thus, the conditions of entry into service, the procedure for promotion and termination of employment, the grounds for regulating working hours and rest time, wages, prosecution, legal status of male and female servicemen, SSU employees differ from the regulation of similar issues regarding representatives other law enforcement agencies, not to mention employees in other areas. There is a need to determine the peculiarities of gender relations in the SSU units.

The subjects of gender relations in the SSU and rules of special legislation on service are primarily military personnel. Such subjects are holders of a complex legal status, which covers the general legal status of a person and a citizen and a number of special statuses such as family, employee, etc. In the context of gender relations, the concept of the layering of statuses is of particular importance because it precedes the understanding of the layering of social roles that are not naturally defined, but are established by society.

The problems of gender equality concern not only women but also men in all law enforcement agencies. The reason for the issue of gender imbalances in military service is historically determined stereotypes of the distribution of roles of men and women in the field of security and defense of the state, norms on maternity protection, reproductive function of women.

I. Holtsov, researching the implementation of the principle of equality in gender relations, draws attention to the fact that "active protection of women's rights, which is

observed today, in some way, violates men's rights, namely the well-known gender principle - the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex» [3].

There is a need to study the objective factors that hinder the solution of the problem of gender balance in military service in Ukraine. In addition to the historically determined experience of men in matters of service in the SSU and gender nihilism (stereotypes in views on women's military service), M. Berlin singles out the following factors that cause gender imbalance in military service in Ukraine:

1) lack of full settlement of the issue of living conditions for women to perform military service - in general, the infrastructure is tailored to the needs of men and not adapted to the specific needs of women (problems of personal hygiene, conditions at landfills, etc.);

2) partial or complete restriction of women's social rights on maternity issues - the problem concerns the over-involvement of women with children aged 3 to 14 in leisure time, weekends, long-term business trips;

3) insignificant representation of women servicemen in the media discourse - most often the Ukrainian media covers male "heroism", the feat and contribution of male soldiers, male servicemen in the law enforcement sphere, and the role of female servicemen is often overlooked;

4) a ban on certain military professions for women servicemen.

The peculiarities of the content of gender relations of the SSU include differences in the performance of official duties between men and women who serve or work in the Security Service of Ukraine, and in practice become an obstacle to equal treatment of servicemen in both horizontal and vertical military relations. The introduction of the principle of gender equality in law enforcement agencies was facilitated by the active reform of Ukraine's security sector.

Issues of gender correlation in law enforcement relations should be aimed not only at developing and adopting new guarantees to ensure gender equality in the security sector but also at addressing existing problems of equality between men and women by eliminating gender imbalances in military service, which will allow optimizing official activity.

The further expansion of the scope of employment of women, whose service will address a number of issues of improving the efficiency and quality of duties related to the fight against crime, in negotiations during the release of hostages, other duties in the security and defense sector of Ukraine.

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Подакін Д., студент Національної Академії
внутрішніх справ, Навчально-науковий
інститут заочного та дистанційного навчання
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

THE MAIN VIOLATIONS OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN UKRAINE

Women in Ukraine have equal opportunities with men, however, according to statistics, Ukrainian women still face discrimination on the grounds of sex.

A difficult-to-measure indicator of gender equality (along with such indicators as the rule of law, democracy, etc.), however, can be assessed on the basis of which reputable international organizations periodically compile relevant rankings.

The Global Gender Gap Report 2020 published in 2020, specifies the Gender Gap Index. According to the World Economic Forum, this is a global research of countries in terms of gender equality. In the opinion of authors, measuring is conducted in four key spheres:

1. Economic involvement and career opportunities.
2. Education.
3. Health and survival.
4. Political rights and opportunities [1].

Despite the existence of specialized laws of Ukraine (“On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”, “On Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine”, “On preventing and combating domestic violence” etc.), their provisions are mainly declarative due to the following reasons:

a) lack of women’ awareness (especially in rural localities) of international standards in sphere of protection against gender discrimination. Woman often does not understand that her rights have been violated, especially when it relates to discrimination. During almost 10 years of operation of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men” only 145 court decrees contain references to this law. Furthermore, cases are mainly initiated not only by

victims of discrimination, but by state supervising bodies (mostly – in cases of responding to the facts of specifying employee gender in vacancy notices);

b) inability of legal profession representatives, including judges, to identify incidents, when violation of women's rights and legitimate interests become result of operation of discriminative provisions of legislation and gender-neutral regulations, which have discriminative consequences in practice.

Need for more attentive attitude of highest officials to the signals, which they provide to society concerning role of women and men in society should be added to the abovementioned.

Among the brightest examples of legislative provisions, which result in gender inequality, the following may be specified:

a) Night work of women is prohibited in Ukraine.

b) More than 500 types of works are prohibited for women [2].

List of heavy work and types of work under harmful and hazardous conditions, where labor of women is prohibited, is still in force in Ukraine.

As it was mentioned above, in 2020 the Law of Ukraine “On Local Elections” was supplemented with the provision, which sets out requirement of representation of persons of the same gender in electoral lists of candidates for people's deputies of local councils in multi-mandate electoral district of at least 30% of total number of candidates in electoral list.

According to the results of gender monitoring of local elections 2020, conducted by the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), the great majority of parties complied with the quota at drawing up lists of candidates for people's deputies of regional councils, Kyiv city councils and councils of regional centers. Threshold of 30% was overcome only in one city council and in none of regional councils. Such index is not proportional to the representation of women in electoral lists that testifies about unreadiness of political parties to actually support women in elections.

Active work was made for the purpose of preparing Ukraine to ratification of the Istanbul Convention (The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence), which was signed by Ukraine on November 7, 2011. However, preparation to ratification of the Convention, planned for no later than second quarter of 2016, is still continuing [3].

Conducted analysis of court practice testifies about the following:

- 95% complaints, which are considered in respect of application of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring of Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”, are filed by women;

- failure to obtain certificate of registration as Internally Displaced Person or lack of awareness of other formal requirements quite often become an obstacle to receiving by woman protection of her rights in court, whereas courts leave certain complaints without action;

- main categories of cases with the participation of women are domestic (recovery of alimony, dissolution of marriage, establishing fact of childbirth), social (receiving targeted aid, appealing denial of pension payment at new place of residence), administrative and labor proceedings (termination of labor agreement) [4].

In terms of positive changes to legislation the notion “gender identity” may be noted as new notion for legal practice. This notion is introduced by the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Code of Labor Laws of Ukraine Concerning Harmonization of Legislation in the Sphere of Preventing and Combating Discrimination with Law of the European Union”, dated November, 12, 2015, which prohibits discrimination in labor sphere, including violation of the principle of equality of rights and opportunities, direct or indirect limitation of employee’s rights, depending on gender identity.

Receiving “Gender Balance Award” by Kyiv Patrol Police (which consists of 30% of women) for the efforts in overcoming gender gap in Ukraine may be noted as positive moment [5].

Gender inequality is an urgent problem of the whole world society and not only the modern one. It became widespread in the last decades of the twentieth century. The world has expressed support for the protection of women's rights and has set itself the goal of maximizing their position in society. However, in most countries, in everyday life, these rules and guidelines are still ignored and live by the principles that were formed many centuries ago. Highly developed countries and countries of Western Europe are considered to be the best in conducting gender policy. The main causes of gender inequality in Ukraine can be considered gender stereotypes, as well as the inability of women to fully realize themselves and their potential. To succeed in resolving this issue, it is necessary, firstly, to realize its importance, secondly, to make citizens of our state aware, and thirdly, to take thorough and purposeful measures to change the role of women in modern Ukrainian society.

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Полковніков Ю., курсант Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

COUNTERACTION TO CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN IN UKRAINE

Violence, abuse, and exploitation have devastating impact on children, threatening their lives and physical health, as well as emotional well-being and future prospects. Violence can pass from one generation to the next, with victims more likely to ‘normalize it’ and later become adult victims or perpetrators. In addition, lack of coordination between health, education, social, legal and other services’ often affects prevention, early identification and response to those cases.

Moreover, Ukraine lacks adequate referral mechanisms for specialized services, especially for children subjected to violence, sexual exploitation or GBV. Furthermore, collection, analysis, dissemination and use of data on violence against children and GBV require improvement.

Kyiv, 4 June 2019 – The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Government of Ukraine and partners organized the first nationwide conference to unite the efforts to prevent and address violence against children in Ukraine at the End Violence Against Children conference in Kyiv.

“End Violence Against Children” is the first major national event that focuses on the problem of violence against children in Ukraine. The conference brings together government officials, UN agencies, donors, international and national experts and civil society, as well as academia to discuss the devastating effects of violence on children, touch upon different strategies to eliminate violence against girls and boys through prevention and response. The goal of the event is to mobilize efforts for developing efficient solutions, preventive mechanisms, and cross-sectorial cooperation to address the issue. The conference aims to raise awareness of various stakeholders on the issue to develop a Roadmap to end violence against children in Ukraine.

Violence against children is a global phenomenon that became apparent only within the past two decades. Research shows that every year an estimated 1 billion children around the world experience physical, sexual, emotional violence or neglect.¹ Violence against children threatens global development. Witnessing or experiencing emotional, sexual and physical violence affects children's health, wellbeing and future. Violence harms not just individual children or families, but negatively impacts entire societies.

The latest data on Ukraine² shows that the issue remains largely underreported in the country. Some forms of domestic violence against children are accepted as a social norm. According to 2018 UNICEF's report, 42% of parents believe that emotional violence against a child is acceptable for educational purposes. The share of those, who permit use of physical force against a child as a disciplinary measure, is 14%.

"Violence against children can never be justified, tolerated, or ignored," said Osnat Lubrani, UN System Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator.

"Leaders all over the world made a commitment to end violence against children by 2030, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Today's conference brings together all major stakeholders in Ukraine for the same goal. We believe that this moment is a unique opportunity to unite all endeavors behind a national movement and to protect Ukraine's most precious asset: its children."

The "End Violence Against Children" conference builds on the political will of the Ukrainian Government to address the issue on multiple levels. The significant gaps in the capacity to detect and eliminate cases of violence can be successfully addressed only through the strengthening of inter-sectorial cooperation. Joint efforts should aim for early identification, prevention and response to violence against children.

"Ukraine is committed to end violence against children. Systematic national data collection and research efforts are essential to shed light on this 'invisible' problem and protect children. We will make extra efforts to collect and to use the data on violence against children in the development of national policies and strategies. Our efforts will require improved coordination and collaboration at all levels.

Thus, the Government of Ukraine expresses its high level commitment to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated action to end violence against children in Ukraine," assured in the Government of Ukraine.

"Violence against children can and must be prevented. As the first step, we should ensure that violence in all its forms is documented through solid data. Child protection is a challenge for all of us. Public health, education, criminal justice, social services, human rights organization, media and business – all have a common interest in eliminating violence against children.

By working together we can find more efficient and effective ways to achieve this goal," admitted Laura Bill, UNICEF Deputy Representative.

Protecting children from harm is at the heart of UNICEF’s mandate, and has been since the organization’s inception. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which guides UNICEF’s work, specifies that every child, everywhere, has the right to survive, grow and be protected from all forms of violence. The principle of preventing and responding to violence, abuse and exploitation of children sets a foundation of the new UNICEF strategic plan

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Пугінець Р.В., курсант
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

THE MEANINGS OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS IN PROFESSIONAL WORLD

There many police organizations participant of which is Ukraine. Interpol, Europol, NAPO, UAPPO and OSCE the most influential and well known of them. But it’s sure to tell more about Interpol and the meaning as police organization in professional world. This police organization have many functions such as: Serve as the worldwide information hub for law enforcement cooperation.

The exchange of police information lies at the core of our direction and we connect the National Central Bureaus of our member countries via our secure communication channels. We continue to reinforce our technical infrastructure, expanding access to our services and enabling interoperability with other relevant information systems.

There are currently 90 million records in our databases.

Deliver state of the art policing capabilities that support member countries to fight and prevent transnational crimes.

We seek to serve as the catalyst for efforts in global, regional, national, and local law enforcement. We offer a range of policing capabilities and expertise – such as databases, forensics and training. The I-Core project is evaluating the range of services we offer our membership to ensure it will meet tomorrow’s global policing needs. I-

Core will develop a framework of common criteria which will be used to produce an agile portfolio of effective policing capabilities.

Lead globally innovative approaches to policing.

Innovation is at the core of our working culture. As the leader in global law enforcement, we focus on future trends and strategic foresight, providing a forum to challenge the status quo of law enforcement and generate innovative ideas. Our StratTalks sessions are an opportunity for member country and Interpol representatives to engage in future-focused dialogue. Issues at this annual forum include debating the implications of technological advancements, people movement, demographic shifts, the environment, and economics and trade, on national, regional, and global police cooperation.

Maximize INTERPOL's role within the Global Security Architecture.

We seek to unite the international community around common goals on security, and to strengthen the international law enforcement capabilities to meet those goals. It is through these strategic partnerships that we further cement our impact on the global law enforcement landscape.

Operation Opson is an annual collaboration between Interpol and Europol which brings together police, customs and national food regulatory authorities to remove counterfeit and substandard food and drinks from the market. Project CRIMJUST is implemented in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Transparency International; it aims to strengthen criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation.

Consolidate resources and governance structures for enhanced operational performance. We continue to modernize our structures and processes to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of our capabilities and services.

We offer a continued commitment to transparency and oversight through robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Our human resources strategy is committed to training and skills development, enhancing leadership capabilities and sourcing the most effective talent for our future.

In conclusion, should to add that police organizations are too essential and have enormous role in professional world of police.

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Саліонова О., курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ, ННІ №1
Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

COMMUNITY POLICING

According to the swift process of reformation, the active process of decentralization and integration of the Ukrainian state to the European standards in the field of law-enforcement, a large role is played by law enforcement authorities, in particular the National police, that must provide public safety and public order, but also on occasion to render quality constabulary services. The police is a central executive body, that serves to society by providing of guard of rights and freedoms of man, counteraction to criminality, maintenance of public safety and order [1]. Constabulary activity is oriented to providing of legal rights and freedoms of citizens of country. Work of police and estimation of their activity depend on a level of trust of population to the National police of Ukraine which is the basic criterion [1]. This trust arises up on condition of close and effective activity of police with a population on principles of partnership, that is mentioned in the 11 article of Law of Ukraine "About the National police of Ukraine" [1].

Nowadays the most widespread model of police cooperation with population is "Community Policing". A feature of this model is that it is multilevel and provides the close collaboration of police and population on individual, local levels, and public life on the whole. "Community Policing", essentially, has become new philosophy of policing. Under it a police is formed according to principle of decentralization of its structure, operates on proactive basis in a close collaboration with citizens, jointly determining problems and deciding them. In accordance with this model changes in the work with the personnel of police took place. Researches convince, that at such conception satisfaction by the work of policemen rises, motivation of their labour changes positively, the role of policemen in society broadens, mutual relations get better both between policemen and between policemen and citizens [3]. This model functions in the USA, Great Britain, Germany and Poland. Due to introduction of positive foreign experience in relation to co-operating of police with a population it will be succeeded to attain not only the high level of trust of population to law enforcement authorities but also to show out Ukraine on the level of international countries in the field of law-enforcement [2].

In all foreign countries there is a number of requirements, that candidates on work in a police must satisfy. These requirements can be divided into general for all public

and municipal officials and special, predefined by the specific of activity of police. The general ones, as a rule, envisage the presence of citizenship, possessing civil laws and irreproachable moral qualities. The special ones require a candidate to be of a certain age, to have a necessary educational level and physical data, not to be subjected to criminal punishment earlier and not quit the public and municipal institutions for committing disciplinary offences or amoral behavior, survived verification of capacities for the logical thinking, taking initiative, rapid corresponding reaction and others. In some countries (in France, Belgium, Italy and Portugal) the candidature of pretender must be approved by a minister for internal affairs on a general list or personally.

For the British model of the professional training of leading police staff the maximal characteristic openness is not only for national civil educational establishments but also for external contacts. Police Staff College in Bramshill supports close contacts with the number of English and foreign universities: by Oxford, London, New York universities, the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, by Academy FBI and others, changing on-line tutorials, teachers and listeners with them.

Study organization at High school of police in Germany is specialized not only on the professional training of leading staff of police for all regions in Germany but also on preparation of employees of police from other countries included to European Union, directed for professional studies, internship or advanced training. Amount of the workers accepted on studies in this police school, strictly satisfies the amount of exempt (vacant) leading positions in the German police system. Teaching quality is constantly estimated by both a teaching staff and by guidance of school and listeners.

In Finland at disposal of police are: the Central institute of police, School of police and School of official dog-breeder, that submit to Department of police of Ministry of internal affairs. The workers of middle and senior chief composition of police pass preparation in the Central institute of police. An increase on service to the grade of middle chief composition is possible also for separate, employees of junior chief membership, which established themselves well, on condition of successful passing the examination after completion the 1,5-years-old course of preparation in the Central institute of police.

Strong general theoretic preparation and centralized co-ordination of activity of department educational establishments are applied in the French model of police vocational training, that is in a great deal explained by the centralized structure of construction of internal affairs authorities in these countries [4].

In conclusion, the usage of foreign experience of professional preparation of police officers will assist development of the modern national professionally-educational system, increase of competence level and responsibility of workers of law enforcement authorities, providing of internal safety of Ukraine.

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Сиротюк Д., курсантка ННІ № 1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

FEATURES OF THE USE OF MODERN MEANS OF COMBATING CRIME IN UKRAINE

Nowadays, the world is amazed by the latest technological discoveries. It changes and improves the way of life. Modern technology have penetrated into all spheres of human activity. The National Police of Ukraine use many modern device means in combination with methods to solve and prevent crimes.

Crimes can occur at any time and can take place anywhere and in varied forms. Police forces categorize crimes according to crime type and whether the crime is major or not and whether it is a volume crime or not. While murder, armed robbery and rape are evaluated as major crimes, crimes such burglary and shoplifting are categorized as volume crimes. These crimes can be committed individually or in serial fashion. If the crime is committed in serial fashion finding the offender is easier than the individual case alone due to the possible availability of having a common description of an offender who has committed different crimes in different places.

Crime prevention requires finding appropriate methods of preventive effect on the offense. Depending on the objects of crimes, the methods of preventive influence can be divided into three groups: the methods of social, legal, mental nature.

Methods of mental nature. Among the criminogenic objects a significant place is occupied by personality traits, so there is a need to eliminate the phenomena of socio-psychological maladaptation. Complications of socialization, adaptation also occur due to the properties of a person who contributes to destructive behavior. Sometimes there are currents of abnormal, marginal behavior, which is followed by certain groups of

people who form entire segments of the population, mostly. To successfully prevent crimes against such persons should, among others, apply methods of mental influence, in other words, means of informational, intellectual, medical and psychological influence on the consciousness and will of the individual. These methods include: the method of legal awareness of people about the effectiveness of preventive measures, improving the criminological situation in the country; method of medical rehabilitation rehabilitation, aimed at preventing the commission crime by persons with mental anomalies; search activity method, designed to find ways to counteract such phenomena as vandalism, mass fights of teenagers, football fanaticism, etc.).

Methods of a social nature are aimed at phenomena and processes conditioned by the sphere of social, physical and spiritual being of people.

Methods of legal agitation are intended to stimulate, encourage, promote the introduction and development of socially positive behavior of people, counteract the emergence of potential and existing criminogenic objects, negative stereotypes of behavior, personality deformation and others. These include: the method of criminal detention.

In the 21st century, a new term of "cybercrime" appesred. Because, information technologies have recently been utilized extensively in law enforcement agencies around the world both for the processes of general administration work, as well as for core policing work, such as preventing crimes. Law enforcement agencies are now using a variety of newly developed technologies to fight against those criminals who are employing the advantages of these technologies for negative purposes.

Law enforcement agencies often employ crime analysts who are experts on information technologies and different types of discipline. They assist the police force by showing them the links among crimes, detecting the crime patterns and trends, and developing programs that expose those criminals who commit serial crimes. Law enforcement agencies also utilize information technology and can create different software and hardware tools that can analyze data such as crime recordings and Geographic Information System (GIS).

The material support of modern equipment police units is of great importance. These things greatly facilitate the work of investigators, patrols and forensic experts. For example, in the smallest units, the offender's fingerprints are taken and sent to a forensic expert, who takes a significant amount of time, and fingerprint scanners help to quickly identify the person and allow him to search in various databases in minutes.

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Скумін В., курсант
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

APPLICATION OF A NEW TECHNICAL MECHANISM IN THE INVESTIGATION OF ROAD ACCIDENTS IN THAILAND

The rising trend of motorization and improving socio-economic status of Thai people directly influences the aggravating road safety situation with fatalities and permanently disabled injuries of about 130,000 and 500,000 respectively over the past decades. An estimated annual cost from road crashes amounts to about US\$2,500 million, 3.4 percent of Gross National Product (GNP), undoubtedly inflicts Thailand with a burning public health concern in the South East Asian region.

The collection and use of accurate and comprehensive data related to road accidents is very important to road safety management. The road accident data are necessary not only for statistical analysis in setting priority targets but also for in-depth study in identifying the contributory factors to have a better understanding of the chain-of-events. Having the inconsistencies in the aims of the police and the road safety engineers, the data analysis and its interpretation usually does not result in proper countermeasures. Sometimes a lack of proper knowledge of crash and proper training of the police officers in charge on systematic data collection procedures from a crash scene adds to the diverging nature of the role of the police and the road safety professionals.

The accident investigation involves the inspection of crash scenes and the documentation of all necessary and available information of each component (i.e. human, vehicle, and road-environment). Accident reconstruction is defined by Baker and Fricke as "... the efforts to determine from whatever information is available, how the accident occurred". Accident reconstruction approach works backward from the evidence of the crash investigation and the remains of the crash to look into the scenario of before (pre crash), during (crash) and after the crash (post crash). The sequential

analysis of end results to the initial condition of the events can establish “how” and “why” a particular type of crash occurs. Mathematics and Newtonian physics are applied in this analysis. It can be stated that crash reconstruction goes back to investigate the contributory factors and/or causes behind the crash event based on major and minor physical clues left behind at the crash scene.

The techniques of crash reconstruction, trajectory and damage based analysis by using physics simplifies the determination of many important parameters of crash events. Moreover, to obtain a reliable conclusion, detailed information encompassing the system components needs to be thoroughly investigated. The information necessary for reconstruction starts with the crash scene. The answers to the questions of ‘why’, ‘what’, ‘when’ and ‘how’ should lead the reconstruction process to build up the real scenario of the pre-crash, crash, and post crash.

Photographing of important clues and videotaping of the crash scene plays a vital role for the reconstruction. Injury information from occupant medical reports can be verified with the trajectory of the occupants found inside the involved vehicles at the scene. Therefore, an “open mind” investigative attitude is very crucial to search for all the detailed information from the scene.

Good examples of more complex and systematic accident investigation techniques are AcciMap, model STAMP model, MTO-analyses and FRAM method. Each of these advanced techniques requires specialized training before being mastered in practice, and therefore they will only be briefly overviewed in this article.

The AcciMap accident analysis technique is based on Rasmussen’s risk management framework . Initially, different accident scenarios are selected and the causal chains of events are analysed using a cause-consequence chart. A cause-consequence chart represents a generalisation that aggregates a set of accidental courses of events.

STAMP (Systems Theoretic Accident Modeling and Processes) focuses on the role of constraints in safety management. Instead of defining safety in terms of preventing component failure events, safety is defined as a continuous control task to impose the constraints necessary to limit system behaviour to ensure only safe changes and adaptations. Accidents are seen as resulting from inadequate control or enforcement of constraints on safety-related behaviour at each level of the system development and system operations control structures.

Therefore, accidents can be understood in terms of why the controls that were in place did not prevent or detect maladaptive changes (e.g. identifying the safety constraints that were violated at each level of the control structure, as well as why the constraints were inadequate or, if they were potentially adequate, why the system was unable to exert appropriate control over their enforcement).

The process leading to an accident (loss event) can be described as an adaptive feedback function that fails to maintain safety as performance changes over time to meet

a complex set of goals and values. This adaptive feedback mechanism allows the model to incorporate adaptation as a fundamental property.

Accidents and also near misses almost never result from one single cause, most accidents involve multiple, interrelated causal factors.

All actors or decision-makers influencing the normal work process might also influence accident scenarios, either directly or indirectly. This complexity should also be reflected in the accident investigation process. The aim of accident investigations should be to identify the event sequences and all (causal) factors influencing the accident scenario in order to be able to propose risk reducing measures which may prevent future accidents.[14]

Often, accident investigations involve using a set of accident investigation methods. Each method might have different purposes and may make their own contribution to the total investigation process. It is important to remember that every piece of a puzzle is as significant as the others.

Graphical illustrations of the event sequence are useful during the investigation process because they provide an effective visual aid that summarises key information and provides a structured method for collecting, organising and integrating collected evidence to facilitate communication between the investigators. Graphical illustrations also help to identify information gaps.[15]

During the investigation process, different methods should be used in order to analyse emerging problem areas. There should be at least one member of the multi-disciplinary investigation team who has good knowledge about the different accident investigation methods, and is able to choose the optimal methods for analysing the different problems. [16]

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Сокирко М., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN TURKEY

Organized crime has become a serious problem for the entire world community. Since the end of the Cold War, organized crime has become one of the greatest non-military threats to international security and stability. «Organized crime in all its forms constitutes a serious threat to human health, safety and well-being and undermines the economic, cultural and political foundations of society». It undermines the benefits of development, destabilises the socio-economic order, destroys the moral and social fabric of society and weakens the quality of life of the peoples of the region. Combating international organized crime is therefore one of the greatest challenges facing the international community. International organized crime is part of a complex set of new security challenges that require a multidimensional approach to the problems we face. Although the prosecution falls primarily within the competence of sovereign states, crime is increasing.

For example, organized crime requires a coordinated international response and close regional cooperation [1].

Due to its situation, Turkey is exposed to a large flow of legal and illegal goods. It is located at the crossroads of the heroin production centers in Afghanistan and the consumer markets in Europe. Turkey is also heavily exposed to the growing trade in amphetamine-like stimulants and precursors between Europe and the Middle East. Turkey's anti-drug policy is based on three pillars: the first pillar focuses on the fight against national distribution networks and street vendors. The second pillar concerns the dismantling of international drug trafficking networks. The third pillar focuses on investigations into the financing of terrorism (in particular the PKK) through drug trafficking.

In recent years, the Turkish National Police (NPT) has made almost 20% of the world's heroin seizures. Over the last ten years, Turkey's continued cooperation with its European partners has led to the dismantling of numerous heroin networks along the Balkan route.

In addition to active participation in bilateral and multilateral operations, Turkey also offers special training for staff of national law enforcement agencies in many countries. Through the Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC), we organize training programs for drug control units in many countries, including Afghanistan, Pakistan and countries in the Middle East, Central Asia and the Balkans.

In other words, Turkey is making an effective contribution to all efforts to combat drug abuse and trafficking through an effective bilateral and multilateral cooperation network. Turkey is involved in the main activities of international organizations and shares its knowledge and experience in this field [4].

Terrorism is a major threat to international peace, security and stability. Turkey is determined to combat terrorism in all its forms, without terrorism being associated and determined by all religions, nationalities, civilizations and ethnic groups. Turkey has therefore maintained its firm position against terrorism, while taking important steps to improve democratic standards and extend freedoms. These measures cover a broad spectrum and include, inter alia, the adoption of a new Criminal Code and a new Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as amendments to other relevant laws promoting freedom of thought, expression and assembly. Turkey has taken a number of legal and administrative measures, including comprehensive training of the judicial authorities responsible for the implementation of the Human Rights Act and the rehabilitation of detention centres and prisons [2].

Turkey is one of the countries that is aware of the importance of the risks and dangers of money laundering. Due to its geographical location, Turkey is a high risk country for financial crime. Turkey cooperates with FATF, the United Nations, the European Union and several international organizations in the fight against financial crime. As a result, Turkey has enacted anti-money laundering laws and regulations to meet international standards.

Turkey took legal action against money laundering in 1996. The "Law 4208 on the Prevention of Money Laundering" defines money laundering in Turkey. This law established the Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK), which acts as the Turkish Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). MASAK was established to effectively combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

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Intelligence, Financial Intelligence Board of Turkey (FIU). MASAK was established to effectively combat money laundering and terrorist financing [3].

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Тарасенко Р., курсант Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

DRUG SITUATION AND DRUG TRAFFIC IN UKRAINE

The drug business is a huge shadow industry, where around millions of dollars are involved. And the issue of drug addiction is overshadowed by other events and troubles: elections, war, etc... Some public persons are suspected of using drugs for a while. MPs, and sometimes even presidents.

For five years, Ukrainian power structures have lost about four thousand people in Donbas. According to official statistics, about a thousand people die from drugs in Ukraine annually, while independent experts indicate actual mortality of 10,000-12,000. And 120,000 Ukrainians die from drug-related diseases - HIV / AIDS, viral hepatitis, specific cancer, tuberculosis.

State Investigation Bureau to check on polygraph SBU employees who missed Israeli drug lord Silver

September 2019. The law enforcement officers exposed a large drug laboratory in the Kyiv region.

Donbas, October. During searches in pharmacies of a well-known pharmaceutical network, codeine-containing preparations that were illegally sold, as well as weapons, were seized.

And in the Ivano-Frankivsk region, a 4-hectare marijuana plantation was found.

According to the media reports, drug traffickers seem to be exposed and caught almost every week. And drug addicts in Ukraine did not decrease.

According to official statistics from the Ministry of Health, in 2018, 346,000 injecting drug addicts were counted in Ukraine. But there are millions of people who use drugs in various forms. In 2019, these figures grew even higher.

A drug addict who wants to live and not die can choose two ways. Try to completely get rid of addiction in a rehabilitation center, or choose substitution therapy, where he will be sold a drug in a medical institution, but under the supervision of a doctor and at a more or less affordable price.

Thus, drug addicts are protected from street drugs, and society is protected from the effects of street drug addiction.

Sixteen-year-old Daria lives with her alcoholic mother. When the girl decided to spend time with her addict neighbor, no one stopped her.

Young people bought methadone from the pushers. This is a synthetic drug, which is sold in the form of a solution for injection and in tablets. Compared to heroin, methadone is much cheaper, but addiction on it is stronger.

Methadone, experts say, is especially dangerous for a child's body.

“Those who use drugs for 5 and 10 years, would face difficulties with giving up using methadone, it's almost impossible. Just imagine these children who have never used anything, use methadone for six months or a year, well, they do not live up to 30, they live on the methadone program 5-6 years, and that's a lot,” Ihor Shcheglov from the International Anti-Drug Association says.

This is a state program aimed at treating opioid dependence of patients at public expense. The drug addict is registered with a medical institution, where he regularly comes to receive a dose under the supervision of a doctor. Typically, the program uses methadone and buprenorphine. The patient gets rid of “breaking” and can even work. The program is used in countries where the HIV / AIDS epidemic is spreading primarily through injecting drug users. In 2019, methadone-ZN and buprenorphine hydrochloride were purchased by the state in the amount of 10,000 USD.

No tests, just an oral survey. After the so-called examination, the patient is given an invoice, which can be paid at the terminal, which prudently stands outside the door. For 500 hryvnias (20 USD), our activist is prescribed methadone detoxification without a proper examination and is prescribed a prescription. The whole procedure took about 30 minutes.

The man was given the addresses of pharmacies where you can buy methadone. Ten days later, he can return to the clinic again and buy a new prescription. Time to call the police.

The indignant woman who had just illegally bargained 500 hryvnias (20 USD) for a methadone prescription hurries to exit. The head physician of the Medical Inquiries Clinic comes to check the situation. He is trying to get rid of the hassle and the police.

As of 01.11.2015, there were 53 521 prisoners in 113 correction facilities in Ukraine (not including 17000 detainees in SIZO). Of them, 6900 persons (12.9% of all prisoners) were sentenced for the drug-related offenses. 78

It has been shown that illicit drugs are available in Ukraine prisons, together with a significant spread of drug-related infectious diseases (HIV, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis) among inmates.

In this context, international organisations and local NGOs are concerned about the lack of harm reduction programmes (OST and

needle/syringe exchange) in prisons. The services currently provided for inmates by local NGOs (mostly subgrantees of the All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV) focus on HIV counselling and testing, informational and counselling sessions, and distribution of condoms and lubricants. Despite all the work done in 2004–2009 to introduce HR programmes (syringe exchange) in prisons (international meetings, study visits, selection of pilot colonies, training of the SPSU specialists), the harm reduction programs were not launched.

Studies on drug problems and their solutions are carried out in Ukraine in certain areas of drug policy. In particular, data is collected on dynamics of the drug situation and on medical practice.

The Strategy which determines the new drug policy is the result of collaboration between the team of scientists and practitioners, as well as state agencies and international organizations, such as National Academy of Medical Sciences, National Academy of Law, Ukrainian Center for Disease Control (UCDC) of MoH, WHO, UNODC, EMCDDA, and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The drafting of legislation and research on the effectiveness of work in certain drug-related areas involves local and international scientists and researchers.

Accurate PWID population size estimates are critical for harm reduction programme planning. According to the studies estimating the size of the PWD population with the use of combination methodology, the following estimates were obtained

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Терещеня А., курсантка Національної академії внутрішніх справ, ННІ №1
Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

THE INFLUENCE OF THE REFORM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE ON THE POLICE

Ukraine has undergone many reforms over the past few years, and law enforcement reform is no exception. Despite the emergence of the patrol police, the procedural component of the pre-trial investigation and criminal police has undergone major changes. The Code of Criminal Procedure has significantly limited the rights and opportunities of investigators and operatives. The investigator coordinates almost all his actions with the prosecutor, and therefore is very procedurally dependent on the latter, and operatives - can not take the initiative to take certain actions (now all procedural actions are carried out solely on behalf of the investigator). However, despite such complicated work, the National Police officers perform their work honestly and cases of violation of the rights and freedoms of suspects/detainees are almost never violated.

In today's conditions, lawyers who provide free primary legal aid pay much more attention to violations of the law, preparation of procedural documents and so on. Such a reform has encouraged lawyers who provide their assistance free of charge not just to be formally present, but to actually identify violations, explain the rights of detainees and help them in difficult situations [1].

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. [2]

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.

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. [3]

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COUNTERING ONLINE GAMBLING BUSINESS IN UKRAINE

In Ukraine, one of the negative social phenomena is gambling, which with the development of social relations and technologies have become widespread and have become an extremely dangerous and prohibited by current legislation type of economic activity - gambling. The spread of this phenomenon in the state, the fascination of gambling with a large number of people contributes to the decline of the level of culture and morality of the population.

Access and interest in such games creates negative ones conditions for the development of children and adolescents who lose interest in learning and socially useful activities. For many players periodically engage in gambling due to bad luck, incompetence or fraud organizers of the gambling establishment leads to significant material losses. This is often devastating impact on marital and family relations. Some people develop a painful addiction to gambling, a psychological dependence on them, which a person can get rid of only with the help of specialists.

The purpose of the article is to study the features of online gambling business and provide suggestions for possible prevention measures. Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine to Improve Legislation on ban on gambling business in Ukraine" of 19 May 2011 № 3383-VI additionally prohibits activities for the organization and conduct of gambling with the use of information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, as well as means of communication, including mobile communication: "in interactive institutions, in the electronic (virtual) casino, regardless of the location of the server.

The fact is that after the ban on gambling, many people who were engaged in the gambling business, went to the system "online". Indeed, with the development of computer technology, special attention, I think scientists, should be given to the issues of legal (including criminal law) assessment of gambling in Internet ("online"). First of all, we are talking about this type of gambling, such as online casinos ("online" casinos).

In the special literature, electronic (virtual) casino is understood as an institution that allows the player through the means of telecommunication networks in real time (online) to exchange data with an electronic server (special software and hardware electronic complex) to participate in gambling, placing bets, exchanging data on the status of the gaming account and its replenishment, as well as receive data on the result of gambling in which the player participated.

From a technical and legal point of view, it is difficult to classify such gambling as an “electronic (virtual) casino” enshrined in the Law of Ukraine “On Prohibition of Gambling in Ukraine” of May 15, 20093, as the latter is usually not has access to Internet resources and is limited exclusively to local networks.

In addition, access to the online casino is not necessarily from a gambling establishment, so the player does not need to leave his home, so he can safely gamble in a comfortable home environment, using the network The Internet (note that since 1996, when Internet sites began to offer such gambling, this business created serious competition for real casinos and took its place in the virtual world with billions of defenses.

Indeed, it is common to determine the location of gambling-related crimes. quite difficult because it is organized through the Internet. Thus, the defendant O., working as a cashier as a seller of Favor LLC, by prior agreement with an unidentified person named by the pre-trial investigation Ch., Engaged in the gambling business by accessing the Internet.

Thus, Ch. Created, published, and administered and actively advertised on the Internet a website with which he organized and conducted gambling games, and O. looked for among the clients of LLC "Favor" people prone to gambling, advertised among them, this website, instructed in detail how to participate in gambling through the site, received payments from customers and, using computer equipment with software provided to her to work as a cashier-seller, as well as the technical capabilities of Favor LLC, issued the latest for gambling replenishment codes, paid customers won during gambling cash and in order to conceal their criminal activities reflected these transactions in the program "Cash register", installed on the computer equipment of LLC "Favor". After receiving top-up codes from O., customers created an account on the website, which automatically created an electronic deposit account. After entering the received code, electronic funds in the amount paid by O. were transferred to such a deposit account, from which the client was given the opportunity to bet on the results of sporting events, to purchase "chips" and to play games on slot machine simulators in real time or to take part in electronic casino games, having the opportunity to win or not to win it, depending on chance.

There is a growing reason for the growing interest of the gambling business in the online sector. Firstly, this is a relatively much easier and less time-consuming procedure for registering and opening a casino on the Internet. You do not need to spend on construction or rent, buy expensive equipment, hire staff, obtain a license for the relevant activity. Just have your server for operation of the online casino and bear the associated costs of its maintenance, which are much lower than the cost of maintaining an offline casino.

Second, online casinos are much harder to close and sometimes even detect. There are many anonymous Internet technologies, and casino servers may be located

outside of Ukraine, which further complicates the process of establishing their administrators.

Also, cash settlements with customers in online casinos like usually conducted through "e-wallets" and other virtual means of payment, which also complicates the process identifying these casinos and prosecuting them.

Moreover, as a rule, owners of "electronic money" services do not make serious requirements to verify the identity of their owner, they easily exchange them for other varieties of "electronic" funds, freely transferred to bank cards and bank accounts.

This means that, in fact, the measures taken in Ukraine concern the banning of Ukrainian online casinos. The law does not state that the criterion for determining the place of business is the location of the player. If the casino is registered outside Ukraine, being a resident of a country where the activities of the casino are not prohibited, it is extremely problematic to prosecute its organizers. This is active used by gambling representatives who register online casinos in special offshore areas.

Therefore, the following conclusions can be drawn. To effectively combat online gambling is presented possible introduction of legal responsibility not only for the organization and carrying out, but also for assistance in preparation, maintenance of the organization and carrying out, including by providing technical means, premises, or "providing access to gambling", as specified in paragraph 4 of Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the prohibition of gambling in Ukraine" of May 15, 2009. It is also possible that certain deterrents norms should be aimed at the direct consumer - a participant in gambling.

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Хомич Я., курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

PLANNING FOR MASS DEMONSTRATIONS

One of the biggest balancing acts for police departments during mass demonstrations is to maintain order, yet allow individuals to express their freedom of speech. Many events from the past have helped shape policies and procedures for mass demonstrations today. These events have turned into case studies for police departments across the country, and provided accurate data as they plan for mass demonstrations. Those events have helped shape the standards for preparation that departments across the country have implemented. What are some of the things that officers need to do before, during, and after a mass demonstration? This blog entry shares some of the best practices that are being used today.

Mass demonstrations can present unique challenges for police, public safety, and security departments. Navigating the line between maintaining order and allowing freedom of expression can be tricky—and going too far in either direction can have disastrous consequences. How can schools, cities, and other organizations proceed wisely and ensure positive, peaceful demonstrations? Many organizations look to the past, and use experience from past events to help shape policies and procedures for demonstrations today. Past events can serve as case studies to guide preparation and offer insight into what to do before, during, and after a mass demonstration.

In order to be prepared for mass demonstrations, police, public safety, and security need to have a plan in place. Some mass demonstrations are known of well in advance, while others are more spontaneous in nature. However, each and every department should have a basic plan that can be adaptable to fit the situation. Many

agencies that have dealt with mass demonstrations assert that careful planning helped the events go off without any major hitches. After dealing with mass demonstrations that went poorly or resulted in violence, many agencies state that they should've had a better, more effective plan of action.

One of the most important elements of a plan is communication with other local, regional, and/or national agencies that will be sharing resources and knowledge during the event. Enhanced communication will increase the efficiency in the case that a coordinated response is needed. In addition to law enforcement, the department should work with local stakeholders, including local elected officials, area business owners, public transportation officials, medical facilities, venue managers, and more, as these individuals and groups are most likely to be affected by the demonstration.

Another important aspect of the planning process is your department's relationship with the media. More likely, media outlets will cover the demonstration from start to finish, so it is imperative that they are informed about their roles and responsibilities. Many organizations proactively plan for success by hosting media forums prior to demonstrations. This type of event allows journalists, government officials, and law enforcement to establish expectations for the demonstration. Additionally, some departments may want to give media officials identifiers other than media credentials, such as an armband or vest, so they can stand out in the crowd while the event takes place.

Lastly, when planning for mass demonstrations, officials need to expect the unexpected. An effective plan prepares for things that might not go as intended. During the planning process, all "what-ifs" and worst-case scenarios need to be considered. Planning for every possible situation allows for the department to be prepared for anything and everything that could occur during a mass demonstration.

Law enforcement agencies are always training for situations that may occur in their jurisdiction. However, training for large-scale events in coordination with other agencies is a relatively new practice, and these combined training situations are critical to the success of planning for a large mass demonstration.

Training should be specific for each category of officers within a force. For example, a commander and an officer will not receive the same training because their roles are very different. However, specific training doesn't mean that there aren't distinct areas of overlap. Each position plays a crucial role in ensuring the proper implementation of the safety plan before, during, and after a mass demonstration. Training for each position in law enforcement should feature the same mission, strategy, and terminology, because this consistency is key to the success of the plan.

Training can (and should) take place in varied settings, including lectures, simulations, or field exercises. These training sessions should feature a review of any applicable laws, civil liberties regarding mass demonstration events, use-of-force and restraint policies, de-escalation techniques, and statements about officer conduct.

Classroom training is good for reviewing policies and procedures, but field training is best for trying out the plan itself.

When training with partner agencies, it is extremely important for the host agency to inform the other agencies of the terminology/lexicon that will be used. Differences between terminology at particular law enforcement agencies may cause confusion, so agencies collaborating for mass demonstrations should plan and train beforehand to set parameters, establish a memorandum of understanding, and ensure that everyone is on the same page.

Creating a well thought-out plan to prepare for mass demonstrations is important, but so is the ability to implement the plan when it's needed. When a plan is implemented, a minimal chain of command is essential. One of the most effective structures for a chain of command contains three levels – strategic, operational, and tactical. On the strategic level, the incident commander is responsible for the event. For mass demonstration events, the incident commander is often the police chief. In this role, the individual must be able to develop, plan, and implement an operation involving many agencies – they are effectively the owner of the event and everything falls underneath them.

On the operational level, an operational commander is the person responsible for managing the actual deployment and response to the event. This individual helps guide how the response is managed during the event. While the event takes place, the operational commander assesses the situation, considers new intelligence, assesses available resources, and balances competing demands that may arise.

On the tactical level, a field commander manages the application of resources according to the operational commander's plan. The issues that they deal with relate to front-line decision making and tactic application. If plans need to change, they are usually verbalized and not written down, which can be challenging when conducting a post-event review of the response.

Another important facet of effective implementation of the plan for a mass demonstration is to have proper radio communication channels for all those involved. When multiple organizations are involved, communication can become complicated, making proper access to technology crucial for law enforcement. Radio communication channels should be established for the strategic, operational, and tactical commanders, along with the field officers, a channel for logistical issues, and a channel for “normal,” non-mass demonstration related activity.

With respect to technology, officers can boost efficiency by using law enforcement and mobile apps, such as Omnigo mobile patrol, to help them document incidents as they occur at the event. The app also allows officers to access any important documents, such as the communication plan for the mass demonstration, from the palm of their hand.

Lastly, before the event takes place, barriers should be put in place to assist in crowd management and control. The type of barrier should reflect the intended use. For example, police bicycles are often used as a barrier that maintains a friendly, positive community image. They can be used to screen the crowd and control access to and from certain areas. Other barriers that could be used for planned events include metal fencing or cement dividers.

After the mass demonstration, all law enforcement agencies should review the event's happenings from start to finish. In this debriefing session, officials should do a step-by-step evaluation of every aspect of the event, discussing both positive and negative outcomes. After the debriefing session takes place, the conversations should be written down and summarized so they can be referenced in the future.

Conducting public surveys with local stakeholders and area citizens is also beneficial. The purpose of these surveys is to gather their opinions about how the agencies involved handled the event and how the public perceived the demonstration overall. These surveys can help shape the planning and preparation for future events that the department may have to manage.

After reviewing the outcomes of the demonstration, the lead agency should create a document that recaps the event from start to finish. In order for this document to be as complete and thorough as possible, everyone that participated in the event to also participated in executing the event response plan should also participate in the compiling of this report. The document may also include lessons learned and tips on planning for the next event.

Managing a mass demonstration is complicated, but proper planning and preparation, can help ensure better, safer outcomes. By implementing these best practices, police departments and other agencies can be more prepared for mass demonstrations and more effectively walk the line between maintaining safety, **security**, and order while allowing freedom of expression.

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Черненко Н., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

THE POLICE TRAINING SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES

In modern conditions in the United States of America (USA) one of the best components for the structure of police systems successfully functions. Police forces operate at the federal (FBI), state, and local (city, county, and other municipal units) levels. There are police bodies in some ministries and departments: the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Banking Authority and others, as well as the private police.

All this imposes its special training for the training of police personnel, which is carried out in educational institutions that traditionally have the name of police academies. In particular, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has its own training system, from a number of academies and university faculties and colleges to short-term courses. In the United States, police schools exist as stand-alone (FBI Academy, Glinko Training Center) or civilian universities. In general, the first police schools were established on the basis of civilian universities.

An essential feature of the police training system in the United States is the presence of numerous private and public training centers. One of the largest federal law enforcement training centers is located in Georgia (Glinco County). As early as 1970, the US government decided to create one powerful training center instead of the many small training institutions for various government agencies. It is currently one of the largest educational institutions in the United States, training short-term courses (up to 18 months) for more than 70 law enforcement agencies.

Applicants to the Learning Center must already have a certain level of education, as some federal services hire individuals with bachelor's or even master's degrees. The center is managed by a board of directors. It is permanently attended by representatives of US law enforcement agencies (customers), who liaise between the school and the relevant department, participate in the improvement of curricula and tests. The Center is funded by the US Congress.

Training at the Center is maximally focused on training specialists for future professional activities. In general, the Center provides basic knowledge, so after graduation, many graduates undergo additional training at the place of service.

As a positive experience in the system of vocational education can be noted the issuance in the United States of a special bulletin on the training and retraining of law enforcement officers. The bulletin informs about changes in the legislation, about novelties in the methodology of work, analyzes various concepts of police development, etc.

Each of the US law enforcement agencies has its own selection system, due to the specifics of the activity, departmental requirements, and so on. At the same time, it has a lot in common. The task of selection is to select the most worthy candidates who, according to their personal and moral qualities, educational level, physical and medical indicators, will be able to effectively perform complex functional responsibilities to ensure law and order in the country, in a particular state or district.

Most U.S. police agencies recruit candidates with a high school or college degree. Few police departments have higher education requirements for staff (in particular, according to the US Department of Justice, only 1% of departments require a four-year higher education diploma, 7% need a two-year higher education degree, and 4% start college education, and 86% - a certificate of secondary education). Moreover, police candidates are required to complete courses in any of the following disciplines: law enforcement; administration of justice; psychology; advocacy; history of America; public administration; English; legal relations; sociology; commercial law. In a number of major US cities, young people who have graduated from school and wish to join the police force after reaching the age of 21 practice in the police. Classes with this category are usually conducted by experienced instructors. The training includes classes on the Constitution and civil rights, state laws and municipal regulations, accident investigation regulations, and more. Practiced patrolling, traffic control, training in firearms, personal safety techniques, rules of conduct in extreme situations

The system of professional training of law enforcement personnel is closely interconnected with the system of selection - recruitment. One of the characteristic features of the recruitment system in law enforcement agencies is high competition. This is because the profession of police officer or federal law enforcement officer in the United States is highly prestigious and well paid. The competition for a position in a large police department is 20-40 people. And in such a reputable agency as the FBI, the competition can reach several hundred people in one place. The main methods of professional selection for work and study are: analysis of the candidate's documents; selection interviews; biographical survey; psychological testing; assessment centers. Moreover, the US police training system takes into account issues of preventing corruption and preventing conflicts of interest (in particular, developed handbooks on ethics, principles of ethical conduct, standards of ethical conduct for members of the executive branch).

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Шахрай Д., курсант ННІ № 1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

COUNTERING THE GAMBLING BUSINESS

One of the sectors that financial criminals see as a target for money laundering and terrorist financing is the Gaming and Gambling industry. Money laundering techniques are used to convert funds from criminal activities into legal money in the Gaming and Gambling industry. Gaming and gambling businesses have specific responsibilities to prevent these crimes.

All gaming and gambling industries are subject to the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA). The gaming and gambling industry is also subject to and has to comply with national or local regulations such as Moneyval, FATF, and European Union Directives in order to anti-money laundering and terrorist financing. In addition to the regulations, each gambling business has to have a comprehensive AML Compliance Program suitable for its business.

The United States has some regulations for legal gambling states. One of the main regulators has the authority to review the Financial Crimes Protection Network (FinCEN) gambling businesses for compliance with the Bank Privacy Act (BSA) and violations of the law. But FinCEN has delegated its compliance review authority to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). If the IRS detects a significant BSA violation in both its casino and its review, FinCEN initiates an investigation into that casino, and an administrative penalty is imposed on the casino based on the outcome of the investigation. At this point, FinCEN and IRS cooperate to detect BSA violations in casinos in the USA and to take criminal action. The U.S. Bank Privacy Act (BSA) has some regulatory requirements for the gaming and gambling industry, including:

- Creation of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) when at least \$ 5,000 suspicious transactions are carried out
- Creating Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs) in cash inflows and outflows in excess of \$ 10,000
- Application of the most suitable AML compliance programs within the casino
- Keeping track of customers' debts or loans, such as credit extensions over \$ 10,000, and keeping those records for up to five years

Besides BSA, FinCEN also has some regulations and recommendations for the industry. FinCEN, published in 2010 for the gaming gambling industry, contains the following information:

- An internal control system should be created to ensure continuous compliance with BSA.
- Training of casino staff to identify unusual or suspicious transactions
- Making and keeping a record required under BSA
- Eligibility tests for money laundering and terrorist financing risks resulting from the products and services provided
- Determining the name, address, social security or taxpayer-identification number and other identifying information for a person

There are some regulations for controlling the Australian or gaming and gambling industry and reducing risks. In Australia, AUSTRAC regulates some commercial activities in the gambling sectors with the Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Law published in 2006. If a gambling business has a geographic connection with Australia, AUSTRAC is considered a legal entity that has to report. Under the law, casinos have obligations such as notifying AUSTRAC of some business activities and transactions, keeping records, and conducting the AML / CTF program.

In Australia, gambling agencies or bookmakers, Casinos, Bars, clubs, and providers of electronic gaming machines under the gaming and gambling industry are subject to these regulations. Australia is also the gambling jurisdiction with one of the strictest compatibility requirements in the world.

Another Australian gambling regulator is the National Consumer Protection Framework (NCPF). The purpose of NCPF is to introduce a variety of regulations that focus on minimizing the harms of risks such as money laundering in the gambling industry responsible for the execution of online bets in Australia. NCPF measures have some minimum standards, and states follow these recommendations. Some of these measures are:

- reduction of customer verification time
- prohibition of credit limits for betting purposes
- creating some prohibitions on specified incentives
- clarification of account closing mechanisms
- giving activity statements to customers
- detering the use of payday loans for online betting
- implementation of a voluntary pre-commitment program
- training of staff on responsible behavior of gambling.

The European Union does not have direct industry-specific E.U. legislation in the field of gambling services for the Gaming and Gambling industry. As required by the E.U. Court of Justice, EU countries may arrange their own gambling services if they comply with the basic rules established under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). E.U. countries are also allowed to offer some games of chance through the Internet. In some European countries, monopolistic regimes that provide online gambling services have been established. A government-controlled public operator manages these serving online gambling services. In addition, many E.U. countries have installed licensing systems that allow multiple operators to offer services in the market. Online gambling regulation in E.U. countries is determined and established according to established legal rules. The European Union commission supports efforts to modernize national online gambling legal frameworks in E.U. countries. In addition, it supports all consumers to ensure a high level of protection.

Anti-Money Laundering Directive is mandatory for all gambling businesses. This is because some gambling products have a high risk of money laundering. It is seen that

ineffective controls cause land-based betting and poker situation. Member States may decide to grant a full or partial exemption to gambling businesses. On the other side, the online gambling industry also has high risks due to a large number of transaction flows and a lack of face-to-face interaction. Despite the high-risk exposures of casinos, it has had a mitigating effect since 2005 to counter money laundering and financing of terrorism. Lottery and game machines offer a moderate risk of money laundering and terrorist financing. In addition, black-based bingo offers a low risk of money laundering and terrorist financing due to relatively low bets and winnings.

In general, 4AMLD directives are also aimed at performing procedures such as Know Your Customer (KYC), Customer Due Diligence (CDD) in the gaming and gambling industry. With these procedures, casinos can identify the risks posed by their customers, evaluate them, and take the necessary measures. All gambling businesses in the world are subject to a local or national AML regulation.

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Шершун Б., курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

MODERN METHODS OF PREVENTION VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

One of the main problems of our time today is widespread violence against children and adults. This problem has not been solved for a long time and is often ignored due to the fact that victims of sexual violence are afraid to ask for help from special services or law enforcement agencies. Those who commit these crimes most often in childhood or adolescence have also suffered from sexual or domestic violence, which has caused possible mental or psychological trauma. Therefore, when they find themselves in a leading position, most often in a state of drug or alcohol intoxication and so-called mental trauma, they remember all the images and problems of their past.

The problem is open for discussion, it should not be kept silent, let alone silenced, or hide a sexual crime, because it provides for criminal liability, and the perpetrator must be held accountable for their actions.

The problem must be dealt with humanely and confidently. In my opinion, crimes against the sexual dignity of a person should be punished as well as illegal imprisonment, because it causes severe mental trauma for life, and not everyone will be helped by medical or mental rehabilitation. Most crimes are committed repeatedly, and most often in disadvantaged families, where parents do not monitor the lives and health of their children. Sometimes not only children but also adults suffer.

The reason for this act is the poor work of social services and police officers, who in turn must supervise and control disadvantaged families with children, regardless of their age and gender. If they are students, then the culprits are also educational institutions in which teachers or social workers did not find this problem, or conditions were not created for its detection. After all, the logical sequence will be a sharp change in the child's behavior, his mental and emotional state, physical qualities, possibly minor or even moderate injuries. We should all support each other and take an interest in the problems of our friends, relatives, classmates, even neighbors.

In turn, law enforcement agencies must create a prevention of sexual crimes to combat and prevent them. If a person has committed a crime, he must bear some responsibility for his actions, and bear it so that it is a certain instructive example for other persons who may have committed certain crimes before. The media should conduct social surveys incognito, or pass information about the crime to certain units, and not create a stir and do it only for the sake of viewing on social pages or the number of purchased newspapers.

Currently being a police officer, namely studying in an institution with specific training conditions. My goal and that of my like-minded people is to fight crimes, namely crimes against sexual freedom and crimes of a sexual nature. In my opinion, in order to prevent crimes of this category, it is necessary to create a body that will control this issue, perhaps it exists, then create an impact on its activities in order to improve the work, which will lead to progress in these bodies. These bodies would control family relations.

Single couples or families with children should be tested for mental well-being and sexual behavior not only by adults but also by children. After all, violence and sexual harassment are most often concentrated on vulnerable people, namely children.

Some reforms and funds are needed to address this issue. Psychologists should be introduced in schools who would not only help children, but from the first words a person could understand their state of mind and anxiety. After all, if each of us did his job perfectly, everything would be fine, not as it is now. It all starts with each of us. Therefore it is not necessary to consider that someone is guilty, here there is a fault of

each of us. Someone didn't raise their son properly, someone just turned a blind eye to it, someone just didn't care, because it doesn't concern him.

In essence, the offender is the person to whom the crime was previously committed. It is the children who then become criminals. This is the so-called chain reaction. From generation to generation.

The reason as such is why this crime was committed, and under what pretext. Most of them are committed in a state of intoxication, not only adults but also minors. As a decision, the sale of alcoholic beverages should be banned, and those who carry out this action should be prosecuted not only administratively but also criminally.

Will be careful and monitor the actions of people who you think are possible offenders, and in case of a sexual crime against you or your acquaintances to report to the appropriate structures.

For example, in America, special settlements have been created where people who have previously committed sexual crimes live and are under administrative supervision or house arrest. They are being monitored by psychologists and police officers to record their activities. Their activity and movement is recorded by a special bracelet. It is created for the purpose of supervision over the person, detection of its mental condition and fixing of a location. Also in Japan, from junior classes created items that are provided for the purpose of sex education.

From childhood, children are brought up to have sex. Some people will say that this is nonsense, why offend the child's psyche by talking about such things, but there is another side that really gives a really desirable result in other countries.

Children from childhood understand that it is bad, it is not necessary to do so, and in the future may bring to the notice of other children, which will lead to awareness and certain results.

We will repeat once again that it all starts with each of us, whoever we are, wherever we live, in whatever social status we are, all behind us, all our actions or inaction are my certain consequences and lead to problems, about which it is impossible to be silent and hide.

In conclusion, everyone should be sensitive to each other and support in difficult and incomprehensible situations, try to find out what happened to the person and who was the offender, to make decisions in hot pursuit.

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Щур С., курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ, ННІ №1
Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

THE INTEGRATION OF WORLD STANDARDS IN THE POLICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN UKRAINE

Police education and training is the basis of the internal security system. Every day it becomes more difficult to investigate crimes and the level of threats is growing, that is why police officers need to be open to new approaches. Of course I must admit that policing is an area of community engagement, and the role of the police in democratic society is becoming increasingly important. Close interaction and networking with citizens, who belong to different strata of society and have different ethnic backgrounds, need social and cultural literacy of the police. Well-educated and well-trained police officers are more adapted and ready for resolving problem, creative thinking and demonstrating liberality. Strength and professional qualities, which depend on the education and training of police officers, are very important for their good work [1].

Since 2014 Ukraine has been on a difficult way of reforming the law enforcement system. One of the main tasks was to transform the old corrupt militia into a modern police. The key goal of the reform is to achieve the highest standards of professionalism, quality, rapid response, full respect for fundamental human rights, publicity, fairness and competence.

The beginning of police reform in Ukraine was the creation of a modern patrol police in 2015. What is more the new police have inspired many Ukrainians, as a result the level of trust in the police has increased. This was a significant step towards creating a modern law enforcement system focused on service delivery, protection and service to citizens. In November 2015 the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine formed National Police of Ukraine.

One of basic elements of the reform is restructuring of education and training of the police. International experience in police education is extremely important for identifying and implementing the most perspective national solutions for police education and training in various fields.

The OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine supports the integration of modern standards in the police education. So, the police models of the participating countries and the training of future police officers in this countries were analyzed. Within the cooperation, experience was exchanged on various issues. Ukraine's goal was to gain knowledge to provide support for police training focused on police compliance with the rule of law and public safety, as well as to improve the functioning of the police education system.

Of course, the police models of other countries differ from the Ukrainian one, but the education system is quite similar. Thus, most police training facilities in European participating countries report directly to the police or the Ministry of Internal Affairs,

but are mostly funded by the Ministry. As in Ukraine, there are specially created educational institutions which train police officers depending on their specialization. Initial training is defined as the initial training of recruits, which had been civilians, focused on teaching them basic competencies police. Such institutions have specially equipped rooms for physical training, fire training and driving skills, where cadets can practice practical skills. Institutions often provide dormitories or hostels, as cadets must live there. Most institutions, along with regular teachers, involve current police officers, as this is obviously for the development of practical skills of cadets. So without hesitation I can say that Ukraine is not far behind in their implementation [1].

It is worth noting that with the even greater appearance of various gadgets and the development of science and technology, the number of cyber crimes has increased. Following the foreign experience, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police of Ukraine have created a new structural unit such as the Cyber police. The purpose of the Cyber police in Ukraine was to reform and develop units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, which provided training and working of highly qualified specialists involved in combating cybercrime and able to apply the latest technologies in their activities. It is the OSCE projects that have helped to improve professional skills and train highly-qualified workers in this field.

To sum up, Ukraine, with the support of other countries, actively implement foreign experience in the system of training and education of police officers. Along with the theoretical part, there are practical classes with the involvement of specialists and officers. Analyzing the level of crime in the country, there are changes in the structure of the National Police. Because of the creation of new units, the education system changes and improves, new skills are practiced. Ukraine is on a difficult, but at the same time on a successful way to reform the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

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