

einen Haftbefehl erlassen hat, muss die Ermittlungsbehörde Sie unverzüglich freilassen.

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KEY ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE POLICING IN THE USA

In the United States, the criminal justice system has a number of separate branches with the common goal of public safety. Police departments are a part of the larger criminal justice system that includes prosecutors, courts, juvenile justice systems, and correctional agencies such as prisons and probation and parole departments. The effectiveness of the criminal justice system is determined by many different agencies on the local, state, and federal levels. Police are one of the most visible representations of the criminal justice system in the eyes of the public. Police departments do not write laws; they are tasked with the responsibility of enforcing laws that are enacted by elected officials in the legislature and that are interpreted by the courts. Enforcing laws is just one of many different roles of the police. Other important role includes working with communities to prevent crimes and solve various “quality of life” problems, maintaining order, and conducting investigations. Police officials are responsible for performing their various roles and responsibilities in a way

that protects everyone's constitutional rights. At its most basic level, constitutional policing can be described as "legal policing."

This means that policing must be conducted in accordance with the parameters set by the U.S. The purpose of law enforcement in a free society is to promote public safety and uphold the rule of law so that individual liberty may flourish. Trust and accountability between law enforcement and the communities they are sworn to protect is essential to advancing these goals. Proper policing practices require that law enforcement build positive relationships with their community, respect civil liberties, and avoid tactics that encourage the use of excessive force against citizens. The most effective way to achieve public safety in local communities results from police and community members working collaboratively to create public safety. Collaboration between police and communities is essential to ensuring local public safety. Though many jurisdictions have failed to properly implement comprehensive community policing, there are three significant steps that can be taken by local police departments to ensure a community policing philosophy permeates their entire department.

Effective community policing requires departments to transition from simple community interaction to holistic community engagement. A recent report finds that departments are interacting with their communities but are not doing so in a manner that results in community members being able to provide feedback on departmental policies and tactics that will be considered by decision makers. Community policing requires departments to go beyond specialized units and leadership periodically attending community events. To implement the core principles of this model of policing, every leader and officer should hold a duty to work alongside community leaders and organizations to solve local problems through collaboration. By modeling departmental culture on the principles of community policing, chiefs and other leaders can ensure that necessary changes are made in order to create significant community collaboration.

Police are entrusted with an enormous amount of authority, including the authority to use force, and it is important that the police undertake these tasks in a manner that is legal, and also is respectful to community members and is in keeping with local priorities.

Police agencies must also promote transparency and accountability to demonstrate to the community that officers act fairly and impartially, and that there are systems in place to detect mistakes or abuses of police authority. Public trust and cooperation are key elements of effective policing, and are lost when police engage in unconstitutional or unprofessional conduct. The words of the founder of modern policing, Sir Robert Peel is believed to have said: "The police are the public and the

public are the police.” This statement reflects the dual role that members of law enforcement hold in nowadays. Police officers are both part of the community they serve and the government protecting that community.

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PECULIARITIES OF COMPENSATION FOR NON-PECUNIARY DAMAGE CAUSED TO MINORS IN UKRAINE

Compensation for non-pecuniary damage caused to minors presents a distinctive legal challenge, both in Ukraine and in other jurisdictions. This article explores the complexities and peculiarities involved in addressing non-pecuniary harm inflicted upon minors, examining the legal frameworks and practices in Ukraine and abroad.

The welfare and protection of minors are paramount concerns in legal systems worldwide. When minors suffer non-pecuniary harm, such as emotional distress, trauma, or psychological injury, the need for adequate compensation becomes crucial. However, determining the appropriate compensation for such intangible losses poses significant challenges.

In Ukraine, the legal framework governing compensation for non-pecuniary damage to minors is established within the Civil Code [1] and