vehicle in this article, it must be construed to have deliberately committed, for any purpose, the wrongful seizure by any means of transport of the vehicle from the owner or user in contravention of their will.

Proceeding from the above should be supplemented by the Part 4 of the Article № 289 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine on the possibility of returning a vehicle not only to the owner but also to the representative or law enforcement authorities.

In my opinion, the introduction of such amendments and additions to the Part 4 of the Article № 289 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine will help to ensure more effective implementation of the provisions on the release of a person from criminal responsibility.

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FEATURES OF POLICE TRAINING FOR WORKING IN THE SEARCH UNITS OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

The organization of the educational process for the training of police officers in the operational units that carry out wanted work is an intellectual creative activity in the field of higher education and science, which is carried out through the implementation of a system of scientific, methodological and pedagogical activities and is aimed at the transfer, mastering, multiplication and use of knowledge, skills and other competencies of the police, in accordance with the standards of higher education and regulatory requirements for the qualification of the positions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine [1, p. 6]. The specified training is carried out in accordance with the
requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine «On Education», «On Higher Education», «On National Police», «On Scientific and Scientific and Technical Activity», «On Information», «On State Secrets»; normative acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; Orders of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and other current legislation regulating the organization of the educational process and the procedure for training specialists in higher education institutions with specific educational conditions, as well as regulatory legal acts regulating the investigative work of the bodies of the National Police of Ukraine.

The Department of Operative and Investigative Activities of the National Academy of Internal Affairs annually holds thematic plans in accordance with distributed disciplines, taking into account the specifics of the work of the operational units and tasks assigned to the department [2, p. 3-4]. In particular, in order to combine theoretical training with practical orientation, to develop the skills of applying the acquired knowledge, classes with the use of training polygons are conducted. The situation on the ground is repeated, in which the operatives often have to work and all conditions for proper conduct of operational-search activities are created. This involves simulating practical situations in the following areas of operational and service activities:

- search for criminals;
- search for missing persons;
- Establishment of persons of unidentified corpses.

For each of these areas, a lecturer at the National Academy of Internal Affairs, as well as invited practitioners, show the proper conduct the search activities. The working environment at the training facility provides the opportunity for educational purposes to use technical means and conduct operational investigations and investigative actions. Classes are also held in the form of role-playing games, which allows to reproduce the conduct of separate operational-search activities and investigative actions. In this case, in the course of performing various tasks, the following practical skills are acquired:

- operation of the operative on the scene in various situations;
- use of National Police date base;
- verification of the address of the wanted dwelling;
- apartment check;
- tracing the territory, finding objects, people, detaining criminals;
- use of servant dogs for the search of a person, a corpse, material evidence;
- recognition of a person by signs of appearance;
- tactics of conducting various investigative actions;
- establishment of an unidentified corpse;
- use of technical means for performing tasks of operational and investigative activity;
- interaction with other bodies and units of the National Police.

This list is not exhaustive and can be supplemented in accordance with the tasks to be solved.

In this case, the ground is equipped with modern means of computer technology, which allows to execute search tasks on the Internet, to view the necessary videos and to study the auxiliary software used in the operation units. After all, the state of the information society and the development of information technology requires operatives who are pursuing the wanted work to make full use of social networks, mobile devices, information management tools and cloud technologies. In the near future, the growing impact of mobile technology and the creation of a new generation of mobile computing is expected; personalization of cloud services and turning them into a central tool for users; data association and device management software via the Internet; the emergence of services for users and for the corporate market «Internet of things», which will handle a large amount of unstructured information and analyze it in real time [3, p. 3]. The realities of the present require from the higher education graduates the perfect possession of IT technologies, their use in field conditions for the tasks of operational and investigative activities.

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THE CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE IN THE CRIMINAL LAW OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The principle of justice lies in the equal legality of conduct and in strict conformity with the legal liability of the offender. It is reflected in the content of the law, has an appraisal character and is expressed in rights and obligations, measures of promotion and punishment, etc. All branches of law are trying to realize the foundations of justice in their regulated social relations. The whole legal system stands at the guard of justice, serves as a means of its expression.

Even in the XIX century the German scientist, Rudolf von Iering, in his paper entitled «The Purpose of the Right», considered the idea of justice as «a balance between the act and the consequences for the person who committed the act, that is, between the evil thing and the punishment, between good deeds and reward. At the same time, Iering linked justice not only with punishment, but also with the interests of society. Justice should be based on the interests of the whole of society as a whole, as well as of a separate personality. In our opinion, justice is a moral and legal category. Moral norms, the ideas of natural law, the values of human civilization in