

- Police agencies have invested in a variety of programs that are designed to notify members of community emergencies and current events, and in some cases individuals will sign up to receive information disseminated by the department. Programs like Reverse 911, tip411, Citizen Observer, and Nixle have created a range of new or improved opportunities to reach the public and should be given some consideration as a part of the overall communications plan.

The avenues for communication have grown exponentially in recent years. The news media have traditionally been the primary method police have used to communicate important messages to the public. But now “new media” like social networks or blogs are really important to communication with public, because police must be able to communicate in different languages through methods that are most likely to connect with the audience they need to reach – all in a timely way.

Список використаних джерел

1. Traitional tools [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://ric-zai-inc.com/Publications/cops-p222-pub.pdf>

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AN ANALYSIS IF THE NEW AND THE PREVIOUS CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL CODE ON PRE TRIAL INVESTIGATION ISSUES

Actuality: The success of the disclosure, investigation and trial of any criminal offense largely depends on the proper professional processualization of its initial stage, as well as the fulfillment of the criminal proceedings that are peculiar to this stage.

It should be noted that the current Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the CPC of Ukraine) [1], in comparison with the CPC of 1960 [2], significantly changed the initial stage of the investigation of criminal offenses, with the aim of preventing a conflict between the state and citizens over their appeals to law enforcement agencies with a statement of the intellectual interests of the participants in the criminal proceedings.

Authors: Some of them were the subject of the study of domestic lawyers by Y.P. Alenina, O.V. Baganets, V.D. Bernasa, V.V Vapnyarchuk, V.I Galagan, O.Y. Tatarova, V.I Farinnik, I.V Churikova and others, however, continue to be debatable. Other issues

require scientific research and making substantiated proposals for their solution.

Object: The object of this work it is the new and old Criminal Procedural Code and legislative base.

Subject: The subject of this work is problem of usage Criminal Procedural Code.

Purpose: The purpose of this work to study the comparative analysis new and old Criminal Procedural Code and proposition for change to new CPC norm.

Aims: Indefity the comporative analysis new and old Criminal Procedural Code. To analyze proposition for change to new CPC norm

Main body: According to the current legislation, criminal procedure begins from the moment of receipt of the application or notification of the crime, or from the moment of the direct discovery of the signs of the crime. Thus, the first stage of the criminal process at the same time plays the role of a "filter" in the receipt of "false" messages.

Therefore, special attention should be paid to the regulation of the stage of acceptance, registration and verification of applications and reports of a crime. This is a prerequisite for ensuring the legality of the activities of investigating units at subsequent stages. Pre-trial investigation commences as of the date of entry of information into the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations (URDR), ie immediately (but not later than one day) upon filing an application, notification of a criminal offense (Article 214 of the CPC) [1].

From this moment, you can carry out a whole range of measures for the disclosure of a crime. In view of the foregoing, one can conclude that the new CPC should initiate proceedings in the act of committing an act (according to the old CPC, a criminal case could be instituted both in connection with the commission of a crime and in relation to a person who has already been established at the time of the case) but not in relation to a person, since from the very beginning, having not figured out whether there are any signs of a crime at all, it can not be argued that a crime was committed by a particular person, since it could compromise that person.

Such a provision will enable the protection of human rights and protect it against unwarranted criminal prosecution by law enforcement agencies.

The results of the comparative analysis of the initial stage of pre-trial investigation for the CPC of Ukraine in 1960 and the current CPC of Ukraine give grounds for the conclusion that they share the same that, as well as the CPC of Ukraine in 1960, and the current CPC of Ukraine to begin pre-trial proceedings provide for appropriate reasons and grounds.

Although in the current CPC of Ukraine, unlike the CPC of 1960, they are not explicitly indicated, but such a conclusion can be drawn from the analysis of the content of Part 1 of Art. 214 CPC of Ukraine in 2012. It should be noted that, unlike Art. 94 CPC Ukraine 1960, which was called "Reasons and grounds for initiating criminal proceedings", where Part 1 of Art. 94 CPC Ukraine 1960 established an exhaustive list of such cases, and Part 2 indicated the grounds, Art. 214 of the current CPC of Ukraine is called "The beginning of pre-trial investigation" [6, art. 11].

According to Pogoretsky MA, in Part 1 of Art. 214 of the current CPC of Ukraine provides for the following preconditions for the commencement of a pre-trial investigation of a criminal offense: a) a statement about circumstances that may indicate a criminal offense; b) notification of circumstances which may indicate the commission of a criminal offense; c) independent detection by the investigator or prosecutor from any source of circumstances that may indicate a criminal offense.

According to Allen Yu.P., the positive legal norm of the new edition of the CPC of Ukraine is the creation of investigative bodies of the State Bureau of Investigations, which carry out pre-trial investigation of crimes committed by officials who occupy a particularly responsible position in accordance with Part 1 of Art. 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service", persons, positions, which are assigned to 1-3 categories of positions, as well as judges and employees of law-enforcement bodies, who according to Art. 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service" are equated with officials who occupy a responsible position [7, art. 41].

In the final provisions of the adopted CPC it is stated that Part 4 of Art. 216 CCP is put into effect from the date of commencement of the activities of the State Investigation Bureau of Ukraine, but not later than five years from the date of entry into force of this Code. In the transitional provisions of the CPC it is noted that until the day of the entry into force of the provisions of Part 1 and Part 3 of Art. 216 of the CPC are authorized by the investigating authorities of the procuracy who use the powers of investigators determined by the CPC to investigate criminal offenses established by them.

Conclusions: The question of introducing new norms in the current CPC is an issue of concern to date. Some scientists believe that the CPC must determine the terms for obtaining a deal with the Office of the Prosecutor General, which will not allow the appeal process to be delayed. We propose that this provision be set forth in the wording of the Investigator of the State Bureau of Investigations, receiving materials which confirm the commission of crimes by a judge, shall write to the Prosecutor General or his deputy in writing to obtain the consent to open proceedings

against a judge. The submission must be motivated. The Prosecutor General or his deputy shall, within a term not later than within 10 days, give a decision on the filing, his consent or objection, the decision must be motivated.

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