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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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