

4. Hutorova N. O. Reghuljuvannja kryminaljno-pravovykh vidnosyn: ponjattja, meta, sposoby ta jikh efektyvnistj. Kryminaljno-pravove reghuljuvannja ta zabezpechennja jogho efektyvnosti : mater. mizhnar. nauk.-prakt. konf. (Kharkiv, 18–19 zhovt. 2018 r.). Kharkiv, 2018. S. 106–110.

5. Petrova G. O. Ugolovno-pravovoe regulirovanie i ego sredstva: norma i pravootnoshenie : dis. ... d-rai urid. Nauk : 12.00.08. Nizhnii Novgorod, 2003. 304 s.

6. Smirnov V. G. Funktcii sovetskogo ugolovnogho prava. Leningrad : Izd-vo Leningr. gos. un-ta, 1965. 188 s.

7. Falkina T. Iu. Formy realizacii prava i mekhanizm ikh osushchestvleniia: avtoref. dis. ... kand. iurid. Nauk : 12.00.01. Nizhnii Novgorod. 2007. 25 s.

***Bass Viktoria,***

*Associate Professor of the Police Law  
Department of the National Academy of  
Internal Affairs, PhD in Law*

#### **PECULIARITIES OF PROTECTION OF PUBLIC ORDER AND PROTECTION OF PUBLIC SECURITY DURING MASS EVENTS: INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACTIVITY OF POLITICS**

Proper maintenance of order and safety during mass events is possible only through the integrated use of scientifically grounded legal, organizational and tactical principles, forms and methods that have a single target orientation.

International human rights instruments provide for a range of rights and freedoms. In particular, the right to freely adhere to their views (Article 19.1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the right to freely express their views (Article 19.2 of the International Covenant), the right to peaceful assembly (Article 21 of the International Covenant). However, the world community has established certain restrictions on the exercise of these rights. These restrictions can be applied provided that they are legal and necessary – to ensure rights and reputation of others, to protect public safety and public order, morality and health of the population (Article 19.3, 21.2.2 of the International Covenant) [1].

In this connection, it is envisaged to use a wide range of legal means –using of force and firearms, the right to arrest, detention, investigation of crimes, etc.

Thus, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 17, 1979, sets standards for law enforcement activities that meet the requirements of fundamental human rights and freedoms [2].

In Art. 3 of the Code states that «law enforcement officials may apply force only if strictly necessary and to the extent necessary for the performance of their duties». This also emphasizes the possibility of using force by law enforcement officers, which should not exceed the sufficient (appropriate) legal level for achievement of law enforcement purposes [2].

The basic principles of using of force and firearms by law enforcement officials were developed by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana (Cuba) in August-September 1990. According to the adopted documents, the basic principles of using of force and firearms weapons are: legality, necessity and adequacy [3].

Law enforcers should apply force only when other means to achieve legitimate aims have not yielded positive results and the use of force can be justified in relation to the legitimate objectives that must be achieved. Using of force in protection of public order and public security is also provided for in a number of other United Nations documents [3].

Considering this problem in the context of international practice, mass demonstrations are often carried out in Western countries. According to international law enforcement practice, in response to these events, the police in all cases of violations of public order and public security act decisively to normalize the situation, using effective force measures and special means provided by the law for each individual state against perpetrators.

Thus, during the Congress of the World Trade Organization in Seattle in December 1999, the protest against the creation of international corporations was of a purely economic nature. But in connection with massive violations of the law, the police were ordered to move from defensive to offensive, during which the demonstrators

used tear gas, rubber batons and rubber bullets. Dozens of particularly active Protestants were arrested [3].

Another example, in connection with real threat of physical abuse by several thousand demonstrators at the World Economic Forum in Davos (Switzerland) in January 2000, the police, preventing the breakthrough of the crowd at the hotel where the forum was held, in spite of the frosty weather, used special water craft, this tool proved to be quite effective in curbing the situation.

Given these events, during a regular meeting in Davos in January 2001, the Swiss authorities turned the city into a true fort, security measures were unprecedented. In addition to water jets, this time it was also applied tear gas [3].

Another example. At the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Prague (Czech Republic) in September 2000, various international non-governmental organizations received permission from the Prague authorities to hold protests on condition of their peaceful nature. But the organizers of these actions did not fulfill their promises: demonstrators drove stones from the bridge, beat shop windows and restaurants. In this regard, the police were forced to resolutely stop their illegal behavior with using of tear gas and rubber batons. As a result, there was a large number of injuries, primarily police officers. Examples of unrest can be events that took place during 2009-2011 in countries such as France, Great Britain, Greece.

In any state, the police, along with the army, the security authorities, the penitentiary institutions belong to the executive branch. The changes that have taken place in our society in recent years have allowed us to reconsider the role and significance of the police in foreign countries, to abandon the unilateral and dogmatic view of the police, as a punitive body, intended to carry out politics of the ruling class everyday and everywhere with specific methods of direct coercion.

### *List of references*

1. Mizhnarodnyj pakt pro ghromadjansjki i politychni prava: Gheneraljna Asambleja OON vid 16 ghрудnja 1966 r. URL: [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_043](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_043).

2. Kodeks povedinky posadovykh osib z pidtrymannja pravoporjadku: Rezoljucija 34/169 Gheneraljnoji Asambleji OON vid 17 ghrudnja 1979 roku. URL: [http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_282](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_282).

3. Zarosylo V. V. Dosvid pidghotovky i provedennja masovykh zakhodiv u zarubizhnykh krajinakh, administratyvnogho zabezpechennja porjadku pid chas jikh pidghotovky i provedennja ta mozhlyvistj jogho zastosuvannja v Ukraini. *Visnyk Nacionaljnogho universytetu «Ljvivsja politehnika»*. Jurydychni nauky. 2016. № 837. S. 56–59.

4. Prava ljudyny v dijalnosti ukrajinskoji policiji – 2015. Naukovo-praktychne vydannja: uporjad. Krapyvin Je. O. Kyjiv: Asociacija UMDPL, 2016 r. 408 s.

*Bezsusudnia Yuliya,  
Post-graduate student of the National  
Academy of Internal Affairs of Ukraine*

## **THE CONDITIONALTY OF CRIMINALIZATION THE EXTREMISM IN UKRAINE**

In the XXI century, extremism with signs of violence intensified in many countries. The problem of the struggle against the ideology and practice of extremism and terrorism is becoming very relevant in the world. Feature of violent extremism is that it seems to prior terrorist activity because it forms the ideological foundation.

At present, extremism is represented by different groups: Left radicals in Western Europe, Japan, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and a number of other countries; radical Islamists in Algeria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Russia and other countries; extreme right radicals in El Salvador, Colombia, France, Israel, Haiti; motions of national liberation in Argentina, Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, India, Peru, China, Germany and a number of African countries. According to a BBC study, since the beginning of 2016, the number of deaths from terrorist attacks in Western Europe has reached its highest level since 2004. During the first seven months of 2016, the lives of 143 people have been decimated.

Looking at indicators across Europe, from January to July 2016, 892 people were killed in the whole European region (including