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## **PRINCIPLES OF POLICE ACTIVITY: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE**

Intensive development of public relations in the field of law enforcement, due to police reform in Ukraine and the course of European integration, led to scientific research on ways to improve the bodies and units of the National Police of Ukraine.

On July 2, 2015, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was adopted, which enshrined the basic principles of policing. However, given that the course of European integration has been chosen, the urgent issue is to improve the principles enshrined in law to the European level [1, p.133].

To begin with, I think it would be appropriate to define the essence of the concept of "principles of policing". Thus, the principles of police activity are the basic ideas of the functioning of police bodies and units.

Analyzing the process of borrowing international experience reforming the law enforcement system, we can conclude that for most European police systems, meeting the general requirements for policing has become possible with the reform, which took place on several guiding principles. The list of principles of reform differed slightly in each

country, which primarily depended on the degree of readiness of government agencies to reform, and the political situation in each country.

Domestic legislation enshrines the following principles of police activity (Section II of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" of 02.07.2015):

- rule of law (This principle is that man, his rights and freedoms are recognized as the highest values and determine the content and direction of the state. This principle is applied taking into account the case law of the European Court of Human Rights.);
- respect for human rights and freedoms (Under no circumstances may a police officer promote, commit, incite or tolerate any form of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. That is, to respond to violations of human rights and freedoms);
- legality (That is, the basis of policing is strict compliance with current legislation of their country. This principle is also enshrined in Georgian law [2, p. 96].);
- openness and transparency (The main idea of the principle - the police provides constant information to public authorities and local governments, as well as the public about their activities in the field of protection and defense of human rights and freedoms, public safety and order, as well as combating crime);
- political neutrality (Means that the activities of the police are based separately from the statements, decisions or positions of political parties and public associations. There is also a ban on expressing personal attitudes to the activities of political parties in the performance of duties, as well as the use of official powers for political purposes);
- interaction with the population on the basis of partnership (This principle is new for domestic legislation, but in the countries of the European Union is actively implemented in its activities.
- The main idea - the police is carried out in close cooperation with the population, local communities and other public organizations on a partnership basis and is aimed primarily at meeting their needs);

- continuity (This principle is that the police have no right to refuse or postpone the consideration of appeals concerning the protection of human rights and freedoms, legal entities, interests of society and the state from unlawful encroachments with reference to a day off, holiday or non-working day or end of working day [3, p. 177].)

Thus, the main purpose of police legislation is to make it available to the public.

Analyzing foreign experience in defining the principles of policing, we can conclude that there is a transition to a new format of policing, where the basic principle is recognized as "community policing" - community-oriented policing, ie society.

Based on the above, we conclude that today in Ukraine in the context of reformatting the essence of the police into a body that provides services to the population, the principle of interaction between the police and the population is becoming crucial.

Therefore, the only condition for the successful completion of police reform in Ukraine is the establishment of a mechanism for police cooperation with the population on a partnership basis, which will increase trust in the police and reduce the risk of crime [4, p. 302].

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## **POLIZEIREFORM IN DER UKRAINE: SCHWIERIGKEITEN UND PERSPEKTIVEN**

**о**

Ungeachtet der Tatsache, dass sich die Sowjetunion 1991 aufgelöst hatte, wurde die Miliz als Institution ohne Veränderungen und Reformen von der unabhängigen Ukraine übernommen. Die Miliz war ein Straforgan, dessen Hauptfunktion darin bestand, Straftaten zu ahnden und zu unterbinden. In den vergangenen 25 Jahren war in der Ukraine das „Gesetz über die Miliz“ in Kraft, das eine einfache Nachahmung des entsprechenden sowjetischen Gesetzes war. Nach Meinung des Direktors des Charkiwer Instituts für Sozialforschung Denis Kobsin war die Miliz in der postsowjetischen Ukraine ein korrumpiertes und bürokratisches Organ, das zu einer großen Geldeintreibungsmaschinerie geworden war. Sie war fest in die Machtvertikale integriert, stark zentralisiert und von der Gesellschaft abgeriegelt. [1]

Seit der Erlangung der Unabhängigkeit des Landes 1991 gehörte die Polizei zu den marodesten Institutionen der Ukraine. Nach dem Euromajdan ist viel erreicht worden bei dem Versuch, die Polizei bürgerfreundlicher zu machen. Meilensteine sind ein neues Polizeigesetz und die Einführung einer neuen Streifenpolizei. Drei Faktoren stehen jedoch einer schnellen und umfassenden Implementierung der Polizeireform entgegen: Erstens