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EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Corresponding studies show that in foreign countries, society's increasing law enforcement requirements affect the organization of law enforcement activities. Global experience shows that not all types of enforcement functions can be performed by state bodies within the appropriate volume. In this respect, private security and detective services have expanded in different countries. The detailed analysis carried out demonstrates the diversity of the regulation of safety activities in foreign countries.

Specifically, in the United States, there is still no domestic law regulating the activities of non-state law enforcement agencies. At the same time, in 35 states, private investigators are allowed to operate. In 16 US states licensing to perform different types of non-state law enforcement activities requires the presence of US citizenship [1, p. 10].

Currently, 21 schools operate in the United States, which train staff for non-state law enforcement structures [2, p. 30–31].

These institutions regularly conduct special studies in the field of activity of nonstate security services. The result was the emergence in 1986 of a special program for the police to inform private security agencies about the state of crime in society. There were also monthly meetings of representatives of state and non-state law enforcement structures for the exchange of experiences and information [3, p. 81].

Today, over a million people are involved in law enforcement in the United States, which is twice the work of the American police.

Private security services, according to the activity profile, are divided into three types:

- 1) actual safety structures;
- 2) detective enterprises;
- 3) corporate In-House Security Services [4, p. 237].

Their duties include: 1) safeguarding the assets of the company and the safety of its employees; 2) prevention of fires and accidents; 3) prevention of offences and property damage; 4) investigation of crimes; 5) protection of public order;. 6) informing the police of the perpetration of crimes and arresting criminals.

In France, the activities of private detective agencies are regulated by the Act of 28 September 1942 No. 891 with amendments and later additions. Criteria that an applicant must meet are essentially similar to those found in other countries; in particular: the candidate cannot have a criminal records act, serious administrative and disciplinary penalties, should not be under supervision.

By virtue of the French law of 23 December 1980 No. 50-1058, any breach of the above mentioned provisions of the Law No. 891 foresees a term of imprisonment of 1 to 3 years and a fine of 6 to 40,000 francs. The competence of private detectives in France in modern stage includes:

- industrial espionage;
- protection of enterprises from unscrupulous competitors;
- ensuring security in banking activities;
- ensuring the safety of clients [5, p. 34].

In Britain, there is no law that would require private investigators to be registered. Only 2,000 detectives are identified as members of the Blackburn-based Professional Institute of Investigators. Today's national government sees the need to implement a comparable registration system with a particular investigative background check that is required. Since there is a growing need for private detective agencies' services. In this regard, a measure that calls for a mandatory license for this kind of activity has been submitted to Parliament. Its acceptance, though, is being retracted [4, p. 236–237].

A private investigator must adhere to all laws and regulations governing entities of a similar genus and be registered as an institution engaged in craft (business) in Germany.

Neither professional training nor relevant job experience are required of the founder. The presence of a minimum capital of 50,000 euros is a requirement for the foundation of a bureau.

There are currently more than 3,000 individuals employed by more than 400 private detective services and security firms in Belgium. The country's Ministry of Internal Affairs issues the license required to operate a private security company, which must be renewed in a similar manner and at the same price every five years.

In Belgium, a specific organization has been established to regulate the operations of private security firms and to take appropriate action when necessary.

In Finland, private security firms are subject to strong legal restrictions on their ability to operate (Law on private investigation and Law on private security guards). A private detective agency can only be established with the appropriate authorities' approval. A permit for this type of activity is issued by the governor when it occurs on the territory of a single province (region), and by the national government when it occurs concurrently in multiple provinces.

The People's Republic of China's experience with private security services is particularly interesting. There are now approximately a thousand private security firms operating in China as of the middle of the 1980s.

The first private security firms started to work in China's cities with the most active development of new business models and in special economic zones. Methods of operation and the sequence of these services' interactions with law enforcement agencies were worked out over a three-year period.

Nearly every other nation in the world has laws that govern how security agencies must operate. The well-established collaboration between the police and commercial security guards, including crime prevention, is also important to note.

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BULLING PREVENTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The problem of bullying has become quite widespread and mass phenomenon today. Data presented at the Cyber Security Forum 2018 (CSF 2018) report that 46 % of teenagers aged 14–17 have witnessed aggressive online behavior, 44 % have received aggressive messages. Bullying at school has negative consequences in the future. Also, Bullying leaves psychological traumas for life. Bullying is expressed in the inability to build full-fledged relationships with other people and to raise one's own children.

Dan Olweus' Norwegian nationwide program is the most effective anti-bullying program.

It's recognized by the monitoring results. The results demonstrated effectiveness - it reduces the number of incidents related to bullying by 30-50%. indicators decreased in antisocial behavior, including drunkenness, theft, vandalism, the general climate in schools improved. Psychologist Dan Olweus insists on the importance of working with the whole set of social roles: the "bullying circle" is not only the victim and the aggressor, but also supporters and passive observers. This program is based on the principles of creating a warm and positive school environment and focuses not on punishment, but on encouraging peaceful coexistence with firm frameworks and limits on unacceptable behavior. The implementation involves three levels: school-wide, group and individual. According to the