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PREPARATION OF POLICE OFFICERS IN POLAND AS AN EXAMPLE OF REFORMING THE POLICE IN UKRAINE

Polish National Police - uniformed and armed force, which main goal is to serve and protect the people, and to maintain public order and security.
[1]

The basic police activities:

The protection of people's health and life, the protection of property,

The protection of public safety and order,

Creating and organizing "community policing" and crime prevention activities,

Detecting crimes and misdemeanors, arresting people who committed crimes,

The control of regulations, regarding public life and public spaces,

The Polish National Police consists of criminal, patrol and supportive services. Court police is also the part of the Polish National Police.

Police is the generic name for the police in Poland. The Polish police force was known as policja throughout the Second Polish Republic, and in modern post-communist Republic of Poland since 1990. Its current size is 100,000 officers and ca. 25,000 civilian employees. Among the branches in the force are: Criminal Service, Traffic Police Service, Prevention Service and Supporting Service. Most towns and some villages have their own city guards, which supervise public order and road safety. However, city guards have jurisdiction only over misdemeanors and in cases of crimes may serve only in a supportive role for the state police.

The Policja is currently divided into a number of different services. Each voivodeship/municipal command has subdivisions within its force. This leaves the police service with a large number of specialized branches, which can more specifically target certain types of crime and apply more expert

knowledge in the investigation of cases relating to their area of policing. In addition to these specific groups, all police forces retain a majority of officers for the purpose of patrol duty and general law enforcement.

The Polish police force has, since joining the European Union, been undergoing a thorough restructuring and has in the process acquired a large number of new vehicles; as of 2011 this process is still ongoing and new vehicles are constantly being procured in order to replace ageing old patrol cars as their service lives come to an end. In addition to standard sedan and hatchback model vehicles, the Policja has been investing significant amounts of money in developing their ability to respond to any incident no matter where it may be, this has in turn led to the purchase of a large number of all-terrain 4x4 vehicles and multi-purpose vans and trucks. This expansion in capabilities was a stated requirement of the police force's restructuring program. [3]

Beginning in 2009, the painting scheme is being modified to a silver body design with blue reflective strip, similar to modern German police cars.

Traditionally, vehicles were painted a dark blue color with side doors painted in white, and with white stripes and the word "POLICJA" on both sides. Earlier versions had a thinner stripe with the word "POLICJA" written under it. This design was adopted from the paint scheme used by the communist milicja. Some formerly used vehicles even had visible traces of the word "POLICJA" being corrected from "MILICJA", with the first two letters in a different shade of white, on a patch of a different shade of blue.

All uniformed and most non-uniformed officers of the state police are routinely armed. In addition to their firearm, Policja officers carry handcuffs and a number of other pieces of equipment, which usually includes a personal radio system for communication with other officers and their police station. Pepper spray is also commonly issued to officers in order to provide them with a non-lethal alternative weapon with which to incapacitate violent suspects.

Riot police, when needs be, are provided with non-ballistic body armor, helmets and shields. In such cases they also dispose LRAD units. The existence of a well-enforced ban on civilian-owned firearms in Poland has significantly aided the police in keeping gun crime to a minimum, and thus the incidence of police firearms use is low. [4]

The Police has five training establishments sited within Poland. Four of these training establishments are police schools for enlisted personnel, whilst the fifth is a higher educational institution tasked with the education of officers and senior officials in a range of disciplines and expertise's. The four junior colleges are located in:

Piła, Greater Poland Voivodeship - Piła Police School (Szkoła Policji w Pile)

Słupsk, Pomeranian Voivodeship - Słupsk Police School (Szkoła Policji w Słupsku)

Katowice, Silesian Voivodeship - Katowice Police School (Szkoła Policji w Katowicach)

Legionowo, Masovian Voivodeship - Police Training Centre (Centrum Szkolenia Policji)

The final police-training establishment in Poland is the Wyższa Szkoła Policji or Higher Police School in Szczytno (Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship). This school was founded in 1954 as the officer academy of the Milicja Obywatelska, renamed in 1972 to the Higher Militia School, the college finally became the Higher Police School upon Poland's return to liberal democracy in 1990. [4]

Since then it has remained the only establishment in the country certified to run courses for commissioned officers of the Polish police, and the officer's commissioning course. All students who attend the Higher Police School are expected to study criminal, constitutional and economic law. In addition to academic studies, officer candidates are trained in modern policing techniques, weapons' handling, and informatics. The college has numerous links with senior police academies in Europe and throughout the wider world.

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TRAINING EXPERIENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS IN THE USA AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

Nowadays Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is under reform conditions and requires the using of world experience in training police officers. Many countries have a profound experience and knowledge in