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Збірник тез доповідей науково-методичного семінару: “Implementation of world experience in training of police officers under reform conditions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine” ("Реалізація світового досвіду при підготовці поліцейських в умовах реформування МВС України")



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Збірник тез доповідей науково-методичного семінару “Implementation of world experience in training of police officers under reform conditions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine” (“Реалізація світового досвіду при підготовці поліцейських в умовах реформування МВС України”) – [Текст]: матеріали науково-методичного семінару (Київ, 12 травня 2022 р.). – К. : Нац. акад. внутр. справ, 2022. – 68 с.

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- економіко-правові засади реформи Національної Поліції України;
- реформування системи поліцейської освіти;
- актуальні проблеми менеджменту та шляхи їх подолання;
- особливості міжнародного співробітництва (впровадження та реалізація нових проектів у роботі Національної поліції).

Підготовка до друку:

Скриник Мирослава Віталійовича

ст. викладач кафедри правничої лінгвістики, Національна академія внутрішніх справ

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внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скриник Л. М.

TERRORISM — SIGNIFICANT, COMPLEX AND VERY UNPREDICTABLE

Having attempted a definition of an organized criminal entity, it is instructive to compare it with a terrorist organization, because it is in their willingness to kill or resort to serious acts of violence that the organized criminal enterprise and the terrorist cell begin to become indistinguishable, one from the other. Kill one, frighten ten thousand, the adage of Sun Tzu, the Chinese philosopher of war has been enthusiastically adopted by both groups, with the same consequences. One has only to apply the definition of a mafia group given above to the actions of the paramilitary organizations on the streets of Belfast or Londonderry to have a perfect description of the activities of the Provisional I.R.A. or the Ulster Defence Association (UDA).

In much academic terrorist literature, the authors seek to make a clear distinction between acts of true terrorism and those of organized crime, by asserting the political purity of the actions of the terrorist. Thus Gearty states:

Acts of violence which we consider unambiguously terrorist have certain characteristics in common. They uniformly involve the deliberate infliction or (in the case of hijacking and kidnapping) the threatened infliction of severe physical violence; killing and maiming are the trademark of the true terrorists.

The genuine political terrorist differs from the criminal because of his or her motive. The purpose is not personal gain, but political advantage.

Its perpetrators believe that their actions are part of a long-term struggle... This political dimension is an essential part of true terrorism and is what separates its exponents from the gangland hoodlum and the drug baron, both of whose terror is but a brutal side effect of what is in each case little more than a selfish and extreme form of criminality.

While there may be some academic validity in attempts to distinguish between the motivational characteristics of the two activities, in this book we are concerned with the financial consequences of both criminal and terrorist behaviour and how they impact upon the business of legitimate financial practitioners.

The authors doubt therefore whether the subtle, intellectual distinctions between motives prompted by political advantage as opposed to a selfish and extreme form of criminality, would find many adherents outside the cloistered calm of an academic common room.

One has only to examine the necessarily theoretical but realistically researched cash-flow projections and the operating profit and loss account of an organization such as the Provisional IRA to appreciate the similarities between an active terrorist movement and an organized criminal enterprise.

The most important aspect of the Northern Irish terrorist phenomenon for financial practitioners in Great Britain however is the degree to which the ways in which they might handle the proceeds of terrorist organizations are prescribed.

In one sense, British banks and financial professionals could justifiably consider themselves to be extremely unlucky in having one of the world's most complex terrorist campaigns being waged on their own doorstep, because of the additional legal risks it poses. The Northern Irish terrorist organizations represent some of the most sophisticated terrorist groups in the world:

And they have shown themselves to be remarkably adept at survival. Politicians and security analysts have predicted that they were almost defeated, only to see their predictions swiftly invalidated by some spectacular atrocity.

Playing down the popular support of the terrorist is a useful tactic in the propaganda war against such groups, however, many governments have been guilty of self-deception from believing their own propaganda.

Among them, the Provisional IRA (PIRA), who despite its claims to an unbroken heritage of Republican tradition dating back to 1916, can more realistically date its support from the summer of 1970, is recognized as possessing the greatest degree of experience, resources, political sophistication and propaganda skills.

PIRA have now established a highly sophisticated, mafia type infrastructure to administer their financing and exploit their financial scams and frauds, and they are increasingly represented in their operations by sympathetic businessmen, accountants, lawyers and financial advisers.

Among the Protestant groups, the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) was formed in 1966, although it remained little more than a violent street gang until 1971 when it helped to coordinate the activities of a large number of loosely unaligned vigilante groups in the Greater Belfast area; while the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) grew out of the vigilante movement prominent in working-class protestant areas after the summer of sectarian unrest in 1969.

All groups draw their institutionalized financing from registered clubs, the legalized form of the earlier shebeens or drinking clubs; taxi companies; gaming machine operations; video piracy; extortion; smuggling; commercial fraud; construction industry fraud; misuse of Government grants; contributions from overseas supporters; charities; cheque and credit card frauds; draws, raffles and collections; sales of newspapers and propaganda instruments; social events; counterfeiting; illegal animal drugs; armed

robbery and increasingly, minor drug dealing, although this last aspect of fund raising was traditionally denounced by the older godfathers.

Cases are beginning to come to light which show a greater number of links between PIRA activists with both mafia and Colombian drug traffickers, while convictions of loyalist terrorists for drug dealing have been achieved in Liverpool and Glasgow.

What such cases suggest is that people operating on the fringes of terrorist organizations are prepared to enter the drugs business as a means of acquiring personal finance or money for their ideological cause (Maguire, 1993). C. 13, the Royal Ulster Constabulary's anti-racketeering branch has reported a growing incidence of cases of extortion carried out by PIRA members and targetted on drug traffickers, in return for allowing them to continue operating in specific areas.

Recognizing that traditional terrorist organizations can readily adapt the methods and techniques of organized crime; at the same time, it is only necessary to examine the sophisticated methods with which the mafia carried out the assassinations of the Sicilian magistrates Falcone and Borsellino in Palermo in 1992 to appreciate how difficult, and frankly irrelevant it has become to continue the making of academic distinctions between the activities of organizations which have traditionally been associated with crime and those of a committed terrorist cell. Such arguments become marginalized in the face of the empirical historical and narcotic-related evidence.

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Гемба К., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скриник М.В

PECULIARITIES OF POLICE TRAINING IN THE CONDITIONS OF REFORM SYSTEMS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

Modern political, social, economic needs of society and the state determine the strategic directions, mechanisms and goals of reforming the law enforcement system in Ukraine.

In Ukraine, is the formation of a highly professional staff of law enforcement agencies and ensuring the effectiveness of police, development and systematic improvement of police training, which aims to educate modern police professionals capable of realizing their potential, perform their duties in accordance with current legislation and ethical norms. One cannot but agree that the purpose of professional training, in particular for the police, is determined by the needs of the modern state and its members.

Therefore, in our opinion, professional training of police officers is a system of organizational measures, the main purpose of which is the formation of professional orientation, development of police officers as professionals, raising their professional legal awareness and legal culture, gaining new special knowledge, skills and abilities. clearly, promptly, impartially perform their professional duties in accordance with applicable law and professional ethics, based on the needs of society and the state.

The purpose determines the existence of a set of general and specific tasks of professional training and their solutions.

The main tasks of professional training of police officers in Ukraine are:

1) training of qualified law enforcement specialists capable at the appropriate level to ensure the protection of public order, to take measures to combat crime and protection of legal rights, freedoms of man and citizen, provided by the Constitution of Ukraine;

2) study of regulations that regulate the activities of internal affairs bodies cases and their practical application in the implementation of operational and service activities;

3) acquisition of knowledge and special by employees skills needed for successful performance operational and service tasks and their constant improve;

4) improving the skills of management bodies of internal affairs and training of subordinates, introduction into the practice of operational and service activities of achievements of science and technology, advanced forms and methods of work, the foundations of scientific organization of labor;

5) development of internal affairs matters of personal moral qualities, feelings responsibility for their own actions, the desire to constantly improve their professional and general cultural level;

6) training of police officers matters of methods and ways of ensuring responsibility for their own actions, the desire for constant improving their professional and general cultural level;

7) training of police officers cases of methods and methods of providing professional and personal safety in the performance job responsibilities, including clean in extreme conditions;

8) strengthening ties with the population, providing law enforcement officers human and civil rights during enforcement their duties.

The subjects of professional training are:

- full-time employees of implementing institutions professional training involved in the organization and conduct of classes; - police officers, civil servants and employees of the National Police, specialists of others institutions, institutions, organizations involved to ensure classes in the areas of training in accordance with applicable law; - listeners

Essence retraining a police officer is that of a police officer acquires theoretical knowledge and practical skills of the new profession now very important, given the significant turnover of staff. Professional development is that a police officer improves his / her skills the level of readiness to perform their functions or the acquisition by police officers of new skills or abilities within the scope of their professional activity, or field of knowledge.

Internships also play an important role in providing Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine with highly qualified personnel and is to master policing innovative technologies, upgrading and expanding knowledge, formation of professional competencies.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the issue of professional training of police officers today is given an extraordinary attention, as the reform of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, changes in the current legislation lead to a rethinking of approaches to the process of professional training of employees of the National Police of Ukraine.

Professional training of police officers has on the purpose of inoculation and further development of professional qualities that create a positive image of the police in Ukraine, contribute to the maintenance law and order in our state and increase the level of public confidence in the National Police of Ukraine.

Improving the quality of police training in Ukraine requires the introduction of modern information technology, involvement highly qualified workers, needs to generalize and implement world experience training of law enforcement agencies to

creation of a highly professional staff, which would effectively and efficiently solve the tasks assigned to the National Police of Ukraine.

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Довгалюк В., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скриник Л.М.

MISSION OF THE ALTERNATIVE FORMS TO INCARCERATION

Probation and parole are both alternatives to incarceration. However, probation occurs prior to and often instead of jail or prison time, while parole is an early release from prison. In both probation and parole, the party is supervised and expected to follow certain rules and guidelines. These guidelines are called conditions of parole, or probation conditions, and in both circumstances, the party is expected to submit to warrantless searches, without probable cause.

Probation refers to a period of time before a person is actually sent to prison or jail. When defendants receive probation, instead of pronouncing the sentence and sending them straight to prison or jail, the judge gives them an opportunity to show that they want to rehabilitate themselves. In this case, either the party is given probation without a pre-determined sentence, or the judge will find the defendant guilty, and temporarily suspend the sentence while the defendant is on probation. If defendants do everything the judge instructs them to do, then they will not be sent to prison to finish their sentence or given a new sentence based on the probation violation and initial crime.

Conditions of Probation. Even though the person is not in jail, they may be subject to many of the same conditions of serving time in jail including curfew rules, requirements to participate in rehab programs, and monthly or more frequent drug testing by urinalysis. While on probation, a defendant can be ordered to pay a fine, court costs, restitution, and any court appointed attorney fees.

The length of time that a person is on probation can range from one year to up to ten years. Many states will cap the length of time that a person can remain on probation.

Probation is managed by a probation officer. The probation officer monitors a defendant's progress and file reports with the judge, advising them of any failure to abide by probation terms or conditions. If the judge is not happy with a defendant's performance, the judge can order a *capias* to be issued and require a defendant to be returned to his court for final sentencing. After sentencing, a defendant is ordered to serve

actual time in prison. If the defendant had a suspended prison term, he is usually sent straight to prison to serve his time.

Parole refers to the period of time after a defendant is released from prison. A defendant on parole will face many of the same controls or safeguards as probation. Conditions of parole may include requiring a defendant to stay in a halfway house and continuing with payments on fines and other financial obligations.

Instead of a probation officer, a defendant on parole usually reports to a parole officer. The parole officer explains the rules of parole and expectations of a party on parole to the defendant and monitors his progress. As with a regular probation, if a defendant fails to comply with his parole conditions, then the parole officer could file a report with the parole board. The parole board may, based on the defendant's behavior while on parole, order the defendant returned to prison to finish the balance of his sentence.

Probation and Parole Differences. The functions of the probation and parole process tend to be very similar. Both are concerned with a defendant breaking the bad habits or behaviors that caused them to break the law. Even though both probation and parole have a strong rehabilitation component, each process has the additional goal of protecting the community.

Parole has the additional function of trying to reintegrate a defendant into society. Depending on the nature of a defendant's offense, a defendant's conditions of probation or parole can be amended or changed. For example, if a defendant is convicted of molesting a child, a defendant may be ordered to stay away from parks and playgrounds where children frequent.

The conditions of both parole and probation must somehow relate to a defendant's rehabilitation or underlying offense. How conditions are set depend on whether a defendant is on probation or parole. A defendant on probation is usually still subject to the jurisdiction of the court. This means the judge has the right to amend or modify a

defendant's conditions of probation. Any changes usually come in the form of an order that modifies a defendant's conditions.

Parole changes are not usually the result of a court order. Instead, parole conditions are usually set by the parole board, and they are for all defendants. For example, all defendants are banned from committing new offenses. Changes in conditions or procedures related to those conditions do not come from the original judge, but instead come from the parole officer or parole board. Instead of criminal proceeding, these changes are referred to as administrative proceedings. This is an important distinction, because a defendant is afforded more state and constitutional protections in a criminal case than an administrative hearing.

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Консультант з мови: Скриник М.В.

POLICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEMS IN THE OSCE REGION

The responsibility for law enforcement in Ukraine traditionally rests with two government agencies: the Ministry of the Interior and the Security Service. Other bodies authorized to conduct criminal investigations are the Foreign Intelligence Service and the Military Intelligence Service.

In accordance with the Law “on National Security” the structure of the security and defence sector includes: the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the State Special Transport Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the State Migration Service of Ukraine, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, The Security Service of Ukraine, the State Security Guard of Ukraine, the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine, the Apparatus of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, intelligence authorities of Ukraine, central executive authority, which forms and implements the state military-industrial policy.

The bodies authorized to conduct criminal investigations are National Police, Security Service, State Bureau of Investigation, National Anti-Corruption Bureau, Penitentiary Service and the authority which oversees compliance with tax legislation.

Police services in Ukraine are provided by the National Police, which is coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers (government) through the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The Head of the National Police is appointed and dismissed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the proposal of the Prime Minister of Ukraine in accordance with the proposals of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. [1]

The National Police of Ukraine, established in August 2015, is a central executive body and directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs in accordance with the law.

The tasks of the National Police are to provide police services in the following areas:

- public safety and public order;
- security and protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state;
- crime prevention;
- provision of assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergencies need such assistance within the limits defined by law. [2]

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator has been building the capacity of Ukrainian law enforcers in their responses to cybercrime since 2011. The Project Co-ordinator has helped to equip a training room with modern equipment in two police education establishments and headquarters, and trained police staff with the support of international practitioners. From 2012 twenty Ukrainian police officers and experts improved their knowledge and skills in investigating cyber-related crimes at a six-day intensive training course, organized in Kyiv by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine. [3]

84 cyber-police officers, trained by the Office for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) started work in Ukraine on the grounds of Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs. The initial 20 special agents and 64 inspectors make up one-third of the personnel of the new Cyber Police Department, which was created within the National Police of Ukraine as part of the wider law enforcement reforms in the country. Start a full and good training of cyber policemen helped the Government of Canada and the OSCE. Unique

courses on digital forensics and computer security were developed. The education of inspectors and special agents designed for 400 hours.

Every year starting in 2016 an OSCE-supported re-training programme for cyber police officers in Ukraine.

100-hour training course, developed and implemented by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, is an opportunity to enhance skills and knowledge of 100 officers who have already passed the attestation process. International experts presented officers of the Ministry's specialized units from the central office and six regional centers with skills and details of handling cases related to malware distribution, network infrastructure attacks as well as the storage and distribution of child pornography.

Among other topics were techniques for identifying and establishing the location of a suspect, uncovering and gathering evidence of cybercrimes, including how to counter attempts to hide and encrypt data. [4]

The National Academy of Internal Affairs is confidently heading for a significant anniversary. In 2021, our higher education institution will celebrate its 100th anniversary. The development of international cooperation has always been and remains one of the most important activities of the NAIA, aimed at exchanging best practices in the field of police training and its implementation in the educational process.

During the long period of cooperation, the Academy held a number of international events with the assistance of the EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine, the Council of Europe Office, the UN Office in Ukraine, the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ukraine, NATO in Ukraine, the OSCE, the Hans Seidel Foundation in Ukraine and the Friedrich Foundation. Ebert, diplomatic missions of foreign states in Ukraine and other international organizations. Every year, the circle of international partners expands, and partnerships are

strengthened and become friendlier. [5] Ukraine has been able to make strong progress in all areas of development and will not stop there.

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Заярний Ж.,
здобувач ступеня вищої
освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скриник Л.М.

THEFT AS A CRIME

The theme chosen by me, "Theft", is currently relevant. Since property crimes, including theft, constitute one of the most widespread and most dangerous groups of criminal acts, as they encroach upon one of the most valuable social benefits - the property right.

Theft is the most common crime committed in Ukraine. In this case, the detection rate of thefts is quite low.

Theft is defined as the secret theft of another's property. Crimes against property should be understood as intentional or reckless acts associated with a violation of the right of ownership or with other means of causing property damage to the owner or creating a threat of causing such damage.

A person who has attained the age of 14 may be the subject of a crime.

Theft crimes are crimes that involve the unauthorized taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive them of it permanently. In general, the crime occurs when someone takes and carries away someone else's property without permission and with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of it.

The term "theft crime" is used to represent different types of property crimes, including larceny, robbery, burglary, shoplifting and auto theft.

The most basic distinction between types of theft has to do with petty theft and grand theft.

Theft can be categorized as grand theft and therefore deemed a more serious offense for a variety of reasons. Depending on the jurisdiction, the crime might be called "first degree" theft.

Responsibility for petty theft is unlikely to be called harsh, since administrative liability does not actually contain really "severe" punishments, unlike the criminal one.

For petty theft provides for liability in the form - fine, correctional works, administrative arrest.

The main sign of theft is a secret way of committing it. Secretly - it means imperceptibly:

1) for the owner, possessor or guardian - in their absence, even in their presence, but when they do not notice or do not realize the fact of theft (due to different special circumstances);

2) for third parties (outsiders) who do not notice abduction or do not realize the essence of what is happening;

3) theft is considered to be secret even when it is observed and perceived by the attendants and persons involved in this crime.

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Красько І.А.,
здобувач ступеня вищої
освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Гіпська Т.П.

PERSONAL DATE PROTECTION IN THE USA

Providing internet access and support freedom of use of Internet resources is one of the indicators of the maturity of society and the quality of democratic institutions of the modern state. The spread of new technologies is gradually replacing conventional methods of communication, which, in turn, requires detailed legal regulation and is a modern problem globalized world.

Existence of the right to access the Internet, freedom no one denies the exchange of information in the modern world. On the other hand, given the risks involved, the threat

of terrorist attacks, it is clear that States will take steps to achieve this to limit this right, in any case, to prevent its [1].

Freedom of expression and information is understood in modern international human rights law as an opportunity for the individual without any restrictions to search, receive and distribute information outside any form of state intervention in the person of the bodies authorized by it. It is freedom of distribution views and information that has only those limitations that arise from the exercise of the rights and freedoms of other entities.

Among the western countries, the most active idea of limiting the protection of personal data is supported by the USA for both security and economic reasons. In particular, O. Zolotartin his monograph notes that throughout history USA has constantly taken care of the information security of the country because the first law "On protection of information "was adopted by the USA in the distant future 1906, and the intensive development of relevant legislation began only after the advent of computer techniques. Subsequently, a number were adopted in the USA regulations on this issue [5].

In the USA, the approach to regulating the protection of personal data significantly differs from the approach that exists, for example, in the EU. In particular, in the USA, there is a large number of regulations in different areas, which also regulate the protection of personal data, but only within the regulated industry. At the same time, the USA does not have a single legal act like the GDPR.

However, the trend is gradually changing in 2018 in the state California has adopted the CCPA, which regulates the protection of the privacy of all industries and is somewhat similar to the GDPR. After California, similar cross-sectoral regulations have also been adopted in the states of Maine and Harmlessness [5].

In order to create a single regulation, the two parties - the Democratic and Republican - presented two bills that have similar features - COPRA and CDPA

respectively. These bills have a similar scope, similar one's exceptions in application to small businesses and almost the same definition of personal data.

In general, there is no single definition of personal data in the USA that may differ depending on regulations and states. Together, however, there are three approaches to the definition of personal data: tautological approach, non-public approach and specific approach [2].

Building an information society in any country related to the development of computer technology and expanding human rights. Protection of personal data in the legal USA is understood as one of the essential grounds ensuring the fundamental human right to the inviolability of her personal life, which is in her own turn is fundamental to a modern democracy with respect for human rights and dignity.

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Мевша А., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л. Б.

ENSURING THE PRINCIPLE OF GENDER EQUALITY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

In today's world, it is difficult to imagine activities in various fields, such as economic, scientific, social sphere, if only males work there. Females are very quickly master professions that have historically been considered purely male ones. The service of women in the units of the National Police of Ukraine is no exception.

Statistics on the number of women serving in the units of the National Police of Ukraine indicate that their number is constantly growing. In the modern world, people almost do not pay attention to who works in law enforcement agencies, but in some cases, they still believe that some units and referrals are a purely male profession.

Within the framework of gender equality, the process of fair and equal treatment of women and men in society, ensuring equal rights and equal opportunities for women and men, equal conditions for the realization of human rights to participate in economic, political, social and cultural development are revealed [1]. Ukrainian scientists T. Melnyk and L. Kobelianska believe that gender equality is an equal provision of equal rights for women and men. The authors argue that the content of this concept includes the absence

of gender privileges, non-discrimination and freedom of choice, development, search. [2, p.194].

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities Women and Men" of September 8, 2005 gender equality is an equal legal status of women and men and equal opportunities for its implementation, which allows persons of both sexes to take equal part in all spheres of society [3].

Due to the growth of statistics on the employment of women in law enforcement agencies, which contributes to improving the efficiency of these bodies, the shortage of staff is also reduced, vacancies are filled, in turn, the work of structural units is accelerated and improved.

The Constitution of Ukraine emphasizes on consolidation of the principle of equal rights and freedoms of all citizens and the lack of restrictions on the grounds of sex. In particular, in the norm, Part 3 of Art. 24 states that equality of rights of women and men is ensured: giving women equal opportunities with men in socio-political and cultural activities, in education and training, in work and payment for it; special measures for the protection of women's and men's health, the establishment of pensions benefits; creating conditions that enable women to combine work with motherhood; legal protection, material and moral support of motherhood and childhood, including the provision of paid leave and other benefits to pregnant women and mothers [4].

To prove gender equality in law enforcement, it should be noted that when entering higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs both men and women are required to show the same levels of standards for entrance exams, they have equal conditions of study and work, equal salary and promotion.

Currently the division of labor in the units of the National Police of Ukraine depends only on physical activity, but here we can say that women themselves do not want work for example in special police units, as it is hard physical work. To ensure the rights of men working in units of the National Police of Ukraine, social and labor rights are

violated against them, men perform more often official tasks related to risk to life and health, but still these tasks should be performed by them, since their physical abilities are much better than those of women, although this also depends on physical fitness.

Therefore, under gender equality in the activities of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine should be understood as equal rights and opportunities of employees of these bodies of Ukraine in the implementation of law enforcement and human rights functions in accordance with the norms of the current legislation regardless of gender.

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Нагорна А., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.Ю.

THE URGENCY OF ADAPTING THE METHODS - UNDER MODERN CIRCUMSTANCES

The dynamic development of culture, technology, society, scientific and technological progress requires continuous training of professionals, which, in turn, is a necessary condition for ensuring the readiness of police officers to perform their professional tasks.

In accordance with the requirements of Art. 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service" [1], Regulations on the organization of training of employees of the National Police [2] – law enforcement officers, as well as civil servants, are obliged to constantly improve their skills. Postgraduate training of police officers helps meet the personal needs of law enforcement officers in professional growth, as well as provides law enforcement agencies with highly qualified staff. In accordance with the requirements of the Regulations on postgraduate training of police officers [3], its types are: 1) specialization; 2) retraining; 3) advanced training; 4) internship.

Given the requirements of Part 3 of Art. 13 "General Police System" of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", specialization is a special training of police officers in their field. The essence of retraining police officers is that a police officer acquires theoretical knowledge and practical skills of a new profession. Professional development is that a police officer increases their level of readiness to perform their functions or to acquire new skills or abilities within the scope of their professional activity or field of knowledge. In our opinion, the internship plays the most important role in providing the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine with highly qualified personnel and consists in mastering innovative technologies by police, updating and expanding knowledge, formation of professional competencies [4].

Currently, there is an urgent need to reform the current system of vocational training of employees of the National Police of Ukraine. Obviously, the main task in this area is to modernize, improve and transform the process of police training in accordance with international standards, namely the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European

Code of Police Ethics, the European Convention on Human Rights, the doctrinal provisions of the Lisbon Strategy.

Adopting the positive international experience of police training, one should take into account the domestic experience, the realities of today, the needs and mentality of Ukrainian society.

This, in turn, will help adapt the training to the requirements of the time and the inevitable changes in the professional activities of the police. An integrated approach in the modern educational system will facilitate the transition of professional training of National Police officers to a qualitatively new level [4].

In my opinion, specialists from the National Police of Ukraine need to adopt skills without changes only in the possession and use of special technical means, transport and other equipment. For example, as did the staff of Airbus H-145 helicopters of the National Police, that went to study in Germany in July 2020. During the training, specialists studied the technical features and algorithms of operation of H-145 helicopters, which were equipped with aviation security units.

Thus, in conclusion, we can say that the most important type of postgraduate training of employees of the National Police of Ukraine, in my opinion, is an internship, namely, training of specialists provided by their foreign colleagues. However, in acquiring the necessary skills, police officers should not forget that such skills require special adaptation to the current situation in Ukraine and the mentality of Ukrainian society.

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вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Гіпська Т.П.

WAYS TO PROTECT AGAINST CYBERCRIME

The recent cyberattack on Transnet's computer systems, which affected the container handling its operations and resulted in ships diverting from South African ports, is still fresh in our memories [1].

Cybercriminals do not only target large multinationals. It does not matter if you are an individual, large, or small company, or even a government entity. As long as you have a virtual identity, your information is a potential target of a cyber attacker.

IT Law defines cybercrime as follows: "Cybercrime refers to criminal activities that specifically target a computer or network for damage or infiltration and refers to the use of computers as tools to conduct criminal activities" [1].

The Cybercrimes Act no 19 of 2020, was promulgated and gazetted on the 1st of June 2021. This Act aims to criminalise offences relating to cybercrime and introduces a framework aimed at the detection, prevention, mitigation, and investigation of cybercrimes [1].

In summary, the Cybercrimes Act refers to cybercrime as:

- the unlawful access to computer systems or computer data storage devices;
- the unlawful interception of and interference with data;
- unlawful acts in respect of software or hardware tools;
- the unlawful acquisition, possession, provision, receipt, or use of a password;
- online fraud, forgery, and extortion.

Our virtual identity is an essential element of our everyday life and criminals use different tactics to obtain personal individual information, information regarding clients, and information regarding suppliers.

Cybercriminals' tactics to obtain information Email and internet fraud Phishing scams Theft and use of your personal information Theft of your card payment information Ransomware attacks.

The impact of a cyber-attack on a company can be detrimental and results in business interruption, reputational damage, and financial loss. The consequences of a cyberattack could also expose the victim to potential claims in terms of the POPI Act, Act no 4 of 2013, effective from 1 July 2021, due to unauthorised disclosure of client personal information [1].

In the Transnet debacle, their computer systems were down for more than a week which resulted not only in huge financial loss to the state-owned entity, but also had a profound impact on the South African economy [1].

Cyber-attacks have increased and are projected to occur every 11 seconds this year.

On an individual level, cybercriminals can obtain access to your personal information and gain access to your financial information and money.

Insurance companies have identified the need and have developed various insurance products to cover individuals and commercial entities against a multitude of risks associated with cybercrime [1].

Stay cyber-safe and remember: “Passwords are like underwear: Don’t let people see it, change it very often and you shouldn’t share it with strangers!” – Chris Pirillo [1].

15 Smart Ways Consumers Can Protect Themselves Against Cybercrime

1. Opt For Automatic Software Updates.
2. Stay Skeptical.
3. Never Reuse Passwords.
4. Use A Password Manager.
5. Leverage Google Authenticator.
6. Always Use A VPN.
7. Confirm All Communications.
8. Adopt A ‘Zero-Trust’ Rule.
9. Stay Away From Links And Attachments.
10. Check Online Breach Reports.
11. Don’t Share Personal Information Online.
12. Never Trust The Default Settings.
13. Don’t Connect To The Internet If You Don’t Have To.
14. Take A Three-Step Approach.
15. Educate Yourself [2].

In conclusion - education is power. Read blogs and/or sign up for online courses around personal security. A good course will cover many critical aspects. Among the words and phrases to search for are “identifying phishing,” “checking SSL certs,” “strong passwords,” “password managers,” “malware scanning,” “system updates,” “malicious files,” “antivirus” and “security settings”.

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Пилип'юк В., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скриник М.В.

POLICE INTERACTION WITH CITIZENS: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and its system are in the process of reforming and gaining quality international experience. The main thing is to acquire skills with the help of foreign police, namely to transfer skills from other countries.

The result of police activities is interaction with the population and their reproduction.

The police are part of a community that is designed to protect. They are the hope of the people offenders will be punished.

Community Policing is the constant cooperation of the police with the population and local authorities.

The Community Policing approach is based on the principles of constant communication, where:

- the police and the local community are jointly responsible for security;
- the police respond to local needs and demands determined by the community;
- communication between the population and the police is effective and therefore brings results;

- the approach to solving each of the local problems is individual;
- cooperation is aimed at preventing offenses and creating a plan of preventive action.

The main tasks of the Community Policing is:

- 1) prevention and violation of crime;
- 2) eradication of negative social phenomena (consumption of alcoholic, low-alcohol beverages and tobacco products in public places, prostitution, begging, graffiti, street littering);
- 3) improving safety and quality of life communities;
- 4) initiating the activity of residents and creating a coalition with the use of maintaining public safety and order;
- 5) improving the attitude of the community towards the police;
- 6) increase the comfort of living in communities the end result [1, p. 16].

In the Lithuania and Spain, citizens are involved as assistants in cooperation with police.

An interesting experience of Finland. In the Finland, the Ministry of the Interior has an Advisory Committee police officers whose members are officials, representatives of leading political parties, trade unions. And, as noted in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the main figure in prof activities - "police-coach", not "police-fighter against criminals", because they aimed at helping and advising citizens who do not want to become victims criminal encroachments.

Therefore, in this country, much attention is paid to communication police with the population. The United States and the United Kingdom differ widely in their approaches to solving the problem interaction of the police with the population. There is a local "police", which means permanent the presence of a police squad at a fixed point. According to government officials such policing is a good indicator of the effectiveness

of policing, as citizens can constantly see the police on the street and turn to them for necessity [2, p. 24].

One of the best methods of interaction between employees and the public used in Germany. The level of trust of Germans in the police is growing and has already reached 89% of the population. The German police are aware of the need establishing interaction with the population on two main principles: police training consultations to further determine or adjusting service priorities to the needs of local communities; cooperation achieve common goals.

In conclusion, Ukraine needs to create a quality regulatory framework for public relations. Ukraine's police need to gain experience and develop in more detail in four aspects. There are four aspects borrowed from other countries, such as:

- 1) respect for human rights;
- 2) protection of human rights;
- 3) investigation of human rights violations;
- 4) police officers have equal rights with other persons.

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Первак В., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л. Б.

EXPERIENCE OF POLICE MANAGEMENT AND POLICE OFFICERS TRAINING IN ESTONIA AND GERMANY FOR UKRAINIAN POLICE

The reform of the system of internal affairs bodies is the main link in the set of measures to reform the law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. Significant state and economic changes have taken place in society since the adoption of the Act of Independence of Ukraine. Gradually, the system of law enforcement agencies developed and gained existing features, increasingly falling under the political influence of the country's leaders and relying on the experience of foreign countries. Subsequently, in 2014-2015, a number of conceptual changes took place in the principles of activity and structure of bodies and units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. On July 4, 2015, the newly created patrol police units started operating in Kyiv, which were launched in 32 cities of Ukraine during the year, and the number of these units is more than 13,000. 93% of new patrols have never worked in the former police force before - they were selected on the basis of a large competition. But the main thing was to change the priorities so that the police would be aimed at protecting human rights and interests.

And today it is important to find and implement new approaches in the field of law enforcement management, namely to build them in accordance with the standards, principles and norms developed by the world community. The experience of law enforcement agencies in other countries of the world is of great theoretical and practical importance in this way. The urgency of the work is that today foreign countries have accumulated considerable experience in training for police services.

The organization of activities to ensure law and order, public safety, and the fight against crime in all its manifestations in each country has its own specifics and features. It should be noted that the functions of the Ministries of Internal Affairs in most foreign countries are much broader than in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Ukraine has been given a unique historical chance to transform the police into a body whose priority is to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, the interests of society

and the state from unlawful encroachments by radically restructuring the law enforcement system. This task was possible only by taking organizational, legal, managerial and other measures related to the intensification of operational and service activities, raising awareness of the rank and file of law enforcement officers, their legal, ethical, psychological and aesthetic culture.

At the same time, the reform was to be based on international legal and European standards of policing, the achievements of the world police community. Therefore, the balanced use of foreign experience is important in updating legislation and improving the effectiveness of law enforcement.

This is especially true of the experience of those countries that have a common past with Ukraine and similar problems in the field of state-building and its legal support. It is appropriate to say about the peculiarities of the Estonian police. After all, the Estonian police system is one of the most efficient in Europe. In addition, Estonia is a country belonging to the continental legal family, as is our state.

It is important to note that the Institute №1 of NAIA has repeatedly received foreign delegations, which on the basis of the institute had advanced training, various trainings and practical classes, in 2016 even at the invitation of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation delegation of the National Academy of Internal Affairs was on a business trip to Berlin, Germany as a senior researcher in the Research Organization Department and a Research Fellow in the Research Organization Department. At the meeting with the delegations, a presentation was held, during which the procedure for reviewing complaints against the police and their consideration by the police was discussed. In addition, we were able to get acquainted with the German system for reviewing complaints about police actions. In Germany, there is a central Ministry of the Interior and 16 federal ministries. Each of them has a police department, which includes an internal audit and control department. It is worth noting that in the federal state of Berlin (the capital region) there is no law governing the procedure for filing and reviewing complaints against the police.

Therefore, everyone uses the norm of the Federal Constitution of Germany, which provides for such a right. For example, in Berlin in 2015, 1,800 complaints were received against police actions, of which only 15% confirmed violations of police misconduct. It will be recalled that the population of Berlin is more than 3.5 million people, and the level of trust in the police is over 80%.

In general, the procedure in which police complaints are dealt with by the police themselves can be considered ineffective. Because of this, in most federal states this process has already been reformed and the functions of reviewing complaints against police officers from the Police Departments have been transferred to the relevant departments of the Federal Ministries of the Interior. As a result of the conference, representatives of the academy studied the professional terminology, system, structure and tasks of the police, the activities of its individual units, experience of police interaction with the public and the media, the system of training police officers and training of German police personnel. Knowledge about Germany, its population, economy, industry got acquainted with cultural heritage and historical heritage. police officers.

Therefore, the analyzed positive foreign experience of policing deserves the attention of domestic scholars and legal practitioners, and some of its elements can be borrowed for implementation in national legislation and legal practice. In particular, it is advisable to borrow the positive experience of Estonia and Germany in consolidating departments in order to avoid duplication of law enforcement functions - a measure to reduce material costs for the police.

At the same time, the costs are reduced in such a way that neither the society nor the police officers themselves feel the deterioration of their situation. Savings in this case are due to the elimination of certain services.

In addition, the powers of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Estonia and Germany, which are administratively subordinated not only to the police and border guards, but also to state security, information protection, migration control, rescue

operations, civil defense, control over the activities of local authorities, legal protection of citizens, etc. The powers of the police themselves have also expanded, given that "rescuers" are now called rescuers and border guards, etc., given that the police in foreign countries are primarily an organization that "provides services to citizens", the number of social functions has increased. - care for the sick, the elderly, single, children, people who are in a state of alcohol and other intoxication.

Police systems remain internationally recognized and effective. It should be noted that the experience of reforming the Ministries of Internal Affairs of Estonia and Germany deserves special attention for improving the activities and further development of the police system of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

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Рижов А., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Гіпська Т.П.

THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM IN AMERICA

The terrorist threat in the world is now at a fairly high level. It affects both countries with ongoing armed conflicts (especially in the Middle East and Africa) and Western countries, which until recently were considered completely safe given the developed system of law enforcement and intelligence services. It is becoming increasingly difficult to counter this threat.

International terrorism is a phenomenon that has no geographical boundaries and poses a danger not only to individual countries, but also calls into question the stability of the international legal order and its ability to meet the challenges of international terrorist organisation's and quasi-states claiming an independent role in the international system [5].

New trends in the development of international terrorism pose additional challenges to national and international security and require an appropriate response. In view of this, measures to improve counter-terrorism policy and counter-terrorism, both at the national and international levels, should be permanent, even at low threat levels. Currently, the efforts of many countries are aimed at strengthening protection against the terrorist threat [2].

Analysis of the anti-terrorist activities of international and regional organisation's, as well as the state policy of a number of countries allows us to identify current trends in countering terrorism.

The EU has taken a number of measures, primarily aimed at improving the interaction and exchange of information between national special services and police services, as well as strengthening border controls. In 2016, based on information from the Anti-Terrorist Group (The Hague), a single database was created, which is accessed in real time by more than 20 European intelligence services.

A pilot project on automated data exchange between law enforcement agencies of EU member states on persons with a criminal record has been developed and planned. In

addition, work is intensifying on the implementation of the European travel authorization information system [4].

Given the active use of the Internet and social networks by terrorist organizations to promote and recruit new followers, it is planned to establish a European Center for Combating Terrorism and Radicalization on the Internet.

It should become part of Europol's existing online help desk. The Czech Ministry of the Interior has recently established a Center for Combating Terrorism and Hybrid Threats, which focuses on analyzing Internet content and responding accordingly [1].

Intensification of migration processes creates additional opportunities for intensifying the activities of international terrorist organizations.

In view of this, the governments of the countries with the largest migration flows (primarily the EU, USA, Canada) are taking measures to strengthen border controls, implement effective surveillance systems for migrants and prevent illegal migration, as important elements of the terrorist prevention system [6].

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Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л. Б.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN USING POLICE INTERACTION WITH POPULATION MODELS

Today, due to the rapid process of reform, the fast process of integration of the Ukrainian state into European standards in law enforcement, a significant role is played by the National Police, which is designed to ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens and maintain public order.

The National Police of Ukraine is a central executive body and directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs in accordance with the law. The tasks of the National Police are to provide police services in the following areas:

- public safety and public order;
- security and protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state;
- provision of assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergencies need such assistance within the limits defined by law [1].

Strong relationships of mutual trust between police agencies and the communities they serve are critical to maintaining public safety and effective policing. Police officials rely on the cooperation of community members to provide information about crime in their neighborhoods, and to work with the police to devise solutions to crime and disorder problems.

Similarly community members' willingness to trust the police depends on whether they believe that police actions reflect community values and incorporate the principles of procedural justice and legitimacy [2].

Modern police are advised not to gain respect by the way adaptation to public opinion, and readiness provide a service to every citizen regardless of his/her social status, politeness and dedication in defending life of citizens. The assessment of the activity and level of work of the National Police bodies depends on the level of public confidence in them. The essence of interaction with the population is to involve citizens in maintaining public order, to prevent crimes, to ensure law and order.

Transparency is essential to positive police-community relationships. When a critical incident occurs, agencies should try to release as much information about it as possible, as soon as possible, so the community will not feel that information is being purposefully withheld from them.

Many civil leaders and police executives also recommend that officers at all levels receive training on diversity, implicit bias, and cultural competency. Many cities and towns have communities with a variety of racial and ethnic backgrounds and cultures, and it is important for officers to be able to communicate effectively with, and understand the cultural norms of, these different groups [2].

Many foreign countries are building the strategy of partnership between the police and the population. It is being implemented components of the Community Policing strategy into one's own professional activity. This approach envisages: joint responsibility of the police and the population for security; application of an individual approach to

solving problems in interaction with society; cooperation with the population to prevent offenses.

Therefore, we can analyze this model of police interaction with the population operating in the United States, Germany and Poland.

Law enforcement agencies in the United States have been deploying community policing practices—sometimes called community-oriented policing (COP)—since the 1970s, but as demand for police reform has increased, there has been a renewed interest in community policing as a means to systemic reform [3].

Community policing, or variations of it, has become the national mantra of the American police. Throughout the United States, the language, symbolism, and programs of community policing have sprung up in urban, suburban, and even rural police departments.

The organizing themes of community policing suggest that law enforcement can be more focused, proactive, and community sensitive. Moreover, community policing portends significant changes to the social and formal organization of policing [4].

Community policing in Germany is also known as district policing, aiming to gratify the citizens' needs for visible police that is openly present at their surrounding and among the people living there. The officer should talk to the people, be a direct partner for their requests, and have knowledge of their concerns and emergencies. The district police officers should provide close and trustful contacts.

Community policing is based upon the idea that the activities of the police have to be extended in the communities to become an institution that cares and coordinates efforts to improve social cohesion [5].

Polish Police known these days as “Policja” faced considerable reforms that resulted in a restructuring of the entire policing model when Polish parliament passed a new Police Act that took effect on April 6, 1990. This can be seen as a policing model that echoes elements of Community Oriented Policing (COP) model found in the US and it

has been argued that it was created to bring officers and community members closer together by forming a trust between police and public.

However, gaining a trust of society can be a tricky issue, especially in the country where people still remember the methods of policing used by Milicja during the Communism time. Therefore, there are mixed messages passed across the country; according to latest statistics published by CBOS in 2016, 65% of Polish public trusted the Police, while the remaining 27% did not [6].

Undoubtedly, thanks to the established mechanism and borrowing of foreign experience, the Community Policing strategy, it is possible to develop proposals to improve the situation of police interaction with the population in Ukraine.

It is this model that shows us that we need to take into account community opinion on security and public order issues in the service area. Thanks to it, the society will be able to control the activities of the National Police, receive information on security in their environment.

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С

вищої освіти бакалавр

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Гіпська Т.П.

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UK CYBER SECURITY COMMUNITY

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There are many governments in the UK that are working to prevent cybercrime. There are many types of cybercrime. Crimes such as piracy, online fraud and carding remain popular in recent years. Each of us has heard of them and understands that it is not always possible to rely on online resources. But even with this knowledge, people still face such problems.

People who make frequent online purchases may be deceived in the online store or perhaps the buyer simply specified their card number on an unverified website and this may lead to the fact that all the money from the card was illegally withdrawn from your card.

Therefore, each country creates a variety of organizations to protect its citizens from cybercrime and to make fraudsters accountable for their crimes.

Britain is no exception. There are governments in this country such as: Cyber Aware, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, Get Safe Online, National Crime Agency (NCA), National Cyber Force (NCF), National Cyber Security Centre, National Security Council, Office of Cyber Security and Information Assurance, Trustworthy Software Initiative, Warning, Advice and Reporting Points (WARPs). So the first government caught my attention National Cyber Security Centre.

In the UK, a government such as the National Cyber Security Center is gaining credibility and popularity. This center provides assistance and advice on important issues in various classes of state and privatized.

Of course, this center deals exclusively with issues of the modern world, such as cybercrime, and the problems of Internet users. Unfortunately, many people face such crimes in the information world as fraud, illegal collection of personal information in order to use it for their own purposes.

Cyber Wales was established in 2014 to give industry professionals a forum to discuss issues face to face. It began life as the South Wales Cyber Security Cluster, a monthly meet-up for anyone involved in cyber security. Cyber Wales maintains close relations with the UK Government and security services, as well as 19 other cyber clusters in the UK. It can point to numerous real-world successes, including six new companies that have grown out of meetings.

The Welsh Government is disseminating information about Cyber Wales to help other similar companies that are strengthening the world arena. That other companies also took part in big international trade fairs and visited various exhibitions. Also today, Wales is a world-renowned center of all cybersecurity experts [1].

The British Forum is not left out either. UK Cyber Security Forum CIC is a not for profit social enterprise (Community Interest Company) that represents sole traders and small & medium companies (SMEs) who are actively working in cyber security [2].

The forum consists of 20 regional cyber clusters across the UK and develops services to protect Internet users such as the elderly, who may be at risk of cyberattacks. The official clusters are: Bristol and Bath Cyber, Bournemouth Cyber Cluster, Cambridge Cluster, East Midlands, London, Malvern Cluster, Norfolk Cyber Cluster, North East Cyber Cluster, North Wales, North West Cluster, N Somerset Cluster, Scottish Cyber Cluste, Oxford, Sussex Cluster and others [3].

There are many different British governments, organizations, companies, forums that work in this area. There are many cybercrimes in the world today that need to be tackled, and the UK is no exception, which also deals with issues such as fraud and other cybercrime.

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внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Грицук Л.П.

ENTWICKLUNG DER POLIZEILICHEN REFORM IN DER UKRAINE UND IHRE WEITEREN AUFGABEN

Seit den Sowjetzeiten haben Ukrainer auf die Polizei mit Furcht und teils mit Verachtung geschaut. Die Bürger wussten, dass die Polizei angreifen, bedrohen, schlagen und Schmiergeld verlangen kann. Darüber hinaus war allen bewusst, dass Polizeibeamte auch in Verbrechen verwickelt sein können.

Im Jahr 2000 töteten und enthaupteten Polizeibeamte den Journalisten Georgij Gongadze. Da waren die Massenproteste in Kyjiw, bei denen die Verhaftung der Mörder dieses furchtbaren Verbrechen gefordert wurde.

Im Jahr 2013 vergewaltigten Polizeibeamte in Wradijiwka in der Südukraine eine Frau und töteten sie beinahe. Wütende Bürger stürmten daraufhin das Polizeirevier, und einige marschierten sogar hunderte Kilometer weit nach Kyjiw.

Danach kam Euromaidan.

Während der Proteste bei der Euromaidan-Revolution in Kyjiw warfen Polizei und Demonstranten zuerst Steine und Rauchgranaten aufeinander und lieferten sich später Schusswechsel. Polizeibeamte töteten mindesten 78 Demonstranten, während mindestens 13 Polizisten von Protestlern getötet wurden, hauptsächlich in den letzten Tagen des Euromaidan im Februar 2014.

Danach annektierte Russland die Krim und entfachte einen Krieg in der Ostukraine, und viele Polizisten aus der Region wechselten zur russischen Seite.

Es gab auch entgegengesetzte Geschichten, als ehemalige Bereitschaftspolizisten und ehemalige Euromaidan-Aktivisten Seite an Seite die Heimat im Osten verteidigten. Obwohl Polizisten und Aktivisten auf der selben Seite standen, hatten sie nichts miteinander zu bereden.

Der gegenseitige Hass war immer noch übermächtig, und es war klar, dass sich etwas ändern musste. [1]

Die Ereignisse am Maidan haben die Kluft zwischen Bevölkerung und der Exekutive noch weiter vertieft.

Die Polizeireform

Der Hunger nach Reformen war groß. Laut einer Umfrage des Rasumkow-Zentrums halten 81 Prozent der Ukrainer die Reformen - insbesondere bei der Korruptionsbekämpfung - für unzureichend. [2]

Im Jahr 2015 berief Innenminister Arsen Awakow Eka Zguladze zu seiner Stellvertreterin, die von 2006 bis 2012 in Georgien zur Polizeireform maßgeblich beigetragen hatte.

Die Polizeireform bestand am Anfang darin, korrupte Verkehrspolizisten zu entlassen und neue Polizeistreifen einzustellen, die neue Autos fuhren, neue Uniformen trugen, lächeln konnten und Selfies mit Leuten auf der Straße machten. [1]

Dass die Ukrainer derart euphorisch auf die neue Polizei reagieren, sei da nur verständlich, glaubt Jekaterina Sguladse, die die Reform auf den Weg gebracht hat: "Die Ukraine hat so lange Zeit auf greifbare Reformen gewartet. In der Ukraine werden derzeit viele Reformen umgesetzt - sei es bei Finanzen, bei Energie, oder bei Sozialem - aber diese Reformen brauchen Zeit. Sie sind nicht sofort sichtbar." .[2]

Doch der Kampf gegen die Korruption braucht mehr als neue Uniformen. Wie soll die Korruption tatsächlich verhindert werden? Jeder Polizist hat eine Kamera, die ständig an sein muss, wenn sie in Kontakt mit den Bürgern treten. Zudem ist jedes Auto mit GPS ausgestattet, man kann sehen also, ob das Einsatzauto wirklich in dem Bezirk ist, wo es auch sein soll. Zudem werden Aktivitäten und Anfragen auf einem Tablet aufgezeichnet.

Es klangen Vorwürfe, dass die Reform viel Geld braucht, während der Staat die Krise überlebt.

Aber die Polizeireform wurde von internationalen Geldgebern unterstützt. So hat etwa die US-Regierung 15 Millionen Dollar sowie die kanadische Regierung fünf Millionen kanadische Dollar beigesteuert. Viele der Polizisten wurden zudem von Trainern aus den USA, aus Kanada oder aus Japan ausgebildet.[2]

Diese Reform leistete ansonsten leider nicht viel. Eine Untersuchung der Polizei durch eine Kommission im Jahr 2016 ergab, dass man bloß sechs Prozent der Polizisten entlassen hatte, berichtet Khatia Dekanoidze, eine andere Reformerin aus Georgien und ehemalige Leiterin der Nationalpolizei der Ukraine. Viele einst entlassene Polizeibeamte klagten sich später vor den Gerichten in den Polizeiapparat zurück.

Außerdem verließen 2016 viele Antikorruptionsaktivisten die Untersuchungskommission und warfen Awakow vor, korrupte Beamte zu schützen und vor der Entlassung zu bewahren.

Im Mai 2016 trat Zguladze zurück. Die äußerlich nun gut aufgestellte Streifenpolizei bildete nur einen kleinen Teil des alten, korrupten Polizeiapparates. Dieser entpuppt sich, wie zahlreiche Fälle nach 2016 zeigen, als hilflos, wenn es um die Aufklärung von Delikten wie Diebstahl, Raub und Mord geht, deren Raten in der vom Krieg geplagten Ukraine angestiegen sind. [1]

In weniger Jahren haben die Ukrainer weder eine erneute Qualitätszertifizierung noch echte Ergebnisse bei der Aufklärung von Verbrechen und der gerichtlichen Verfolgung der Täter gesehen.

Bei der Reform des Strafverfolgungssystems soll man:

- ein transparentes System zur Auswahl von Kandidaten für den Dienst (und insbesondere für Führungskräfte) schaffen;
- Öffentliche Kontrolle etablieren;
- Gesetze regeln. Die Rechte des Polizeibeamten müssen klar definiert werden: Befugnisse zur Ausübung ihrer Tätigkeit und Befugnisse zum Schutz.
- Das richtige Motivationssystem. Dies sind finanzielle Motivation, die Möglichkeit, eine Unterkunft zu erhalten, Standardisierung von Arbeits- und Ruhezeiten;
- Ausbildung. Polizisten müssen die Aktionsalgorithmen bei Spezialeinsätzen genau verstehen, Waffen geschickt einsetzen und das Gesetz kennen.

Wenn diese Normen eingehalten werden, hat das Land eine Chance, die tiefe Krise zu überwinden, die das Strafverfolgungssystem und insbesondere die Nationalpolizei heute erleben. [3]

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вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.Ю.

TRAINING POLICE OFFICERS IN THE CONDITION OF REFORMING THE SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE IN ACCORDANCE WITH EUROPEAN STANDARDS

Ukraine has undergone a profound transformation. In the last five years, Ukraine accomplished more reforms than during the previous period of independence combined. Unprecedented structural reforms have been launched aiming at achieving a full membership of Ukraine in the EU and making Ukraine an industrial hub of Europe. Therefore, the radical socio-economic changes over the past decade have brought about both positive and negative changes in modern Ukrainian society. First of all, it is about the training of police officers in the terms of the reform of the educational system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Police education and training is the foundation of an effective domestic safety system. Training in higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine has always been an important and integral part of the training of police personnel, but its formation and development took place in imperfect conditions of state-building in independent Ukraine [3].

Therefore, the problem of improving the police officers training does not lose its relevance, as a police officer by his social purpose stands guard over law and order in the state.

The training of police officers - an organized continuous and purposeful process aimed at obtaining appropriate qualifications based on the acquired knowledge, special skills and abilities necessary for successful performance of operational and combat missions and further promotion [1].

The law provides for different ways to train people who want to become police officers. The main form today is education in higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs with specific conditions of study, whose graduates, having received education for three (in some cases four) years, receive a bachelor's degree. However, currently, in accordance with the Concept for the Introduction of a Three-Level Model of Police Training approved in 2018, it is planned that the initial professional training will last for six months and, accordingly, does not provide for higher education. On this occasion, a discussion broke out in the scientific community about the best training model for Ukrainian police [4].

The Ukrainian state has some experience in law enforcement, and this experience assures solving the challenges posed by modern reforms. But, at the same time, the course to the European community taken by the state obliges to investigate the world experience of police training [3].

For example, on the basis of the Lithuanian Police School, a three-month professional training is carried out on the specializations of graduates of the Faculty of Law of the Nicholas Romeris University. In order to improve skills, in-depth development of action skills in typical and extreme situations, the PRISim Suite Judge Trainer system works, which is a full-fledged training and evaluation program of application and assessment of strength. By design, the program creates a safe, effective and realistic nature of tactical operations, firing, actions of a police officer in typical and extreme situations,

evaluation of his actions by an instructor, etc. In addition, it is innovative in the method of training Lithuanian police personnel to conduct tactical training classes to work out various situational scenarios at night [1].

All UK police officers start their careers with an 18-week stationary training course at a specialized police college. After a successful completion, recruits are transferred to the police station, where they undergo the remaining two-year probation. Together with experienced colleagues, they are involved in patrolling streets, learning to make contact with people, evaluating the situation and making quick accurate decisions. Throughout the testing period, their professional growth is assessed and senior officers provide them with support and instruction. After completion of the probationary period, the recruits receive the rank of a police constable [3].

In German police schools, considerable attention is paid to the quality of staff training, which is constantly assessed (the quality of teaching) by both the teaching staff and school management, as well as students. The basis of the organization of education at school is “a look at the learning process through the eyes of a student” [1].

So, in developed countries, among certain achievements of police education there are high technical equipment, the applicability of the educational process and research, the study of concrete work, the development of skills and abilities (often exercised to automatism). There are specialists trained in specific areas of activity, adapted to real conditions. The universities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine should strive for such standard [3].

I believe that, first of all, in order to improve the level of training of police officers, namely cadets of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, it is necessary to give cadets the opportunity to practice not only in the bodies of the National Police of Ukraine, but also in court. This will facilitate better training of investigators and operational staff. Particularly, cadets taking internship will develop their own vision, understanding of the

attitude of judges to their duties, their cooperation with prosecutors, investigators, and the role of a lawyer in the trial [3].

Moreover, the cadets will realize the importance of the profession chosen.

Also, given that this profession is social, i.e. is built in the plane of man-man, police officers need some knowledge in psychology, because the nature of their activities involves responding to many unusual situations in which they must navigate both within the law and taking into account human psychology. The success of the tasks assigned to them depends on the correct interaction with individuals [4]. Therefore, it is necessary to add to the curriculum such a discipline as psychology.

Besides, as all kinds of modern crimes became more and more IT-dependent, the law enforcement experts with good understanding of criminals' activity in IT sphere would be needed in any police unit, not only in the units directly responsible for combating cybercrime [2].

Thus, Ukraine needs the sustainable all-sufficient educational system, which would produce law enforcement officers with appropriate knowledge at all the necessary levels [2].

In conclusion, the profession of a policeman is one of the most complex in the modern society, since it requires a person to be able to deal with professional tasks risky to life, quickly react to a particular situation with a high level of responsibility for his/her actions [3]. I agree with scientists that the experience of other countries is very important and should be taken into account. But, the study of foreign experience does not mean its direct transfer into the practice of national law enforcement agencies. However, the analysis of these activities and the use of individual approaches or elements is certainly very useful. It is known that the study of the achievements of others always enriches their own activities, gives the opportunity to make the necessary adjustments, reveals the untapped opportunities [1].

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вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скриник М.В.

LOOTING. CHANGES IN THE LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE DURING MARTIAL LAW

The topic of looting is more relevant today than ever, as Ukrainians have faced the problem of preserving their property during hostilities. Now our state suffers from Russian armed aggression, the civilian population suffers, not only from the military, but also from its own compatriots. These individuals are stealing the property of city dwellers who have fled their homes to escape shelling and bombing.

It is appalling that the thieves "work" in the homes of citizens right during the shelling, being at the epicenter of hostilities, while the owners of the property are in bomb shelters.

Under Ukrainian criminal law, looting is a military offense, the essence of which is to steal the belongings of the wounded or killed on the battlefield. Such criminal acts were previously punishable by 3 to 10 years in prison [0].

Law of 03.03.2022 № 2117-IX “On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine to Strengthen Liability for Marauding”, which entered into force on March 7, 2022, increased the minimum term of imprisonment for such a crime to 5 years [2].

There is a difference between looting, theft and other criminal offenses against property. This difference is in the place of abduction and in whom exactly something was stolen.

Law № 2117-IX increased the penalties not only for misappropriation of property of the wounded and killed on the battlefield (looting), but also for using tragic circumstances, fighting for one's own gain, as amendments to the Criminal Code also affected crimes under Articles 185 (theft), 186 (robbery), 187 (robbery), 189 (extortion), 191 (seizure of property through abuse of office). These crimes were supplemented by a qualifying feature - the commission of martial law [3].

Therefore, from now on, the responsibility for committing crimes under martial law or state of emergency has become more severe, namely: for theft (secret theft of another's property) - the violator faces imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years; for robbery (open

theft of another's property) - a term of 7 to 10 years; for robbery (assault for the purpose of seizing someone else's property, combined with violence that endangers the life or health of the victim, or with the threat of such violence) - the offender faces not only imprisonment for 8 to 15 years, as well as confiscation of property; for extortion (requiring the transfer of another's property or property rights or committing any acts of a property nature with the threat of violence against the victim or his close relatives, restricting the rights, freedoms or legitimate interests of these persons, damaging or destroying their property or property under their jurisdiction or protection, or disclosure of information that the victim or his close relatives wish to keep secret) - the penalty will be: imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years with confiscation of property; for misappropriation, misappropriation of property or taking it by abuse of office - not only imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years, but also deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 3 years.

Nowadays, it is common for residents of Ukrainian cities to fight looters and other thefts on their own, subjecting them to self-immolation and tying them to electric poles and trees for public inspection.

There is much evidence of this on the Internet. However, it should be remembered that every criminal must bear the responsibility provided by law, so such persons should be handed over to law enforcement agencies as soon as possible, so that none of them escapes punishment.

In addition, the military of the Russian Federation is currently engaged in looting and other crimes on the territory of Ukraine, looting shops and homes in order to make money and meet their needs. It should be noted that according to our legislation, foreign citizens are criminally liable for crimes committed on the territory of Ukraine.

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Чудо В., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.Ю.

PECULIARITIES OF POLICE TRAINING IN THE CONDITIONS OF REFORMING THE SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

For the Ukrainian state, ensuring public safety and order is one of the most pressing issues today. The country now faces extremely difficult tasks, because along with the vital need to protect values such as independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, freedom, rule of law, prosperity, peace, etc., the state must in a short period of time carry out a set of reforms in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and to overcome corruption in every possible way [1].

Therefore, the professionalization of the staff of the National Police will help increase the level of trust of citizens, improve professional image, ensure compliance with the law and discipline in the process of professional activity, which, in turn, will ensure the implementation of the rule of law and social state.

Based on the opinion of prominent researchers, such as: Venediktova, Krushelnytska or Melnychuk, it should be noted that the creation of modern innovative technologies aimed at forming a competitive law enforcement officer will contribute to the formation of value-oriented personality, open to perception new experience, which can independently make choices and make decisions in a variety of professional situations.

Therefore, the formation of a professional police officer should begin during his studies in higher education institutions with specific learning conditions by developing not only skills and abilities, but also a value-oriented individual who seeks to serve the people of Ukraine, protect their constitutional rights and freedoms.

To ensure the effectiveness of the tasks assigned to the National Police by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, it is necessary to: improve certain elements of personnel policy regarding the introduction of European standards of physical and fire training of police officers, carry out constant monitoring assessing the quality of services provided, complete the reorganization of the staff, taking into account the experience of European practices.

The complexity of the tasks assigned to the National Police of Ukraine, primarily related to the fight against crime, risk activities and extreme situations requires a constant increase in their professionalism and a high level of scientific support for their training and professional practice.

In accordance with the requirements of article 72 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", "... professional training of police officers consists of: 1) initial training; 2) training in higher educational institutions with specific learning conditions; 3) postgraduate education; 4) in-service training - a system of measures aimed at

consolidating and updating the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities of a police officer, taking into account the operational situation, specifics and profile of its operational and service activities "[2].

It should be noted that in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine a very important role is played by initial training, during which newly appointed police officers receive special skills and knowledge necessary to perform their duties.

It should be noted that the continuous improvement of professional skills, taking into account the specifics and profile of professional activities is achieved by police officers during training sessions [1].

Currently, the main tasks of training, according to the legislator, are as follows: 1) improving the knowledge, skills, abilities and professional qualities of police officers to ensure their ability to perform tasks to protect human rights and freedoms, combat crime, maintain public order and security ; 2) study of normative legal acts regulating the activity of the National Police of Ukraine; 3) improvement of police management skills by the leadership of the police [3].

The dynamic development of scientific and technological progress requires continuous training, which is a necessary condition for ensuring the readiness of police officers to perform their professional tasks. In accordance with the requirements of article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service" [4], Regulations on the organization of training of employees of the National Police [5] – law enforcement officers, as well as state employees who are obliged to constantly improve their skills. To do this, they must create the appropriate conditions.

Postgraduate training of police officers helps to meet the personal needs of law enforcement officers in professional growth, as well as provides law enforcement agencies with highly qualified staff. Its types are: 1) specialization; 2) retraining; 3) advanced training; 4) internship.

Specialization consists in specialized training of police officers in their field. The essence of retraining police officers is that a police officer acquires theoretical knowledge and practical skills of a new profession.

Advanced training is that a police officer increases his or her level of readiness to perform his or her functions or to acquire new skills or abilities as a police officer within the scope of his or her professional activity.

The internship consists in the development of innovative technologies by police officers, renewal and expansion knowledge, formation of professional skills.

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that now there is an urgent need to reform the current system of vocational training of National Police officers.

The main task in this area is modernization, improving and transforming the process of professional training of police officers in accordance with the requirements of international standards.

Implementing the positive international experience of police training, one should take into account the domestic, realities, needs and mentality of Ukrainian society.

This, in turn, will contribute to the regeneration of the training process in accordance with the requirements of the time and the inevitable changes in the professional activities of police officers.

As a result, it should be noted that the process of professional training of staff for the National Police of Ukraine in higher education institutions with specific conditions education should be carried out only on the basis of legality, humanization of the educational process, combination of forms and content of educational services and the needs of law enforcement.

The generalization of the international experience of professional training of police officers, the existing concepts of reforming departmental education and scientific research of scientists provide an opportunity to outline the main directions of further improvement of the system, namely:

- to ensure the practical orientation of the educational process, its continuity, organic connection with practice;
- develop and implement innovative in the educational process forms and methods of training police officers in the application of modern foreign training methods;
- to involve foreign specialists in training sessions;
- to introduce modern interactive technologies in the educational process.

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Янковська О., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.Ю.

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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Консультант з мови: Грицук Л.П.

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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

sind das Innenministerium und die Polizei durch sowjetische und postsowjetische Praktiken geprägt, die Reformen nicht förderlich sind. Zweitens erschweren die Schwäche der Justiz, Finanzknappheit und der Krieg im Osten der Ukraine die Polizeireform. Drittens treiben internationale Akteure Reformen zwar voran, haben allerdings Schwierigkeiten, ihre Tätigkeit zu koordinieren und die erhofften Wirkungen zu erzielen. Die Arbeit der ukrainischen Polizei bot nach dem Ende der Sowjetunion ein erschreckendes Bild. Die Polizei war nicht nur hochgradig korrupt, sie überschritt auch regelmäßig ihre Kompetenzen, hielt Menschen illegal fest, verweigerte ihnen juristischen Beistand, folterte und tötete. Zudem garantierte sie den ukrainischen Bürgern keinen Schutz vor Kriminalität, die insbesondere in den 1990er Jahren grassierte. [2]

Die neuen Streifenpolizisten mit ihren stilvollen Uniformen und modernen Fahrzeugen erschienen zuerst auf den Kiewer Straßen, danach in Lwiw und Odessa und patrouillieren inzwischen in 34 Städten im gesamten Land. Zuvor hatte es eine offene Ausschreibung gegeben, auf die sich alle, die Polizist werden wollten, bewerben konnten. Das Auswahlverfahren wurde von Polizeikommissionen, die aus Vertretern der breiten Öffentlichkeit bestanden, durchgeführt. Es wurden neue Polizisten mit einer anderen, „nicht sowjetischen“ Denkweise ausgewählt und ausgebildet. Darunter waren auch erfreulich viele Polizistinnen: Die Frauenquote bei der Polizei stieg von etwa 5% vor dem Majdan in nur drei Jahren auf durchschnittlich 17% an und liegt bei der Streifenpolizei gar bei etwa 22%. Die Ausbildung der künftigen Polizisten dauerte drei Monate und insgesamt wurden 12.000 neue Polizisten eingestellt. Auch die Bezeichnung wurde geändert: An die Stelle der „Miliz“ trat die „Polizei“ und mit ihr das Versprechen, Ordnung und die Ruhe der einfachen Bürger zu schützen. [1]

Zu sehen sind Uniformierte, die man sonst aus amerikanischen Polizeifilmen kennt. Von einem New Yorker Cop unterscheidet sich der hiesige schwarz uniformierte Kollege nur durch sein ukrainisches Namensschild und den Dreizack auf dem Wappen. Es geht aber nicht nur um die Uniform.

“Die wichtigste Gefahrenzone ist nicht jene, wo die Kugeln pfeifen, sondern dort, wo die Geldscheine knistern“, sagt Präsident Petro Poroschenko bei der Zeremonie. Das Polizeigesetz ist erst am Donnerstag vom Parlament verabschiedet worden. Bis zur Ratifizierung werden die neuen Polizisten, die offiziell noch Milizionäre heißen, auf Probe arbeiten.

Die Ukraine hat es eilig, die notwendigen Reformen anzupacken. Die Korruption in den Reihen der Ordnungsmacht ist eines der dringendsten Probleme. Gegen die „korrupte Bande“ haben die Leute auf dem Majdan protestiert.

Seit dem Euromajdan versuchen Reformer im In- und Ausland, die schlecht beleumdete ukrainische Polizei zu einer bürgerfreundlichen Institution zu machen. Die Grundlagen für die Reform sind gelegt: 2015 wurden ein neues Polizeigesetz verabschiedet und eine Streifenpolizei eingeführt. Einige Faktoren erschweren jedoch die Umsetzung: der Widerstand durch alte Kader, die von Reformen nicht profitieren; die institutionellen, wirtschaftlichen und militärischen Rahmenbedingungen in der Ukraine sowie die allgemeinen Schwierigkeiten internationaler Polizeireformer, positive Wirkungen zu erzielen. [2]

Experten versichern, dass die Reform nicht als abgeschlossen betrachtet werden kann, solange die Kriminalpolizei und die Untersuchungsorgane nicht reformiert wurden. Ohne deren Reformierung ist eine effektive Aufklärung von Straftaten unmöglich, selbst von kleinkriminellen Delikten, die in der Ukraine praktisch nie aufgedeckt werden. Auf solche kleineren Straftaten reagiert die ukrainische Polizei nach wie vor nicht. „Rufen Sie im Mordfall an.“ wurde zum Standardspruch. Wenn also die Identität eines potenziellen Straftäters schwer festzustellen ist, verzichtet die Polizei lieber auf weitere Untersuchungen. Ändern kann dies nur eine öffentliche Resonanz in den Medien oder ein Bestechungsgeld für den Ermittler. [1]

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