

Finally, the Swedish government keeps detailed records of demographic information and allows open access too many useful data, including those that were necessary for this study.

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### **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITIES**

In the process of reforming the law enforcement system in Ukraine, in particular investigative and forensic authorities, it is necessary to take into account not only one's own experience, but also achievements foreign law enforcement systems, as well as the negative consequences of using inflexible, excessive a regulated, formal approach in matters of organization of pre-trial investigation.

Extensive and diverse experience in training police personnel has been accumulated outside of Ukraine. The organization of activities to ensure the maintenance of law and order, public safety and the fight against crime in all its manifestations in each of the states has its own characteristics.

The reform of the law enforcement system in Ukraine, which is currently being carried out, includes several goals, the achievement of which will ensure the final result: the National Police of Ukraine should move away from punitive work methods as much as possible, directing its actions to the implementation of preventive measures to combat crime [1].

The organization of police training in the EU and the USA requires additional research and a wide range of public, legal, professional, statistical, legislative, organizational, operational, formal and methodological information.

Police activity in the current democratic power is characterized by two models of its organization: “continental European” and “Anglo-Saxon (British)”. The first model is characterized by strong centralized control of police departments on the side of the state, a strong “vertical” and a broad duty of re-importance of the police. This group includes Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, France. Another (British) model is characterized by the decentralization of control, the control of the “horizontal”, the subordination of the level of local government authorities and those responsible for general police functions. This model is used by the police of Great Britain and the USA [2].

The study and implementation of new approaches in the field of management of the National Police authorities, as well as the construction of high-quality new models in accordance with the standards, principles and norms developed by the international community, is a very relevant topic today.

Foreigners have extensive experience in training police personnel, ensuring public safety and order, and organizing measures to combat crime. However, the police activity of each country has its own characteristics [3].

An analysis of the selection and training of police officers shows that their structure depends on a number of factors.

Historical traditions of law and law enforcement activities, peculiarities of socio-economic and cultural development of each country, general culture and legal awareness of the population, the degree of interaction with state authorities and institutions of civil society, peculiarities of the construction of the National Police have a significant impact on the formation and development of the police, its financial support and other important factors.

The prestige of the police profession, achieved due to high social, material and technical support and the creation of a positive image of police officers, plays a special role in the training of police officers in the EU and the USA.

A high level of material support contributes to the responsible performance of official duties by police officers and has a positive effect on the effectiveness of police services. The social orientation of the police is extremely important for the performance of the function of protection and response to the needs and requests of the public [4].

Let us consider the peculiarities of the police activity of the leading European countries: the Republic of Poland, Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Police Department of Poland is carried out according to a centralized scheme (Main police commandant's office – voivodeship commandant's office – district commandant's office). The Polish police consists of the following branch services: criminal, preventive and facilitating (auxiliary) activities of the police. In the structure of the police there is also a judicial police, whose powers and principles of organization are defined by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration in agreement with the Minister of Justice [5].

The modern system of police authorities in Great Britain includes county police departments, transport police, police of Northern Ireland. Official the names of the police authorities: the authorized police in 51 local offices in the territory of England,

Wales, Scotland; the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Northern Ireland; London police in the capital of Great Britain. The status of the police service is civilian, the officers serve in uniformed or in civilian clothes, but practically unarmed, except in Ulster. All police officers' authorities are included in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, but for the police of Great Britain it is characteristic and significant decentralization. The Ministry carries out management activities through departments.

All police formations of the country are divided into two categories: general and specialized police forces. General police forces are local government bodies, they include: county police forces, borough police forces, Metropolitan London Police, combined police forces. At the regional level, police forces are divided into a number territorial operational units. Depending on the number of personnel and the characteristics of the service area, they are headed by a chief inspector or a superintendent. Specialized police formations are the police of the National Atomic Energy Administration, the Ministry of Defense, the transport police, the park police, the civil aviation police, London and other ports. These police formations serve individual state bodies and are under their direct control [6].

The French police system is one of the oldest systems in Europe. Historically, a centralized system of police management has developed in France. The modern police system of France is a complex apparatus with its own structure, designed to protect the interests of the administration. Structurally, the above apparatus consists of the following units: national police, municipal police, gendarmerie. All the country's police forces are united within the national police, which is managed by the General Directorate of Police of the French Ministry of Internal Affairs. During the

period of peaceful existence of the state, the gendarmerie is operationally subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs [7].

Experts believe that the German police is a kind of benchmark in the organization and practical implementation of law enforcement measures. It is a state executive body that successfully combines the best traditions of the police service with the latest achievements related to the development of a legitimate, democratic and socially oriented state. Germany is a federal state, which determines the appropriate structure of the country's law enforcement agencies. The responsibility for maintaining public order rests with the federal and state governments, each of which has its own police force under the 1949 Constitution.

The modern system of law enforcement agencies in Germany consists of: authorities of justice (federal and land levels); police services of 16 federal states; federal police departments; federal customs department (subordinate to the Federal Department finance); authorities for the protection of the Constitution (the Federal Department for the Protection of the Constitution is subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany).

Police management is carried out according to a semi-centralized system characterized by limited power of the central (national) police administration over local police organizations. The German police work as part of 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 the Federal Republic of Germany controls all the main areas of the country's internal life. The German police

is divided into: public security and public order police; standby police; criminal police [8].

The European model of organizing police activity is far from the end point of reforming the law enforcement system of Ukraine. Therefore, it is of practical importance, first of all, to promote European standards of state management of police authorities. The main standard in the activities of government police authorities is ensuring the rule of law. European law enforcement standards state that a police officer hired for service is required to undergo formal, professional and service training, and also receive additional training from social Real problems, democratic freedoms, human rights and, in general, the European Convention on Human Rights.

The United States does not have a national ministry with the functions of the headquarters of the police forces, as well as a federal police force such as a central agency charged with traditional police functions. Each State, a great place, a densely populated area has its own police department, independent from others. All government bodies entitled to

conduct operational and investigative work, carry out investigations, arrests, searches and seizures, disrupt and carry out criminal investigations, are called legal authorities in the United States home.

A sheriff is a city official who performs administrative functions in his locality, assigned to a representative of the police, who is mainly responsible for maintaining public order in the locality, preventing crimes and punishing them. Being responsible for public order and public safety in the administrative territory, the sheriff is interested in almost all important functions, and his activities are financed from the local budget [9].

Coming from foreign knowledge of the functioning of the institute of sheriffs, in the USA, Canada, Australia, etc., and to the extent of its establishment in Ukraine, it is necessary to determine the procedure for appointing (recruiting) a sheriff. In these countries with a developed and self-governing structure of local self-government authorities, there is a sheriff's seat and an electoral seat. In Ukraine, as a young democracy, in which the legal mechanisms for the development of local self-government are being laid, the mechanism of the mixed police system (recognition) of the sheriff will inevitably be victorious.

Thus, the structural duty of the National Police is to ensure the acceptance of advanced foreign information and the preservation and improvement of the verification of effective medical practice of forces and persons who fought with the police during the protection of public order. Such a structure can meet the global standard of operational efficiency of the police service - a systematic, scientifically based deployment of forces and a winning means of maintaining public order, for which every citizen is responsible for his inattention, and the success of such activities is a sign of community satisfaction with the effectiveness of the police and a low level of maliciousness.

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## **CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPENSATION FOR NON-MATERIAL DAMAGE TO PERSONS IN A WAR TIME**

In modern conditions, when geopolitical and social conflicts can lead to the emergence of a state of war, the problem of compensation for non-material damage to minors becomes urgent and complex. The negative impact of war events on the psyche of children is an indisputable reality, which requires a comprehensive approach to solving issues related to their rights and compensation for the damage caused to them [1].

In wartime conditions, protection of the rights and interests of minors is recognized as a priority task. International norms, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, oblige member states to provide reparations for minors who have become victims of military conflicts. But under conditions of martial law, legislation must also take into account the specifics and additional risks that children face.

It is important to consider non-material damage not only from a legal, but also from a psychological point of view. War events can lead to