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## **PREPARATION OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE REFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE MIA**

As the reform of MIA was held the special police units as «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia were reorganized to Corps of Operative-Sudden Action. With the beginning of police reform, the reform of special police units has also begun. The main special unit of the police is now the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action – a police special forces tasked with combating crime related to the threat to life and health of police officers; planning, training and conducting special police operations aimed at apprehending persons engaged in armed resistance, armed persons who threaten the use of weapons and / or other objects or use them, and other persons whose illegal activities endanger the life and health of persons and / or a police officer; release of handcuffs; detention of members of criminal organizations and armed gangs.

The formation of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action was carried out not only on the basis of the former special units «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia, volunteer battalions, which showed themselves during the anti-terrorist operation, but also professional experienced workers law enforcement agencies that meet the requirements and have successfully passed the pro-transparent procedure, based on the experience of the American SWAT.

The world-famous Corps of Operative-Sudden Action counterparts are not only the US Special Police Unit - SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics), but also the German Group GSG9 (" Border Guard Group 9 "), the French GIGN Group (" French Gendarmerie Intervention Group "), the Spanish GEO Group (Grupo Especial de Operaciones: Operations Task Force, the Italian GIS sub-section (Gruppo Intervento Speciale: Special Response Unit), etc., whose work is already recognized as justified and urgent in today's world [1].

The creation and development of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action is currently underway with the support of an international technical assistance project, gradually covering all regions of Ukraine.

Depending on the specifics of the functions and responsibilities assigned to police officers, the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action structural units are divided into two types:

- Type "A" (assault units) - units that are dedicated to the immediate conduct of special police operations and other crime-related activities related to the increased threat to the lives and health of police, the likelihood of armed resistance, and a service which stipulates that police officers must have a high level of physical fitness, professional skills, including the possession of specific tactical skills, as well as the ability to act confidently in extreme conditions;

- Type B (Supply Units) - Departments designed to ensure the activities of Type A Subdivisions [2].

On October 28, 2015, the reception of candidates started at the National Academy of Internal Affairs, located in Kiev. In total, about 1300 candidates for service in the special police unit were tested.

On March 4, 2016, the first 37 fighters of the National Police Witness Protection Program, the first US Marshal training began. And two weeks later, 17 instructors of the group "B" of the special unit Corps of Operative-Sudden Action of the National Police of Ukraine received certificates of completion of training. Also, on that day, the first of April, the selection of candidates for Corps of Operative-Sudden Action units across Ukraine began. The Corps of Operative-Sudden Action Special Forces Group A, after rigorous selection and a two-month training course, began their duties.

With the support of US partners, the first Special Forces selected by 900 candidates received certificates of completion of the training course. During the two-month training course, they learned the experience and tactics of conducting the United States Department of Justice's Police Special Operations on Drug Enforcement (DEA) and the BORTAC Border Patrol. Eighty-one percent of the training course consisted of practical classes. Practical lessons included training on fire training, which is a basic discipline, as well as tactics in extreme conditions, in particular, the premises and forest area. In addition, the candidates gained the skills of sniping, knife fighting, tactics of arresting criminals using cars. The theory included the study of the legal bases of the activity of the police special unit, familiarization with the qualification of crimes, the passage of psychological training.

On March 7, 2016, as part of the creation of the National Police Witness Protection Program, the first US Marshal training began. And two weeks later, 17 instructors of the group "B" of the special unit Corps of Operative-Sudden Action of the National Police of Ukraine received

certificates of completion of training. Also, on that day, the first of April, the selection of candidates for Corps of Operative-Sudden Action units across Ukraine began [1].

Today, candidates are accepted into the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action special unit as they meet the following requirements:

- experience of practical service in the Armed Forces, internal affairs bodies, the National Police of Ukraine and other state security structures of at least 3 years (the period of participation in the anti-terrorist operation counts towards the internship);

- fitness for police service;

- good physical fitness.

Candidates are also required for the following qualities:

- stress resistance;

- ability and desire to work in a team;

- high motivation for law enforcement work;

- organizational skills;

- determination;

- initiative;

- activity;

- self-confidence;

- the desire for constant self-improvement.

If the candidate meets all of the above requirements, he or she proceeds to the following steps, which include:

- Filling in and processing of candidates' questionnaires.

- Checking the state of physical fitness.

- Checking the level of fire preparation.

- Psychological testing of candidates.

- 5-day endurance course.

- Interview.

- A two-month training course at the Special Police Squad Training Center of the National Police of Ukraine [3].

If a person has been able to go through all these stages, then he becomes an employee of the special unit Corps of Operative-Sudden Action.

Summarizing the above, it is possible to define the essence of the concept of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action as a special unit of the National Police of Ukraine, which is a part of the special purpose police and is intended to carry out special operations on detention of dangerous criminals and criminal groups, release of hostages, force support number in the area of counter-terrorism operation, based on the norms, principles, requirements and criteria stipulated by the current legislation.

### *Список використаних джерел*

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### **PREVENTION OF CRIMES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

In modern conditions, intensified integration of foreign states, as evidenced by the convergence of national cultures and legal systems, expanding international cooperation. In this regard, issues related to ensuring human safety and warnings are of the greatest importance crime, maintaining public peace and public order. A set of functions carried out by the police, different in foreign countries. The main function of the police is to prevent and solve crimes and various offenses. In addition, police officers ensure order in public places and carry out administrative control and supervision in various fields activities and also execute decisions of others government agencies.

Distinguish centralized (Austria, France, Ukraine) and decentralized (USA, Great Britain, Germany) police systems. Police in a large number of countries report to the Ministry of the Interior or are part of it. Police can be separate from a ministry or agency, may be managed by a ministry justice and security.

Analysis of the work of the US and UK police reveals that it is in practice sometimes deviates from the rule of law, cases of violation of human rights and discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, nationality, official and social status are recorded. US's lawmakers began to develop