

## **FEATURES OF THE FINNISH POLICE: BORROWING POSITIVE EXPERIENCE FROM UKRAINE**

With independence, reforms in the functioning of society and the state began in Ukraine. The main task of the reform was to improve the system of law enforcement agencies, especially the bodies of internal affairs.

Of particular importance is the organizational and functional construction of the system of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. When reforming, it is important to bring it in line with the main directions of organization and functioning of the systems of law enforcement agencies of foreign countries, as well as in accordance with international law standards of law enforcement activities. Thus, it is especially important to study and borrow positive experience in organizational development and functioning of law enforcement systems of foreign countries, in particular the Republic of Finland, as well as to find out how to use this experience in order to reform and improve the system of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine taking into account national peculiarities. This is extremely important in connection with the integration of Ukraine into European structures, which is the main strategic goal of the state.

Finland is a republic in northern Europe, which has all the features of democracy of the Western European model, namely: election of the head of state and representative bodies, division of power, police pluralism.

The Constitution establishes the bases Finland Finnish state, determines the goals and objectives, organizational principles of law and the police. The Finnish Police - is the basis of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Finland and is a police service that is subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior.

Police in Finland is responsible for justice and public order, public order and security, crime prevention, crime investigation and prosecution of offenders, compliance with laws, regulations and orders of the authorities, protection of rights and freedoms of citizens and property, to assist the public in emergencies. According to the Finnish Constitution, police activities must be based on law.

The Finnish Police is an independent state institution with special competence, powers that extend to non-subordinated entities, a characteristic structure and management system, and uses specific methods of work.

Thus, the employee of the Helsinki European Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Fight against it, F. Karkonen believes that the work of the Finnish police is the use within the limits of the rights granted to it by the Constitution and other legislative acts, the forced, forceful influence on persons who have violated the rule of law.

Police functions include:

- detection of crimes and criminals;

- detention of offenders;

- participation in further court proceedings;

- search for stolen property, provision and protection within the competence of constitutional guarantees;

- rights and freedoms of the population;

- detection of problems that complicate or may complicate the criminal situation and work of the authorities;

- suppression of the mass confusion, maintaining law and order in public places;

- regulating the movement of vehicles and pedestrians;

- providing urgent assistance to those in need;

- implementing a permit system issues;

- control over the entry, departure and stay of foreign citizens in Finland;

- supervision of observance of rules in the field that falls within its competence.

Not only the fight against crime, but also the implementation of other measures in the area of social services for the population belongs to the scope of the Finnish police duties. This brings together the police with the social services.

Police have authorized right to use force in the performance of their duties in the event of open attack or danger that the offender poses to life and health. Under the provisions of the Police Act, the police may use physical force, rubber batons, tear gas and other special means, and in some cases firearms.

In Finland, as in all Scandinavian countries, the police function as a centralized state body. She is subordinate to the Minister of the Interior. The Minister of the Interior of Finland is head of the Ministry of the Interior, is a member of the Government of Finland, is responsible for the management of the national police, rescue services and the guarding of the borders of the state.

The structure of the Finnish police forces consists of: the Police Department, three national units: the Central Criminal Police, the Road Police, the Police of State Security, the five regional police departments, the local police, the police school, the technical department and the Division of Information and Computer Security Police.

The peculiarity of the Finnish police activity is that it is organizationally a single formation, rather than several different departmental subordinates with an average competence, as is the case in most countries of the world. This is done to counter the possible attempts of a group of ruling circles to monopolize the influence on the police.

In Suomi, direct involvement of citizens in actions in the field of law and order protection, which have a predominantly preventive nature, is widely practiced. There is a so-called "voluntary police", the selection of which is carried out by regional police units. It turns out the volunteer's belonging to the tasks of law enforcement, namely: moral qualities, physical data and intellectual abilities. Those who have passed - give an obligation to properly perform their functions and join the police, where they are specially trained in programs approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. During the study, the norms of the Constitution, the basis of criminal and criminal-procedural legislation, the Law "On the Police", and get knowledge about the tactics of individual actions are studied.

In a relatively low level of crime, police activity is focused primarily on preventing offenses, and not on repressive actions. In Finland, the prophylactic shift method has become widespread, when residents and trade workers report to the police about any suspicious persons and events occurring near their place of residence or work or independently patrolling the adjacent territory. Importantly, there is no corruption in the Finnish police. Police seek high results in disclosing and investigating offenses. Also, the level of confidence of the police population is very high (up to 90%) and much higher than in the parliament, government and the president.

Thus, Ukraine needs to take a positive experience in reforming the Finnish police. First and foremost, the formation of a truly functioning police force in Ukraine and the division of its national, regional, and local. Like the Finnish one, it is also necessary to create a "voluntary police" that will assist the ATS in the performance of their functions. At the present stage, especially important for Ukraine, is the eradication of corruption in law enforcement agencies, in particular, in internal affairs bodies, according to the model of Finland in the 1970s-1980s.

#### Список використаних джерел

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