

the police in the preparation and implementation of key reforms aimed at ensuring the quality of security of citizens of Ukraine [3].

Thus, the experience of policing in foreign countries shows that improving the efficiency of public safety and order during mass events is facilitated by: strengthening the interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public; specialization of personnel to combat specific types of offenses; improving the professional training of personnel; introduction of technical means and the latest scientific psychological knowledge and technologies into the daily activities of the police force.

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**THE RIGHTS OF THE SUSPECT, ACCUSED AND DEFENDANT IN
UKRAINE**

The presumption of innocence is an important guarantee of the rights of the suspect and accused in criminal proceedings and a mandatory component of a fair trial. A person is presumed innocent of committing a crime and may not be subjected to criminal punishment until his guilt has been proved in a lawful manner and established by a court conviction; no one is obliged to prove his innocence in committing a crime; the accusation

cannot be based on evidence obtained illegally, as well as on assumptions; all doubts about the guilt of a person are interpreted in his favor (parts one, two, three of Article 62 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

Ensuring the accused's right to defense under Art. 129 of the Constitution of Ukraine is the main principle of justice [2].

Article 59 of the Constitution of Ukraine proclaims the right of everyone to legal aid and free choice of a defender of their rights, and Art. 63 of the Constitution of Ukraine enshrines the right to protection of a suspect, accused or defendant [5].

The refusal of the suspect, accused, defendant to testify cannot be proof of a person's guilt in committing a crime. The suspect, accused, defendant, unlike the witness, are not criminally liable for refusing to testify, as well as for false testimony.

Inviting a defense counsel to participate in a criminal case is a major factor in reducing cases of manipulation and abuse by members of the investigation, prosecution, and even the courts [4]. The importance of recruiting counsel increases when a person is taken into custody and has limited ability to gather the necessary evidence. In such situations, the defense counsel can effectively represent the interests of his client before the authorities. An essential guarantee of protection of persons is the right to see a defense counsel before the first interrogation (Articles 43, 43-1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine). If the coroner or investigator violates this requirement and, if there is a statement about the need to meet with defense counsel, interrogates him without the participation of defense counsel, the testimony obtained as a result of such interrogation should be considered inadmissible evidence. The defense counsel has the right to be present not only during the interrogation of his client, but also during other investigative actions [3].

The decision to detain a person is made only by a court. The body of inquiry, the investigator or the prosecutor is obliged to provide evidence and prove to the court the validity of their suspicions about the possibility of a person to continue illegal behavior, evade the investigation or influence him in case of his release. This evidence can be refuted by a job description, testimony from employees, neighbors and family members about previous good faith behavior, and so on. At the same time, you can ask to apply another precautionary measure (subscription not to leave, personal guarantee, guarantee of a public organization or labor collective, pledge) [6].

Detention of a person on suspicion of committing a crime may not last more than 72 hours without a court decision. Administrative detention

may last no more than 3 hours, except in certain cases (Article 263 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses).

Detention during the pre-trial investigation may not last more than 2 months. A person may request a court decision on detention for a shorter period. The term set by the court may be gradually extended by the court to complete the investigation up to 4, 9 or 18 months. After 18 months of detention, if the case is not referred to court, the person is subject to unconditional release.

Suspect, accused, accused have the right to: know what they are suspected or accused of; have a lawyer and see him before and after the first interrogation; refuse to testify and answer questions; use the native language when testifying, filing petitions, getting acquainted with all the materials of the case, appearing in court; use the services of an interpreter; receive investigative and judicial documents translated into their native language or another language they speak; to declare withdrawals; submit evidence, participate in the investigation and prove their persuasiveness in court; express their opinion on the petitions of other participants in the process; to get acquainted after the end of the pre-trial investigation or inquiry, but before drawing up an indictment with all the materials of the case; submit written comments on the incorrectness or incompleteness of the minutes of the court hearing; have meetings with relatives or other persons in case of detention; demand the suspension of proceedings in case of serious illness; ask questions to other participants in the criminal process during the trial; take part in court debates and make the last remark; apply to the court with the last word without time restrictions; to be immediately released from custody in the courtroom in case of acquittal, release from serving a sentence or sentencing him to a non-custodial sentence; file complaints against decisions, actions or omissions of bodies carrying out operative-investigative actions, bodies of inquiry, pre-trial investigation, prosecutor's office and court; compensation for damage caused as a result of illegal convictions, prosecution, detention, application of a preventive measure [1]. The list of these rights is not exhaustive.

"A person does not need responsibility to determine the tracking or appearance of himself, family members or close parents, as defined by law. A suspect, accused or defendant has the right to defense ... "(Article 63 of the Constitution of Ukraine)

In conclusion, I can admire that in accordance with Art. 62 of the Constitution of Ukraine, a person is presumed innocent of committing a crime and may not be subjected to criminal punishment until his guilt is proved in a lawful manner and established by a court conviction. This is also regulated by Art. 17 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. The

principle of the presumption of innocence should be one of the most important in the prosecution of a person, as it aims to ensure the right to a fair trial and the protection of a person suspected or accused of committing a crime. Also, every citizen is guaranteed the right to appeal to the court decisions, actions or omissions of local governments, officials and officials, other citizens. "

The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees everyone the protection of his rights and freedoms in the criminal, administrative, economic, civil and constitutional proceedings of Ukraine. And no one can restrict the right to judicial protection, because it contradicts the principle of equality of all before the law.

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