

administrative activity prevails, but it is always preceded by organizational and legal activity.

The state uses its national law as one of the main means of organizing the activities of certain branches of the state apparatus for the implementation of international legal norms. In practice, the relationship between legal and organizational sides is manifested in the fact that measures of a legal nature, carried out with the aim of implementing international legal norms at the national level, are always accompanied by a set of measures of an organizational and executive nature, carried out by national bodies in accordance with legal prescriptions, which are, in particular, in issuing laws to implement relevant international legal norms and regulations, making changes to current national legislation, issuing administrative acts, canceling laws or administrative acts that contradict the provisions and norms of international law, taking all necessary measures of domestic order, etc.

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HOW TO BECOME A POLICE OFFICER IN THE USA

To my mind, police are for those who wants to be inside the news today, and not to read them tomorrow. Police are for young, energetic people who like adventures, and maybe you became a police officer because you do not want to work at a boring office, to have a tedious job, and want to be in the middle of the action. Some people are friends with the police and they would recommend you this work. Of course, there can be many reasons, why and how to join to the police staff. All Police Departments, Sheriff's offices, and Federal agencies accept recruits with the same requirements.

Requirements:

1. Age: from 21 to 35 years old at the time of admission.
2. To have US citizenship at the time of admission to the Academy.
3. Do not have a criminal record and problems with the law.
4. To have a high school diploma. Some states require education in a college or university – at least one to four years. Many take the army instead of college.

5. To pass a test entrance exam for basic school subjects, common knowledge on civil and criminal law.

6. To Pass a health and psychological test.

The exception is Hawaii. The state of Hawaii does not require compulsory citizenship. This is the only state where people who have a residence permit-green card can try to enter the police.

In order to join the police, you must fill in a questionnaire, send your full data, biography, and resume. At the time of admission to the police, it is necessary to indicate all the former works, why you left or were fired. This information is always checked. Major attention is paid to credit history. Often, there may be an unexpected home visit by the examiner. After reviewing the resume, sent to the medical examination. Check everything is fine. Somewhere in more detail, somewhere less. Sight, hearing, blood, etc. Then an analysis of drug use. After the medical board is invited to a written psychological test, in which there is from 500 to 1,500 questions or statements that answer «Yes» – «No», or «Agree» – «Neutral» – «Disagree». The next step is an interview with a psychologist. Next step is a physical test, in which 2.5 km run, push-ups, pull-ups, and many other exercises, depending on the Office. Physical training requirements vary greatly. Since each state has its own requirements for new ones. Some offices offer to pass a polygraph. Rejecting it is an automatic «Goodbye!». The final stage is an interview. Going to the interview should be in the business style of clothing (suit and tie).

After successful completion of all commissions and interviews, you get a job, take an oath. The Academy lasts an average of about 6 months, but there are a little more. The day of the admission to the Academy is considered the first day of the beginning of work in the NYPD.

On the first day, the Mayor and the Commissioner of Police arrive and formally assure your service to the police, at the same time divided into groups. In the squad 30 people, the main detachment, the same recruit, like everyone else, but responsible for them, was chosen by them – this is usually a former service member. All this «good» is scooped up by you into a heap and carried to the «locker» (each recruit is assigned a separate «locker» – this is a small iron box where you can put things and hang clothes). This is not a police uniform; a police uniform is issued near the end of the academy.

Ranks are not awarded for the years spent in the Office. They are given only after taking a very difficult test of knowledge of the rules of governance. Successful passing of the test does not guarantee an increase in rank. That is, the sergeant took the test for the Lieutenant, successfully passed it, but could wait several years before the increase until the vacant seat. After the Captain, the ranks are given for merit. However, the Sergeant can only become after five years of work. That is, the one who took the test after three years will wait at least another two years. The one, who took the test after five years of work, will receive the rank, as soon as the Sergeants will have a free place Sergeant. No one automatically rises in rank. If there

are no vacancies? Waiting for you! After that, each Sergeant receives one and a half years of probation. If something happens, the Sergeant will be degraded to Officers. None of them can return to the same station or department from which the Officers left. They will always be sent to another area. After Lieutenant (having worked in this rank for at least three years), you can take the test for Captain. This is the last rank for which you need to take a test, and when everything depends on the person.

The main task of the police is to help people. If you get lost, or do not know how to drive, contact the police - they will definitely help. If you left the keys in the cars or closed the door, call the police number. They will open the door quickly and absolutely free. Helping people is the police motto!

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PECULIARITIES OF COMPENSATION FOR NON-PECUNIARY DAMAGE IN THE COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE

The protection of human rights and freedoms is one of the most important tasks of today. For its implementation, a number of international legal acts have been adopted, which recognize the person as the highest social value, and the protection of his (her) rights and freedoms as the main duty of a democratic rule of law. According to Article 9, Part 5 and Article 14, Part 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Article 5, Part 5 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this article shall have an enforceable right to compensation. Everyone whose rights and freedoms as set forth in this Convention are violated shall have an effective remedy before a national authority notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity.

Indeed, a person must be entitled to compensation for non-pecuniary damage caused as a result of the offense, as the attack on such an intangible good as the dignity of the individual necessarily entails violation of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. This means that any offense, including that which did not result in physical harm, is necessarily accompanied by moral suffering of the person, who was the victim of an offense.