

Under any circumstances and in relation to any person, both during working and non-working hours, a police officer is obliged to observe the norms of professional ethics. When addressing a person, a police officer is prohibited from being bossy, threatening, ironic, or using profanity. A police officer must be correct and must not allow the use of violence or other negative actions against members of society, and must also remain objective despite provocations. In order to reduce the number of cases of the use of coercive police measures, a police officer must show prudence, openness, a sense of justice, possess communication skills (persuasion, negotiation, etc.), and, in necessary cases, have leadership and organizational qualities.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN CANADA

Our country has a number of shortcomings and gaps in the security sphere, the solution of which requires comprehensive theoretical research, in particular, devoted to the study of foreign experience in this sphere. At the same time, it is advisable to study not only the experience of European countries or the USA, the approach of other countries, in particular Canada, is also interesting. Bilateral relations between Ukraine and Canada are a special type of interaction between the two states at the international level in various spheres: political, economic, military-technical, cultural, security, etc. Currently, Canada occupies an important place in Ukrainian foreign policy, because Ukraine is connected to Canada by many factors that

determine the common strategic interests of both countries, primarily in the security sphere. Today, Ukraine is at the stage of building a nation and a democratic state. The most important value for Ukrainian society in strengthening the security sphere, namely in the fight against crime, is Canada's experience.

Canada is known for its criminal justice system, which is based on the principles of fairness, human rights protection and rehabilitation. The main emphasis is on crime prevention through educational, social and economic measures, as well as effective investigation and prosecution of criminals. In Canada, there are a number of law enforcement agencies that are quite successful in performing tasks and functions related to the investigation of various types of crimes. Three key institutions should be singled out [1]:

1. the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
2. Local police services;
3. Canadian Intelligence and Security Service (Canadian Security Intelligence Service - CSIS).

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has a large role in the implementation of law enforcement functions of the state, ensuring the fight against crime and the preservation of public order. It also contributes to the prevention and termination of crimes, carries out preventive measures for the prevention, detection, and disclosure of crimes. In addition, it participates in the development of relevant state programs to fight crime and ensure law and order. On a contractual basis, it performs the functions of the municipal police. These functions are typical of most police agencies around the world. The activities of the Canadian police are aimed at development various relations with a wide range of society through various information sources. The police are an important partner in the community, together with other agencies involved in fighting crime and ensuring respect for human rights. As for local police services in Canada, it should be noted that the police in this country are separate from the government and the military. According to the legislation, police services perform the following tasks: crime prevention; ensuring compliance with laws; assistance to crime victims; maintenance of public order; prompt response to incidents. The police have a code of conduct they follow which includes: honesty and decency; treating people with respect; not to abuse their authority; act in such a way as not to discredit public confidence in the police. If someone feels that the police have done something wrong, they have every right to file a complaint. The activities of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) deserve special attention. CSIS is a federal national security agency that conducts national security investigations and collects information on national security matters [1]. CSIS collects and analyzes intelligence and then advises the Canadian government on issues and activities that may threaten the security of Canada and its citizens. These threats include:

terrorism, espionage and foreign interference in Canadian affairs, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to information security. The agency is also responsible for the security screening program. The Service may collect three types of data: public data set; a data set that belongs to an approved class defined by the Minister and a data set that "primarily relates to Canadians who are outside Canada". It should be noted that CSIS is neither a police agency nor part of the military. The RCMP and local (provincial, regional or municipal) police agencies are responsible for investigating criminal activity.

In my opinion, the following Canadian experience is useful for Ukraine, which can be used to improve the security sphere, namely the fight against crime:

– first, to ensure a greater level of freedom in work police and other human rights bodies, as well as strengthen the guarantees of their activities. However, this should be combined with principles of accountability and transparency;

– secondly, to add the principle of not discrediting trust population to police activity, which should be governed by the data the institution in the process of fulfilling the tasks assigned to it and functions;

– thirdly, to introduce the latest methods and techniques investigations used in developed countries for effective detection, investigation and prosecution of responsibility of persons who have committed serious crimes, including corruption, organized crime and financial crimes.

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THE FIGHT AGAINST COLLABORATION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Collaboration with the enemy during war or occupation is one of the most visible and painful topics in the history of many countries. It not only directly harms national interests, but also undermines the unity of society, causing distrust and discord. That is why the fight against collaboration is a critical task for a state that seeks to protect its sovereignty and values.

International experience in this area is extremely valuable, as it allows us to learn from the different approaches and strategies used in other countries to punish traitors, prevent future collaborators from re-committing and heal social wounds. From harsh laws and large-scale purges in postwar