

3. Vodde R. F. Andragogical Instruction for Effective Police Training. Amherst, N. Y. : Cambria Press, 2009. 468 p.

Tsiapkalo Y.,
student of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Hipska T.**

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DURING THE MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

The military conflict in Ukraine, which began in 2014 and escalated into a full-scale war in 2022, has become one of the greatest humanitarian disasters of our time. In addition to the enormous human losses and destruction of infrastructure, this conflict is accompanied by massive violations of fundamental human rights and freedoms guaranteed by international law.

The issue of respect for human rights during armed conflicts is extremely relevant both from the point of view of the humanitarian crisis and the need to hold the perpetrators accountable. Systematic human rights violations, such as the killing of civilians, torture of prisoners, enforced disappearances, large-scale deportations, and other crimes committed in the course of the conflict, pose a serious threat to the international legal order and require serious solutions from the global community.

Today's speech before you is a reminder of the importance of working together, uniting and making difficult decisions in countering the violation of basic human rights and freedoms during war.

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February was a violation of the UN Charter and an act of aggression, a crime under international law. Russian forces conducted indiscriminate attacks resulting in thousands of civilian casualties, amid mounting evidence of other crimes including torture, sexual violence and unlawful killings. Almost 8 million Ukrainians, mostly women, children and older people, left the country, creating the largest refugee population in Europe since the Second World War. Almost 7 million were estimated to be displaced within the country [1].

International rights were violated during the war

The main categories of violations recorded during the conflict include deliberate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure, torture and ill-treatment of prisoners of war, enforced disappearances, illegal detentions, deportations, and the use of prohibited means of warfare. Such actions constitute serious war crimes and crimes against humanity under the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

As a sign of support for my words about violations of international law by the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine, we can refer to the report of the US government, which clearly describes that the main target of the aggressor was civilians and objects of critical infrastructure.

They struck at least 261 hospitals and clinics as well as 501 schools by December. Amnesty International and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe characterized these attacks as relentless and indiscriminate; during the year, more than 13 million residents were displaced and thousands of civilians killed, including 429 confirmed deaths among children, with experts assessing the actual number was likely much higher [2].

All that was said above indicates that the Russian Federation directly violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of which it is a party. It also violates other pacts and conventions, in particular:

- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 (hereinafter – the ICCPR);
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966;
- the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965;
- the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979;
- the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984;
- the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989;
- convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006 [3].

The way to a solution

To effectively respond to the large-scale violations of international human rights law occurring during the Russian aggression in Ukraine, consolidated efforts are required in several key areas:

- **Documentation of Evidence.** Further thorough recording and collection of evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity is of critical importance. This will allow for the establishment of a strong legal basis for holding perpetrators accountable at both the national and international levels;

- **International Justice.** Engaging the mechanisms of the International Criminal Court, creating special tribunals or other international judicial institutions will be a key step in ensuring the inevitability of punishment for those responsible, regardless of their positions and status;

- **National Judicial Processes.** Parallel to international efforts, Ukraine must continue investigations and prosecutions of crimes committed on its territory within the framework of the national legal system;

- **Humanitarian Assistance.** Providing comprehensive humanitarian aid to those affected by the conflict, including medical, psychological, material, and other support, is an integral part of restoring justice and respect for human rights;

- **International Pressure.** Intensifying political, economic, and diplomatic pressure on Russia by the international community to stop violations and hold perpetrators accountable should be a key element of the response.

Such actions of the armed forces of the Russian Federation constitute serious war crimes and crimes against humanity, provided for by the norms of international humanitarian law. They represent gross violations of the fundamental principles underlying the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Thoroughly documenting the evidence of these crimes and ensuring international justice is critical to bringing perpetrators to justice, preventing further human rights abuses, and establishing sustainable peace. The key role in this process will be played by both national law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and international judicial institutions, such as the International Criminal Court.

Only the inevitable punishment of the guilty and the provision of effective means of legal protection to victims and victims can become an effective guarantee of preventing similar crimes in the future and ensure respect for fundamental human rights during armed conflicts.

References:

1. Amnesty international. URL: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/eastern-europe-and-central-asia/ukraine/report-ukraine>.
2. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2022: Ukraine. URL: <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/ukraine/>.
3. CXIД SOS. URL: <https://vostok-sos.org/en/overview-of-human-rights-violations-committed-by-the-russian-federation-in-the-occupied-territories-of-ukraine-in-march-2023-on-open-sources/>.

Chernienko Y.,

cadet of the National

Academy of Internal Affairs

Language adviser: **Storozhuk O.**

EUROPOL'S SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

Europol has joined the EU and its member states in strongly supporting Ukraine following the Russian invasion in February 2022. The military invasion has caused a humanitarian crisis and prompted large numbers of refugees to flee Ukraine to the EU, meaning that criminal networks can use the situation for further criminal activity. Europol, together with its Member States, remains committed to identifying and combating these criminal threats and is working at all levels to support EU Member States affected by the conflict. As part of this ongoing support, the agency liaises closely with Member States bordering Ukraine and currently deploys experts and guest officers to support local law enforcement in those countries. Ukraine, as an independent state, officially submitted an

application and joined Interpol in 1992, but Ukrainian law enforcement officers have been working with the International Criminal Police Organization since the time of the USSR. The status of the National Central Bureau was determined by the Government in Resolution No. 220 of March 25, 1993. The Ministry of Internal Affairs acted as a representative (today - the National Police of Ukraine). In connection with this, the maximum number of employees of the central office of the department was increased by 35 units for the formation of a working apparatus.

Europol's support activities regarding Ukraine

1) Communication and intelligence gathering: -active interaction with Ukrainian law enforcement agencies through the Ukrainian Liaison Officer at Europol headquarters and support for specific requests from the Ukrainian Liaison Bureau;

- intelligence gathering and operational monitoring of violent extremists traveling to Ukraine and communications, funding or recruitment flows;

- response to operational requests (in particular from Ukraine and Moldova) regarding the elimination of individual Telegram channels used for pro-Russian disinformation and fake news (EC3 and EU Internet Referral Unit).

2) Combating human trafficking:

- create a dedicated virtual command post for TL (SPRING) to facilitate real-time operational exchange between Ukraine, Romania, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Slovakia, Moldova and Poland;

- an ad hoc working group on TL issues has been established to discuss operational issues at an early stage and strengthen cooperation with verified NGOs in this area.

3) Support for investigations of war crimes:

- supporting war crimes investigations through the Core International Crimes Analytical Project (AP CIC).

- created the Operational Task Force of OSINT experts to assist in investigations of war crimes committed in Ukraine by Ukraine, other countries, and the ICC.

4) Exchange of knowledge:

- conducting advanced training in strategic analysis for law enforcement agencies of Ukraine to support the work carried out by the situational center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs etc [1].

Reference:

1. Europol's solidarity with Ukraine. Europol's support activities.
URL: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/europol%E2%80%99s-solidarity-ukraine>.

Shaibakov D.,
cadet of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Skrynyk M.**

THE SPECIAL STATUS OF UKRAINIAN EMIGRANTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION DURING THE WAR

The full-scale war waged by Russia against Ukraine has forced millions of Ukrainians to leave their homes and seek refuge abroad. The European Union has responded to this extraordinary situation by granting Ukrainians a special status of temporary protection on its territory. This initiative, known as Temporary Protection, provides Ukrainian refugees with a wide range of rights and opportunities within EU countries.

According to Council Directive 2001/55/EC on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons [1], Ukrainians fleeing the war are entitled to:

1. Permission for legal stay in EU countries.
2. Access to the labor market and the ability to seek employment.
3. Access to social welfare, healthcare, education, and housing under the same conditions as nationals of the host EU Member State.
4. The right to family reunification for family members who remain in Ukraine.
5. A stable legal status and protection against deportation during the period of temporary protection.

This system of temporary protection aims to ensure fundamental rights and a dignified life for Ukrainians who have been forced to leave their country due to the war [2]. Additionally, EU countries are providing further support to Ukrainians, including financial assistance, free transportation, access to education, and employment opportunities [3].

However, despite these efforts, Ukrainian emigrants face numerous challenges and difficulties, such as language barriers, cultural differences, housing and employment issues. Some EU countries have experienced an overload of their refugee reception systems due to the large influx of Ukrainian emigrants.

The European Union and its Member States continue to adapt and refine their policies and measures to better support Ukrainians seeking refuge during the war. This includes enhancing coordination, providing additional funding, supporting integration efforts, and ensuring equal opportunities for Ukrainian emigrants [4].

Overview of the Temporary Protection Directive

The Temporary Protection Directive (2001/55/EC) [1] was established by the European Union as a mechanism to provide immediate and temporary protection to displaced persons in the event of a mass influx. This directive aims to harmonize minimum standards for granting temporary protection and promote a balance of effort among EU Member States in receiving and supporting these individuals.

Key provisions of the Temporary Protection Directive include:

1. Eligibility criteria: The directive applies to displaced persons who cannot return to their country of origin due to armed conflict, endemic violence, or systematic human rights violations.
2. Duration of protection: Temporary protection is granted for an initial period of one year, with the possibility of extending it for up to three years.
3. Rights and benefits: Persons under temporary protection are entitled to residence permits, access to employment, access to suitable accommodation or housing, access to social welfare assistance, access to medical treatment, and access to education for minors.

4. Family reunification: The directive facilitates the reunification of family members who are already present in the EU Member States.

5. Burden-sharing: The directive aims to promote a balance of effort among EU Member States in receiving and supporting displaced persons through solidarity and burden-sharing mechanisms.

6. Voluntary repatriation: The directive encourages voluntary repatriation and provides for the cessation of temporary protection when the situation in the country of origin improves.

The Temporary Protection Directive serves as a crucial legal framework for the EU and its Member States to respond effectively to mass influxes of displaced persons, ensuring their protection and access to basic rights and services.

Challenges Faced by Ukrainian Refugees in the EU

Despite the efforts of the European Union and its Member States to provide support and protection to Ukrainian refugees, they continue to face numerous challenges and difficulties. Some of the key challenges include:

1. Housing and accommodation: Finding adequate and affordable housing has been a significant challenge for many Ukrainian refugees, particularly in cities with high housing costs and limited availability [5]. Some have had to rely on temporary shelters or live in overcrowded conditions.

2. Employment and economic integration: While Ukrainian refugees have the right to work in EU countries, language barriers, skills mismatches, and bureaucratic hurdles have made it difficult for many to find suitable employment [6]. Economic integration remains a significant challenge, especially for those who left behind established careers and professions in Ukraine.

3. Access to healthcare: Although Ukrainian refugees are entitled to healthcare services in EU countries, navigating unfamiliar healthcare systems, language barriers, and limited availability of medical professionals who speak Ukrainian can hinder access to quality care [7].

4. Education and schooling: Ensuring continuity of education for Ukrainian children has been a priority, but challenges arise from limited

capacity in local schools, language barriers, and the need for additional support and resources to address the specific needs of refugee students [8].

5. Mental health and trauma: Many Ukrainian refugees have experienced traumatic events and psychological distress due to the war, displacement, and separation from family members [9]. Providing adequate mental health support and counseling services remains a significant challenge for host countries.

6. Cultural integration: Adapting to new cultural norms, customs, and social environments can be challenging for Ukrainian refugees, especially for those who have lived their entire lives in Ukraine. Language barriers and cultural differences can lead to feelings of isolation and difficulties in integrating into local communities [10].

7. Family reunification: While the Temporary Protection Directive facilitates family reunification, the process can be complex and time-consuming, leaving families separated for extended periods [1]. This can contribute to emotional distress and difficulties in adjusting to the new environment.

Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated effort from EU institutions, national governments, non-governmental organizations, and local communities. Providing adequate resources, support services, and integration programs is crucial to ensuring the well-being and successful integration of Ukrainian refugees within the European Union.

References:

1. Council Directive 2001/55/EC. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2001/55/oj>
2. Temporary Protection for Displaced Persons from Ukraine. URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2022.071.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2022:071:TOC.
3. EU Support to Ukraine Refugees: Operational Updates. URL: https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en.
4. European Commission Factsheet "EU Support for Ukraine". URL: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS_22_3862.

5. Housing of Ukrainian Refugees in Europe: Options for Long-Term Solutions. URL: <https://www.habitat.org/sites/default/files/documents/Housing%20of%20Ukrainian%20Refugees%20in%20Europe.pdf>.

5. Employment and economic integration challenges. URL: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/report-employment-and-economic-integration-situation-internally-displaced-persons-enuk>.

6. Health service needs and access for refugees from Ukraine. URL: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.who.int%2Fdocs%2Flibrariesprovider%2Fdefault-document-library%2Fhealth-service-needs-and-access-for-refugees-from>.

7. Education challenges for Ukrainian refugee children. URL: https://journals.uran.ua/sr_edu/article/view/296502.

8. Addressing war trauma in Ukrainian refugees before it is too late. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/20008066.2022.2104009>.

9. Cultural integration challenges. URL: <https://fastercapital.com/content/Cultural-Integration-in-a-Takeunder--Challenges-and-Solutions.html>.

Shapoval Y.,

cadet of the National

Academy of Internal Affairs

Language adviser: **Loputko O.**

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO IMPROVING THE POLICE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UKRAINE: STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

The police education system in Ukraine plays a pivotal role in shaping the quality of training provided to law enforcement officers and ensuring their proficient performance amidst the complexities of modern challenges and threats. As the guardians of public safety and order, police officers are tasked with upholding the law, protecting citizens, and maintaining social

stability. Consequently, their education and training are paramount to their ability to effectively perform these responsibilities.

In recent years, Ukraine has undergone significant societal transformations, accompanied by rapid technological advancements and the emergence of novel forms of criminal activity. These changes have underscored the need for continuous enhancement and adaptation of the police education system to equip officers with the requisite skills, knowledge, and competencies to address evolving law enforcement demands. Against this backdrop, the integration of innovative approaches and strategic initiatives within the police education framework becomes imperative. By embracing innovation, the Ukrainian police education system can not only meet the current challenges head-on but also anticipate and prepare for future contingencies. From leveraging cutting-edge teaching methodologies to incorporating emerging technologies, the pursuit of innovation holds the potential to elevate the standards of police education and enhance the overall effectiveness of law enforcement efforts. In this regard, an in-depth analysis of the challenges, opportunities, and best practices associated with innovation in police education will be conducted, with a view to informing policy discourse, guiding institutional reforms, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement within the law enforcement community. Through rigorous examination and critical reflection, this study endeavors to illuminate the path towards a more robust, adaptive, and future-ready police education system in Ukraine.

Before proceeding to the formation of strategies for the development and reform of the police education system, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis of the current state of police education in Ukraine and identify the main conflicts and problems that need to be worked on. Currently, several issues can already be identified, including the insufficient updating of educational programs. Training programs for police officers may be outdated and inadequate to address modern challenges in law enforcement, such as cybercrime, counterterrorism, and corruption investigations. Educational institutions may lack the capacity or resources to consistently update their curricula, leading to their obsolescence and failure to meet international standards.

The second significant factor contributing to the decline in the development of police education in Ukraine is the lack of access to modern technologies and resources. Educational institutions may encounter limited access to contemporary educational technologies, software, and equipment, which restricts opportunities for innovation in the educational process. Additionally, a shortage of funding can impede the capacity of educational institutions to update their material and technical infrastructure and provide the necessary resources for students. Another significant issue that I would like to highlight is the inadequate emphasis on the practical training of cadets. Some training programs primarily focus on theoretical content, neglecting the importance of practical training for police officers. The insufficient provision of practical classes, workshops, and simulation exercises results in inadequate preparation of police officers for real-life situations on duty, leading to a myriad of problems in real-time scenarios.

Approaching ways to improve police education, it is worth paying attention to global benchmarks and best practices in the field of police education that can be adopted for Ukraine. On the example of other countries that demonstrate a high-level of police training, the following can be highlighted: In the Netherlands, the police training system is characterized by an innovative approach that actively utilizes blended learning methods. One of the key principles of this system is training conducted during working hours. This approach allows police officers to gain practical experience and theoretical knowledge in real-life work conditions, enhancing their effectiveness and readiness for various situations. In Sweden, the police training system is known for its dynamism and continuous updating to meet the modern challenges of law enforcement. Training programs are regularly reviewed and adapted based on effectiveness studies and societal changes. The Swedish police education system places a strong emphasis on practical training, where students learn to solve real-life cases and crime scenarios. In Sweden, innovative teaching methods such as virtual reality and simulation exercises are used to prepare students for various situations they may encounter on duty. Canada and the United States of America are known for their innovative approaches in police training, actively employing innovative

methods to prepare qualified law enforcement officers. In Canada, there is a significant focus on developing interpersonal skills and communication among police officers from diverse population groups. This helps improve understanding and contributes to more successful conflict resolution. In the United States, interactive teaching methods such as simulation exercises and role-playing games are widely used to prepare students for various situations they may encounter on duty. [1]

To ensure effective training for police officers in Ukraine, it is necessary not only to modernize educational methods but also to focus on preparedness for extraordinary situations and warfare. Special attention should be paid to military and tactical training, enabling police officers to react efficiently in emergency situations and maintain composure under stressful conditions. One key avenue for modernizing the police education program is the utilization of cutting-edge technologies in training. Virtual simulators, simulation platforms, and interactive programs can help officers acquire practical experience and realistic skills in virtual scenarios of real-life situations. This will enhance their readiness for various actions during tense situations and contribute to their effectiveness on duty. Furthermore, it is important to incentivize police officers to maintain their motivation and interest in professional growth. This can be achieved through material rewards for achievements in service, providing access to advanced training courses, and opportunities for professional development through participation in seminars and conferences. It is crucial to be open to experimentation and embrace innovation, while also fostering teamwork and collaboration among police officers, enabling them to be more effective in carrying out their duties.

References:

1. Re-Envisioning Police Training in the U.S., Proceedings of the American University Advisory Committee On Re-Envisioning Police Training in the U.S., URL: [www.american.edu/spa/jlc/ upload/policing-report_web_final.pdf](http://www.american.edu/spa/jlc/upload/policing-report_web_final.pdf).

Shershun V.,
the National Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Dramaretska L.**

FBI INVESTIGATION

These crimes are not violent, but they are not victimless. White-collar crimes can destroy a company, wipe out a person's life savings, cost investors billions of dollars, and erode the public's trust in institutions.

The FBI's white-collar crime program focuses on analyzing intelligence and solving complex investigations—often with a connection to organized crime activities. Our white-collar crime investigations can be regional, national, and/or international.

The FBI works closely with partner law enforcement and regulatory agencies like:

- the Securities and Exchange Commission
- the Internal Revenue Service
- the U.S. Postal Inspection Service
- the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- the Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Economic espionage costs the American economy hundreds of billions of dollars per year and puts our national security at risk. These foreign competitors deliberately target economic intelligence in advanced technologies and successful U.S. industries.

Historically, economic espionage has targeted defense-related and high-tech industries. But recent FBI cases have shown that no industry, large or small, is immune to the threat. Any company with a proprietary product, process, or idea can be a target. Any unprotected trade secret can be illegally stolen.

In addition to its investigative work, the FBI works to raise public awareness and inform industry of the threats they face, through outreach activities.

As the lead agency investigating corporate fraud, the FBI focuses its efforts on cases that involve accounting schemes and self-dealing by

corporate executives, as well as obstruction of justice (activities designed to conceal this type of criminal conduct).

The FBI's corporate fraud investigations primarily focus on:

False accounting and/or misrepresentations of financial conditions; Fraudulent trades designed to inflate profits or hide losses; Illicit transactions designed to escape regulatory oversight.

Money laundering is turning “dirty” money “clean” by making it look like money from crimes actually came from legitimate sources.

The FBI focuses its efforts on money laundering facilitation—targeting professional money launderers, key facilitators, gatekeepers, and complicit financial institutions, among others.

Criminals use a number of tools to launder money, including:

- Financial institutions
- International trade
- Precious metals
- Real estate
- Third party service providers
- Virtual currency

There are three steps in the money laundering process—placement, layering, and integration:

- Placement is the criminal entering money into the financial system.
- Layering is the most complex and often involves moving money internationally. Layering separates the criminal's money from the original source and creates a complex audit trail through a series of financial transactions. Integration occurs when the criminal's proceeds are returned to them from what appear to be legitimate sources.

The FBI regularly coordinates with other law enforcement agencies, international partners, and industry to detect and disrupt money laundering.

Health care fraud is not a victimless crime. It affects everyone—individuals and businesses alike—and causes tens of billions of dollars in losses each year. It can raise health insurance premiums, expose you to unnecessary medical procedures, and increase taxes.

Health care fraud can be committed by medical providers, patients, and others who intentionally deceive the health care system to receive unlawful benefits or payments. The FBI is the primary agency for

investigating health care fraud, for both federal and private insurance programs.

Financial institution fraud happens when criminals target banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions. Many schemes involve compromising customers' accounts or personal information. Embezzlement and misapplication of funds are two common financial institution fraud crimes in FBI investigations. Sometimes, fraud can be severe enough to cause the failure of a bank or credit union.

The FBI works with partners to investigate mortgage and financial institution fraud cases. The FBI participates in task forces that share intelligence, de-conflict cases, and create joint investigations.

References:

1. Fascinating white collar crime statistics for 2024. URL: <https://www.embroker.com/blog/white-collar-crime-statistics/>.
2. FBI reports. URL: <https://oig.justice.gov/reports/FBI/a0439/ch4.htm>.
3. Insider trading. URL: <https://www.investor.gov/introduction-investing/investing-basics/glossary/insider-trading>.
4. Protecting public health and safety. URL: <https://www.iprcenter.gov>.
5. White collar crime investigation. URL: <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/white-collar-crime>.

Shyman S.,
cadet of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Skrynyk M.**

CURRENT APPROACH TO THE DIVISION OF POWER FOR EUROPEAN STANDARDS

The contemporary approach to the division of power based on European standards represents a dynamic framework aimed at fostering effective governance structures across the diverse landscape of European

countries. As societies grapple with the complex issues posed by globalization, technological advances, and demographic changes, the distribution of power among the various branches and levels of government becomes increasingly important. This approach, underpinned by the principles of subsidiarity, checks and balances, and multi-level cooperation, reflects a commitment to adaptability and inclusiveness in addressing contemporary challenges. Exploring the nuances of the division of power according to European standards provides insight into the mechanisms that support democratic governance and ensure accountability, transparency, and citizen empowerment.

Legislative Power: The legislature is responsible for enacting laws. This is usually accomplished through the National Assembly or the National Assembly, where elected representatives debate, propose, amend, and vote on bills. The legislative process involves various stages, including the drafting of bills, their consideration in committees, debate on the floor, and final approval. Key principles underlying legislative power include representation of the public's interests, transparency in decision-making, and accountability to the electorate. In addition, the legislature often holds the power of the purse and controls public spending through the budgeting process. Its purpose is to ensure that laws reflect the will of the people, address the needs of society, and promote the public interest.

Executive power: The executive branch is responsible for implementing and enforcing the law. It includes the head of state (e.g., president or monarch) and the government (consisting of ministers, prime ministers, and departments). The executive branch enforces the law, manages public administration, conducts foreign affairs, and oversees national security. The primary functions of the executive power include formulating policy, managing public services, and representing the country at home and abroad. Executive leaders are accountable to the legislature and, ultimately, to the electorate. The principle of the rule of law guides the exercise of executive power and ensures that it is exercised in the public interest within the limits of legality.

Judicial Power: The judicial branch of government interprets and applies the law, resolves disputes, and upholds justice. It is composed of

courts, judges, and other legal experts who administer justice impartially and independently. The judiciary ensures that the law is applied fairly and consistently, protects individual rights and freedoms, and adjudicates disputes between individuals, organizations, and the state. Judicial power includes interpreting legal statutes, reviewing the constitutionality of laws, and rendering decisions based on precedents and evidence. Independence of the judiciary from political influence and adherence to due process are critical to maintaining the rule of law and public confidence in the legal system.

A System of Checks and Balances: A system of checks and balances is a fundamental principle of modern democratic governance. It serves to prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful or abusing its powers. The legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government have a system of checks and balances of power by checking the authority of the other branches. For example, the legislative branch can enact laws, while the executive branch can veto them. The judicial branch can declare a law unconstitutional, but the legislative branch can propose constitutional amendments. These checks and balances promote accountability, transparency, and the rule of law so that no single entity can dominate the political system or violate individual rights without limits.

Civil Liberties and Rights: Civil liberties and rights include the fundamental freedoms and protections afforded to individuals by law. These include, but are not limited to, freedom of speech, religion, assembly, and association; privacy; due process; the right to a fair trial; and protection against discrimination, arbitrary arrest, and torture. Protecting civil liberties and rights is essential to ensure the dignity, autonomy, and equality of all citizens. Governments have an obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill these rights, and the judiciary plays an important role in protecting these rights through judicial review and legal remedies. Civil society, including rights advocacy groups, media, and grassroots organizations, also plays an important role in promoting rights awareness, holding governments accountable, and advocating for legal and social reforms to protect human dignity and justice.

Thus, the modern approach to power distribution according to European standards is a dynamic system designed to foster effective governance in the diverse landscape of European countries. Rooted in the principles of subsidiarity, checks and balances, and multilevel cooperation, this framework reflects a commitment to adaptability and inclusiveness in addressing contemporary challenges. By exploring the nuances of the division of power, we gain insight into the mechanisms that underpin democratic governance, ensuring accountability, transparency, and citizen empowerment. Through the cooperative efforts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, along with the active participation of civil society, European countries can navigate the complexities of the 21st century while upholding democratic values and promoting the welfare of their citizens.

References:

1. European Parliament. The Role of the European Parliament. URL: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/about-parliament/en/powers-and-procedures/role>
2. European Commission. The European Commission and its Priorities. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities_en.
3. European Court of Justice. About the Court. URL: https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2_7024/en/
4. European Union. How the European Union Works. URL: https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/how-it-works_en.
5. European Council. How the European Council Works": <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/how-it-works/>.
6. Portal "Prozorro" for information on public procurement. URL: <https://prozorro.gov.ua/>.

Шмагалова М.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Федорова А.**

СПЕЦИФІКА ПІДГОТОВКИ МАЙБУТНІХ ПРАВНИКІВ У ЗАКЛАДАХ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ

У забезпеченні верховенства права, захисті прав і свобод громадян і функціонуванні правової держави та громадянського суспільства юридичні професії відіграють важливу роль. Правники є учасниками процесів законотворення, правозастосування та правосуддя, що вимагає від них глибоких знань, аналітичних навичок і високого рівня професійних умінь.

Мета роботи полягає у з'ясуванні специфіки підготовки майбутніх правників у закладах вищої освіти.

У сучасному світі, що характеризується постійними змінами в законодавстві, складністю правових питань і глобалізацією юридичної практики, важливо забезпечувати якісну підготовку майбутніх правників. «Юридична освіта має стати гнучкою та адаптивною, здатною відповідати на виклики сучасності, впроваджувати інноваційні методи навчання та використовувати новітні технології у підготовці фахівців» [1, с.108].

Підготовка майбутніх правників має низку особливостей, зокрема [1, с. 2]:

1. Поєднання теоретичних знань і практичних навичок.

Юридична освіта вимагає ґрунтовного вивчення законодавства, правових концепцій і теорій, однак не менш важливим є розвиток практичних навичок, необхідних для ефективного застосування цих знань. Тому освітній процес має бути збалансованим і передбачати як опанування теоретичної бази, так і набуття практичного досвіду через кейси, симуляції, юридичні клініки тощо.

2. Акцент на аналітичному мисленні та комунікативних здібностях.

Робота правника вимагає вміння критично аналізувати інформацію, виявляти проблеми, знаходити оптимальні рішення та аргументовано їх відстоювати. Тому розвиток аналітичного мислення та навичок ефективної комунікації є невід’ємною частиною підготовки майбутніх юристів.

3. Важливість вивчення законодавства та судової практики.

Правники повинні знати чинне законодавство та мати здатність аналізувати та застосовувати судову практику. Тому освітній процес має передбачати ретельне вивчення нормативно-правових актів, судових рішень і їх тлумачень.

4. Акцент на самостійну роботу здобувачів.

Юридична діяльність вимагає від фахівців постійного самовдосконалення та поглиблення знань. Тому освітній процес має стимулювати студентів до активної самостійної роботи, дослідницької діяльності та постійного професійного розвитку.

Ці особливості підготовки майбутніх правників покликані забезпечити їх необхідними знаннями, навичками та компетенціями для успішної професійної діяльності в юридичній сфері.

Важливою частиною високоякісної підготовки майбутніх правників є міждисциплінарний підхід у навчанні. Вивчення суміжних дисциплін, розвиток критичного мислення та аргументації, участь у міждисциплінарних проєктах і дослідженнях, а також ознайомлення з порівняльним і міжнародним контекстом права є важливими компонентами цього процесу [2, с. 171 – 181].

Залучення здобувачів вищої освіти до міждисциплінарних проєктів і наукових досліджень сприяє розвитку їхніх навичок командної роботи, вмінню працювати в міждисциплінарному середовищі та інтегрувати знання з різних дисциплін для розв’язання складних завдань. Така співпраця з фахівцями інших галузей, наприклад: з економістами, соціологами та політологами, забезпечує комплексний підхід до вирішення юридичних проблем.

Практична підготовка майбутніх правників передбачає, що здобувачі будуть працювати в юридичних клініках. Це дозволить їм підвищити знання, а також: «Набути практичного досвіду роботи з реальними справами, відпрацювати навички консультивання клієнтів і

складання процесуальних документів» [3]. Крім того, майбутні юристи беруть участь у симуляційних судових процесах, моделюючи судові розгляди, що дозволяє їм сформувати вміння здійснювати судове представництво та аргументувати свою позицію.

Важливим елементом практичної підготовки є проходження стажувань у юридичних компаніях, на підприємствах, у державних установах і судових органах. Здобувачі мають можливість ознайомитися з роботою юридичних відділів, набутти досвіду роботи в цій галузі та розвинути необхідні професійні компетенції під час виробничої та переддипломної практики.

Активна участь у студентських наукових конференціях, олімпіадах і конкурсах з судових дебатів також сприяє розвитку практичних навичок майбутніх правників. Підготовка наукових статей, тез і доповідей з актуальних правових питань дозволяє їм удосконалити аналітичні здібності, навички публічних виступів та аргументації власної позиції.

Співпраця з досвідченими юристами-практиками відіграє важливу роль у практичній підготовці студентів. Майстер-класи, тренінги, зустрічі та круглі столи за участю представників юридичної спільноти створюють можливості для обміну досвідом та отримання практичних порад від фахівців [4, с. 114 –119.].

Міждисциплінарність у навчанні, що передбачає вивчення суміжних дисциплін, участь у міжгалузевих проєктах і дослідженнях, а також ознайомлення з міжнародним та порівняльним правом, забезпечує майбутнім юристам широкий світогляд і розуміння правових питань у глобальному контексті. Закріплення знань і розвиток професійних навичок можна досягти за допомогою практики, що передбачає відвідування юридичних клінік, стажування, участь у конференціях і конкурсах і співпрацю з професіоналами.

Отже, специфіка підготовки майбутніх правників вимагає комплексного підходу, що поєднує глибокі теоретичні знання, практичні навички, міждисциплінарну перспективу та формування професійних етичних цінностей. Належна увага має приділятися як опануванню фундаментальних правових дисциплін, так і розвитку

аналітичного мислення, комунікативних здібностей, навичок аргументації та командної роботи. Система юридичної освіти має бути гнучкою та адаптивною, здатною відповідати на виклики сучасності, впроваджувати інноваційні методи навчання та використовувати новітні технології у підготовці фахівців.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Городиський М. Сучасні тенденції та перспективи розвитку юридичної освіти в Україні. *Часопис цивілістики*. 2020. Вип. 35. С. 108 – 114.
2. Єфремова Н. Удосконалення підготовки майбутніх правників: міждисциплінарний підхід. *Вісник Національного університету «Юридична академія України імені Ярослава Мудрого»*. Серія: *Філософія, філософія права, політологія, соціологія*. 2019. № 3 (42). С. 171 – 181.
3. Мартиненко О., Захаров Є. Стратегія розвитку органів внутрішніх справ. Закон і Бізнес. URL: https://zib.com.ua/ua/print/101834-strategiya_rozvitku_organiv_vnutrishnih_sprav_tekst_proektu.html (дата звернення: 14. 06. 2024).
4. Стефанчук Р. Особливості підготовки майбутніх правників в умовах євроінтеграції України. *Приватне право і підприємництво*. 2019. Вип. 19. С. 114 –119.

Shmorhun J.,
cadet of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Bohutskyi V.**

THE ROLE OF A PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Today we have a lot of thought about “role of a psychologist in the Ministry of Internal Affairs”. A lot of number of police officers don't know

even for what we need in a psychologist in a structural unit, but now in war time psychologists do more than we could imagine.

People are very wary of specialists whose profession has a “psycho” part in the title of their profession. “Unfortunately, psychologists do not return people who are no longer alive, but they help people feel better,” says the police psychologist Victoria Solotina-Chorna. The duties of the psychologist of the Ministry of Internal Affairs include: to come to the place, to find people in need of evacuation. Next come the hours of persuasion. Psychologists have dozens of departures, because people who, despite everything, remain in dangerous areas, under constant shelling and near combat zones, it is difficult to explain why they should leave. “You just do your job every day. You do what you have to do. The police have to follow the order. It is difficult, it is scary to come, but this is my profession, which for me is both a hobby and a huge hobby. Maybe it sounds pathetic, but there is such a saying that if you saved at least one person, then you lived your life in vain,” Victoria is sure [1].

The psychologist of the Main Department of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in Donetsk oblast takes part in the training course “Psychological assistance (psychological rehabilitation) in extreme situations” clock. On September 21, the training course “Psychological assistance (psychological rehabilitation) in extreme situations” began on the basis of Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs. The event is supported by the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine and as part of the pilot project of international technical assistance “Development of training capacities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine on psychological assistance in extreme situations’. Anastasia Kuchynska, a psychologist of the Main Department of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in Donetsk oblast, also takes part in the training. The training will last for 5 days. During this time, it is planned to consider methods of identifying and using personality resources, basic trauma focus techniques, history and meaning of “Felt Sense”, neurobiological connections between the occurrence and processing of stress in the brain, training in controlled psychophysiological self-regulation and others. The event is also attended by representatives of the Center for Psychiatric Assistance and Professional

Psychophysiological Selection of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the State Border Service of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs, etc. [2].

The main tasks of psychologists: 1) submission of proposals to draft laws and acts on psychological support to the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; 2) development or participation in the preparation of draft laws and other normative legal acts on issues of psychological support; 3) provision of a complex of psychological assistance, support and rehabilitation measures for employees and their family members who were injured while performing official service-combat tasks or for whom reintegration and post-isolation measures are carried out after returning from captivity [3].

References:

1. World Mental Health Day: how the psychologists of the Ministry of Internal Affairs work during the evacuation of the population. URL : <https://mvs.gov.ua>. (дата звернення: 18.06.2024).

2. The psychologist of the Main Department of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in Donetsk oblast takes part in the training course “Psychological assistance (psychological rehabilitation) in extreme situations”. URL: <https://dsns.gov.ua>. (дата звернення: 18.06.2024).

3. Управління психологічного забезпечення. URL: <https://mvs.gov.ua>. (дата звернення: 18.06.2024).

Shtyka T.,
student of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Hipska T.**

THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN FRANCE

France is a destination country for human trafficking, with victims especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced begging

and slavery. Organized crime is a transnational issue and covers all major areas of trafficking: drugs, human beings, arms, stolen vehicles, and wild animals and plants, etc. It is closely tied to corruption and money-laundering. Combating organized crime is a major challenge for the international community. Alongside terrorism, it now represents the largest threat to internal security and international economic stability.

France is actively fighting crime through a variety of measures and programs aimed at ensuring public safety and order.

Victims primarily are women and girls from Eastern Europe, East and West Africa and some Asian countries trafficked into sexual exploitation, as well as men, women and children forced into domestic servitude and other forms of forced labour. Human trafficking in France is generally also associated with both physical and psychological violence, as well as unlawful confinement. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been cases of trafficked individuals taking on dangerous and degrading work to obtain cash during the lockdowns.

There is a steady flow of illicit weapons into and within France, primarily originating from Eastern Europe and the US. Targeted weapon theft contributes to the bulk of illicit weapons in the market, which are mainly bought by actors involved in organized crime, especially drug trafficking. Firearms are also sometimes exchanged for drugs. In 2018, France experienced the largest number of weapon thefts across the EU, in the form of both opportunistic and targeted theft. Intelligence services highlight that weapons used during the two world wars, as well as weapons originating from the Balkan region, are often utilized to fuel criminal networks.

The illegal drug trade in France is dominated by cannabis, as it is the number one drug consumed in France. The market has grown exponentially in recent years and is controlled by a few kingpins. It is difficult to uncover as it is fragmented and transnational. Cannabis from Morocco is transited through Spain to France and then transported to the rest of Europe by car, bus or truck. The cocaine market is the second-largest drug market in France, with it being a destination country for cocaine from South and Central America.

The illegal timber trade has some influence in France, with the country being a destination for illegally sourced timber from Southeast Asia, Central Africa, and Latin America. Illegal logging for timber and mining is also prevalent in French Guiana, with several organized crime groups involved in these activities. The country is also a major transit and destination point for the illegal wildlife trade, with connections between France, Africa and Asia. Bushmeat, especially meat derived from monkeys, reptiles, and antelopes, is trafficked into Paris suburbs for the African diaspora, while live monkeys and reptiles are smuggled from Morocco to France via Spain.

France has been the victim of numerous cyber-attacks perpetrated mostly by groups based in foreign countries, such as China and Russia. These cybercriminals are becoming increasingly organized and professional, and they are usually motivated by financial gain, espionage, and sabotage. One type of cyber-attack that has increased in frequency is ransomware, with legal entities from various sectors being the primary targets. In fact, French companies were the second most targeted by cybercrime in Europe, with around half of companies established and operating in France becoming victims of cyber-attacks. France has observed cyber-attacks emanating from Russian actors, especially in the context of recent events in Ukraine, which have opened the door for an online aspect of the conflict.

The causes of crime in France:

- the first one is socio-economic factors: High unemployment, low income, and inequality in the distribution of wealth can contribute to crime. People with low incomes are more likely to commit crimes, especially in areas with insufficient social support.

- the second one is deficiencies in the justice system: Sometimes shortcomings in the justice system, such as slow judicial processes, ineffective police and law enforcement, can push people to commit crimes.

- the third one is drug addiction and alcoholism: Drug and alcohol problems can lead to crime, as people who are addicted to drugs or alcohol may commit crimes to secure money to buy drugs or alcohol.

- the fourth one is cultural and media influences: Certain cultural and media influences can stimulate crime, for example, the popularization of violence in movies, music, or games can influence people's behavior.

Public safety is the most important component of order in the country. By implementing a combination of security measures, France can work to reduce crime and create safer communities for its citizens.

References:

1. Milosevic Milan and Vladimir Urosevic. The Fight against the Cyber Crime in France. Strani Pravni Zivot, 2010. 183.
2. Mouhanna Christian. How France Counts Crime: A shared interest in bad accounts. How Countries Count Crime. Routledge, 2022. 20-34.
3. Pashkovsky Mykola. Peculiarities of the investigation of international crimes in France: Experience for Ukraine. Development trends and improvement of old methods, 2023. 185.

Ярмолюк В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти

бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Шутенко С.**

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ МІЖНАРОДНОГО СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА ОРГАНІВ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІЦІЇ В УМОВАХ ПРАВОВОГО РЕЖИМУ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

Реформаційні процеси, зокрема реформування правоохоронної системи, відбуваються з урахуванням міжнародного досвіду та загальновизнаних міжнародних стандартів. Ця вимога набуває особливого значення, зважаючи на те, що одним із ключових напрямів діяльності Національної поліції України (далі – НПУ) є міжнародне співробітництво як із відповідними правоохоронними органами зарубіжних країн, так із спеціалізованими міжнародними організаціями.

Міжнародне співробітництво є невід'ємною складовою діяльності органів та підрозділів НПУ. Зазначена складова набула особливої актуальності в умовах збройної агресії російської федерації далі – рф) проти України, коли органи і підрозділи НПУ діють в умовах правового режиму воєнного стану. Згідно з Указом Президента України органи і підрозділи НПУ, разом зі Збройними Силами України, іншими правоохоронними органами...повинні запроваджувати та здійснювати передбачені Законом України «Про правовий режим воєнного стану» заходи і повноваження, необхідні для забезпечення оборони України, захисту безпеки населення та інтересів держави [2].

В умовах сьогодення дуже важливою є співпраця органів НПУ із правоохоронними органами інших держав та міжнародними правовими організаціями за такими напрямками, як: протидія екстремізму та тероризму, кіберзлочинності, співпраця з міжнародними правоохоронними органами у справі розслідування воєнних злочинів, які скоєні військовослужбовцями рф на території України.

За напрямом протидії кіберзлочинності в умовах правового режиму воєнного стану ключовим завданням кіберполіції є протидія російському ворогу в інформаційному просторі. У цьому контексті важливою формою міжнародної взаємодії є співпраця з кіберпідрозділами правоохоронних органів інших держав у сфері розробки інформаційних систем та рішень, які дозволяють поліпшити стан комунікації та покращують захист від хакерських атак із російської федерації. Крім того, пріоритетним напрямом української кіберполіції є протидія шахрайству в Інтернеті. Відтак, коли в умовах воєнного стану до України надходять величезні обсяги гуманітарної допомоги надзвичайно важливим завданням є організація міжнародної взаємодії у протидії таким актуалізованим видам злочинності як псевдоблагодійність, пропозиції з оренди неіснуючого житла, фейкові пасажирські перевезення та продаж неіснуючих товарів, зокрема військової амуніції та спорядження.

Позитивним є те, що законодавець оперативно вніс зміни до чинного законодавства, які спрямовані на оптимізацію кримінального та кримінально-процесуального законодавства, удосконалення підстав та процесуальних механізмів притягнення до кримінальної відповідальності кіберзлочинців.

В умовах правового режиму воєнного стану новітнім напрямком міжнародної взаємодії стала діяльність органів і підрозділів НПУ щодо співпраці з міжнародними правоохоронними органами, зокрема Міжнародним кримінальним судом (м. Гаага) (далі МКС), у справі розслідування воєнних злочинів, які скоєні військовослужбовцями рф на території України. Масштаби і серйозність цих злочинів є безпрецедентними в історії України, тому сьогодні вся правоохоронна система України постала перед складним завданням збирання доказів та розслідування міжнародних злочинів проти українського народу. У цій масштабній роботі саме органи НПУ розслідують 95 відсотків зазначеної категорії злочинів, фіксує, збирає доказову базу, яка в майбутньому ляже в основу кримінальних проваджень і вироків для військових рф, які робили ці воєнні злочини. Станом на кінець травня 2022 року органи НПУ розпочали майже 14 тисяч кримінальних проваджень за фактами злочинів, вчинених військовослужбовцями рф та їх пособниками [4].

Майстерність і сумлінне виконання своїх обов'язків дуже важлива складова для кожного слідчого, експерта чи іншого працівника НПУ, особливо, під час війни. Саме тому, наразі важливим є організація міжнародного співробітництва з метою залучення до цього процесу міжнародних фахівців та іноземних експертів, які мають досвід при документуванні та розслідуванні воєнних злочинів, злочинів проти людяності та злочину геноциду. Таким чином, міжнародна співпраця представників МКС та правоохоронних органів України уже розпочалася [4]. В той же час організація повноцінної та ефективної діяльності роботи міжнародних слідчих та прокурорів на території України, встановлення належного рівня співпраці з органами прокуратури, НПУ потребує внесення необхідних змін до чинного законодавства пов'язаних з допуском МКС до роботи в Україні, а

також покращення взаємодії правоохоронних органів, Збройних Сил України при документуванні та розслідуванні цих злочинів.

Роль НПУ в житті нашої держави важко переоцінити, адже від поліцейських залежить наша безпека. Під час війни ця роль зросла значно більше, а це означає, що потрібна ще більша кількість знаць та навичок. Саме тому, міжнародна взаємодія в цьому напрямку є дуже корисною і потрібною. Кожного дня органи НПУ отримують безцінний досвід та навички від зарубіжних партнерів, що є підтримкою та стимулом до перемоги.

Таким чином, організація належного рівня міжнародної взаємодії, визначення дієвих та актуальних форм міжнародного співробітництва, дозволяє органам та підрозділам НПУ вирішувати складні, але надзвичайно важливі завдання згідно із призначенням та специфікою діяльності, що визначаються відповідно до Конституції України та Закону України «Про правовий режим воєнного стану».

Список використаних джерел:

1. Угода про асоціацію між Україною, з однієї сторони, та Європейським Союзом, Європейським співтовариством з атомної енергії і їхніми державами-членами, з іншої сторони від 27.06.2014. Офіційний вісник України. 2014. № 75. Т. 1. Ст. 2125.

2. Про введення воєнного стану в Україні: Указ Президента України від 24.02.2022 № 64/2022. URL: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/642022-41397> (дата звернення 20.06.2022).

3. У Нацполіції прозвітували про злочини і кримінальні справи за час 161 воєнного стану. URL: <https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/news-politsiya-viynaspravy/31870345.html> (дата звернення 20.06.2022).

4. Віталія Лебідь. Яким має бути спеціальне правосуддя для злочинів проти українського народу. Закон і бізнес. URL: <https://zib.com.ua/ua/151148.html> (дата звернення 20.06.2022).

Yashchur P.,
cadet of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Scientific adviser: **Demydenko V.**
Language adviser: **Romanov I.**

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION: JOINT PROJECTS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

The National Police of Ukraine has significantly benefited from its strategic partnership with the European Union (EU). This collaboration has manifested in various joint projects aimed at enhancing the operational efficiency, professionalism, and capability of the Ukrainian police force. These initiatives have focused on several key areas including capacity building, technical assistance, training, and institutional reforms. The partnership underscores a commitment to fostering a secure, democratic, and well-governed Ukraine.

Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

One of the primary areas of focus in the EU-Ukraine partnership is capacity building within the National Police of Ukraine. This involves the development of skills, knowledge, and infrastructure necessary to carry out effective policing. EU-funded programs have provided substantial technical assistance, including the provision of modern equipment and technologies. This support has enabled the Ukrainian police to better tackle crime, ensure public safety, and respond to emergencies.

For instance, the EU has funded projects that supply advanced forensic laboratories and crime scene investigation kits. These resources have significantly improved the ability of the National Police to gather and analyze evidence, thereby enhancing the overall quality of criminal investigations. Additionally, the EU has supported the establishment of specialized units within the police force, such as cybercrime units and anti-

corruption squads, which are crucial in addressing complex and evolving threats.

Training and Professional Development

Training and professional development are crucial components of the EU-Ukraine partnership. The EU has facilitated numerous training programs aimed at improving the skills and competencies of Ukrainian police officers. These training sessions cover a wide range of topics, from advanced investigative techniques and human rights to community policing and crisis management.

EU experts have conducted workshops and seminars to share best practices and innovative policing strategies. Moreover, exchange programs have been established, allowing Ukrainian officers to visit EU member states and learn from their counterparts. This exchange of knowledge and experience has been instrumental in fostering a more professional and efficient police force in Ukraine.

One notable initiative is the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine, which provides strategic advice and practical support to Ukrainian law enforcement agencies. EUAM's training programs focus on building a modern and accountable police service that operates in line with European standards and practices. The mission's efforts have contributed to significant improvements in the operational capabilities of the National Police.

Institutional Reforms and Governance

Institutional reforms have been a cornerstone of the EU's support for the National Police of Ukraine. These reforms aim to promote transparency, accountability, and good governance within the police force. The EU has provided expertise and funding to support the implementation of new policies and practices that align with European standards.

One key area of reform is the adoption of community policing models, which emphasize building trust and cooperation between the police and the communities they serve. The EU has supported pilot projects across Ukraine to demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach. These projects involve engaging local communities in identifying and addressing security concerns, thereby fostering a more responsive and trusted police service.

The EU has also assisted in the development of internal oversight mechanisms to ensure accountability within the police force. This includes the establishment of internal affairs units and the implementation of anti-corruption measures. Such reforms are critical in enhancing the integrity and public trust in the National Police of Ukraine.

Impact and Future Prospects

Looking ahead, continued cooperation between the EU and Ukraine will be essential in sustaining these gains and addressing emerging challenges. Future projects are likely to focus on further enhancing technological capabilities, expanding community policing initiatives, and deepening institutional reforms. By building on the successes of existing partnerships, the EU and Ukraine can continue to work towards a safer and more stable environment for all Ukrainians.

Conclusion

The partnership with the European Union has been pivotal in the transformation of the National Police of Ukraine. Through joint projects and collaborative efforts, significant strides have been made in enhancing the capacity, professionalism, and governance of the Ukrainian police force. This partnership exemplifies the positive impact of international cooperation in advancing the goals of security, democracy, and good governance. As this relationship continues to evolve, it holds great promise for the future of policing in Ukraine.

References:

1. ПАРТНЕРСТВО УКРАЇНА-ЄС У БЕЗПЕКОВІЙ СФЕРІ: СУЧАСНИЙ СТАН І ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ Київ. 2021. Проект здійснено за сприяння Представництва Фонду Ганса Зайделя в Україні, 71 с.
2. ЗВІТ ПРО ВИКОНАННЯ УГОДИ ПРО АСОЦІАЦІЮ МІЖ УКРАЇНОЮ ТА ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИМ СОЮЗОМ ЗА 2022 РІК.
3. How the EU Helps Ukraine Reform Police and Justice May 31, 2024. URL: <https://www.euam-ukraine.eu/news/opinion/how-the-eu-helps-ukraine-reform-police-and-justice/> (дата звернення: 19.06.2024).

Наукове видання

Implementation of world experience in training of police officers
under reform conditions of the Ministry of
Internal Affairs of Ukraine
(Реалізація світового досвіду при підготовці поліцейських в
умовах реформування МВС України)

Матеріали
науково-методичного семінару
(Київ, 26 червня 2024 року)

Комп'ютерна верстка: Гіпська Т.П.

Підписано до друку 26.06.2024. Формат 60х84/16. Папір офсетний.

Обл.-вид. арк. 0,75. Ум. друк. арк. 0,7.

Тираж 25 прим.
