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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EUROPEAN TRENDS IN THE REGULATORY SYSTEM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN UKRAINE

International cooperation is one of the main trends in the development of modern systems of judicial and law enforcement agencies.

One of the main trends that characterizes the development of modern states and, accordingly, their systems of judicial and law enforcement agencies, in particular France, Germany, England and the USA, is the focus on expanding international cooperation.

It is possible to consider the international cooperation of judicial and law enforcement bodies as one of the components of the interaction of states in the sphere of protection of human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, fighting crime, which in itself is now an important part of international relations. Among the main directions of such cooperation can be distinguished:

- provision of legal assistance in criminal cases;
- conclusion and implementation of agreements on the fight against transnational offenses;
- execution of decisions of foreign law enforcement bodies on criminal matters affairs;
- regulation of criminal and legal issues and individual rights in the field of law enforcement, exchange of information representing mutual interest for law enforcement agencies;
- joint study of the problems of combating crimes;
- exchange of law enforcement experience;
- assistance in training personnel for foreign law enforcement agencies;
- provision of material and technical and advisory assistance [1].

The issue of expanding international cooperation of judicial and law enforcement agencies attracts the attention of many modern countries and international organizations. In particular, this is reflected in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Responses to the Challenges of the 21st Century, adopted at the Tenth United Nations Prevention Congress on crime and treatment of offenders, April 10-17, 2000 [2]. The Declaration states that UN member states, expressing concern about the impact on society of committing crimes of a global nature, are convinced of the need for bilateral, regional and international cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, recognize the need for closer coordination and cooperation between states in solving the global problem of crime, taking into account that the fight against it is a general and joint duty, in connection with which attention is drawn to the need to activate and promote activities in the field of technical cooperation, in order to provide assistance to states in their efforts to strengthen their domestic criminal justice systems and of its potential in the field of international cooperation.

Expanding the scope of international judicial cooperation and law enforcement agencies requires the corresponding coordination of the legal development of different states. Harmonization of legal development with other states involves:

- the convergence of legislation, which means the determination of common directions of development of national legislation, overcoming legal differences and the development of general legal solutions, which is carried out in those spheres of cooperation between Ukraine and other states, in which there is a need to jointly solve common tasks and concerted actions;
- harmonization of legislation, which involves the coordination of joint approaches, concepts of development of national legislation, development of general legal principles and separate legal decisions;
- adoption of model acts as legislative acts of a recommendatory nature, containing standard norms and providing normative guidance for legislation;
- the unification of legislation, which provides for the development and implementation of universally binding uniform legal norms [3].

Note that the process of development of the Ukrainian legal system at the current stage takes place in the light of Ukraine's external political orientations, in particular, the acquisition of Ukraine's membership in the Council of Europe, which determined the implementation norms and standards of the Council of Europe into national law, and the desire to join the European Union, which in turn requires the implementation of harmonization and adaptation of national legislation of Ukraine and EU legislation.

The mechanism of implementation of international legal norms includes a certain set of legal and institutional means used by subjects of international law at the international and national levels, in order to implement the prescriptions of the norms of international law. When implementing the norms of international law by state bodies, executive and

administrative activity prevails, but it is always preceded by organizational and legal activity.

The state uses its national law as one of the main means of organizing the activities of certain branches of the state apparatus for the implementation of international legal norms. In practice, the relationship between legal and organizational sides is manifested in the fact that measures of a legal nature, carried out with the aim of implementing international legal norms at the national level, are always accompanied by a set of measures of an organizational and executive nature, carried out by national bodies in accordance with legal prescriptions, which are, in particular, in issuing laws to implement relevant international legal norms and regulations, making changes to current national legislation, issuing administrative acts, canceling laws or administrative acts that contradict the provisions and norms of international law, taking all necessary measures of domestic order, etc.

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HOW TO BECOME A POLICE OFFICER IN THE USA

To my mind, police are for those who wants to be inside the news today, and not to read them tomorrow. Police are for young, energetic people who like adventures, and maybe you became a police officer because you do not want to work at a boring office, to have a tedious job, and want to be in the middle of the action. Some people are friends with the police and they would recommend you this work. Of course, there can be many reasons, why and how to join to the police staff. All Police Departments, Sheriff's offices, and Federal agencies accept recruits with the same requirements.

Requirements:

1. Age: from 21 to 35 years old at the time of admission.
2. To have US citizenship at the time of admission to the Academy.
3. Do not have a criminal record and problems with the law.
4. To have a high school diploma. Some states require education in a college or university – at least one to four years. Many take the army instead of college.