



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ  
Кафедра іноземних мов**



**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)**

**Матеріали  
науково-практичного семінару  
(Київ, 18 червня 2020 року)**



**Київ  
2020**

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Збірник містить тези доповідей учасників науково-методичного семінару, зокрема розглянуто низку наступних питань:

- 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 проєктів у роботі Національної поліції).

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Р 455

**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, 18 червня 2020 р.). – К. : Нац. акад. внутр. справ, 2020. –101 с.

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## **НАУКОВІ ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ**

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### **THE SCANDINAVIAN APPROACH TO PUBLIC ORDER POLICING**

Training of qualified police personnel is one of the most pressing issues of law and order, protection of human rights and law in the country. Personnel issues are becoming especially important now in Ukraine, which is undergoing a period of deep and consistent reform of law enforcement agencies. The success of work in this direction largely depends on the ability to take into account the experience of training police personnel gained in other countries, and to implement the most effective achievements and promising areas of work in the training of law enforcement officers.

The police systems of developed countries, such as Sweden, France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, and Japan, have a long history, extensive experience in combating crime and maintaining public order. It is the experience of the countries of the world that was used in the reform of the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), and an example of the reforms is the emergence of new units and new concepts of work. In addition to the well-known creation of a patrol police of Ukraine, I want to emphasize the emergence of a new approach to maintaining public order. Examples are the emergence of the Scandinavian model of public safety and the emergence of police dialogue.

With international support the NPU is planning to introduce a new nationwide philosophy for policing mass events such as music festivals, sporting events and demonstrations.

One of the key elements to this new concept of public order policing is introducing ‘dialogue policing’ units, which patrol the event in high-visibility vests and maintain contact with event organisers and members of crowds as well as keep a look out for sources of potential trouble.

The ‘Supporting Police Reform in Ukraine’ project has promoting the Scandinavian approach to public order as one of its objectives. “We try and make sure that police officers send out the right signals to the crowd. When police officers walk around in soft hats with high visibility vests, it signals to the crowd that things are calm. If the police have to wear helmets or bring out riot batons it sends out a different signal”.

Another important part of the approach is to use a ‘graduated approach’ i.e. to use police officers only when necessary or decrease the level of policing if things are going calmly. This makes policing more efficient. As well as leading to an unacceptable level of injuries and damage to property, the riots in Gothenburg also used up a vast amount of police resources.

For the approach to work, the different parts of a police force have to work well together – for example, the planning and risk analysis has to be as accurate as possible, transport units have to be on hand to quickly deal with and take away disruptive elements from the crowd – it’s more than just dialogue with protestors.

What are the main advantages of this approach? Since the new approach to public order policing was introduced, the number of injuries during demonstrations has decreased sharply. These statistics speak for themselves and we hope this model will be equally successful in Ukraine.

What has been the reaction of the Ukrainian police to the Scandinavian approach to public order? “It’s a bit like selling a new vacuum cleaner to someone who already has a functioning vacuum cleaner. You have to provide good arguments as to why the new vacuum cleaner is much better than the existing one. From the comments we received after the trip, I get the sense that the advantages of this model are now well understood”, said Patrik Johansen, EUAM Lead Adviser in Public Order.

The Scandinavian model began to be used in training cadets and preparing them to participate in mass events.

The National Academy of Internal Affairs in order to properly prepare trainees for their future service implemented a Scandinavian model of ensuring public safety and order during mass events into the training process via theoretical and practical classes.

When analyzing the results of recent years, we can see that the Scandinavian method of ensuring public order works. Therefore, we must adopt the experience of the foreign countries in police reform in Ukraine and show by our own example the effectiveness of our units in international cooperation.

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#### **PERFORMANCE OF PREVENTIVE COMMUNICATION GROUPS DURING A MASS EVENT**

Mass events sometimes grow into mass unrest. The main tasks of the bodies and subdivisions of the National Police of Ukraine are “provision of police services in the areas of: 1) ensuring public safety and order; 2) protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state; 3) combating crime; 4) to provide services, within the limits specified by law, to persons who, for personal, economic, social or emergency situations, require such assistance ...”.

To accomplish these tasks, permanent police working groups on

communication with organizers and participants of mass events are functioning in the main departments of the National Police of Ukraine.

These groups were created to test European standards in the field of public security and order in public places in Ukraine in connection with holding peaceful meetings and other mass events.

In accordance with item 5 of the National Police's instruction "On the introduction in the territorial bodies and units of the National Police of permanent police working groups on communication with organizers and participants of mass events", preventive communication groups should be involved during:

- high risk mass measures in accordance with the evaluation criteria;
- peaceful gatherings near the authorities and at the objects of transport, regardless of their degree of risk.

Unfortunately, to date, there is no clear regulatory framework for the position of police of dialogue and their function within the National Police system.

Negotiations are a communicative interaction between the parties to discuss and resolve disputes through agreement (agreements).

Characteristic features of the negotiations are as follows:

- 1) the presence of a problem;
- 2) common and different interests of the parties;
- 3) interdependence of the participants in the negotiations, etc.

Negotiations during a mass event are an agreement between the subjects of the negotiation activity and the objects of the negotiation activity regarding the provision of public security and order.

The subjects of the negotiation activity are police and communications groups.

The objects of negotiation are: on the one hand, the initiator, the leader, the organizer of the mass event, on the other - the persons participating in the mass event (participants).

The subject of negotiation is a key problem that needs to be addressed.

However, the main purpose of negotiating subjects with objects of negotiation during peaceful meetings and other mass events is to ensure

public security and order.

The main tasks of negotiations during peaceful meetings and other mass events are:

- establishing interaction with the organizers of mass events at the stages of preparation for their holding and / or at their beginning;
- installation of formal and informal organizers of mass events;
- maintaining communication with participants of mass events, in particular, clarifying to citizens their rights and responsibilities, grounds and procedure of police actions to ensure public security and order, etc.

Negotiations during peaceful meetings and other mass events should be based on certain principles:

- 1) objectivity;
- 2) accessibility;
- 3) concreteness;
- 4) consistency;
- 5) determinism;
- 6) regularity;
- 7) comprehensiveness.

The negotiation activities of the negotiating entities during mass events performs the following main functions:

- communicative;
- epistemological;
- information;
- explanatory;
- interpretative;
- distraction.

The organization of functioning of preventive communication groups is defined in Annex 2 to the National Police of Ukraine order dated 8/31/2017 No. 8246/01 / 20-2017, which provides methodological recommendations for the organization of functioning of bodies and units of the National Police of permanent police working groups on communication with organizers and participants of mass events

These guidelines provide advice on organizing the functioning of permanent police working groups on communication with organizers and



participants of mass events.

The methodological recommendations have been developed in accordance with subparagraph 2 of point 40 of the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy for the period up to 2020.

Preventive communication groups are formed on a permanent basis on a freelance basis in SUNP in the oblasts and the city of Kyiv in the following calculation:

- GUGIP in Kyiv - at least 20 employees;
- SUNP in Dnipro, Lviv, Odessa and Kharkiv regions - not less than 10 employees;
- SUNP in other areas - not less than 6 employees.

In the structure of preventive communication groups recommended to include employees of prevention groups, communication groups, psychologists from the human resources groups and special-purpose police groups, which have the following criteria.

- They must know the legal framework of human rights law and ensuring public safety during mass events.
- They must know how to make contacts and keep in touch with other people.
- They must know how to explain legal grounds and police action plan for ensuring public safety during mass events.
- They can change the style of communication depending on the situation and can find a compromise.
- They must have a high level of self-control in verbal and non-verbal behaviour during stressful situations.

Among police officers in the preventive communication group exist persons responsible for communication with professional football clubs.

All issues related with preventive communication groups decided by head of the department for preventive activities from National Police Head Department or his deputy when planning safety measures for ensuring public safety during mass events.

The decision to involve the group of preventive communication for ensuring public safety during mass events is drawn up by including this

group in the police force.

The number of police officers involved in main group from group of preventive communication, their tasks and subordination, must be indicated in the relevant management document.

During a mass event police officers from the group of preventive communication do the following tasks:

1) Establish interaction with the organizer and participants of the mass event for clarification purpose.

2) They support communication with participants of the mass event and negotiate with the organizer and participants of the event in case of conflict situations.

During the service group of preventive communication interacts with other police groups.

During a mass event police officers from the group of preventive communication serve as a part of one or more paired alternations directly in placements of participants of the event.

Measures of police coercion are applied in accordance with the procedure established by law.

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#### **ISSUES OF LEGALITY OF POLICE ACTIONS IN UKRAINE**

The National Police of Ukraine started its work on November 7, 2015; so many issues related to its functioning require clarification and legal regulation. Instead, the history of the organization of the activity of

this agency in adopting a positive foreign experience and its implementation in the law enforcement system of Ukraine is a guarantee that the newly established police will work on the basis of cooperation with public and protection of its interests.

According to article 1, part 1 of the Law of Ukraine (2015) “On the National Police” of 02 July 2015 no. 580-VIII the National Police of Ukraine is the central executive authority which serves the society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order. In case of committing unlawful acts, police officers bear criminal, administrative, civil and disciplinary responsibility in accordance with the law (Article 19 of the Law on the National Police).

Country Reports 2014 indicates that there have been reports of police and other law enforcement officials abusing and torturing persons in custody to obtain confessions (US 25 June 2015, 4). The same source states that during the first 8 months of 2014, the Prosecutor General's Office opened 8,236 criminal investigations into alleged torture or degrading treatment by the police, and of those investigations that were opened, authorities "forwarded 1,424 cases of alleged mistreatment to courts, including 28 cases specifically alleging torture or degrading treatment involving 43 law enforcement officers" Civil liability of police officers in Ukraine is based on article 1176 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, stating that the damage caused to an individual as a result of his (her) unlawful conviction, unlawful prosecution, unlawful use of preventive measures, unlawful detention, unlawful imposition of administrative penalties in the form of arrest or community service, is compensated by the State despite the guilt of the officers engaged in police operations, pre-trial investigation, officials of prosecution and judicial authorities.

The type of liability, which a police officer bears for damage caused is a recourse liability, since the State, having compensated for such damage, has the right to sue the guilty person. In case of harm to a citizen as a result of the unlawful actions of several police officers, the latter will be jointly and severally liable to the State by way of recourse.

The right to sue the guilty person is enshrined in article 1191 of the

Civil Code of Ukraine, which states that a person who was compensated for the damage caused by another person, has a right of the opposite demand from the guilty person in the amount of compensation paid.

If the damage is caused by police officers who are not officials of the body engaged in police operations or pre-trial investigation, then article 1191, part 4 of the Civil Code of Ukraine should be applied to bring them to justice. According to it, the State, having compensated the damage caused by an official as a result of his (her) illegal decision, act or omission the State has the right of the opposite demand from the guilty persons in the amount of compensation paid.

In doing so, the application of the article of the Civil Code of Ukraine, in which this principle is enshrined, is connected not with an analogy, but with a direct effect of the relevant norm. Besides, according to article 1195 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, a person who suffered from illegal acts of police officers should be compensated for damage caused by injury or other damage to health or by death.

Thus, a natural or a legal person who caused injury to an individual is obliged to compensate the victim for the income lost by him (her) as a result of the loss or reduction of professional or general working capacity, as well as to reimburse additional expenses if necessary (nutrition, medical treatment, medicines, prosthetics, care, provided by third parties etc.).

According to Article 1202, part 1 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, compensation for the damage caused by death of the victim is made in a monthly term. In certain circumstances and taking into account the material situation of the victim, the amount of compensation may be paid in one amount, but not more than for three years in advance.

Regarding the compensation of non-pecuniary damage caused by police officers, either of the acts, enshrined in article 1 of the Law, may be grounds for its compensation (namely, unlawful conviction, unlawful reporting of a suspected criminal offense, unlawful detention, unlawful conducting of a search, seizure in criminal proceedings, unlawful seizure of property, unlawful suspension from work (office) and other procedural actions, which limit the rights of citizens, unlawful application of administrative arrest or correctional labour, unlawful confiscation of

property, unlawful fines, unlawful conduct of police operations).

Compensation for non-pecuniary damage caused to a person by a police officer is paid if there are all general requirements for responsibility for causing harm. In particular, the following shall be investigated: the presence of such damage, the wrongfulness of the perpetrator's act, the existence of a causal link between the harm and the wrongful act of the perpetrator and the fault of the latter.

The court must determine whether the fact of causing non-pecuniary or physical harm to the plaintiff is confirmed, under which circumstances or by which acts (omission) this harm has been inflicted, in what amount of money or in what material form does the plaintiff evaluate the damage caused and what he (she) refers to, as well as other circumstances relevant to the resolution of the dispute.

In conclusion, police officers in Ukraine are held liable on the basis of the provisions of the Civil Code of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine. Although the principle of full compensation for damage is also applied in Ukraine, however, in accordance with the Law, the loss of profit is not included in the amount of compensation and is not reimbursed by uncontested procedures.

In addition, from this report we can see that the cause of the problem in legality in the work of the police is caused by small pavement that they get from our authority, lack of comprehensive social security and insurance, and bad attitude of people towards the police.

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## **IMPLEMENTATION OF OSCE PCU IN POLICE TRAINING OF UKRAINE**

Police education and training is the foundation of an effective domestic security and safety system. Crime has become more complex and threats have been increasing. Officers charged with enforcing laws must be open to new approaches. Policing also involves the community, and the role of police in democratic societies has been increasingly important. Working closely and forming relationships with citizens from various backgrounds and ethnicities requires a socially intelligent and culturally aware officer. Well-educated and trained officers are much more adept and used to solving problems, thinking creatively, and exhibiting open-mindedness. Efficient and professional distinction based on police education/training is particularly important for the transition countries, constructing new police forces, and undertaking reforms in the law enforcement sector.

Ukraine is meeting the benchmarks requested for law enforcement after the Revolution of Dignity in 2014. One of the main challenges was to transform the Soviet-style corrupted militia into a modern police force.

The foremost objectives of the reform were to achieve the highest standards in professional skills, quality, responsiveness, as well as full respect of fundamental human rights, transparency, fairness, and competence. In 2015, the initial police reforms in Ukraine laid the foundation of the modern patrol police, which replaced the old Soviet-style corrupted traffic police. The new police inspired many Ukrainians.

The level of trust in the police increased from 3% to 46%, and was a huge step forward in establishing a modern law enforcement system predicated on service for citizens as well as serving and protecting. In November 2015, the National Police of Ukraine was established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. One of the most important recent institutional developments is the establishment of the Patrol Police Academy.

Currently, there is no clear mechanism for curricula development

for any type of training. According to the law on “National Police”, the police is not a decision-maker in this process. Most of the training programs for the National Police of Ukraine are elaborated by higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and agreed upon by both the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the corresponding specialized police unit the OSCE Project Co-ordinator Office in Ukraine (PCU) to support the integration of modern police education standards as part of the criminal justice reform. The key principle of this support is to evolve the rule of law in the country.

The OSCE PCU strives to enhance skills of reformed police units in serving their communities and responding to cybercrime, gender-based violence, and human trafficking as well as applying the rule of law and human rights standards.

At the request of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police of Ukraine, the OSCE PCU supports numerous training activities, targeting both public security and specialized criminal police units. To sustain the police training aimed at police adherence to the rule of law, principles of community safety and better functioning of the police education system, the PCU initiated research on best practices and models for police education in the OSCE participating states.

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### **TRAINING IN POLICING IN UKRAINE AND ENGLAND**

Professional training of personnel of the internal affairs bodies of Ukraine is a focused process of mastering and continuous improvement of professional competencies, which is organized in the manner prescribed by

law and other legal acts of Ukraine. Currently, for six months, on the basis of educational organizations of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, staff are being trained.

Initial training of police personnel is an integrative part of the professional training of police officers, aimed at improving the level of legal awareness and intellectual level of employees, forming their readiness for independent performance of official duties, readiness for adaptation in the conditions of international competition and is the basic level for the professional development of law enforcement specialists.

A scientific study of the problem of police training began relatively recently.

Many scientists note in their work the need to study the foreign experience of police training. This, according to the authors, will allow: to improve the educational system of departmental organizations; to form appropriate competencies for domestic law enforcement specialists; to carry out international interaction of our police officers in operations to combat transnational crime with knowledge and taking into account the peculiarities of foreign colleagues (the peculiarities of their thinking, personal qualities, skill, tactics of action, etc.)

The UK Police Training System offers innovative, ethical training and development programs for law enforcement professionals. The curriculum for the training of police personnel has been compiled in accordance with the National Professional (qualification requirements and criteria for evaluating police activity in accordance with national standards) and is supported by the Police Board.

Initial police training in the UK has undergone substantial reform: since 2006, training for all police forces has been unified by a single program, "Initial Police Training and Development Program". Based on uniform national professional standards.[2]

According to the program, each employee must undergo initial training

The full initial curriculum includes training for police constables, community support police and special constables, and aims to achieve the following key objectives:



- acquaint candidates for service in the police with the priority areas of the police;

- To develop candidates' skills for effective professional communication;

- develop confidence in the performance of assigned tasks;

- increase the level of professional competence of the police employee;

- prepare for adaptation to the specific conditions of professional activity in the units in which they will serve.

While, in Ukraine The Ministry of Internal Affairs, by order of February 16, 2016 No. 105, approved the Regulation on the organization of primary training for police officers who were first hired by the police.[1]

As noted in the document, police officers who were first enlisted in the police undergo training in order to acquire special skills necessary for fulfilling police powers, including appropriate special training in the storage, carrying, use and use of firearms.

Vocational training is provided at the facilities of the National Police.

During vocational training, students are divided into study groups consisting of no more than 30 people, from whom a team leader is appointed.

In vocational training institutions, appropriate conditions are created for students to live and eat. Students during the training period can be encouraged or brought to disciplinary action in accordance with applicable law.[1]

Professional training of a policeman can be carried out according to an individual curriculum on the job due to circumstances that do not allow for a long time to travel outside the unit where the policeman is appointed.

It is prohibited to engage police officers who have not undergone professional training in the exercise of police powers, to be allowed to work with information with limited access or to any activity related to the use of weapons and special equipment (except for educational and training sessions during training).

Passing police training is confirmed by a certificate of completion of primary training, which is attached to a personal file.[1]

As we can understand from the above, the training of police officers in Britain and Ukraine is quite different, but also, it cannot be said that they are completely different. All initial preparations in different countries will certainly vary, but they will always have one thing in common, such as trying to prepare the police to problems that they will sooner or later encounter.

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#### **ATTEMPT OF REFORM OF THE LAW-ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM**

After Revolution of Dignity a great deal wanted Ukrainian society, but far not all, unfortunately, was able to be made reality of. Attempt of reform of the law-enforcement system - it, it seemed, that was succeeded to move from a place. National police of Ukraine, National household troops of Ukraine, Government service of Ukraine from emergencies, Service centers of MBC. 156 points of grant of administrative services through this country. A patrol police is created, to subdivision of the special setting CORD (Corps of operatively-sudden action) - by the analogue of American S.W.A.T. A travelling police starts and cyberpolice. Reform of Government migratory service and Government frontier service of Ukraine starts. A basic result of that is a receipt of the visa-free mode Ukraine with 32 countries of European Union.

The single line 102 and the call center of the National Police started working. The Unified Analytical Service Center (UASC) has been launched, and the Situation Center of the National Police has started operating. A new police system of law enforcement infrastructure has been created in rural areas, for small towns and villages - rapid response teams. A unified system of aviation security and civil protection of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has been created. 55 Airbus Helicopters will form the basis of a modern helicopter service in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Emergency Service, the State Border Guard Service, the National Guard and the National Police. The first helicopters have already arrived in Ukraine. New river and sea police units have been launched.

The SBGS has developed and approved the Concept of Integrated Border Management and a targeted law enforcement program. Arrangement and reconstruction of the state border, Plan of engineering arrangement of the Ukrainian-Russian section of the border. The project New Face of the Border was launched, a special purpose unit DOSOR was created. With the creation of the SES, the fire inspection was liquidated. There is a new system of prevention and prevention of emergencies with mandatory inspection of high-risk enterprises and government agencies. The network of local fire brigades has been expanded. For the first time, volunteers are involved in providing fire protection. LCA began issuing a plastic ID-card. In June 2017, the EU introduced a visa-free regime for Ukrainian citizens holding biometric passports.

New "sheriffs" are promised more responsibility, respect, a company car and at least 12 thousand salaries

The project "Community Police Officer" was presented on Sofia Square. "We continue to build the police based on the philosophy of the 'serve and protect' principle. We have presented the next step in our change. Arsen Avakov.

The task, according to the official, is to "hire" "his" police officer for each territorial community. We are talking about 30,000 small towns, villages and hamlets, where 28 million people live - two thirds of Ukrainians. Of course, it will not be possible to provide all communities with professional officers at the same time. Therefore, the project will be

implemented in several stages. Ukrinform learned the details.

The task of the national project "Community Police Officer" is to make such a law enforcement officer functionally and procedurally independent. He should be the first to be approached by people who have faced crime or injustice, and the first to prevent crime and crime in the reporting area. Moreover, this territory will be limited to only one precinct, where the militiaman himself will live, and will not visit, like most precincts, "raids". In short, such an officer must become an integral part of the community itself. In doing so, he will report not only to the police leadership, but also to the community, whose recommendations will be taken into account in the further extension of the contract with the officer, as well as in decisions on his encouragement or punishment.

And most importantly: the project will change the approaches to the work of the precinct with people. The main task of the new officers will not be to keep the station in fear, and then, in the case of a "cat from home", to "reap the fruits", and through daily preventive and educational work to prevent possible crimes and emergencies. At the same time, the community police officer should focus on the needs of the local population, be in constant contact with the residents, and ensure order in the accountable area on a daily basis. And if necessary, in case of dangerous situations, the officer will be assisted by patrol police response teams.

"The police commission is responsible for the competitive selection of applicants.

By law, such commissions are set up at the oblast level with the participation of members of the public elected by the oblast council. That is, the community's influence on deciding who will work as an officer on its territory is minimal. Instead, I think it would be right for community members to decide for themselves who suits them best. And the police would be responsible for their training. And if the candidate does not have health problems, in the absence of a criminal record, as well as in the case of a positive result of the anti-corruption test, she will be appointed to the position. And if necessary, the community would have the right to recall "its" officer. So far, such a possibility is not envisaged," Serhiy Parnikoza states. At the same time, according to the expert, while the project is being

tested in Dnipropetrovsk and Kirovohrad regions, there is every chance to take these reservations into account and avoid mistakes. So that the next law enforcement reform does not become a "bubble". Especially since Ukraine has a positive experience of implementing changes in this area.

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#### **THE IBM X-FORCE COMMAND CYBER TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER (C-TOC)**

The process of evolution, the introduction of new technologies bring benefits to the modern world, on the one hand, and new threats on the other. One of these threats is cybercrime. Cybercrime, or computer-oriented crime, is a crime that involves a computer and a network. Criminals steal information from other people's computers, send e-mail viruses, which are able to completely shut down your computer, break into bank networks, and commit other kinds of fraud on the Internet. As a result, cybercrime may suffer the interests of the ordinary citizen and the whole country, including the entire National Security.

Based on the data of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI), Ukraine is included in the medium level of commitment in 2018. The Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) is a trusted reference that measures the commitment of countries to cybersecurity at a global level – to raise awareness of the importance and different dimensions of the issue. [1] In the fight against cybercrime, Ukraine is collaborating with international organizations, introducing new prevention mechanisms. However,

according to the results of the 2018 Worldwide Economic Crime and Fraud Survey conducted by PwC, it turned out that the level of cybercrime is increasing compared to 2016.

Due to the increase in the level of cybercrime in Ukraine, there is a need to expand the country's technical capabilities. In this case, it would be right to turn to foreign experience on this issue.

In 2018 IBM Security announced the industry's first mobile Security Operations Center, capable of traveling onsite for cybersecurity training, preparedness, and response. The IBM X-Force Command Cyber Tactical Operations Center (C-TOC) will travel around the U.S. and Europe, running incident response drills with clients, providing on-demand cybersecurity support, and building cybersecurity awareness and skills with professionals, students and consumers.

The IBM X-Force C-TOC is a fully operational Security Operations Center on wheels, modeled after Tactical Operations Centers used by the military and incident command posts used by first responders. Housed in a tractor trailer, the mobile facility provides a gesture-controlled cybersecurity "watch floor," data center and conference facilities that can accommodate two dozen operators, analysts and incident command center staff. The facility can be deployed in a variety of environments, with self-sustaining power, satellite and cellular communications, providing a sterile and resilient network for investigation and response as well as a state-of-the-art platform for cybersecurity training.

Historically, cybersecurity teams have been focused on detection and protection against cybersecurity incidents. However, as the threat landscape has evolved, organizations are now recognizing the need to plan and rehearse their response to security incidents as well. The 2018 Cost of a Data Breach Study<sup>1</sup> found that companies that are able to respond to incidents effectively and remediate the event within 30 days can save over \$1 million on the total cost of a data breach – yet less than 25% of professionals surveyed say their company has a coordinated incident response plan applied across the organization.

IBM also designed the C-TOC to have the potential to supplement onsite support for clients at times when their cybersecurity needs may

surge. Cybercriminals are constantly on the lookout for major events and moments in time to help launch their attacks, taking advantage of increased interest, cashflow and internet activities to get higher returns on their malicious activities.

Cybersecurity at large-scale events is increasingly being considered alongside emergency services response and public safety. For these events, IBM can bring the C-TOC onsite to help not only with preparation, but to provide an isolated network, cybersecurity watch floor and incident command infrastructure. [3]

In his speech at the IBM Security Summit, Charles Henderson, the founder of IBM, said: "We are not only testing network security, we are testing it in general. And I do not mean that we have a criminal organization here. I mean that we are looking for vulnerabilities. " Charles Henderson also gave some tips for ordinary citizens:

First - think like a hacker in everything you do. Of course, it's still useful to hire someone for an offline test, but, in my experience, people who think like an attacker before my team starts working with them are usually much better at their job. All in all, this is a great mental exercise that prepares for the moment when everything goes wrong. And such moments happen.

Second - test everything. It is clear that budgets are limited, but often you can find some way. Because if you rely on luck, the first person to test your system will be a criminal.

Third - the vulnerability found is good. Maybe this sounds trivial, but you do not need to be afraid to find vulnerabilities and you do not need to convince yourself that closing them is too expensive. [4]

IBM Security offers one of the most advanced and integrated portfolios of enterprise security products and services. The portfolio, supported by world-renowned IBM X-Force® research, enables organizations to effectively manage risk and defend against emerging threats. IBM operates one of the world's broadest security research, development and delivery organizations, monitors 60 billion security events per day in more than 130 countries, and has been granted more than 8,000 security patents worldwide. [3]

As we can see, this Cyber Tactical Operations Center on wheels is a high-tech, mobile and effective anti-cybercrime tool. It is worth noting that this method can act as preventive, the main task of which is to identify vulnerabilities. C-TOC can be closely interlinked with the state authorities to combat cybercrime, and can also act as a separate and independent unit, which will have some of its tasks.

Such a device is not unique in its kind. There are various ways and mechanisms in the campaigns against cybercrime, which are represented in different countries of the world. This experience can be a useful acquisition for our country in the fight against this rapidly developing crime.

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#### **CORPS OF RAPID ACTION**

The Euromaidan has spurred efforts to shed the communist and post-communist policing legacy marked by authoritarianism and corruption, and opened a space for democratic policing in Ukraine. This work conceptualizes police reform during the first three years after the revolution



as institutional bricolage, a legacy relationship involving a mix of new and old institutional elements. New elements include a new police law and the creation of a patrol police.

In 2014 the government initiated a plan to reform Ukrainian law enforcement by replacing the old patrol police force (the Militia) and dissolving the Berkut completely.

The main goal of the reform was to create new police units to carry out public order functions.

Many new units and centers have been established, including patrol police, cyberpolice, dialogue police, and the National Police Situation Center has been established. I want to pay special attention to the unit that replaced Berkut.

KORD (Corps of Rapid Action) has been created, and has become an analogue of the American S.W.A.T. It's tactical response unit, tasked with resolution of stand-off situations involving hostages and/or heavily armed suspects. Also tasked with providing a tactical support function to other divisional officers.

Among the main missions of KORD are:

- developing, preparing and conducting special operations to capture dangerous criminals;

- suppressing crimes committed by members of criminal groups;

- releasing hostages;

- providing force support in the conduct of operative-search actions;

- providing support to other police units to ensure superior firepower over offenders;

- taking part in anti-terrorist operations conducted by the Anti-terrorist Centre of the Security Service of Ukraine;

- studying, summarizing domestic and foreign experience, as well as the methods of work of similar foreign units in this area;

- ensuring the implementation of security measures for persons involved in criminal proceedings.

Candidates for the police special unit KORD are mainly former police officers from Berkut, Sokil, Gryfon (systems of special police of the Ukrainian militia within the Ministry of Internal Affairs). Almost all of

them took part in ATO.

Now they are trained on a five-day survival courses for police training base near Kyiv. This is one of the selection patterns of parts; the purpose is to check the possibilities of the fighters: the level of physical fitness, ability to work in a team, and psychological endurance.

During the five days of the course the guys hardly rest. They sleep for few hours a day; the instructors interrupt their sleep couple of times during the night. The guys also run, jump, overcome water obstacles, climb through the ravines, under the watchful supervision of experienced instructors.

Six or eight of them take the wounded out of the ravine, trying to give them first aid. The instructor mobilizes the men: they raise their guns, each take the positions. Two are left with the wounded: the wiring, plugging, analgesia, a note with time indication. Mission accomplished, the wounded is rescued.

KORD is formed taking into account the experience of the US and Israeli intelligence SWAT. For training fighters a few dozen trainers were involved, who were trained by US experts. KORD division is now working in Kyiv and Kharkiv in the nearest future it will operate in Kyiv region.

Police reform is still ongoing and today it is completed by about 30%. We can only read about the effectiveness of this reform from the level of public confidence in the police, and it is growing every year.

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## **THE PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

America, land of the free, the country made by immigrants for immigrants. Perhaps the country most thinks of when they talk about immigration. Indeed, large majority of Americans can trace their family free to the immigrants from other parts of the world, except for Native Americans of course.

By sheer numbers America has the biggest number of immigrants in the world counting at 47 million immigrants as of 2015, in just one year of 2016, 1.18 million people legally immigrated to America.

According to the 2016 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, the United States admitted a total of 1.18 million legal immigrants in 2016. Of these, 48% were the immediate relatives of U.S. citizens, 20% were family-sponsored, 13% were refugees and/or asylum seekers, 12% were employment-based preferences, 4.2% were part of the Diversity Immigrant Visa program, 1.4% who were victims of a crime (U1) or their family members (U2 to U5), and 1.0% who were granted the Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) for Iraqis and Afghans employed by U.S. Government.

The remaining 0.4% included small numbers from several other categories, including 0.2% who were granted suspension of deportation as an immediate relative of a citizen (Z13). America has a long history of immigration dating back to 17th century, when first stage of immigration has started.

America had 4 waves of immigration in total from colonial to modern times, each wave bringing more diversity to the melting pot of different cultures that is America. Although with each wave came its own challenges: poverty, racial and religious discrimination, cultural differences and of course, illegal immigration.

The problem illegal immigration has been a topic of political discussion for a long time. One of the first times it became topic of political

discussion happened as a result of Mexican-American war in 1846-1848 when America seized land from Mexico that later would become Texas, California, Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma. The territory that had Mexican population, then in 1930's President Herbert Hoover blamed descendants of those Mexican's as one of the causes of Great Depression and called them criminal aliens.

Then America deported those up to 2 million Mexicans, more than half of which were American citizens. Later during World War 2 America needed manpower and invited Mexicans for work, only to later deport all of them after the war was over by Operation Wetback. This destroyed Mexican-Americans relations with America for generations.

Today, especially with the current president of United States, it has become a very prominent, very divisive topic of political discussion. In 2016 the number of unauthorized immigrants has been put at 10.7 million or 1 person out of every 30 in the country. With this, various solutions to the problem have been thrown around, most infamous of which is the wall. Around 40 to 50% of Americans support building the wall.

Let's consider this, not only will this wall cost somewhere around 20 billion dollars and take 3.5 years to build, and that's not even considering maintenance cost. Now let's consider the fact that around 40% of illegal immigrants come to America on plane and then just overstay their visas. What about other 60% percent then?

The effectiveness of the wall is hotly debated topic, there are cases of smugglers already cutting the wall and returning to repaired sections because they are weaker, and one case of strong wind which caused portions of wall to fall. And that's not even counting in the fact that apprehensions on the border are on historic lows for about a decade. The wall also will negatively affect wildlife, property and archeological sites.

Overall, the wall may just harm discussion about illegal immigration by preventing actual solutions to be brought up. Tighter U.S.-Mexico border might actually do more harm than good. Before increase of border enforcement there was a circular flow of Mexican worker who would come to America, work, and then return home. But after increase of border enforcement Mexicans would rather stay in America. This caused the

number of illegal immigrants living in America increase to 248%.

Another under discussed issue would be U.S. immigration courts. Different kinds of people are brought to immigration courts, people who were crossing the border, people who committed a crime, people who committed minor violations and people who lost their papers. There are only 58 immigration courts in America and only 2% of what is spent on immigration annually goes to immigration courts.

The current backlog of cases is more than a million. Judges can be fired for not working fast enough, majority of people don't have lawyers and public defenders are not provided even to minors. Translators are often available only over the phone which further complicates things. Courts can be so remote that a hearing can be made through Skype calls. All of these factors cause mistakes to happen at shocking regularity. Citizens are being detained and, worst of all, can be deported. Only the last 10 years over 20,000 citizens have been detained by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

To summarize, solutions to the problem of illegal immigration that gain popularity in political discussion can not only be ineffective, but can cause the problem to become worse. They can also distract public from better solutions or real causes of the problem.

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## **FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE ON THE EXAMPLE OF SWEDEN**

The mission reform of the Swedish police: to reduce crime and increase public safety. In principle, it is very similar to the mission of our police. Any reform is aimed primarily at combating crime and ensuring citizens' sense of security.

Interesting experience: the number of police officers has increased, but the number of crimes has not decreased. There is no correlation in the extensive development of the police due to the increase in staff. In Sweden,

there is a commission that rebrands the police and looks for core values for them that can be a slogan. Now the following have been identified: Dedication, Efficiency, Accessibility.

According to experts, words about order, respect and trust are still lacking in values. After all, theft or drug addiction values "Devotion, Efficiency, Availability" will seem frivolous. One of the sub-goals of the Swedish police, which our leadership has emphasized, is to increase the level of visibility of the police in society. The police want to be noticed, known and relied on by ordinary citizens. This allows the police to feel the meaning of their existence and legitimize their activities through interaction with citizens. The policeman should be perceived as his own person, "our guy", and not as a stranger, "a stranger". This is the whole leaven of a quality police - the deep trust of the population in the system as a whole and in each individual police officer, as the perfect and most loyal defender of your rights.

The Swedish police have a strong emphasis on IT security - more and more crimes are happening here, so more and more resources are being allocated to this area.

For example, bank accounts are stolen, and so on. Sweden now has a three-month storage period for phone calls and SMS in the operator's database. During this time, the police may request information from operators for their investigations. According to experts, this is a short period of time, because police departments do not always have time to deal with a crime in three months. In neighboring Finland - 1 year. It takes at least 6 months for such data to be stored, the expert said. Swedish police are well aware of complex crimes - murder, grievous bodily harm and others. The level of disclosure is 85-90%.

However, it is not so good with petty thefts, fraud, etc. - only a little more than half is revealed. This is due to the fact that most resources are allocated to complex offenses and, as a result, insufficient time and effort to solve minor crimes with the same effectiveness. It should be noted that despite the reforms in both Sweden and Ukraine, there is constant support from our partners in the European Union, namely the transfer of necessary equipment is only the first step in the project to build the capacity of the

National Police to effectively fight organized crime.

The multimillion-dollar project provides comprehensive assistance aimed at supporting Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in various areas of activity, in particular, in the fight against organized crime. Specialist Andreas Grenadi sincerely admitted that the Swedish police do not keep up with organized crime. For example, someone deliberately steals engines from boats. This is not an isolated case, and such a thief is difficult to detect.

The police also fight domestic violence, launch an advertising campaign in the subway and talk a lot with young people about these issues. It is important that the police in Sweden partially take over the functions of a psychologist and allow not only to detect but also to avoid crimes, especially domestic ones. According to the interlocutor, psychological selection and training is one of the components of the police. The police in Sweden really have a completely different attitude, balanced, restrained, towards their citizens. Always ready. Client approach! In total, approximately 30,000 people in Sweden work in the police, of which 20,000 are police officers and the rest are support staff.

The prosecutor's office reflects the police. In Sweden, the structure of the prosecutor's office and the police are very similar, but they are now in a state of reform - simplification and centralization. And very importantly, they go synchronously, mirroring the new hierarchy of police / prosecutors, who are called to interact and cooperate together for the security of citizens and the country.

Such cooperation at the very core of public authorities is fascinating and shows that all these bodies must form one healthy organism. Swedish Police Competition 1:10, which shows how attractive and prestigious it is to be a police officer in this country.

Thus, the analysis is, of course, not all, but only the main elements of modern law enforcement experience in crime prevention in Sweden, showing that community-oriented policies, modern means of combating, are the main vector of Swedish law enforcement development that implements significant funds. from state and local budgets. One of the main indicators of the effective work of the police of this country at the present stage is, on



the one hand, the level of partnership with the local population, and on the other - the ratio of money spent on crime, technology and the amount of money and human resources saved from potential crimes. .

Sweden pays considerable attention to the police reform sector in Ukraine. The aim of the project developed in Sweden "Support to Police Reform in Ukraine" was to increase the efficiency of police work and strengthen public confidence in the police. The project was implemented with the support of the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, the Swedish Police (SWEPOL), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine. The two main components of this project were the effective provision of public safety and the interaction of the police with the local community.

At the same time, thanks to the support of European colleagues and partners, this project was implemented so quickly and efficiently. The purpose of such support is to transform law enforcement into open, democratic services, as it is important to ensure effective policing and community trust. "We have decided to support our partners in order to increase the level of community trust in law enforcement agencies.

As part of the reform initiative, we tried to involve representatives of local communities and supported the work of special groups on community safety, stimulating cooperation between the police and community representatives on the ground, "said the head of the European Union Advisory Mission to Ukraine.

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## **COUNTERACTION TO DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

Drug trafficking has become increasingly widespread in Ukraine in recent years. The main factors affecting the use of drugs at the individual level are: knowing new feelings and wanting to “try” yourself (28% of women and 26% men said yes); crisis of society (66% of men); low level of culture (36% of women) grams. The moral and cultural decline of the population, especially of young people, adolescents, actually took place outside the intervention of public authorities.

Recently, US President Donald Trump has declared a state of emergency in the health care system because of the proliferation of psychotropic substances that cause psychological and physical addiction in the country. According to Trump, last year 64,000 Americans were killed by a drug overdose. Therefore, the US leadership has taken this issue seriously, giving the executive authorities extraordinary powers to combat the drug crisis. Meanwhile, in Ukraine, statistics on drug deaths are neither better nor worse: 10,000 people die of heavy drugs each year in Ukraine, six times less than in the US, but the population there is 7.6 times - 321 million against 42 million in Ukraine.

Anti-trafficking in psychotropic drugs substances and drugs are provided by the National Police, the Service Security of Ukraine, Prosecutor General's Office, central body executive power, which provides for the formation and implementation of the state tax and customs policy, central executive authorities, which to implement state policy in the areas of state border protection, circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors, counteracting their trafficking and other organs the executive power within the limits of the powers conferred upon them by law.

In Ukraine Illegal production, manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation or shipment for the purpose of sale, as well as illegal sale of

narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or their analogues -shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

What drugs or psychotropic substances are subject to liability and punishment? Criminal liability is provided for trafficking:

1) drugs (eg cannabis (hemp, marijuana), heroin, cocaine, opium, poppy straw, tramadol, methadone, etc.);

2) psychotropic substances (eg LSD, mescaline, methamphetamine, hair dryer, other amphetamines, etc.);

3) analogues of drugs and psychotropic substances (meaning prohibited substances of natural or synthetic origin, which are not included in the list of drugs and psychotropic substances, but whose properties are similar to those of the latter).

For example, the small size (that is, when criminal liability does not occur) for the following substances: cannabis (marijuana) - up to 5 grams; heroin - up to 0.005 grams; opium acetylated - up to 0.005 grams; cocaine - up to 0.02 grams; poppy straw - up to 50 grams; LSD - up to 0,00001 grams; methamphetamine (pervitin) - up to 0,15 grams; "ecstasy" (MDMA or 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine) - up to 0.15 grams.

At the global level, the drug situation in Ukraine is primarily influenced by: geopolitical location of Ukraine, which connects Asia with Western Europe; difficulties in the organization of customs and checkpoint mode; lack of effective cooperation with law enforcement agencies neighboring states in the direction of counteracting the drug business; widespread involvement of our country's citizens, first of all transport workers (especially maritime), in illegal drug operations the border; internationalization of the drug business; use of chemical-pharmaceutical potential, the state's chemical industry for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs; and psychotropic substances.

The development of the drug business, in particular in Ukraine, is determined by the following global factors:

- the profitability of this type of business, with the greatest economic benefit from international drug business has producing countries (including Bolivia, Morocco) and state bankers (Switzerland, Luxembourg, Hungary);
- developed countries limit the development of third world countries,

to some extent restrain development of their economy. Their industry is largely processing. For example, in business the sector of Afghanistan is only one-sixth of it;

- the dependence of the Third World economies on the drug industry, as evidenced by this economic information. For example, in Bolivia, cocaine exports are 50% higher than volume legal exports and Morocco's annual drug exports of about \$ 2 billion, that against legal exports - US \$ 3.6 billion - is almost 56%;

- focusing solely on the power of combating drug trafficking;

- Global liberalization of electronic transmission related financial activities data and provides the creation of perfect, virtually unobstructed toolkits for drug business financing (for comparison: if drug trafficking is law enforcement organs intercept only up to 10% of cargoes, then the interception of drug capital is even smaller - only 1%);

In addition, it is worth noting the differences between the legal systems under which they are defined basic principles of counteracting illegal drug operations, when similar actions are in one States are judged to be criminal, while others are not.

A serious problem for the international system drug control is the non-accession of a number of states to international agreements as well breach of its contractual obligations by individual States Parties to the Conventions formation of an effective legislative framework, failure to exercise proper national control over drugs, failure to provide the necessary information to international control bodies.

Conclusions: Thus, the determinants of drug trafficking crime are numerous and varied. and interact at different levels: at the individual level, in relation to moral qualities, psychological characteristics of persons involved in drug trafficking; at the national level, which manifests itself in shortcomings in economic, cultural, educational, regulatory drug trafficking; at the global level, formed outside the country.

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## **APPLICATIONS OF JURY IN UKRAINE**

The actual people's participation in justice by adjudication has been promised and awaited its moment for a very long time, and without a doubt it is a meaningful step forward for Ukrainian community.

One of the major problems of judicial reform is the functioning of the jury, as the primary mode of justice for the people, and the guarantee of transparency and democratic values.

In order to identify obstacles to the development of the jury, it is necessary to understand what mechanism is being used in Ukraine and what space is there for its proper functioning.

First of all, I would like to point out that the Ukrainian legislation has a borrowed continental (European) model of jury, which together with professional judges decide the fact and the law issues. In Ukraine, the jury operates only at the level of the local General Court of First Instance (supplied by two professional judges and three jurors (Part 3 of Article 31 of the CPC) and deals with crimes for which life imprisonment is punishable. is possible only if the accused is presented with a petition during a preparatory court session (Part 2 of Article 384 of the CPC of Ukraine).

The concept of jury is a blast from the past in the history of Ukrainian justice. However, for a long time the Constitutional guarantee of a jurors' participation in trials has been rather theoretical than practical. The main idea behind implementing this concept is not an expectation that jurors (compared to professional judges) will make "better" decision, but that citizens are the ones entitled to rule in a case.

People are mistrustful of the judicial system, which is the basis of the current Ukrainian crisis. With the help of the jury, the judiciary will be able to restore people's confidence. The list of jurors is approved for three years and submitted to the relevant district court, including in electronic form. Thus, in accordance with Part 1 of Art. 65 of the Law of Ukraine "On Judiciary and Status of Judges", a jury may be a citizen of Ukraine who has reached the age of thirty and resides in the territory covered by the jurisdiction of the respective district court. After selection of the main jury, two reserve jurors are selected, who are permanently in their assigned places during the court hearing and may be included in the main jury in the case of imposition of a sentence in case of the inability of any of the latter to continue to participate in the trial (h. 8, 10 Article 387 of the CPC of Ukraine). At the conclusion of the selection, each of the jurors shall take the oath. Accordingly, from that point on they become jurors.

The jury decides whether the crime has occurred, whether the accused (defendant) has committed the crime and whether he deserves a lenient treatment, and the judge, after investigating the circumstances surrounding the defendant's actions, resolving a civil action, and others questions, prescribe the type and size of the sentence, if the jury found the

accused an innocent person, the judge is required to prepare an acquittal. In such circumstances, it is obvious that the competence of the jury and professional judges is different, since the former are accepted as “judges of fact”, the latter - to “judges of law”.

For example, in the United States, a jury of 12 persons is not a requirement, since such jury formation was a consequence of "historical accident", so it is allowed to hear 6 or 8 state court cases in serious crimes. However, reducing the number of jurors to just a few persons significantly reduces the effectiveness of the jury and cannot ensure full participation of the people in the justice process. The classic jury trial in Ukraine can be launched as early as 2021. The Ministry of Justice has developed two bills, the adoption of which will ensure the introduction of the classical jury institute in the country. This was announced by Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine.

Jurors are invited according to voters lists. Now the list of jurors is approved by local councils with the consent of the citizens, who want to become a jury, and that's why Ukraine lacks jurors.

Moreover, under this order, they were unmotivated, which led to the postponement and disruption of trials.

If the jury will be selected by the voters list, it will mean, in fact, not a citizen's right to be a jury, but the state's task is to create conditions so that the duty is honorable enough, and its fulfillment is reimbursed, the Ministry of Justice reports.

In order to strengthen the jury institution, it is necessary to appeal against court decisions made with the participation of the jury only in connection with a material violation of the criminal procedural law, misapplication of the criminal law, unfairness of sentence, ie in terms of punishment.

In other cases, including those related to the proving of guilt, incorrect conclusions of the court with the participation of the jury, court decisions cannot be appealed.

Thus, analyzing the problems of the jury institute in the context of judicial reform in Ukraine, we can come to the following conclusions: the introduction of the jury institute in modern realities of Ukraine is nothing

more than the desire of the authorities to demonstrate the desire for European ideals of justice and respect for human rights.

There was a need to widen the scope and competence of the jury by making real changes to national legislation regarding the delimitation of the jurisdiction of juries and professional judges, creating panels of 6 or 8 jurors and raising the state's interest in the administration of justice by allocating funds for material and technical resources. jury conditions and remuneration.

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### **MODERN METHODS OF INTERVIEWING WITNESSES IN UKRAINE**

The law enforcement authorities use interviewing of person, as a rule, with the aim of implementation of providing of full and impartial investigation of criminal offences. The interviewing consists in collection of law enforcement authorities employees according to the polled face of primary factual information, that matters for the decision of tasks of operational search activity by a motive by them this person to the grant of



answers for a question, that interest them and included in their competence.

Through interviewing witnesses is possible to find out a public idea about reasons of crimes and offences, about latent crimes, about efficiency of prophylactic measures, and also punishment; moods, motivation of offenders, criminals, victims. To obtain reliable information, it is necessary that the witness perceived the necessary information, understood it correctly, chose the correct answer to the question, was able to recall events of the past and adequately speak.

There are two modern methods of interviewing: a survey and an interview (an conversation). These methods are used after formulation of hypothesis and study plan. Usually the survey is used after the interview.

The survey is methods of interviewing based on the indirect interaction of the questionnaire and the interviewer, in which the latter independently fills in a form that contains a list of questions. The survey can be group or individual. The group survey is widely used at the place of work, study.

In the case of individual questionnaires, questionnaires are distributed at workplaces, at the place of study, residence, and the term of their return is stipulated in advance. Today, surveys remain one of the most expeditious means of collecting primary sociological information. An important role in improving the quality of information gathering technology is the compilation of tools, among which there is a criminological questionnaire. The creation of the questionnaire is preceded by a long stage of development of the research program, since the questionnaire sets out the basic hypotheses, formulated the tasks that need to be solved in the course of the research. Each questionnaire is the result of creative actions that require knowledge of sociology, psychology, mathematics, sociolinguistics. This is kind of a organization of a conversation with a respondent.

The basis of the questionnaire structure is the system of united by a single research concept of questions and possible answers, the purpose of which is to identify the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the object and the subject of analysis. In order for the questionnaire to successfully and efficiently fulfill its purpose, it is necessary to know and adhere to a number of rules and principles of its design, to know the

specifics of the questions on which it consists.

The second method of interviewing witnesses is interviewing. The primary purpose of interviewing witnesses is to obtain accurate and reliable information about the events being investigated, which can be used in litigation.

The task of interviewing the police is to get accurate, reliable and practical information. Interviews are not conducted to confirm version of the officer or force the suspect to provide information or to confess. A procedural interview is intended to prevent false recognition or mistakes in the course of implementation justice. This method helps employees conduct interviews systematically and impartially and avoid common mistakes associated with premature conclusions. It is also important that the procedural interview facilitates communication and information sharing that leads to discovery crimes. From a human rights perspective, a procedural interview helps put the presumption of innocence into practice.

Consider the practical application of the interview method. When inspecting a scene, it becomes essential to interview the witnesses of the crime or those who are the first to discover the signs and traces of the crime. They can provide information about the sign of the offender, the circumstances of the event, the situation of the scene, the changes that occurred in it. Witnesses should be questioned most intensely, as their testimony may indicate that the offender has motive for racial, national or religious hatred. Equally important can be played by surveys of citizens who have information about the victim, including their race, nationality, religion, place of residence, education, lifestyle, relationships, behavior, and habits. Witness surveys should be conducted taking into account the national nature of the interests of the investigator, the socio-psychological situation and the potential natural impact of the crime on the level of social tension in the region.

It is necessary to interview the persons who were the first to find themselves at the scene or find the corpse of the victim. In doing so, they find out how they got there for what purpose did they make before the arrival of law enforcement officers, or change the situation of the scene, which objects touched their hands, their feet, which left traces. By

interviewing first-time citizens, they determine the primary location and location of the corpse, each object, and changes that have occurred due to them, such as negligence or ignorance.

To interview witnesses should do separately from each other to prevent them from being influenced by other citizens, and to prevent disclosed data. The investigator warns the respondents about the non-disclosure of information they have become aware of. The information obtained during the survey should be treated critically and verified both by comparison with the objective survey data and by the intelligence services' search capabilities. First of all, it should be ensured that the interviewees do not include the offender, his accomplices or other persons interested in the case, who may intentionally report false information. All information received is for reference. All information is specified in the course of an oral conversation, briefly recorded in a notepad with the names and addresses of the persons who reported it, as the interviewee may later be interrogated as a witness.

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#### **PROBLEMS OF USING FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHEN PERFORMING THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES**

With the beginning of the new National Police of Ukraine new positive and prestigious ideas about it have been formed.

The new reform aims to create new priorities and tasks for police. As we know, communication is the most important aspect of police officers.

Thanks to her, law enforcement can solve many issues and provide assistance if someone needs it. It is the police who, when solving a number of professional and official tasks, communicate with a significant number of citizens.

As stated in the Law of Ukraine “About National Police”, the basics of professional activity, in particular, “Openness and Transparency” (Article 9) and “Partnership Engagement with the Population” (Article 11), are the basic determinants of the principles and technologies of direct work of police officers with society, its layers and separate citizens. [1]

Assisting the public in a communication situation is one of the most important aspects of the work of most police bodies in Europe. The police officer, being involved in human relations, plays the role of the arbiter in situations of conflict interaction.

According to the statistics available in the State Migration Service of Ukraine, as of September 1, 2019, there are 280 872 foreigners residing on the basis of a permanent residence permit and 114 394 foreigners residing in Ukraine on the basis of a temporary residence permit. It is advisable to emphasize that according to the Law "About legal status of foreigners and persons without citizenship", foreigners and persons without citizenship, that are in Ukraine on legal grounds, use the same rights and freedoms, and also carry the same duties, as well as citizens of Ukraine, after the exceptions, set by Constitution, laws or international agreements of Ukraine. [2]

One of the pressing problems of law enforcement agencies today is a gap in foreign language skills. Taking into account the most widely spoken foreign language, English, which is an official language in almost 60 countries and is one of the six working languages of the United Nations, now English language skills is at 7% in Ukraine and 50% in EU countries, in the Scandinavian countries, it is almost 80%. Considering the democratic way of development of society and Ukraine's orientation to European standards, active involvement of the public in cooperation with the National Police, effective professional communication of police officers is one of the important areas of their professional activity.

In the institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, such a

discipline as English, do not pay the desired attention. And for full performance of their duties, learning English by the officers of the National Police of Ukraine is currently an extremely important task, because in the political views of our country that is on the path of European integration, one of the conditions for Ukraine's accession to the European Union will be the provision of executive bodies with staff who speak English. [3]

Today it is impossible to imagine higher professional education without quality foreign language training. And this is really the case with secondary discipline at the moment of the English language to make the discipline that in the curriculum will take most of the hours spent on the study of the discipline, because English expands the outlook, gives some confidence in their abilities and really need practical activity.

When emergency strikes, immediate and effective communication is key: a crisis is no time to stop for translation.

Within the greater field of criminal justice, law enforcement officers act on the front lines of the law to maintain authority and keep us safe. They are on the streets, at the borders, and in our airports, seaports, parks, and prisons. When officers are able to speak the same language as the individuals they encounter, they enhance communication, promote safety, and prevent dangerous misunderstandings or unnecessarily violent escalations.

Sharing a common language is one way to drastically reduce communication roadblocks and foster better understanding. Language barriers—often in tandem with ethnic disproportions in the workforce—regularly prevent the law enforcement system from functioning as well as it could.[4]

“If the police do not properly reflect the community they serve, it is difficult for the community to see it as a force that represents them rather than one that polices them. This leads to crimes not being reported, witnesses not coming forward and a community preyed upon by criminals who know their victims won’t have any recourse.” [5]

Crime occurs in all languages, and an ability to communicate with people who speak other languages is an asset to police officers. Speaking a foreign language well can open the doors to more advanced and higher

paying jobs in law enforcement. [6] Now a cultural dialogue development between Ukraine and the world community expansion trend of active cooperation in almost all fields of science and industry. The key to a successful partnership with people of different nationalities and faiths is to have foreign language skills.[7]

Thus, the orientation of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies to European standards and the proper performance of their duties requires employees to improve their foreign language skills. Only by raising the level of knowledge of the foreign language of law enforcement officials will we take our country to a new level in the world. This will mean that Ukraine, and especially the police of the country, is always ready to assist the person who poisons it, no matter what language it speaks.

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## **COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN CHINA WITH A SINGLE NETWORK OF VIDEO CAMERAS (MASS SURVEILLANCE IN CHINA)**

Organized crime is one of the biggest and global problems of mankind in the twenty-first century. It is on par with global warming, overpopulation and environmental pollution. Crime threatens society and its safety. It can be robberies, terrorist acts, vandalism and murder.

Organized crime is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit. Some criminal organizations, such as terrorist groups, are politically motivated. Sometimes criminal organizations force people to do business with them, such as when a gang extorts money from shopkeepers for "protection". Gangs may become disciplined enough to be considered organized. A criminal organization or gang can also be referred to as a mafia, mob, ring, or syndicate; the network, subculture and community of criminals may be referred to as the underworld. In the United States, the Organized Crime Control Act (1970) defines organized crime as "[the] unlawful activities of [...] a highly organized, disciplined association [...]". Criminal activity as a structured process is referred to as racketeering.

Therefore, organized crime is first and foremost a global business. Therefore, one of the modern ways of combating crime is to move from cash to bank cards and the obligation to declare your property and earnings for all people.

Another modern way to combat crime is to use video cameras, phones, computers, laptops, etc. to locate offenders and criminals. Such a system works pretty well in China. A single video surveillance system called Mass surveillance. China controls its citizens through the Internet, camera and other digital technologies and with the help of local companies

such as Tencent, Dahua Technology, Hikvision, Sense Time, Byte Dance, Megvii, Huawei and ZTE and others. It is planned that by 2020 the number of cameras in China will reach 620 million.

For example, Chinese police caught a suspect in a crime 90 kilometers from the city in which he was last seen, only recognizing him in a queue for a concert with 50 thousand spectators. Also, in addition to CCTV cameras, the Chinese police have special equipment - glasses GLXSS with a face recognition system.

It was proved that thanks to such equipment the police can find the suspect within 7 minutes after the person's photo was entered into the database. This system also monitors vehicles, which significantly reduces traffic violations. In addition, the system can detect clandestine casinos, brothels, drug traffickers, etc.

Another important invention of China created to combat crime is a program for recognizing people by gait, in case criminals wear masks on their faces.

Based on these positive facts about the operation of such systems in China, I can say with certainty that video surveillance systems are something that will greatly facilitate police work and reduce organized crime in the future.

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## **BASIC PRINCIPLES, STRATEGIES, WAYS AND APPROACHES OF THE OSCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM**

The first thing that needs to be said is the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (hereinafter the «OSCE») has made a major contribution to global and international counter-terrorism efforts following the adoption of the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism in December 2001 and the OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism in December 2002.

During the last years of its activities within the framework of the OSCE, a number of acts have been adopted specifying the fundamental provisions, principles, and obligations of the organization in the area of combating terrorism. Taking into account the above-mentioned acts and documents which form the basic principles and on this basis determine the main focus of the OSCE activities in the fight against world terrorism and terrorism in general.

These documents are aimed at achieving the goal, objectives and enhancing the status and role of the OSCE in the fight against terrorism as well as on improving relations and interaction with the member states of the organization (main partners) in the joint fight against this particularly dangerous phenomenon.

Regardless, all States Parties agree that terrorism is a serious threat to world order, peace, security and stability as well as to the threat of human rights and freedoms. Terrorism is one of the major threats to the stability and socio-economic development of participating States (and not only) and is aimed at breaking existing agreements between countries.

The main approaches and commitments to the fight against terrorism are:

- all States Parties agree that terrorism poses a real threat to values and principles and directly threatens the protection of human rights and

freedoms and the sustainable development of the economy of the participating countries. Countering terrorism is a key responsibility of the OSCE participating States;

- mandatory and full cooperation between participating States and international organizations in the fight against terrorism within the framework of the OSCE and the United Nations (hereinafter the «UN»);

- States Parties are under an obligation to combat and prevent terrorism, regardless of their racial, religious, linguistic or other characteristics;

- States Parties shall make concerted, comprehensive efforts to combat terrorism and factors that may further provoke a terrorist threat. Recognizing that a comprehensive approach to cooperation at all levels is required in order to combat terrorism, including coordination between authorities at different levels within and outside the participating countries.

- it is recognized that the UN plays a leading role in the international fight against terrorism and the threat of terrorism. It should be acknowledged that all documents: conventions, protocols and other acts of the United Nations have the highest legal force in the field of combating terrorism and are binding. Countries also recognize UN Security Council resolutions;

- all States Parties support the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. All states are obliged to fully implement this strategy, to combat not only terrorism but also its manifestations. Also deal with conditions that will prevent its spread.

With regard to the fight against terrorism in the territory of Ukraine, one of the main requirements is the observance of the principle of prevention, that is, the continuous improvement of the legislative framework and the system of combating the factors and incidents of terrorism in the territory of the state.

To effectively combat terrorism, strategies and methods for counteracting and preventing acts of terrorism must be constantly improved. Keep abreast of changes in conditions and factors that affect the development of terrorism and are directly related to the continued threat of terrorist attacks.

To draw the conclusion, one can say that, active counter-terrorism and counter-terrorism is and will be a key task for all participating States, as well as for other international organizations within the UN and OSCE. The goals and objectives of the OSCE strategy are binding, and strict adherence to them is a prerequisite for the full achievement of the objectives and the attainment of the stated goal of combining terrorist threats.

In order to strengthen and deepen co-operation in the field of counter-terrorism, the OSCE will continue to be the focal point for improving co-operation and communication between States Parties. The OSCE Secretariat will provide ongoing and regular information on the status of the terrorist threat and on that basis the subsidiary bodies will evaluate the measures that need to be taken to combat and prevent such threats.

The OSCE will seek support and deep cooperation in this area with its own UN executive bodies, OSCE counterparts on terrorism, States parties and other strategic partners. The OSCE will continue to work on ways to improve ways and means of fighting and will continue to refine its fighting strategies to eradicate the notion of terrorism once and for all.

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## **INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND RESOURCES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING**

Technology is very much part of language learning throughout the world at all different levels. Innovations in Language Learning Technologies help create more independent learners who stay motivated and get the results they are looking for [2]. The educational space has now flooded with computer training programs, which, of course, are a good help in teaching. They direct the student to a free pace of learning, the individual logic of cognition. Knowledge control is carried out immediately with a guarantee of transition to a new level. It seemed that the goal of the creators of these training programs was achieved [1].

The advantages of Language Learning Technologies are:

Engagement

Improvement in Academic Ability

A Paradigm Shift in Teaching and Learning

An Assessment Shift

Collaborative Learning Enhancement

Lower Learning Anxiety Level

The main direction of innovative technologies and resources are Digital Platforms, which help teachers and students to create a space between teachers and learners. They can connect, ask questions to enhance learning, host your classes on the cloud and create different types of assessments. For example: Google Classroom, Facebook, Moodle Cloud.

The most widely used by young learners are Internet Resources.

Possibilities of usage the Internet resources are huge. The Internet creates conditions for receiving any necessary information for pupils and teachers which is in every spot on the globe: regional geographic material, news from life of youth, article from newspapers and magazines, necessary literature, etc. All people who have access to the internet can find any

information within seconds. These opportunities make the studying more easier, faster and useful. For example: Online Dictionary, Wikipedia, Online Newspapers, Internet vocabulary, Webblogs, online articles, books and science literature.

Nowadays also is popular using in learning foreign languages mobile phone and special apps.

«Mobile learning" is any learning activity that utilizes a mobile device-usually a smartphone. Mobile learning seeks to utilize the ubiquity and unique capabilities of mobile devices to make course materials available to students wherever they are, and to create new kinds of learning experiences that help students engage with course content and the world [3].

As information system, the Internet offers users variety of information and resources. The basic set of services can include:

- e-mail (e-mail);
- teleconferences;
- videoconferences;
- possibility of publication of an own information, creation of an own homepage (homepage) and its placement on the Web server;
- access to information resources:
- help catalogs;
- search engines;
- conversation in a network ;

These resources can be actively used at a lesson [4].

In the modern world people have much tasks and little time for implementation them. The solution is using Online Communicating with people.

There are numerous ways to communicate online with people outside the classroom, these are some of the most used tools to communicate

Skype is for doing things together, whenever you're apart. Skype's text, voice and video make it simple to share experiences with the people that matter to you, wherever they are.

Zoom offers you HD video, HD Voice with dynamic voice detection, full screen and gallery view, dual stream for dual screen and feature-rich

mobile apps for iOS and Android [2].

Combining traditional with interactive lessons allow to achieve the best results and to fulfill the goals and objectives, that is, will «look and try on the ways of learning that students will be happy». At present, priority is given to communicative, interactive, authentic communication, language learning in a cultural context, autonomy and humanization of education.

These principles make possible the development of intercultural competence as a component of communicative ability. The ultimate goal of foreign language teaching is learning to free orientation in a foreign environment and the ability to adequately respond in different situations, communication.

Today, new methods of using the Internet resources are opposed to the traditional teaching of foreign languages. To learn to communicate in a foreign language, you need to create a real, real life situations, which will stimulate the study of the material and generate adequate behavior. This error trying to fix the new technologies, particularly the Internet.

Accordingly, innovative technologies and resources are important and play a key role in the development of modern methods of teaching foreign languages.

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## **COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIMES**

Transnational organized crime refers to different criminal associations of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, monetary or commercial gains protecting their activities through a pattern of corruption or violence, or through a transnational organized structure and the exploitation of transnational commerce or communication mechanisms.

So there is no single structure under which transnational organized criminals operate. They vary from hierarchies to clans, networks, and cells, and may evolve to other structures.

The crimes they commit also vary. Transnational organized criminals possess certain characteristics which may include activities that are likely: to intimidate, or make actual or implicit threats to do so; to exploit differences between countries to further their objectives, enriching their organization, expanding its power or avoiding detection and apprehension; to gain influence in government, politics, and commerce through corruption as well as legitimate means; to have economic gain as their primary goal, not only from illegal activities but also from investment in legitimate businesses; and they attempt to insulate both their leadership and membership from detection, sanction or prosecution through their organizational structure.

Today the threat from TOC is more complicated because criminal networks are more fluid and are using increasingly sophisticated tactics. TOC can exploit the interconnected nature of our modern trading, transportation, and transactional systems that move people and commerce throughout the global economy and across our borders.

Countering TOC today requires an integrated and comprehensive approach.

This Strategy sets out such an approach to raise international awareness about the reality of the TOC threat to international security; galvanize multilateral action to constrain the reach and influence of TOC; deprive TOC of its enabling means and infrastructure; shrink the threat TOC poses to citizen safety, national security, and governance; and ultimately defeat the TOC networks that pose the greatest threat to national security. TOC presents sophisticated and multi-faceted threats that cannot be addressed through law enforcement action alone. Accordingly, we will establish an interagency Threat Mitigation Working Group to identify those TOC networks that present a sufficiently high national security threat as to merit the focused use of complementary law enforcement and non-law enforcement assets and that may be vulnerable to whole-of-government responses.

This Strategy sets out five overarching policy objectives that are consistent with the vision and priorities of the National Security Strategy:

1. Protect Americans and partners from the harm, violence, and exploitation of transnational criminal networks.

2. Help partner countries strengthen governance and transparency, break the corruptive power of transnational criminal networks, and sever state-crime alliances.

3. Break the economic power of transnational criminal networks and protect strategic markets and the U.S. financial system from TOC penetration and abuse.

4. Defeat transnational criminal networks that pose the greatest threat to national security, by targeting their infrastructures, depriving them of their enabling means, and preventing the criminal facilitation of terrorist activities.

5. Build international consensus, multilateral cooperation, and public-private partnerships to defeat transnational organized crime.

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## **NON-DISCLOSURE OF PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION INFORMATION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

In connection with the improvement and optimization of the regulatory framework of our state and its promotion in the world of civilized space, there is a need to implement international law in domestic legislation. The effectiveness of pre-trial investigation bodies in detecting and investigating criminal offenses depends on a number of factors that have common features in the procedural legislation of different countries. The problem of unjustified disclosure of information obtained by pre-trial investigation bodies is relevant in this context. It should be noted that disclosure of pre-trial investigation information in criminal proceedings violates the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of participants in criminal proceedings, prevents the establishment of circumstances to be proved, so the concept of "secrecy of pre-trial investigation" should be investigated in the light of international experience.

Examining the rules of the countries, we noticed that the term "secret pre-trial investigation" is not used in Anglo-Saxon procedural law, as well as in the rules of criminal procedure in some countries of Eastern Europe (Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania) and Western Europe (Federal Republic of Germany), France). The procedural law of these states only determines the inadmissibility for participants in criminal proceedings without the appropriate permission to disclose the data of the pre-trial investigation, warning of criminal liability for violation of these obligations.

However, Art. 222 of the CPC of Ukraine contains almost similar provisions, namely the information of the pre-trial investigation can be

disclosed only with the written permission of the investigator or prosecutor and to the extent that they consider possible [1].

For example, in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus, information concerning the secrecy of a pre-trial investigation may be disclosed only with the permission of the investigator or coroner and only to a certain extent, provided that such disclosure does not contradict the interests of the pre-trial investigation criminal proceedings (Article 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Belarus) [2, p. 334].

At the same time, in the criminal procedure legislation of the Republic of Lithuania, the right to conduct a pre-trial investigation is vested in the prosecutor's office.

In view of this, the right to grant permission to disclose the secrecy of the pre-trial investigation has only the prosecutor and only to a certain extent (Article 177 of the CPC of Lithuania) [3, p. 334].

After analyzing the subject matter in the criminal procedure legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany, it was found that information that belongs to the secrecy of the pre-trial investigation is divided into that which relates directly to the investigation or to individuals. The procedure for disclosing this information also has a different form, depending on the subject (civil servant or individual) to whom this information is provided (Articles 474-477 of the CPC of Germany) [3, p. 336].

In addition, the criminal procedure legislation of Germany contains a direct indication that the personal data of participants in criminal proceedings may be provided only to officials or persons who have special obligations not to disclose or transfer them to third parties.

Provision of this information by employees of pre-trial investigation bodies is possible only in writing.

It is also noted that disclosure of the secrecy of the pre-trial investigation is prohibited if it may adversely affect the achievement of the purpose of criminal proceedings or contradicts the rules of both federal law and the law of the federal states [2, p. 334].

These examples provide an opportunity to conclude that the strengthening of procedural guarantees for the realization of rights,

freedoms and legitimate interests of a person in criminal proceedings, as well as improving the regulation of criminal proceedings cannot be carried out without taking into account international experience.

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#### **PROBLEM ASPECTS OF ENSURING THE RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND LEGAL INTERESTS OF PERSONS DURING THE EXHUMATION OF THE CORPSE**

Such an investigative (search) action as exhumation of a corpse is carried out quite rarely today, because a modern category of cases, where the object of criminal proceedings is a human corpse is quite limited. However, sometimes the exhumation of a corpse is the most important stage, because without it it is impossible to investigate the entire criminal proceedings.

It should be remembered that this investigative (search) action, in turn, differs from others by the presence of a special mechanism for combining the interests of the state with the interests of relatives and friends of the deceased. Our chosen investigative (search) action is very contradictory, because sometimes the purpose of law enforcement agencies does not coincide with the wishes of the relatives of the deceased. Such a

contradiction causes a conflict situation. There have been many such circumstances in history. Therefore, in our opinion, it is interesting and appropriate to analyze several as such problems.

As you know, the right to respect for private and family life, guaranteed by Article 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, applies, *inter alia*, to cases where the body of a deceased person is left alone [1]. In cases of exhumation of corpses, according to the ECtHR (*Solska and Rybytska v. Poland*, application №30491 / 17), first of all, it was necessary to find mechanisms to combine the public interests of the state with the rights of relatives and friends of the deceased.

The issue of exhumation in this case arose in connection with the re-investigation of the circumstances of the plane crash near Smolensk, which took place in 2010. The tragedy killed eight crew members and 88 passengers, including Polish President Lech Kaczynski.

In 2016, the authorities decided that a re-investigation was needed to identify new circumstances.

During the re-investigation, the question of exhuming the corpses arose, as an examination of the remains could help establish the true cause of the accident, including whether there was an explosion on board the aircraft.

This investigative (search) action was carried out, but the consent of relatives and friends of the deceased was not obtained. Thus, Eva Solska and Eva Rybytska opposed the exhumation of the remains of their husbands. The women were unable to influence the decision to carry out the procedural action, so they appealed to the European Court of Human Rights. The court ruled that Article 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms had been violated in this case.

At the same time, Strasbourg noted that re-investigating the tragedy was, of course, more important for the state than the interests of individuals, but the authorities did not use a mechanism to avoid a conflict between the state's interests and the applicants.

Another controversial case involving the exhumation of a corpse is

the reburial of the remains of Spanish dictator Francisco Franco. On September 25, 2019, the Supreme Court of Spain finally allowed Franco to be exhumed. Earlier, on September 24, the court rejected the decision of the dictator's heirs, who denied the reburial of a deceased relative.

The conflict was that the dictator's remains were planned to be reburied from the Valley of the Fallen near Madrid to a regular cemetery in Mingorrubio. However, Francisco Franco's relatives did not agree with this decision. Their consent could only be obtained on the condition that the reburial take place in the family crypt of Almudena Cathedral in central Madrid.

The Spanish government has decided not to use the mechanism of combining the interests of the state and relatives and friends of the deceased, arguing that reburial of the dictator in the family crypt will create many difficulties and problems for law enforcement, as the cathedral is next to the Royal Palace. In addition, the authorities insist on reburial of the remains. They defend their position that the Valley of the Fallen, where Franco was buried in 1975, should be a place of reconciliation, not a place of worship for the dictator.

Also, one of their arguments is that Francisco Franco died a natural death, not died in battle, like the other dead buried in the Valley of the Fallen.

Thus, we can say that in this situation the priority was the interest of the state, not individuals. The mechanism of combining the interests of the state and the relatives of the deceased was not applied at all.

Despite the fact that this procedural action, which takes place under the above conditions, is a violation of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the exhumation of the corpse was still approved, and the reburial of Francisco Franco was scheduled for October 24, 2019 [3].

Thus, considering this issue, we can conclude that the exhumation of the corpse is a special investigative (search) action, which has its own characteristics.

It should also be noted that the mechanism of combining the interests of the state with the interests of relatives and friends of the deceased is

important. Conflicts during the exhumation of a corpse can jeopardize all criminal proceedings. Contradictions that arise between law enforcement agencies and relatives of the deceased must in any case be resolved, as this is a direct violation of Ukrainian and international law.

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### **PRACTICE USE OF POLYGRAPH IN THE USA**

For as long as human beings have deceived each other, people have tried to develop techniques for detecting deception and determining truth. These techniques have almost always included interviews and interrogations try to see through deception and reveal what is lie and what is truth. A polygraph, popularly referred to as a lie detector test, is a device or procedure that measures and records several physiological indicators such as blood pressure, pulse, respiration, and skin conductivity while a person is asked and answers a series of questions.

The belief underpinning the use of the polygraph is that deceptive answers will produce physiological responses that can be differentiated from those associated with non-deceptive answers. There are, however, no specific physiological reactions associated with lying, making it difficult to identify factors that separate liars from truth tellers [4].

Polygraph examiners also prefer to use their own individual scoring method, as opposed to computerized techniques, as they may more easily defend their own evaluations.

In the 20th century, lie detection took on scientific aspects with the development of techniques that use measures of physiological responses as indicators of deception. The best known of these is the polygraph.

This technique, which relies on physiological measurements developed early in the century, has become for many in the U.S. law enforcement and intelligence communities the most valued method for identifying criminals, spies, and saboteurs when direct evidence is lacking.

Polygraph examinations are used in the United States and in some other countries for three main purposes:

1. It is an interrogation tool with criminal suspects or candidates for sensitive public or private sector employment;
2. Law enforcement officials use polygraph examinations to screen their new workers;
3. They are used for screening current employees, especially in security-sensitive occupations [2].

Although the polygraph instrument is the main of the technique, the ability of the polygraph test to detect deception also depends critically on other elements of the process.

The first is the interpretation of the polygraph chart. Interpretation usually involves comparison of physiological answers to “relevant” questions and answers to other questions that are asked for comparison.

The second class of techniques, called control question or comparison question testing, compares responses to relevant questions with responses to other questions that are intended to generate physiological reactions even in non-deceptive examinees. In one version of this technique, the comparison questions are selected to create a temptation to deceive, for

example: “Have you ever stolen a small object from your place of work?” or “Have you ever violated a minor traffic law?” [3]. Such so-called probable lie questions are presumed to be like the relevant questions in creating a level of concern related to truthfulness.

The third class of techniques, commonly called guilty knowledge polygraph testing, involves questions about details of an event under investigation that are known only to investigators and those with direct knowledge of the event.

The polygraph currently refers to unconventional and most likely additional means of obtaining evidence, which, perhaps after a test of time, will become traditional, no one doubts the legality and effectiveness of its use. For example, it took many years for the legislator to recognize as an independent investigative action an investigative experiment and verification of evidence on the spot [1].

Currently, unconventional methods such as interrogation using hypnotic effects and investigative testing using a polygraph are awaiting legislative approval. The scientific validity of these methods is no longer in doubt, they are successfully used in most foreign countries and considerable experience in their application has been accumulated by law enforcement agencies.

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## **STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CYBERPOLICE**

Cyber police are police departments or government agencies in charge of stopping cybercrime. The tasks of cyberpolice include:

- Implementation of state policy in the field of combating cybercrime;
- Early informing the public about the emergence of new cybercriminals;
- Introduction of software for systematization of cyber incidents;
- Responding to requests from foreign partners to be received through the National Round-the-clock network of contact points.

Full development of the Ukrainian state is impossible without the creation of a single stable and functional system of internal affairs as part of the national security sector. In the process of implementation of the "Strategy for the Development of Internal Affairs of Ukraine", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 22, 2014 № 1118-r, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine was reformed into a governing body in the central executive body. :

- ensuring the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the interests of society and the state;
- combating crime; - maintaining public safety and order;
- provision of police and administrative services;
- protection of the state border and protection of the sovereign rights of Ukraine;
- organization of civil protection, prevention of emergencies and elimination of their consequences; - migration and citizenship.

Having lost the status of the "Ministry of Police", the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine has become a multidisciplinary civilian agency of the European type, which coordinates the activities of bodies implementing state policy in the field of internal affairs.

Thus, the tasks of political management and professional activity in

the field of internal affairs of Ukraine were distinguished. This approach is fundamental for the further development of the MIA system.

The goals of this Strategy are to create a safe environment for the existence and development of a free society through the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of internal affairs, strengthening public confidence in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, continuing the development of Ukraine as a secure European state. high efficiency of all components of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The strategy for the development of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs until 2020 is a vision of the development of the bodies of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs as an integral part of the national security sector of Ukraine and defines the following priorities:

- safe environment;
- combating crime;
- observance and provision of human rights by the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
- effective integrated border management and balanced migration policy;
- quality and availability of services;
- effective governance, transparency and accountability;
- development of human resources and social protection of employees.

Sources of funding for the implementation of the Strategy are state budget funds, international technical assistance and other sources not prohibited by law.

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## **IS POLYGRAPH RELIABLE?**

A polygraph, popularly referred to as a lie detector test, is a device or procedure that measures and records several physiological indicators such as blood pressure, pulse, respiration, and skin conductivity while a person is asked and answers a series of questions.

The belief underpinning the use of the polygraph is that deceptive answers will produce physiological responses that can be differentiated from those associated with non-deceptive answers. There are, however, no specific physiological reactions associated with lying, making it difficult to identify factors that separate liars from truth tellers.

Polygraph examiners also prefer to use their own individual scoring method, as opposed to computerized techniques, as they may more easily defend their own evaluations.

The polygraph was invented in 1921 by John Augustus Larson, a medical student at the University of California, Berkeley and a police officer of the Berkeley Police Department in Berkeley, California. Further work on the device was done by Leonarde Keeler. As Larson's protege, Keeler updated the device by making it portable and added the galvanic skin response to it in 1939. His device was then purchased by the FBI, and served as the prototype of the modern polygraph.

During a polygraph tests, the examiner check and record different body signals which can then be used to determine whether someone is telling a lie. Most signals that measured during the test will be the sweating on the palms, blood pressure, breathing tempo, heart activity, skin temperature and face micro movements.

"The polygraph, as a lie detection technique, measures an indirect effect of lying," says Expert, who has expertise in forensic psychology and has researched deception for many years. "There's no human equivalent of

Pinocchio's nose affect," He says. "But lying increase stress... and with the right techniques you can measure the behavioral and physiological changes that occur when human being is in stress." The polygraph tests do not measure deception or lying directly, but signs that a person could be deceiving the interviewer.

Polygraphs have been used around the world, in all the countries and the technology improves all the same. Demonstrating the administration of the polygraph, the polygrapher making notes on the readouts. 1970s

In 2018, Wired magazine reported that an estimated 2.5 million polygraph tests given each year in the United States, with the majority administered to paramedics, police officers, firefighters, and state troopers. The average cost to administer the test is more than \$700 and is part of a \$2 billion industry.

In 2007, polygraph testimony was admitted by stipulation in 19 states, and was subject to the discretion of the trial judge in federal court. The use of polygraph in court testimony remains controversial, although it is used extensively in post-conviction supervision, particularly of sex offenders. In *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.* (1993), the old Frye standard was lifted and all forensic evidence, including polygraph, had to meet the new Daubert standard in which "underlying reasoning or methodology is scientifically valid and properly can be applied to the facts at issue".

While polygraph tests are commonly used in police investigations in the US, no defendant or witness can be forced to undergo the test. In *United States v. Scheffer* (1998), the US Supreme Court left it up to individual jurisdictions whether polygraph results could be admitted as evidence in court cases. Nevertheless, it is used extensively by prosecutors, defense attorneys, and law enforcement agencies. In the states of Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, Delaware and Iowa it is illegal for any employer to order a polygraph either as conditions to gain employment, or if an employee has been suspected of wrongdoing.

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (EPPA) generally prevents employers from using lie detector tests, either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment, with certain exemptions. As

of 2013, about 70,000 job applicants are polygraphed by the federal government on an annual basis. In the United States, the State of New Mexico admits polygraph testing in front of juries under certain circumstances. In many other states, polygraph examiners are permitted to testify in front of judges in various types of hearings (Motion to Revoke Probation, Motion to Adjudicate Guilt).

In 2010 the NSA produced a video explaining its polygraph process. The video, ten minutes long, is titled "The Truth About the Polygraph" and was posted to the website of the Defense Security Service. Jeff Stein of The Washington Post said that the video portrays "various applicants, or actors playing them—it's not clear—describing everything bad they had heard about the test, the implication being that none of it is true". AntiPolygraph.org argues that the NSA-produced video omits some information about the polygraph process; it produced a video responding to the NSA video. George Maschke, the founder of the website, accused the NSA polygraph video of being "Orwellian".

The polygraph was invented in 1921 by John Augustus Larson, a medical student at the University of California, Berkeley and a police officer of the Berkeley Police Department in Berkeley, California. The polygraph was on the Encyclopedia Britannica 2003 list of greatest inventions, described as inventions that "have had profound effects on human life for better or worse".

In 2013, the US federal government had begun indicting individuals who stated that they were teaching methods on how to defeat a polygraph test. During one of those investigations, upwards of 30 federal agencies were involved in investigations of almost 5000 people who had various degrees of contact with those being prosecuted or who had purchased books or DVDs on the topic of beating polygraph tests.

The credibility of the polygraph was challenged almost as soon as it was invented 100 years ago, and there is much debate about its accuracy. Some experts say the fundamental premise is flawed. "It does not measure deception, which is the core problem," says the expert, who has written extensively on the subject. "The idea is that liars will show increased arousal when answering the key questions, whereas truth tellers will not.

"But there is no sound theory to back this up."

Another expert says that, because taking a lie detector test can be a stressful experience, it can sometimes present innocent people as guilty. "People being interviewed with a polygraph are likely to feel stressed. So, whilst the polygraph is quite good at identifying lies, it is not very good at identifying truths," she says. The expert says there are a number of different reasons why a test may be inaccurate. These include the questions being poorly formulated and the interviewer misreading the results. "If the examiner is well-trained, if the test is properly carried out, and if there's proper quality controls, the accuracy is estimated between 80%-90%," he says, adding that this is higher than the average person's ability to tell if someone is lying. However, he says that interviewing victims presents a separate problem. "Testing victims is a whole different ball game because of the nature of what they're being asked about, you would expect a lot of arousal anyway," he says. This means a victim, especially one recounting a traumatic experience, may appear as if they are lying because they are in an emotional state. Ultimately, experts say there are many caveats to polygraphs and several different factors which can lead to an inaccurate result.

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#### **FEATURES OF AGGRESSIVENESS OF STUDENTS WITH LOW LEVEL OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

Aggression is one of the most pressing problems of our time. Its negative manifestations, such as cruelty, violence, animosity between people and peoples, all-encompassing alienation of man, various

manifestations of destructive behavior, etc., are more and more widespread in both individual and public life. But at the same time, the scientific discourse is increasingly asserted that aggression is an attribute property of man and belongs to the necessary biological mechanisms of self-preservation and survival of the species, including the species *Homo sapiens*.

To date, various phenomena of aggression have been investigated by psychologists K. Rogers, A. Maslow, W. Frankl, the neo-behaviorists A. Bandura and J. Dollard, and contributed from E. Fromm, as well as A. Bass, K. Lorenz, etc. From domestic scientists, one way or another, in their scientific works, the problem of aggression, can be distinguished A. Rean, T. Rummyantsev, T. Kurbatov and many others. The issue of aggression has been theoretically and practically developed in many papers, but to this day it remains as open as all other psychology issues.

At the theoretical stage of studying the works of P. Kovalev, K. Platonov, A. Rean, B. Ananyeva, T. Rummyantsev and others. Aggressiveness is seen as a stable set of personal qualities that promotes the coincidence of the needs and goals of violent behavior. [2, p.28-29] In defining behavior as aggressive, the decisive place must belong to the notion of norm. The norms form a peculiar mechanism for controlling certain actions. When these norms are met, the behavior will not be regarded as aggressive, regardless of the degree of detrimental effects of such behavior. [1, p. 83-84]

It should be noted that aggression is an integral dynamic characteristic of human activity and adequacy, in social terms, the person must inevitably have a certain degree of aggression. In the "norm" it may be socially accepted trait and even necessary. Otherwise, it leads to suppleness, conformity, passivity of behavior. It should be admitted that aggressive reactions are often situational and have a rational and selective focus. [3, p.52]

Aggressive — behaving in an angry or ore way that shows you want to fight, attack, or argue with someone. [4] Aggressiveness is a product of simple learning. It is develops, maintained, or diminished by observing scenes of aggression and its consequences for the aggressive person. Specific prerequisites for aggression are usually called frustration, verbal

and physical assault, incitement by others, and specific characteristics of the victim. The second and stronger determinant of aggression is provocation, which can be physical or verbal. The so-called "third-party observers" may be the motivating cause of the aggressive behavior.

They can play the role of instigators, without even being involved with aggressive interactions. Not only physical but also mental conditions are needed for a person to survive. It must maintain a certain mental balance necessary for its existence. Hence, the grounds for aggression, such as humiliation, insult, contradiction in views, etc. [1, p. 238].

At the empirical stage of the study, methods for diagnosing indicators and forms of aggression were used to identify the phenomena being studied. A. Bass and A. Darcy and the Method of Studying Documentation to Identify Academic Achievement. Methods of qualitative and quantitative analysis were used to process the empirical data.

The research work involved 22 students of the fourth year of the educational-scientific institute №1 of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, studying in the field of preparation "Psychology".

The study found that those with low levels of foreign language learning were most likely to be guilty (56%) and mediated by aggression (44%).

That is, the feelings of guilt in the subjects are shown by the belief that they are bad people and do bad things. And those with indirect aggression are prone to using gossip, wicked jokes and aggression that is not directed at anyone, for example: an outburst of anger, which is manifested in a scream, stomping with their feet, fists on the table, etc.

Thus, the data obtained indicate that the level of success affects the forms of aggression and determines how the student will be aggressive towards others.

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## **PREPARATION OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS IN THE CONTEXT OF REFORM MIA SYSTEMS**

As the reform of MIA was held the special police units as «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia were reorganized to Corps of Operative-Sudden Action and the main special unit of the police is now the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action – a police special forces tasked with combating crime related to the threat to life and health of police officers; planning, training and conducting special police operations aimed at apprehending persons engaged in armed resistance, armed persons who threaten the use of weapons and / or other objects or use them, and other persons whose illegal activities endanger the life and health of persons and / or a police officer; release of handcuffs; detention of members of criminal organizations and armed gangs.

The formation of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action was carried out not only on the basis of the former special units «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia, volunteer battalions, which showed themselves during the anti-terrorist operation, but also professional experienced workers law enforcement agencies that meet the requirements and have successfully passed the pro-transparent procedure, based on the experience of the American SWAT.

The creation and development of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action is currently underway with the support of an international technical

assistance project, gradually covering all regions of Ukraine.

Depending on the specifics of the functions and responsibilities assigned to police officers, the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action structural units are divided into two types:

- Type "A" (assault units) - units that are dedicated to the immediate conduct of special police operations and other crime-related activities related to the increased threat to the lives and health of police, the likelihood of armed resistance, and a service which stipulates that police officers must have a high level of physical fitness, professional skills, including the possession of specific tactical skills, as well as the ability to act confidently in extreme conditions;

- Type B (Supply Units) - Departments designed to ensure the activities of Type A Subdivisions [1].

On October 28, 2015, the reception of candidates started at the National Academy of Internal Affairs, located in Kiev.

On March 4, 2016, the first 37 fighters of the National Police Witness Protection Program, the first US Marshal training began. And two weeks later, 17 instructors of the group "B" of the special unit Corps of Operative-Sudden Action of the National Police of Ukraine received certificates of completion of training. Also, on that day, the first of April, the selection of candidates for Corps of Operative-Sudden Action units across Ukraine began. The Corps of Operative-Sudden Action Special Forces Group A, after rigorous selection and a two-month training course, began their duties.

With the support of US partners, the first Special Forces selected by 900 candidates received certificates of completion of the training course. During the two-month training course, they learned the experience and tactics of conducting the United States Department of Justice's Police Special Operations on Drug Enforcement (DEA) and the BORTAC Border Patrol. Eighty-one percent of the training course consisted of practical classes. Practical lessons included training on fire training, which is a basic discipline, as well as tactics in extreme conditions, in particular, the premises and forest area. In addition, the candidates gained the skills of sniping, knife fighting, tactics of arresting criminals using cars. The theory

included the study of the legal bases of the activity of the police special unit, familiarization with the qualification of crimes, the passage of psychological training.

On March 7, 2016, as part of the creation of the National Police Witness Protection Program, the first US Marshal training began. And two weeks later, 17 instructors of the group "B" of the special unit Corps of Operative-Sudden Action of the National Police of Ukraine received certificates of completion of training. Also, on that day, the first of April, the selection of candidates for Corps of Operative-Sudden Action units across Ukraine began [2].

Today, candidates are accepted into the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action special unit as they meet the following requirements: experience of practical service in the Armed Forces, internal affairs bodies, the National Police of Ukraine and other state security structures of at least 3 years (the period of participation in the anti-terrorist operation counts towards the internship); fitness for police service; good physical fitness.

Candidates are also required for the following qualities such as stress resistance, ability and desire to work in a team, high motivation for law enforcement work, organizational skills, determination, initiative, activity, self-confidence, the desire for constant self-improvement.

If the candidate meets all of the above requirements, he or she proceeds to the following steps, which include: filling in and processing of candidates' questionnaires, checking the state of physical fitness, checking the level of fire preparation, psychological testing of candidates, 5-day endurance course, interview, a two-month training course at the Special Police Squad Training Center of the National Police of Ukraine [3].

If a person has been able to go through all these stages, then he becomes an employee of the special unit Corps of Operative-Sudden Action.

Summarizing the above, it is possible to define the essence of the concept of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action as a special unit of the National Police of Ukraine, which is a part of the special purpose police and is intended to carry out special operations on detention of dangerous criminals and criminal groups, release of hostages, force support number in

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### **GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ABILITIES AS A BENCHMARK OF SUCCESS IN STUDYING AND LEARNING A FOREIGN TONGUE**

One of the main modern world characteristics is a necessity for qualified, highly skilled labour. This means that the future of Ukraine as a country must be determined by specialists, who are good at quickly adapting to the current conditions of society and able to solve different professional situations. It all depends on their abilities, particularly mental abilities.

The right selection and placement of personnel provides the maximum potential realization of each person, and, thus, it is necessary to

identify these opportunities and develop them.

The intelligence ability problem is also very relevant to modern youth (the students). Until today, there are not enough specific empirical data on the nature of the relationship between the level of such ability and the level of students' academic success and foreign languages study in higher educational institutions [2].

Students' mental abilities are devoted to the research of such prominent names as VI Andreev, OG Kovalev, VM Kolbanovsky, GS Kostyuk, VA Krutetsky, NV Kuzmina, MD Levitov, NS Leites, OR Luria, VM Myasishchev, AV Petrovsky, KK Platonov, VG Rozumovsky, SL Rubinstein, IO Sinitsa, BM Teplov and others. The theoretical stage of the works of SL Rubinstein, BM Teplov, OP Khokhlina and others showed that one of the most important properties that affects the person's success is the ability - an ensemble of properties that provide the relative ease and high quality of mastering a certain activity and its performance [3]. There are different general and special abilities. General (or giftedness, according to SL Rubinstein) - is the ability to master various activities. Special abilities are abilities to specific kinds of activity (mathematical, musical, pedagogical, visual, literary, constructive-technical, high quality of foreign language learning and other abilities).

Abilities are essential for human life. Abilities and activities, especially work, are organically interconnected. Human abilities have arisen and developed in the process of work. They are coming to light during a job or an activity. Abilities play a special role in the development of science and technology, as well as the creation of material and spiritual wealth, social progress. With the development of work and social life, human abilities have evolved, changed their content and structure.

At the empirical stage of the study, the Short Orientation Test (SOT) was used to study students' mental abilities [1], and the method of studying documentation to identify their academic achievement in the subject "Foreign Language" (English). Quantitative and qualitative processing methods were applied to analyze the empirical data. The study involved 20 first-year students of the National Academy of the Internal Affairs No2 faculty who are studying "Psychology".

An empirical study, based on data comparison of general mental abilities and the level of academic performance of students, established the relationship between them. Was found that students with "low" level of intellectual ability study at "low" level of academic achievement; students with 'intermediate' and 'above average' levels of general mental ability are remaining at 'intermediate' levels of academic achievement; students with a "high" level of intellectual ability tend to perform at both "high" and "medium" levels of academic achievement.

The obtained results are of a high practical importance: the level of overall mental abilities should be taken into account when assessing the student's academic performance. Another important conclusion is that the achievements in studying are a condition for the development of general set of skills for the future specialists. This is the basis for further development of their special professional abilities as well as high-quality foreign language learning.

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#### **COMBATING WHITE COLLOR CRIME**

The term “white-collar crime” was reportedly coined in 1939 and has since become synonymous with the full range of frauds committed by

business and government professionals. White-collar crime is generally non-violent in nature and includes public corruption, health care fraud, mortgage fraud, securities fraud, and money laundering, to name a few. White-collar scams can destroy a company, devastate families by wiping out their life savings, or cost investors billions of dollars (or even all three). Today's fraud schemes are more sophisticated than ever, and the FBI is dedicated to using its skills to track down the culprits and stop scams before they start.

To combat white-collar crime, the U.S. Congress passed a wave of laws and statutes in the 1970s and 80s. The Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) was originally associated with mafia - related organized crime, but was soon applied to white-collar crime. Under the law, racketeering included things like embezzlement from union funds, bribery and mail fraud. RICO made it easier to prosecute corrupt organizations and seize assets related to corruption. It also allowed states or people to sue perpetrators for treble or three times the dollar amount of damages. It was under this act that junk bond financier Michael Milken was found guilty of various kinds of fraud and bond market manipulation.

Regulations to eliminate white-collar crime have evolved in countries outside the United States as well. Western European nations have also instituted laws to prevent corruption. Gradually, Eastern Europe has followed suit. Poland, for instance, passed strong anti-money-laundering legislation among other things in 2000.

Because other cultures can have dramatically different social mores, international business deals can put executives in awkward positions. In certain societies like some in Western Africa, it was customary that businessmen or even government officials work on tips -- an important and legal source of income. This is referred to as the dash system, where a dash is a tip. As a result, in order to conduct business, Westerners were expected to offer what amount to bribes under Western laws. In Russia and other countries, bribes are sometimes required in order to land a contract -- which can make conducting squeaky-clean business impossible. It's estimated that truck drivers in India pay nearly \$5 billion a year in under-the-table money to keep their rigs on the roads.

As international business becomes easier and more common due to the development of communication technology, these disparities in what's considered corruption are both more apparent and more important. Rampant corruption has made it difficult for Western companies to conduct business in some places. To unify the business ethics of the world, a group known as Transparency International attempts to measure the relative corruption among different countries and make it known to the public. It has called on particular countries to shape up. The group believes increased public awareness and the more that businesses establish and adhere to a code of conduct, the more pressure will be on governments and corporations to put up restrictions and institute bribery refusal policies.

Governments are still figuring out how to punish white-collar crime. Ever since Edwin Sutherland argued that a bias existed in law enforcement that overlooks crimes committed by the elite, people have been suspicious of judges treating white collar criminals with leniency. However, some experts now worry about the opposite phenomenon -- upper-class criminals being held to an unfair, higher standard. Since the United States tightened its federal sentencing guidelines, white collar criminals now face longer sentences with less opportunity for early release. Opponents argue that white-collar crime punishment is too harsh, considering that white collar criminals tend to be first-time offenders.

Although white-collar crime may be difficult to define, to prevent and to catch, it isn't necessarily difficult to commit.

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## **GENDER ISSUES AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**

Law enforcement agencies play an important role in society, they are responsible for maintaining peace and order, ensuring that the rule of law is respected and that they fulfill their duties taking into account the interests of citizens and with respect to them.

As law enforcement authorities are responsible for maintenance of public peace and defense of population, it is necessary to understand and remove all threats of safety, arising up before an association they serve that, realizing here, that violence and discrimination, that men and women are exposed to, strongly differ both on kinds and on the degree of weight. For example, in regard to men committed the crime, mainly, in public places, and crimes in regard to women, such as domestic violence, often take place in private apartments on that, in the opinion of many state institutes, their plenary powers do not spread.

The term “gender” is designate specific roles, relations, personality lines, options, styles of behavior and vital values that society adds to the men and women. Consequently, “gender” designates the artificially set distinctions between men and women unlike the term "sex" that designates biological distinctions between the individuals of the sex of men and women.

Gender roles differ in a considerable variety both in different cultures and into one culture and can change in time. "Gender" designates not simply men and women, but also relations between them.

We live in a world in which violence on gender soil takes place against will man and is base on the socially conditioned (gender) distinctions between women and men. To them, it is possible to take: violence in the family, trading in people with the purpose of sexual exploitation, sexual violence, and others. Many women link their life with law enforcement authorities because of outlived violence on itself.

It is a well-known fact that, in the United States and Western Europe, research into contemporary issues with women's law enforcement was initiated in the early 1980s by gender trends in employment and skilled management. From the outset, they were directed to increase the number of women in police units. Moreover, in 1995, in New-Mexico, a project was launched called the "New workplace for Women", which attracted the majority of women to the service.

The single standards of physical preparation were set for women and men, a practical worker proved that the set standards fell short of to the features of woman anatomy. Accordingly, changes happened in the complex of tests for

women on physical endurance and introductions of the special training courses allowing the women to increase the force of overhead part of the body and active volume of lungs.

Less height and weight, an inclination of offenders to scorn to women, the existence of certain complications at the application of weapon and physical force is done women potentially vulnerable if they appear in a conflict situation during the execution of service. It was set that at the less physical force of women more often than men decide conflict situations, also better conduct official documentation.

The public, in general, tend to believe that the wide bringing in of women to work in the organs of law and order is the key to the substantial reduction of violence from the side of these organs in relation to citizens.

The Ukrainian serial "Who are you?" can be a good example of this theme. In a serial, a girl is shown as a psychotherapist, which helps the department to understand psycho-types of criminals. She can tell a great deal about people that stepped over a line: their age, their fascinations, that they think. She thinks like a criminal. The first time did not nobody a girl perceives seriously, "she in fact girl, how can she understand a criminal and help to go out on him?". As a result, with every series to men listened yet more and exposed crimes.

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## **SPECIFIC FEATURES OF POLICE INTERROGATION IN THE USA AND UKRAINE**

Modern interrogation is a study in human nature. Most of us are more likely to talk to people who appear to be like us. Once we start talking, it's hard for us to stop. Once we start telling the truth, it's harder to start lying. When a police officer tells us our fingerprints were found on the inside doorknob of a home that was robbed two days ago, we get nervous, even if we wore gloves the whole time we were inside [1].

The specifics of interrogation in the United States depend on the state, but the main provisions are defined at the federal level by the US Constitution and federal laws. In addition, US intelligence services are suspected of illegal interrogations and torture in Guantanamo Bay , Iraq . At the same time, there are known cases of bringing servicemen to justice for violating the Code of Military Justice, according to which torture is a federal war crime and has no statute of limitations.

In the United States, police interrogations are conducted under an adversarial system, in which the police seek to obtain material that will aid in convicting a suspect rather than discovering the facts of the case. To this end, a variety of tactics are employed:

- Tactics. Police interrogations in the United States involve the suspect voluntarily giving information when being questioned. Police use

several different tactics in order for the suspect to elicit information voluntarily. Interrogations are often presented by the cops in a way where the person in question is not presented as a suspect. Investigators often state that they need to ask a couple questions in order to get more information about the crime committed. Police like to refer to this process as an "interview" rather than an interrogation as this allows the suspect to feel less threatened. The suspect is asked to come into the police station so that the suspect is not around anyone or anything familiar. Getting the suspect on police territory and in a new environment allows for the police to have better control of the situation, including preventing the suspect from resisting the interrogation operations. Once suspects are in the interrogation room, police often begin by asking background information questions and engaging in small talk. This allows for the suspect to feel less threatened which will elicit voluntary responses to the questions. The interrogation continues and questions about the crime are asked.

- Reid technique. The Reid technique is a technique widely used by law enforcement in the U.S. for interrogation purposes. It involves steps to obtaining a confession as well as methods for detecting signs of deception in the suspect's body language. The technique has been criticized for being difficult to apply across cultures and eliciting false confessions from innocent people.

- Maximization and minimization. Police interrogation tactics can be classified into two general categories: maximization and minimization. Maximization techniques involve eliciting information from the suspect by emphasizing potential consequences for refusing to admit guilt, presenting false evidence, or accusing the suspect of having committed the act. Minimization techniques entail minimizing the suspect's hand in the crime and the associated consequences of his or her actions for the purposes of eliciting a confession.

- Linguistic techniques for maximization. As a maximization tactic inspired by the Reid technique, presupposition-bearing questions (PBQs) are questions that interrogators may use to indirectly gain from suspects confirmation of incriminating information. This is because in answering a PBQ one may inadvertently accept and confirm backgrounded information

in the question.

- Fifth Amendment protections for suspects. Although police can use linguistic strategies to elicit confessions from suspects, they do not have unconditional power to intimidate suspects into providing information. A number of protections exist for suspects under interrogation, including the Fifth Amendment, Miranda Rights, and other legal mandates. [2]

The criminal investigation interrogation procedure in Ukraine depends on how suspicious the investigator is about the person they are interrogating, there are typically three types of interrogation procedures.

There is one for a witness to a crime, a second procedure for a suspect of a crime and a third procedure for someone accused of a crime.

During the interrogation, the interrogator and the person being interrogated may be joined by a lawyer, a translator, an assistant to the prosecutor and a video recorder operator, if applicable (ibid.). Everyone present during the interrogation must sign every page of the final transcribed document.

Before the interrogation, the person is identified, his / her rights are explained, as well as the procedure for the interrogation.

In the case of interrogation of a witness, he is warned of criminal liability for refusing to testify and for giving knowingly false testimony, and the victim - for giving knowingly false testimony. If necessary, an interpreter is involved in the interrogation.

In case of refusal to testify in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the interrogation shall be terminated immediately.

The interrogation may not last more than 2 hours continuously, and in general - more than 8 hours a day.

In addition, during the interrogation he can use photo and video shooting, and the interrogated person can use notes, notebooks, etc.

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## **THE PROBLEM OF LEGAL CULTURE IN UKRAINE**

The idea of law, the semantic core of which is such a normative complex as human rights, is a fundamental value foundation of modern civilization. It is well known that in order to function within a particular culture, the law must be recognized as having significance and value in it, that is, it requires justification.

Thus, according to the Constitution, Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, state of law, which is impossible without a high level of legal culture of society. Thus, the development of legal culture is one of the fundamental aspects of the activity of the state. [1]

Legal culture is an important component in the process of affirmation of the rule of law in all social life, it provides people with appropriate knowledge of certain provisions of the current legislation, the procedure for its implementation, the ability to use data when applying the rules of law, their implementation.

It should be noted that a mature level of legal culture in a society where its effective mechanisms are functioning is a condition for the formation of democratic principles of life. It is also the starting point that largely determines the fate of political and legal reforms, regulations and state institutions. It depends on the legal culture whether they will act or not. Legal culture and the level of development of the legislative framework are interdependent processes, and the effective development of legislation depends to a large extent on the development of the legal culture of society.

Unfortunately, at the present stage of our development, we cannot claim a high level of legal culture in Ukraine. This is reflected even in the activities of the state legislature. Frequent changes to the adopted laws and other normative legal acts testify to the inadequate professionalism of the Parliament. [2]

The reason for this is in the peculiarity of the process of formation of

the legal culture in Ukraine, namely, the fact that it was affirmed in a transitional period, was based on the ruins of the legal system of the Soviet Union, which in no way can be called a rule of law.

Another aspect of society's law legal culture has been created by the Soviet system - legal nihilism. Legal nihilism is the most widespread and, therefore, particularly dangerous form of distortion of legal consciousness.

It is a deformed state of consciousness of a person, society, group, which is characterized by conscious neglect of the requirements of the law, the value of law, a disrespectful attitude to legal principles and traditions, but excludes criminal intent. [3]

We believe that one of the strategic tasks of the current political elite of Ukraine should be to change the paradigms of consciousness of the population, citizens should believe and feel the power of the law which guaranteed by the state.

The process of enhancing the legal culture of a society must be continuous, systematic and in line with the realities of today and the best international experience.

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that the issue of the development of legal culture in Ukraine will be relevant for years, and it is the citizens who are the only factor capable of developing the state and enacting the Constitution of Ukraine and legislation

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## **FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING OF LAW SPECIALISTS: WORLD EXPERIENCE**

Knowledge of foreign languages is an important prerequisite for the expansion of Ukraine's relations with foreign countries and their integration into the world community, as they are the key to the development of international relations, cultural and information exchange.

Given the development of cooperation and the training of special categories of law enforcement officers, foreign language is increasingly important for maintaining cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries. First of all, this necessity arises due to the urgency of effective cooperation with specialists from other countries on the background of transnational crime and international crimes (terrorism, trafficking in persons, legalization (laundering) of) money and other property obtained by criminal means through offshore zones, etc. It is studied as a foreign language in secondary schools and higher educational institutions of Ukraine and also for the professional training of police officers [1].

Extension of foreign-language communicative competence of law enforcement officers are relevant if the communication with the representatives of other languages and cultures is urgent. Despite the duty of an investigator to provide an interpreter to a person who does not understand the language of criminal proceedings, he will look more professionally if he also perceives the information from a foreigner. Undoubtedly, an interpreter cannot always convey all the "subtleties" of communication with a person. In addition, there is no psychological contact of the investigator with the interrogator in case of a double interpretation of events [2, p.154].

The Explorative focus concentrated on the foreign experience, that may be suitable for implementation into higher educational institutions of Ukraine for training police officers and law specialists.



The investigation of German experience is important from the point of effective strategies using of general secondary education quality ensuring in Ukraine. Basic principles of standardized courses that integrate language and not language education of German police officers are:

- incorporation of professional and personal needs for learning; defining the objectives and content of training, combined with a narrow professional orientation needed to address professional and communicative tasks;

- minimizing training content in accordance with the identified communication needs of listeners; determine the range of professional and communicative skills and professional communication tasks related to user communication needs and specifics of the employees;

- use text as a medium of instruction; modeling authentic professional and communicative tasks in the process of professional and communicative skills;

- variability and flexible use of different methods of instruction;

- consideration of the creative potential of listeners [3].

The academic discipline «Foreign Language» is one of the first in the process of teaching which it is necessary to use complex practical aesthetic potentials with the help of various interactive tasks. One of the popular forms of activating knowledge of cadets is the introduction of English-language portfolio. The method of language portfolio is a very effective tool for humanistic teaching of foreign languages and the formation of cadets` autonomy in education.

Language portfolio («English Language Portfolio») was developed by the Linguistic Committee of the Council of Europe to standardize the requirements for learning, teaching and assessment of advances in the study of foreign languages by European citizens and was presented in Ukraine in 2003 after the processing in 15 countries of the European Union. The implementation of this form of activity as European language portfolio means getting to a new level of cadet's self-awareness where he chooses, assesses, controls the learning process making it continuous and sustainable [4, p.225].

The UK is known for producing successful, versatile graduates and

one of the reasons for this is their use of innovative teaching methods. The UK has a long history of pioneering approaches to teaching that expand and build on the traditional, so students get far more from their studies – and themselves. One of these innovative techniques is problem-based learning (sometimes known as enquiry-based learning), in which you are asked to solve real-life problems, just like those you'll face in your future career. The technology on offer can take a wide range of forms, from e-learning and downloadable lecture videos to the use of interactive screens and state-of-the-art labs for certain subjects.

It also must be stated that a sufficient number of the universities across the World (the USA, the UK, Australia and New Zealand, Europe, China uses the concept of the mind mapping(a graphic visual record of a definite concept, where the organization of the main and subordinate concepts and the links between them help in studying and remembering concepts and vocabulary) in teaching English and represents on the pages of their sites.

The maps, used in the educational process, may be mainly devoted to the concepts' formation, creation of the logical links, semantic characteristics of the texts. It depends of the great number of factors: themes of the lessons, formation of definite skills and abilities, levels of knowledge, already formed skills and abilities of such kind of work, year of study etc [5].

Also the role of the prosecutor in most of the English speaking countries is different from that in Ukraine because these countries apply the system of common law. Prosecutors in England and the USA are responsible for giving advice to the police and other investigative organs on criminal law. Reading authentic texts, watching and discussing the movies about criminal trials in the USA or in England the students learn specific legal terms and common phrases used by the prosecutors [4, p.256].

Standards of English of school leavers entering Ukrainian universities hardly ever reach B1 level. But to become more attractive to potential students and to facilitate international interaction and partnership, the leading universities have to raise standards of English. Some of the universities' strategies for improving English are as follows: teaching more

classes in English, increasing the number of students/cadets and research publications in English, involvement into international project, providing support in English for international students/cadets/law specialists.

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#### **REFORMING THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE IN ACCORDANCE WITH EUROPEAN STANDARDS**

At the present stage of state building, Ukraine's integration into the European Union is seen as an essential in further democratization of our country and the formation of civil society. During 2014-2015, a number of conceptual changes were taking place in the principles and structure of activities and departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. On November

7, 2015, the new National Police officially replaced the old militia. The police became separate from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which enabled the implementation of an important European principle – the depoliticization of the police. The foremost objectives of the reform were to achieve the highest standards in professional excellence, quality, responsiveness, as well as full respect of fundamental human rights, transparency, fairness, and competence [1].

Ukraine as an independent state has entered the international community confidently, therefore observing modern international standards of the ensuring rights and freedoms is the most important state's task. As a member of the Council of Europe, Ukraine, according to the Paris Charter for the New Europe of November 21, 1990 [2], assumed the responsibility to join the international standards of the human rights, to guarantee their implementation, based on universally recognized internationally-legal guarantees, enshrined in the relevant international legal norms. The necessity to introduce one international standards in the work of the activities of the police is due to increasing of the level of transnational organized crime, significant rates of population migration in the world, significant differences in the national training systems for police officers, and the problem of ensuring human rights in the work of the law enforcement.

The principle set out in the European Code of Police Ethics has great importance: "... the police must observe subjective rights, including human rights and freedoms, and not to carry out voluntary or unlawful actions. It is fundamental for the rule of law and for the subject of police activity in a democracy " [3].

Many of these requirements became the provisions of the National Police Law, adopted on July 2, 2015. The Law defines the National police of Ukraine as «the central executive body which serves society by ensuring protection of human rights and freedoms, counteraction of crime, maintenance of public safety and procedure» [4].

Security issues are of high priority in the ambitious plans of reforms initiated by the Ukrainian government. In the system of functions delegated by the state to law enforcement agencies, the policing function has a special

role, since the police, in addition to being the most numerous structure, is on the “frontier”, where a citizen may receive protection from, or be persecuted by, the state. For this reason, police reform is receiving considerable attention from the Ukrainian government, society and Ukraine’s international partners [5].

On the other hand, criminal police sector did not undergo any significant changes either in the staffing structure or in the system of work. Certain hopes for the progress in this area relied on a common project with the EU on the creation of joint detective units that would help to make the investigation more effective. However, the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the police decided to choose another way: instead of consolidating the investigation units, to divide them and create separate departments of inquiry.

In modern society, a police officer should be of high cultural, educational development, self-educational and self-improvement ability, and able to apply his/her knowledge in various areas of law enforcement that objectively requires rethinking of the existing police training system. Therefore, education in the higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine has always been an important and integral part of the training police staff. An important resource of the national legal system of Ukraine is its scientific potential, the formation of which is facilitated by fundamental and applied researches in law, conducted by academic institutions, branch research centers, higher educational institutions, research groups, and individual scientists.

Currently, there is no clear mechanism for curricula development for any type of training. According to Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, the police is not a decision-maker in this process. Most of the training programs for the National Police of Ukraine are elaborated by higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and agreed upon by both the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the corresponding specialized police unit [1].

European countries have quite different systems of police education and training. Nowadays, all EU countries have educational institutions that train professional police officers.

Police academies are created on the basis of the Ministries of Internal Affairs of the country or under its patronage on the basis of higher education institutions as a separate department.

In educational institutions, great attention is paid not only to the basic skills of policemen (criminalistics, investigative actions, forensic medical examination, etc.), but also such general public subjects as sociology, political science, psychology, foreign languages, which equals the training of a policeman and education in a vocational institution [6].

In conclusion, the international and national experts have pointed to significant progress in reforming Ukrainian police. Ukraine managed to do in just two years the package of reforms which took many European countries a decade to introduce. Police reform is considered as one of the most successful and dynamic of all reforms in the state. The police have changed from the punitive authority to the organ rendering service to the population.

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## **COMBATING ORGANIZED INTERNATIONAL CRIMES**

Organized crime is a transnational issue and covers all major areas of trafficking in human beings: drugs, human beings, weapons, stolen vehicles, wild animals and plants, and the like. It is closely linked to corruption and money laundering.

With the increase in mobility of people, goods and capital, organized crime has changed significantly and uses new technologies not only to launder money but also to enhance existing activities and create new ones (cybercrime).

The fight against organized crime is a major challenge for the international community.

Along with terrorism, it now poses the greatest non-military threat to internal security and international economic stability.

Although difficult to estimate by definition, total revenue from organized crime is likely to be around 1 trillion euros per year.

In a context where crime does not respect national borders or sovereignty, it is important to have a comprehensive approach to combating crime and enhancing international cooperation, especially between the judiciary and law enforcement.

Therefore, France plays an active role in multilateral fora dealing with these issues, working to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of the various fora.

The EU Internal Security Strategy (2010-2014), designed to enable the European Union to respond to existing and emerging threats to the security of European society and citizens, is now under review.

Five strategic steps have been selected for the 2010-2014 Internal Security Strategy:

- 1) Disruption of international criminal networks
- 2) preventing terrorism and overcoming radicalization and recruitment
- 3) improving the security of citizens and businesses in cyberspace
- 4) enhancing security through border management
- 5) Increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters. It also established guidelines and general principles supporting, with full respect for fundamental rights, and a European Security Model aimed at continuing to develop common tools and policies through a better integrated approach.

In order to ensure the desired level of internal security of the state,

The police and other services cooperate deliberately, purposefully and in an organized manner.

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#### **FEATURES OF TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS IN CALIFORNIA**

Technology is transforming police work in the 21 century — introducing new tools to fight crime and new categories of crime to fight. For example, while more and more police departments across the country are deploying drones as eyes in the sky, the FBI reports they are also being used for criminal activities.



As technology continues to reshape nearly every sector of society, law enforcement leaders now have an arsenal of high-tech systems and tools that are designed to enhance public safety, catch criminals and save lives.

Eyes on Innovation – Police Technology. From drones and body-worn cameras to facial recognition software and artificial intelligence, here's a list of 10 of the most important technologies that are equipping law enforcement agencies with new capabilities to protect and serve.

One of the more controversial emerging police technologies involves the use of facial recognition software. A hypothetical example offered in an NBC News report illustrates the pros and cons:

Picture a crowded street. Police are searching for a man believed to have committed a violent crime. To find him, they feed a photograph into a video surveillance, scans the street, instantly analyzing the faces of everyone it sees. Then, an alert network powered by artificial intelligence.

Police have been using fingerprints to identify people for over a century. Now, in addition to facial recognition and DNA, there is an ever-expanding array of biometric (and behavioral) characteristics to being utilized by law enforcement and the intelligence community. These include voice recognition, palmprints, wrist veins, iris recognition, gait analysis and even heartbeats.

Many law enforcement agencies are now using next-generation robotic cameras to deliver visual and audio surveillance of potential crime scenes that may be too dangerous or too hard for officers to reach.

Some of these devices are even “throwable” (up to 120 feet and capable of withstanding repeated 30-foot drops) — powered by an electric motor and equipped with high-tech wheels that enable it to move, climb and explore even the most challenging spaces while being operated wirelessly by a trained officer.

Thermal imaging has become an important police technology tool that is especially helpful in dark conditions. Thermal image cameras, some available as small hand-held units, utilize infrared imaging to detect heat emitted by such objects as humans and animals, and to deliver a “heat picture” or “heat map” of the environment in question.

The ongoing expansion of the Internet of Things (IoT) means more data is being generated, collected and analyzed than ever before — much of

which can be incredibly valuable in a law enforcement context.

But the process of deriving actionable insights from immense amounts of data is so incredibly time-consuming that it is not remotely cost-effective when performed by humans. That's where artificial intelligence (AI) comes in. AI is used to support many other police technologies, including some of those mentioned above like ShotSpotter, facial recognition and biometrics.

#### Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR)

The same technology that enables toll collectors to automatically scan and collect the registration numbers and letters on your license plate to charge you a fee is now being used by police for a variety of law enforcement purposes, from identifying stolen cars to catching up with people who have active warrants or monitoring "Amber Alerts."

For police, this technology is helpful to automate and speed up the process of taking down license plates and checking them against law-enforcement databases. ALPR cameras can be used in police cruisers, and in many cities such cameras are also mounted at streetlights, intersections and elsewhere.

The reality that multiple cameras could be capturing images of the same license plate potentially gives police the ability to track a vehicle's movements over time, revealing details about an operator's whereabouts, which could obviously be helpful in catching criminals.

Video of police officers doing their jobs in challenging situations used to be rare; today it is ubiquitous, as seen in a number of high-profile incidents that have drawn intense public and media scrutiny.

As more cities and communities choose to equip police departments with body-worn cameras, the ability of law enforcement supervisors, as well as the public, to gain a street-level view of on-duty police work has expanded dramatically — setting in motion an ongoing debate around the importance and the impact of this technology.

In addition to being smaller, less cumbersome and more durable, some body-worn cameras are designed to better integrate with in-car systems to provide synchronized video of an event from multiple points of view. Other advancements include higher resolution, clearer audio and wider fields of vision and heightened resistance to environmental conditions

such as extreme cold.

Related technology now includes smart holsters that are designed to activate the body camera anytime the officer draws his or her firearm. At least one manufacturer of body-worn police technology makes a camera capable of issuing an alert when an officer is down. On the horizon: body-worn police cameras equipped with facial recognition capabilities.

Also called unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), drones are increasingly being used by police to gain aerial vantage points for crime scene work, search and rescue efforts, accident reconstruction, crowd monitoring and more. Some of the more sophisticated models can be equipped with thermal imaging or 3D mapping software to offer GPS-enhanced precision to the areas being surveyed.

Many police drones and UAVs are also equipped with zoom cameras, making them incredibly valuable for delivering actionable, real-time intel in high-risk, “armed and dangerous” situations.

As police technology continues to evolve, law enforcement leaders have a powerful stake in staying well-informed about these advanced capabilities — both their positive impact on the safety of officers and the public, and the ethical questions involving rights to privacy.

Police chiefs and agency executives will need to understand the pros and cons to make informed recommendations on what technologies their departments and communities should be investing in. As retired California police chief Jim Davis explains, when he started his career “if we were 10 to 20 years behind in technology it really didn’t matter that much. But now, if you are 10 to 20 days behind in your technology the bad guys are getting way ahead of you.

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OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE  
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