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SOME ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

An essential component of any country is law enforcement agencies. A wide range of public and state institutions deal with human rights issues, maintaining legality and order, protecting the interests of organizations, and combating lawlessness and crime. However, in modern countries, there are specialized bodies that focus on protecting rights - law enforcement agencies. They are created to fulfill the main task of the state - to protect human rights, the legitimate interests of organizations, and society as a whole. The activities of these agencies are primarily aimed at meeting the needs of society, so they act on behalf of the state. All aspects of their work, from formation to implementation, are strictly regulated by legislation [3].

The search for and implementation of new approaches in the management of the National Police, building a qualitatively new model according to standards, principles, and norms developed by the global community, is currently a highly relevant issue. 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 [Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.].

The English criminal police, known worldwide as Scotland Yard, derives its name from the buildings where the police were stationed in the first half of the 19th century and where Scottish kings stayed during visits to the London court (Scottish Court). Regarding the modern system of police agencies in the United Kingdom, it includes county police departments, transportation police, and the police of Northern Ireland. The official names of police agencies are: the territorial police in 51 local divisions in England, Wales, and Scotland; the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Northern Ireland; and the Metropolitan Police in the capital of the United Kingdom [Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.].

The police service has a civilian status, with officers serving in uniform or plain clothes, but practically unarmed except in Ulster. All police agencies are part of the Home Office system, but decentralization is significant for the British police. The ministry manages operations through departments. 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 forces, municipal police forces, the Metropolitan Police, and combined police forces. At the regional level, police forces are divided into several territorial operational units. Depending on the size of the staff and the characteristics of the service area, they are led by a chief inspector or superintendent. Specialized police formations include the police of the Atomic Energy Authority, Ministry of Defense, transportation police, park police, civil aviation police, and port police in London and other ports. These police formations serve specific government agencies and are directly subordinate to them [2].

It is crucial to introduce a standard of state governance to promote the professional training of police personnel, as the authority of the state largely depends on the individual professional competence of these officials. European standards of law enforcement activity envisage that recruited police officers must undergo not only comprehensive general, professional, and service training but also receive appropriate briefing on social issues, democratic freedoms, human rights, including the European Convention on Human Rights.

Studying the experience of developing police units in European countries can be beneficial for Ukraine as a state aspiring to have a European-style police force. Each police system has its own individual history of development and its specific characteristics. Therefore, one of the main tasks to be set before the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is to

improve the National Police units, taking into account the positive experience of police activities in leading European countries.

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PECULIARITIES OF COMPENSATION FOR NON- CONTRACTUAL DAMAGE TO THE VICTIM

Compensation for damages is one of the most important legal ways to protect the violated civil rights and interests of participants in civil relations. In today's market conditions, this method of protection is the main way to restore the material condition or compensate for non-pecuniary damage to the injured person.

The compensation for harm is one of the most important legal ways to protect the violated civil rights and interests of the participants in civil relations. In modern market conditions, this method of protection is the main one for restoring the material condition or compensating for moral