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Buts K.,
cadet of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Bohutskyi V.**

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN POLICE ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION

In the context of reforming the activities of Ukraine's security forces personnel, our country has paid particular attention to issues related to improving the professional training of personnel. The reasons for improvement are the transition of our state to European standards, armed aggression in the east of the country, a complicated criminal situation, an increase in criminal activities involving the use of weapons, and the free circulation of weapons [6].

The search for and implementation of new approaches in the management of National Police bodies and the construction of a qualitatively new model in accordance with the standards, principles, and norms developed by the global community is a very relevant issue today. Foreign countries have accumulated significant experience in training personnel for police services, organizing activities to ensure public safety and order, and combating crime. However, police activity in each country has its own specifics and peculiarities. Let us focus on the peculiarities of police activities in the leading European countries: the Republic of Poland and the United Kingdom.

The management of the Polish police is carried out according to a centralized scheme (Main Police Command – Voivodeship Police

Command – County (District) Police Command). The Polish police consist of the following sectoral services: criminal, preventive, and supportive (auxiliary) police activities.

Within the police structure, there is also the judicial police, whose powers and organizational principles are determined by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration in agreement with the Minister of Justice [1, p. 602].

As for the modern system of police bodies in the United Kingdom, it includes county police departments, transport police, and the Police Service of Northern Ireland. The official names of the police bodies are: the authorized police in 51 local branches across England, Wales, and Scotland; the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Northern Ireland; and the Metropolitan Police in the capital of the United Kingdom. The status of the police service is civilian, with officers serving in uniform or civilian clothes, but practically without weapons, except in Ulster. All police bodies are part of the Home Office system, but significant decentralization is characteristic of the police in the United Kingdom. The ministry carries out management activities through departments [3, p. 30]. All police formations in the country are divided into two categories: general and specialized police forces. General police forces are local government bodies, including county police formations, city settlements, the Metropolitan Police of London, and joint police formations. At the regional level, police forces are divided into several territorial operational units. Depending on the number of personnel and the characteristics of the service area, they are headed by a chief inspector or superintendent. Specialized police formations include the police of the National Nuclear Energy Authority, the Ministry of Defence, transport police, park police, civil aviation police, and the police of London and other ports. These police formations serve specific government bodies and are directly subordinate to them [3, p. 45].

The European model of police organization is far from being the final point of the reform of Ukraine's law enforcement system. Therefore, the practical significance lies primarily in the implementation of European standards of public administration for police bodies. Despite the wide variability of police management standards in the contemporary state

models of EU countries, they share common principles: ensuring the rule of law, depoliticization, demilitarization, and decentralization of police bodies, organizing accountability and transparency of their work, establishing close cooperation between these bodies and the population and local communities, and promoting professional training of police personnel. The main standard in the activities of public administration bodies for the police is ensuring the rule of law [4, p. 146].

Today, European police officers advocate for the establishment of a spirit and culture of civil service within the police. The standard of decentralization in European countries is considered one of the main management mechanisms for increasing the efficiency of police bodies [5, p. 146].

It is very important to implement the standard of public administration regarding the promotion of professional training for police personnel, as the authority of the state largely depends on the individual professional competence of these employees. European standards of law enforcement activities stipulate that a police officer recruited for service must undergo comprehensive general, professional, and service training, as well as receive appropriate instruction on social issues, democratic freedoms, human rights, and, in particular, the European Convention on Human Rights.

Conclusion. From the above, it can be concluded that studying the development experience of police units in European countries can be useful for Ukraine as a state aspiring to have a European-style police force. However, it should not be forgotten that each police system has its own individual development history and specifics. Therefore, one of the main tasks to be set before the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is to improve the National Police bodies, taking into account the positive experience of police activities in leading European countries.

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Vaskivska K.,
student of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Hipska T.**

EDUCATIONAL WORK DURING THE POLICE TRAINING IN UKRAINE

The role of law enforcement officers in modern society is constantly evolving. In addition to enforcing laws, preventing crime, and investigating offences, police officers are now expected to be skilled communicators, problem solvers, and community partners. To meet these challenges, comprehensive and effective police training is essential.

Educational work forms the backbone of Ukrainian police training, shaping officers into well-rounded professionals capable of navigating the complexities of modern law enforcement. This training delves into a