

experience. *Cuestiones Politicas*, Vol. 39, N° 69 (Julio - Diciembre) 2021. P. 115–132

3. Borko A., Nehodchenko V., Volobuieva O., Kharaberiush I., Lohvynenko Y. Fighting against cybercrime: problems and prospects in Ukraine and the world. *Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory*. Issues Volume 22, Special Issue 2, 2019. P. 1–5

Маринич В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Богуцький В.**

THE WORK OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE WORLD

In the difficult conditions of radical reform of the system of internal affairs of Ukraine, the experience of the police of the Federal Republic of Germany can be quite useful. The German Federal Police is a federal law enforcement agency in Germany, which is subordinated to the German Ministry of the Interior. Regular police forces, the state police, exist in each federal state and are subordinated to the state governments.

Tasks:

– Security of the order, which includes passport checks (only at airports, as all neighbouring countries are part of the Schengen area) and maritime border protection. As Germany is a member of the Schengen Agreement, the German Federal Police is part of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency.

– Protection of federal buildings, such as the Bellevue Palace, the residence of the Federal President of Germany, the buildings of the Federal Constitutional Court and the Federal Supreme Court.

– Responding to significant domestic events.

– Security of international airports and railways.

– Countering terrorism (GSG 9).

– Activities of air marshals (law enforcement officers in airplanes, whose task is to prevent the hijacking of aircraft by terrorists).

– Supporting international police missions of the UN and the European Union, for example in Kosovo and Afghanistan.

– Protection of some German embassies.

– Provision of rescue operations by helicopters.

Special units:

– Aviation unit, which is directly subordinated to the Main Directorate in Potsdam. It has 5 aviation squadrons in the cities of Fülendorf (north), Bloomberg (east), Fuldata (center), Oberschleissheim (south) and Sankt Augustin (west), which have 132 helicopters at their disposal. Its duties include: border surveillance, surveillance of railway facilities, assistance during serious incidents and disasters in Germany and abroad, aerial search operations, search for missing persons, search for criminals,

assistance to state police and other federal or local authorities, transportation of persons in danger, transportation of guests of the federal government.

- Special Forces Unit GSG 9.
- Central office of communications and information.
- Water police.

The Federal Police can also assist the Länder police in carrying out their duties at the request of the Länder government. This is usually done by the Rapid Response Police (Bereitschaftspolizei), which helps in cases of demonstrations, riots and emergencies. There are also investigators who conduct investigations within the competence of the Federal Police.

The German police is recognized by experts as a kind of standard of organization and practical implementation of law enforcement. It is a body of state executive power that has successfully combined the best traditions of police service with the latest achievements related to the construction of a legal, democratic, socially oriented state. Germany is a federal state, which determines the appropriate construction of law enforcement agencies of the country. The Federal Government of Germany shares responsibility for the state of law and order with the governments of the Länder, which, according to the Constitution of 1949, have their own police forces.

The police of Germany works within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which has a much wider competence than the Ministry of Internal Affairs of other countries. In fact, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Germany controls all major spheres of internal life of the country. The structure of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs of Germany includes Department Z (Central Department, which performs organizational and staff functions and functions of interaction); Department G (main issues of internal policy); Department V (control over the observance of the constitution); Department O (management structure, public utilities, statistics, state reporting and accounting); Department UTC (deals with refugees, exiles, victims of war and cultural affairs); IS department (internal security of the state); SM department (media issues, sports organizations); KN department (civil defense, disaster protection, accident prevention); D department (develops and implements norms that regulate the legal status of civil servants and other features of the law in the performance of civil service); P department (police work).

The German police is divided into: public security and public order police; preparedness police; criminal police.

Public order police is the most numerous type of police force in Germany. It has about 160–165 thousand people. The preparedness police was established in 1957. Preparedness Police is a type of mobile forces of the German police. It is organized and staffed according to a single principle of units that are organizationally independent and deployed in barracks. Each federal state, depending on its size, has from one to seven detachments, which in turn are divided into hundreds, platoons and groups. The preparedness police are used exclusively by civilian units to provide

