

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ**



**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-методичного семінару
(Київ, 14 травня 2019 року)**



**Київ
2019**

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ILLCIT FIREARMS TRAFFICKING

Illegal trade of weapon is a grave danger towards the civilian population and currently it is an ongoing issue for the international community. The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons occurs in all parts of the globe but is concentrated in areas afflicted by armed conflict, violence, and organized crime, where the demand for illicit weapons is often highest. Arms trafficking fuels civil wars and regional conflicts; stocks the arsenals of terrorists, drug cartels, and other armed groups.

At the request of UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council held its first conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons in 2001. During the conference member nations unanimously adopted Program of Action (PoA) to combat and stop Illicit Trade of small arms in all aspects. By adopting the PoA member nations agreed to strategy the working and implementation and limiting this illegal growing trade.

Additionally, member nations also agreed to submit a report yearly on the status of the PoA in their individual nations. Between 2002 and 2010 out of 192 member nations, 152 submitted yearly reports. However this count decreased gradually and by 2013 only 37 nations submitted their report on the PoA.

In spite of world nations signing the PoA, the UN General Assembly agreed to form an official definition for SALW. The UN General Assembly established working group to deal with the problems and scenarios during illicit trade of small arms coined this definition. They were also responsible for creating prosecution guidelines for perpetrators convicted under the legal provisions of the PoA.

To review the progress made by member nations, the UN called a conference on June 2006. However the conference ended without a result and reports indicated that no decisions were taken on the next phase of the PoA.

Surprisingly member nations such as China, Cuba, India, Iran, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, and the United States, openly opposed any development in the implementation of the PoA. They discussed the importance of implementing previous programs rather than adopting the new ones.

On the contrary European nations and countries of Latin America, Pacific, and Africa demanded new regulations. They supported the fact that implementing more laws would significantly stop illicit arms trade. Moreover

they agreed on intensifying laws in “crucial” areas such as control on arms transfers, ammunitions and civilian possession of arms.

In 2006, Control Arms presented the UN Secretary General with a petition signed by 1 million people who supported the provisions and developments under (ATT)

Arms Trade Treaty. In October 2006, the UN General Assembly called for a vote to form an ATT.

The Resolution was passed, which stated “the right of all States to manufacture, import, export, transfer and retain conventional arms for self-defense and security needs, and in order to participate in peace support operations.”

I think it is right decision, especially for our country, but everybody knows, that war bring in state the problem of illegal weapon and Ukraine is not an exception.

Key moments of developing illicit trade in Ukraine:

Ukrainian civilians possess large numbers of unregistered small arms. The conflict in the east has contributed to significant diversion and losses from national stockpiles and the proliferation of a wider array of weapons types.

Ukraine still has no primary law regulating the manufacture, purchase, and possession of firearms and no central state register of civilian-held firearms. This makes it difficult even to differentiate between legal and illegal firearms in the country—and, by extension, complicates efforts to monitor and address illicit arms flows.

So many guns fall from the East of Ukraine in many regions and it is a big problem for all of us. Hundreds or even thousands weapons are in illegal turnover and our government still did not invent how to solve this problem. To my mind, these problems we can solve only in one way stop war and legalize small arms.

Everybody who has illegal weapon, having passed a special procedure of registration a weapon and medical examination, can hold a weapon legally. The similar way we can eye in our colleagues from USA and as show an experience, it really works. In conclusion I always enjoy saying, nothing is impossible, we just have to keep work and keep strive for our strong Ukraine.

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EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN EUROPE

The illegal drug trade or drug trafficking is a global black market dedicated to the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs that are subject to drug prohibition laws.

Most jurisdictions prohibit trade, except under license, of many types of drugs through the use of drug prohibition laws.

In most countries, problem drug use is characterized by chronic opiate use. National estimates of problem drug use vary from 2 to 10 cases per 1 000 adults: some 1 to 1.5 million Europeans. The highest rates are reported in Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and the UK (6 to 10 cases per 1 000 adults). Rates are lowest in Germany, the Netherlands and Austria (3 cases per 1 000 adults).

About 60% of the estimated problem drug users are active injectors (some 600 000 to 900 000). Disease prevention is still critically important. HIV prevalence among injecting drug users (IDUs) varies considerably EU-wide: from around 1% in the UK to over 30% in Spain. In a number of countries, local rates of over 25% are found in a variety of settings.

Although national HIV prevalence data remain mostly stable, they can mask considerable variations locally and among certain groups. HIV increases among IDUs have been reported in the last few years from some regions or cities in Spain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland and the UK.

The long-term costs of hepatitis C infection, both in terms of health-care spending and personal suffering, are likely to be considerable. Prevalence rates among current and former injectors are extremely high in all countries, at 40 to 90%.

How drugs are used and are trafficked is constantly changing and the ways they are trafficked are growing in technical and organizational complexity. What is not changing is the profitability of the drugs trade. Every year EU citizens spend tens of billions of euros on illicit drugs.

The organized crime groups (OCGs) involved are becoming more specialized and more fully interconnected. And the overall rate of change is accelerating, partly as a result of globalization. Activities related to trafficking are becoming concentrated in particular geographic areas, while instability in regions neighboring the EU could have profound effects on the drug market in Europe.

Significant domestic demand already exists along all trafficking routes and may be growing, with drug trafficking acting as an additional destabilizing factor in countries that are already faced with other serious political, social, health and economic problems.

Developments on the Southern route “Southern route”—from Afghanistan through Pakistan or Iran, via the Persian Gulf and East Africa—are of special concern, given the potentially larger role of this route in the supply of heroin and other drugs to Europe and its negative impact on countries in Africa.

About 60% of all enquiries coming to Interpol relate to drugs and about 80% of the one million or so messages transmitted by this organization involve Europe. Interpol is necessary because it operates in an international capacity and has members from across the world.

Europol, on the other hand, is destined to operate as a EU body hopefully to obtain information about drugs and drug trafficking and with the ability to analyze it and to initiate, if not carry out, investigations resultant upon this analysis. Both bodies, in this context, have separate and complimentary roles.

Europol can only operate effectively and indeed be worth its creation if it is given legitimacy through the signing and ratification of a Convention. It is most unfortunate that national governments have so far held up the signing of this Convention on the count of information disclosure or competence. If information exchange is to be the only use to which Europol is to be put then it would have been better to locate customs and police officers in a separate part or an adjacent building to Interpol in Lyon. The French Presidency has stated that it will ensure that a Convention for Europol is signed by July 1995.

Illicit drug markets are always changing and the methods for producing and trafficking drugs also evolve as criminals seek to maximize profits and evade detection. The EU and its international partners keep pace with these changes and take action on a number of fronts against those involved in the illicit drugs trade simultaneously. This involves adopting a range of measures within and outside European borders.

It requires refining the EU law enforcement, criminal justice and regulatory measures in place. It also involves assisting partner countries to

build their own capacity in these areas and to develop their economies and participation in international trade by strengthening their engagement with both the EU and the global economy. This provides a responsive and ongoing basis for targeting the production and trafficking of drugs on an international scale.

The range of security challenges within and outside the EU presented by the production and trafficking of drugs requires a multifaceted policy response. To produce drugs and move the finished products to consumers organized crime groups target and compromise commercial cargo supply networks. The movement of illicit drugs within a country and from one country to another causes damage to communities and can contribute to the destabilization of states, undermining the rule of law.

Laundering the profits from illicit drugs and moving them between jurisdictions compromises the integrity of national economies and the international financial system. The EU has set out its response to these interconnected problems arising from different stages of the production and trafficking of drugs.

These issues are, for example, addressed in the EU's illicit drug, security, and organized crime, maritime and regional cooperation strategies. This comprehensive approach involves the full range of EU institutions, bodies and agencies with a part to play working in collaboration with international organizations and countries around the world.

Together the actions being taken by the EU and its MS within their borders and the measures in place in source and transit countries at the center of drug production and trafficking aim to tackle organized crime groups.

This includes developing effective law enforcement structures and operations underpinned by strategic intelligence information. Similarly, enhanced border monitoring and control strengthen global supply chains, while at the same time closing down active and potential smuggling routes. Denying organized criminals access to drug markets is also complemented by blocking their use of the legal economy and financial system through legislative tools.

Providing support to the countries impacted by the drugs trade is critical if they are to strengthen their legal economies and fend off the corruption and destabilization that this trade brings. Alternative development is a critical component of this approach and the EU is actively involved in supporting countries around the world.

In doing so, it helps them to enhance their own law enforcement and monitoring resources to target the drugs trade. In order to continue disrupting the production and trafficking of illicit drugs the EU and its partners are

adapting responses to keep pace with changes in the way organized crime groups operate.

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EXTORTION AS A FORM OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Extortion is a criminal offense of obtaining money, property, or services from an individual or institution, through coercion. Organized crime groups commonly practice extortion. The actual obtainment of money or property is not required to commit the offense, and making a threat of violence, which refers to a requirement of a payment of money or property to halt future violence, is sufficient to commit the offense.

Exaction refers not only to extortion or the demanding and obtaining of something through force, but additionally, in its formal definition, means the infliction of something such as pain and suffering or making somebody endure something unpleasant.

Most states define extortion as the gaining of property or money by almost any kind of force or threat of violence, property damage, and harm to reputation, or unfavorable government action.

Cyber extortion is when an individual or group uses the Internet as an offensive force. The group or individual usually sends a company a threatening email stating that they have received confidential information about their company and will exploit a security leak or launch an attack that will harm the company's network. The message sent through the email usually demands money in exchange for the prevention of the attack.

Extortion can take place over the telephone, via mail, text, email or other computer or wireless communication. If any method of interstate commerce is used in the extortion, it can be a federal crime.

Penalties for extortion vary widely in different states and depend on the severity of the threats involved, but sentences generally range between 2 to 4 years. However, many states allow for sentences of 5, 10, or even 20 years. If any instrument of interstate commerce (such as the mail, a phone, or a computer) is used in commission of the crime, it also becomes a federal crime with a fine or sentence of up to 20 years.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE: EURO INTEGRATION ASPECT

As we know, European integration is our key to better life, and a way to improve our political association and economic integration.

In 2014 European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) reforms were carried out in a very difficult political, economic, social and military/security context of armed conflict in Ukraine. The illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol by the Russian Federation and the subsequent destabilization of eastern Ukraine have been major challenges for the state and the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In parallel to the armed conflict, Ukraine sought a sustainable political solution to the crisis in 2014, in particular through diplomatic contacts and the National Dialogue on Reforms.

An effective platform for cooperation at the regional level was established within the Transport Panel of the Eastern Partnership, which aims to facilitate the improvement of transport links between the EU and its immediate neighbors.

Transport networks and services play a key role in improving the quality of life of citizens and building capacities of industrial development. Therefore, transport is one of the key areas of cooperation between the EU and Ukraine, and in accordance with Article 368 of the Association Agreement primary purpose of this cooperation is to facilitate the restructure and renewal of the transport sector of Ukraine and the gradual harmonization of existing standards and policies with those in the EU.

"Eastern Partnership" is a European Union foreign policy initiative, which applies to 28 EU Member States and six Eastern European neighbors – Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

European Neighborhood's Policy Review (Eastern Partnership).

In early March 2015, the European Commission announced joint consultations on a broad review of the European Neighborhoods Policy. In the context of review the European Commission expects to get the vision, including from partner countries, of the future of this policy.

Government Office for European Integration together with Ukrainian non-governmental experts and some executive bodies prepared working proposals for updating the content of mentioned policy.

The Strategic priority of economic reforms and implementation of the FTA - entry of Ukrainian companies into the market of the EU with the simultaneous development of investment opportunities in the domestic market of Ukraine for European business.

- Ensure adequate basic business conditions, protection of property, regulatory climate.

- Efficient use of instruments of economic regulation (stimulation) under the Agreement.

- Small and medium business development.

- The policy of attracting strategic investors considering the interests of regional development and structural transformation of the economy of Ukraine.

- Ensure the development of competition, especially in strategic sectors - energy, transport, and communications.

- Integration of the Ukrainian transport system into European and world transport systems.

- Modernization of monitoring and supervision in the financial sector. Strengthening of transparency, corporate governance and protection of the rights of creditors and investors and further integration of the domestic financial sector into the international system of rules and coordination.

Progress of Implementation of the European Neighborhoods Policy in Ukraine in 2014 and recommendations for actions

There was little progress on implementing Ukraine's 2020 national transport strategy. Some progress was made towards the approximation of transport legislation and the implementation of international transport conventions, with Ukraine assessing the gaps relating to existing legislation and standards and starting to draft amendments to laws, in particular on the road and maritime transport sectors.

The State Aviation Administration revoked the certificates issued to Donetsk, Luhansk and Mariupol airports, in view of concerns about passenger safety and its lack of control over aviation activity in the regions. The EU-Ukraine common aviation area agreement, which had been initialed in the margins of the Vilnius summit in 2013, remained unsigned due to a pending decision by the Council of the European Union. Ukraine remained ready to sign the agreement as soon as possible.

Some progress was made on rail transport reform. In June, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved plans to privatize Ukrainian Railways. This was scheduled for January 2015, pending the completion of an inventory of its assets. Safety, in particular of road transport, remained a significant problem and required far more work.

Ukraine suffered major damage to its transport infrastructure in its eastern regions, in particular to rail tracks. In September, parliament ratified the guarantee agreement with the European Investment Bank to construct the 1.8 km Beskid railway tunnel, which was a precondition for the entry into force of the financial agreement between Ukrainian Railways and the European Investment Bank.

As conclusion, we can said the European Integration is important for us. Owing to her our country will have higher standard of living, progress in all areas of life.

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MAFIA AND ORGANIZED CRIME IN EUROPE

Organized crime is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals who intend to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit. Organized crime is a threat to European citizens, businesses, state institutions as well as the economy as a whole. Criminals easily operate across a border, which creates a need for consistent European-level action. Also organized crime consists of to the mafia or crowds.

Today's criminal market is complex because the criminal activities are more articulated and the criminal groups have grown in number. A criminal organization or gang can also be referred to as a mafia, mob, or crime syndicate; the network, subculture and community of criminals may be referred to as the underworld. European sociologists (e.g. Diego Gambetta) define the mafia as a type of organized crime group that specializes in the supply of extra-legal protection and quasi law enforcement.

Therefore, it is misleading to sustain that the mafia or any other criminal organization has a monopoly on world crime. There isn't a monarchy, a Number One, in the organized crime world, but there are many republics that variously interact and are protagonists of the international division of criminal labor. Drugs and money laundering are the best-known aspects of today's criminal activities, but the most devastating is probably the connection between politics and crime. This mixture between illegal and legal, criminal and institutional is the heart of the mafia's historical model, but it has grown and spread independent of the presence of Mafioso's.

The mafia's strength lies in its capacity to be both local and international, in the sense that it grew to a worldwide level without losing its roots in society. Besides this spread of the mafia, the development of illegal activities, the formation and strengthening of other criminal groups similar to the mafia are causes for worry. Many criminal organizations are present in Italy: the Camorra in Campania, the Sacra Corona Unita in Puglia and other groups. On the international level, besides historical groups like the Japanese Yakusa and the Chinese Triads, new organizations like the South American Cartels and the Russian Mafia have formed.

No legitimate business can afford to compete with criminal companies that can produce goods and services at a loss as part of a long-

term strategy to take over markets. Thus, mafia groups have extended their presence into parts of Italy and Europe not historically affected by organized crime, a development that could have serious negative implications for the EU economy in the long run.

The assessment of the activities of the mafia concluded with a series of recommendations for law enforcement authorities and policymakers:

1. The identification, targeting and dismantling of the most dangerous mafia families and clans.

2. The harmonization of anti-mafia legislation in the EU, so that mafia membership is criminalized and extradition requests made easier.

3. A regional/continental intelligence focus by Member States in implementing their national intelligence cycles in order to avoid important information gaps on organized-crime-affecting-the-EU-generally.

Europol also set up an operational project, Analysis Project ITOC, dedicated to tackling Italian organized crime groups. The project is fully supported by Italian law enforcement and judicial authorities, which have contributed their in-depth experience in the field. Many other Member States, non-EU countries and organizations such as Euro just are also involved in the project.

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COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime is considered to be a changing and flexible phenomenon. Many of the benefits of globalization such as easier and faster communication, movement of finances and international travel, have also

created opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to flourish, diversify and expand their activities.

Traditional, territorial-based criminal groups have evolved or have been partially replaced by smaller and more flexible networks with branches across several jurisdictions. In the course of an investigation, victims, suspects, organized criminal groups and proceeds of crime may be located in many States. Moreover, organized crime affects all States, whether as countries of supply, transit or demand. As such, modern organized crime constitutes a global challenge that must be met with a concerted, global response.

Organized crime was characterized by United Nations General Assembly in 1994, as: "group organization to commit crime; hierarchical links or personal relationships which permit leaders to control the group; violence, intimidation and corruption used to earn profits or control territories or markets; laundering of illicit proceeds both in furtherance of criminal activity and to infiltrate the legitimate economy; the potential for expansion into any new activities and beyond national borders; and cooperation with other organized transnational criminal groups".

Transnational organized criminal groups seek to exploit legitimate activities for criminal purposes. The ways in which they are reaping profit are becoming more creative. As organized crime groups join ever more complex networks spanning the globe, the crimes become increasingly transnational and the types of crime they are able to commit become diversified. New threats to global security are emerging, meaning that people can fall victim to organized crime in an increasing number of ways, in an increasing number of places.

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime identified cybercrime, identity-related crimes, trafficking in cultural property, environmental crime, piracy, organ trafficking, and fraudulent medicine as new and emerging crimes of concern. The emergence of these new crime types gives rise to the need for law enforcement response to adapt its efforts and capacities accordingly.

Cybercrime is an evolving form of transnational crime. The complex nature of the crime as one that takes place in the border-less realm of cyberspace is compounded by the increasing involvement of organized crime groups. Perpetrators of cybercrime and their victims can be located in different regions, and its effects can ripple through societies around the world, highlighting the need to mount an urgent, dynamic and international response.

Identity-related crime generates significant profits for criminals each year, with far-reaching impact not only on economies and online commerce,

but also on individuals who fall victim to it. Where identity-related information is obtained by criminals, it can be abused to launder money, to commit fraud and to enable illicit activities for organized crime purposes, including acts of corruption, human trafficking, migrant smuggling and even terrorism. Millions of dollars can be stolen using false identification either in highly sophisticated single events, or through millions of smaller incidents. In the hands of unscrupulous criminals, these criminal profits can be used to commit further crimes.

Trafficking in cultural goods can take different forms, ranging from theft from cultural heritage institutions or private collections, through looting of archaeological sites to the displacement of artifacts due to war.

But the result is always the impoverishment of the countries of origin of these treasures, and irreparable damage to the common cultural heritage of humankind. This trade is also often linked to organized crime, money laundering and terrorism. The illicit trade in cultural goods is international in nature and requires an international response. International cooperation is therefore the most efficient means of protecting the world's cultural property.

Wildlife and forest crime comprises a myriad of diverse and sometimes overlapping offences from illegal logging and hunting, processing, exporting and importing, trafficking, supplying, to receiving, possessing and consuming wild fauna and flora.

It also covers associated offences, such as document fraud (including fraudulent marking and stamping), money laundering, tax evasion and corruption. To combat wildlife and forest crime effectively, it is important to identify and define all possible offences and to enforce appropriate penalties for the complete array of offences.

The transplantation of healthy organs into persons, whose own organs have failed, improves and saves thousands of lives every year. But demand for organs has outstripped supply, creating an underground market for illicitly obtained organs. Desperate situations of both recipients and donors create an avenue ready for exploitation by international organ trafficking syndicates.

Traffickers exploit the desperation of donors to improve the economic situation of themselves and their families, and they exploit the desperation of recipients who may have few other options to improve or prolong their lives. Like other victims of trafficking in persons, those who fall prey to traffickers for the purpose of organ removal may be vulnerable by virtue of poverty, for instance.

One factor that is distinct in this form of trafficking in persons is the profile of culprits; while some may live solely from criminal trafficking activities, others may be doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers and health care

professionals who are involved in legitimate activities when they are not participating in trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal. The Trafficking in Persons Protocol supplementing the Transnational Organized Crime Convention includes trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal. [8]

To conclude, the tentacles of organized crime have huge reach, as demonstrated above, and may adversely impact the health of many millions of people around the globe. Through fear induced by brutality and corruption, the perpetrators enjoy not only a high level of impunity but also extraordinary invisibility.

We hope that, by bringing together a wide range of evidence from disparate areas of research, we have begun to make the case for a joined-up, evidence-based approach to addressing the global health consequences of organized crime.

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TRADITIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE MODERN WORLD

The economic situation in Ukraine in recent years is a cause for concern, which is determined by the negative indicators of the state, dynamics and geography of criminal organizations, which nowadays are one of the destabilizing factors in the political, social, economic and legal spheres, creating a real threat to the national security and demographic development of the state.

As we know criminal organizations refer to centralized enterprises established in order to engage in illegal activities, most commonly for the purpose of generating substantial profit for the criminals involved. Some criminal organizations, such as terrorist organizations, are politically motivated. Mafias are criminal organizations whose primary motivation is profit. Gangs sometimes become "disciplined" enough to be considered "organized." Organized crime, however defined, is characterized by a few basic qualities including durability over time, diversified interests, hierarchical structure, capital accumulation, reinvestment, access to political protection, and the use of violence to protect interests.

Organized crime takes advantage of social conditions or laws, such as Prohibition against alcohol, illegal gambling, prostitution, or drugs, to find a substantial market in which to operate, satisfying those desires of members of society for things deemed unacceptable. Equally, they use the cooperation of law enforcement or the judicial system in turning a blind eye to their activities in exchange for financial or other reward.

Organized crime, therefore, succeeds based on the corruption and weaknesses of those who are not considered criminals. Elimination of organized crime can only be accomplished when the society as a whole rejects their activities.

The law of Ukraine on the organizational and legal basis for combating organized crime defines organized crime as "a set of crimes committed in connection with the creation and activities of organized criminal groups".

Organized crime syndicates are often highly regimented with heavily codified roles and codes of action. These organizations often communicate through secret means to avoid police surveillance. Many organized crime operations have legal business fronts, such as licensed gambling, building construction, and trash hauling, which operate in parallel with and provide cover for the criminal activities. The illegal activities may include drug trafficking, money laundering, prostitution, extortion, and murder for hire, hijacking, fraud, and insider trading.

Other criminal operations engage in human trafficking, political corruption, black marketeering, political violence, racist and religiously motivated violence, terrorism, and crimes against humanity.

In order for a criminal organization to prosper, some degree of support is required from the society in which it operates. Thus, it is often necessary to corrupt some of its respected members, most commonly achieved through bribery, blackmail, and the establishment of symbiotic relationships with legitimate businesses. Judges, police officers, and legislators are especially targeted for control by organized crime via bribes, threats, or a combination thereof.

Organized crime theft and fraud activities often victimize legitimate businesses, by hijacking cargo trucks, robbing goods, committing bankruptcy fraud, insurance fraud, or stock fraud (insider trading). Organized crime groups also victimize individuals by car theft (either for dismantling at "chop shops" or for export), burglary, credit card fraud, and stock fraud. Some organized crime groups defraud national, state, or local governments by bid-rigging public projects, counterfeiting money, smuggling or manufacturing untaxed alcohol (bootlegging) or cigarettes, and providing immigrant workers to avoid taxes.

Organized crime groups also provide a range of illegal services and goods, such as loan-sharking of money at very high interest rates, bookmaking and gambling, prostitution, drug trafficking, gunrunning, providing murder for hire, illegal dumping of toxic waste, people smuggling and trafficking in human beings.

Organized crime groups also do a range of business and labor racketeering activities, such as casino skimming, insider trading, setting up monopolies in industries such as garbage collecting and cement pouring, bid rigging, getting "no-show" and "no-work" jobs, using non-union labor and pocketing the wage difference, money laundering, political corruption, and bullying.

In addition to what is considered traditional organized crime involving direct crimes of fraud swindles, scams, racketeering, and other illegal acts motivated by the accumulation of monetary gain, there is also non-traditional

organized crime which is engaged in for political or ideological gain or acceptance. Such crime groups may be linked to or be part of terrorist organizations.

Modern organized criminal enterprises make money by specializing in a variety of crimes, including extortion, blackmail, gambling, loan-sharking, political corruption, and the manufacture and sale of illicit narcotics.

Extortion, a time-tested endeavor of organized crime, is the acquisition of property through the use of threats or force. For instance, a criminal enterprise located in a certain neighborhood of a city may visit shopkeepers and demand a specific amount of so-called protection money.

If a shopkeeper does not pay the money, the criminal organization may strike at him, his property, or his family.

Blackmail is similar to extortion. It is committed when a person obtains money or value by accusing the victim of a crime, threatening the victim with harm or destruction of the victim's property, or threatening to reveal disgraceful facts about the victim.

Gambling and loan-sharking are other traditional activities of organized criminal enterprises. Where gambling is illegal, some organized crime groups act as the locus for gambling activity. In states where some gambling is legal and some gambling is illegal, organized crime groups offer illegal Gaming. Loan-sharking is the provision of loans at illegally high interest rates accompanied by the illegal use of force to collect on past due payments.

In organized crime circles, such loans usually are made to persons who cannot obtain credit at legitimate financial institutions and who can serve the criminal enterprise in some way in the event they are unable to repay the loan. Loan-sharking provides organized criminal enterprises with money and helps enlarge the enterprise by bringing into the fold persons who owe a debt to the enterprise.

Violence often accompanies organized crime. Many crime syndicates use murder, torture, assault, and Terrorism to keep themselves powerful and profitable. The constant threat of violence keeps victims and witnesses silent. Without them, prosecutors find it difficult to press charges against organized criminals.

Despite stringent punishments, organized crime is difficult to eradicate. It tends to occur in large cities where anonymity is relatively easy to maintain. The size and hereditary make up of many enterprises make them capable of surviving the arrest and imprisonment of numerous members.

Many organized crime participants are careful, efficient, and professional criminals, making them difficult to apprehend.

The conclusion is that criminal organizations are increasingly working together, realizing that it is better to work in cooperation rather than in competition with each other. Organized crime is so durable is that the participants are extremely dedicated.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS THE MODERN FORM OF SLAVERY

Human trafficking is a serious social problem because it poses an enormous threat to fundamental human rights – right to life, to free choice, to free movement. ... Human trafficking as a phenomenon completely disregards any human rights. As a result of growing globalization at different levels, human trafficking has become a global problem. This problem equally hits:

a) Countries in political and economic transition and countries torn by war (we call them also the countries of origin when human trafficking is concerned), and

b) Economically developed countries (which at the same time appear as transit countries and the countries of destination/destination countries).

Although the majority of countries today claim that human rights and freedoms are fully observed there, the phenomenon of slavery has not disappeared yet – it still exists in the 21st Century. Millions of women and children, but also men, are forced into prostitution, domestic service, work on plantations, and begging and other forms of coercion. People are trafficked within the borders of one country (internal human trafficking), but also inter-continentially (transnational human trafficking), and therefore all countries are facing this serious problem.

International organizations possess different data on the number of persons who fall victim to trafficking every year and on the profits generated from this criminal activity:

According to the United Nations, 700,000 women, children and men end up in human trafficking every year.

US State Department estimates that 900,000 women, children and men fall victim to trafficking every year (of this figure, 20,000 in the territory of the USA).

According to some other surveys, 27 million people today are in servitude, of whom 8 million are children (as many as 20,000 children from Cote D'Ivoire).

Human trafficking is one of the three most profitable criminal activities (besides trafficking in drugs and arms).

Profits gained through human trafficking are estimated at 7-60 billion US dollars, and according to some estimates, up to 507 billion US dollars a year.

The socio-economic factors affect trafficking. However, it is driven by organized criminal groups which communicate very easily through "the language of profits", while human beings are treated simply like "talking objects".

Human trafficking carries a variety of exploitative goals, making it an international, organized criminal phenomenon, which has severe consequences on the security, welfare and human rights of its victims. Human trafficking, especially for the purpose of sexual exploitation, is a "high profit-low risk" criminal activity that takes away the quality of life, and in some cases the very life of its victims. This is a modern-day slavery, whose victims are often women and girls. In many cases, physical and mental injuries inflicted on the victims of human trafficking are so severe and permanent that their full physical and mental recovery becomes impossible.

According to UN Convention against Transitional Organized Crime, under Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Human Beings, especially Women and Children, human trafficking is defined as follows:

"Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs".

It is important to know that, according to Article 3b of this document, the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation shall be irrelevant; that is, it does not diminish accountability of those persons who committed human trafficking.

Also importantly, any reference to “a child” in this document shall mean any person less than eighteen years of age.

The human trafficking chain comprises of three phases:

1. Recruitment phase;
2. Transit phase;
3. Exploitation phase.

The phase following the recruitment is transportation and transfer, which may include the provision of accommodation and admission of victim with a series of temporary harbors, including initial entry and transfer within the borders of the victim’s own country, but also serious violations of human rights and physical abuse during the transportation, in which case the state border may, but need not be passed. Many victims have never left their country before and they are totally dependent on human traffickers. Some of them are leaving their homes without passports because they are told that there is no real need to have one or that they will have it later. If they have a passport, traffickers often take it away and keep it for themselves as a security measure against the victim. When victims are trapped in some illegal situation, they are especially subject to the whims of their traffickers. Traffickers know that, because of their illegal status, they are hardly likely to go to the police or any other authority for help.

The transportation of victims across the border is of critical importance in human trafficking. In most cases, recruited persons agree to depend fully on traffickers to get documents and transportation. This gives the traffickers firm control during the transit phase.

Victims are often deceived by being led to believe that they are going abroad to work as waitresses, nannies, models, factory workers, dancers, but when they get there, they are forced into prostitution, forced labor, begging. Forms of trafficking are: sexual exploitation, labor exploitation, debt bondage, forced marriage, phony adoption, forced begging, forced participation in criminal activities, trafficking in body organs.

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THE “NON-TRADITIONAL” METHODS IN CRIMINAL LAW

The concept of “non-traditional” methods is appeared in Criminal Law in the end of 80-th year. Any methods including non-traditional are based on specialized knowledge’s in a particular industry. Depending on the way of getting information’s they can be:

First, methods which are unrelated with the interrogating perpetrator (they are extrasensory, description the portrait of suspect and others)

Second, methods related with interrogating perpetrator (they are: hypnosis, polygraph, drug analysis and many others)

Consequently, these methods criminal police use for their own goals to solve different crimes.

On the one hand you cannot use scientifically based methods for forensic investigation, but in some cases where traditional methods don’t work, you must find new and innovative methods that can help pre-trial investigation. They can include the polygraph (another its name is "detector lie").

And now I want to tell you some information about polygraph. Polygraph defines a lie thanks for various psychophysiological indicators of human condition. This may be palpitation, temperate body, rhythm breathing, and state of the circulatory system. John Lars created the first polygraph, which was suitable for use in pre-trial investigation. After Larson's success, the detector of lie proved itself as a device with exact results. Examples are present that if we are really concerned, worried, excited, we are scared; we are experiencing the emotional excitement that fixes polygraph.

In Ukraine, during the reform period of police, there was a question about the use of a lie detector and the results obtained using it in the activities of the internal affairs. The problem of the use of the polygraph was the lack of its legislative consolidation in Ukraine, which served as a basis for law enforcement officers and the court for non-recognition of evidence gathered through a polygraph. Today, uses the detector of lie in the police of Ukraine is carried out in accordance Article number 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Operational and Investigative Activity “. We can uses devices, which doesn’t harm the life and health of a person.

Next non-traditional method is hypnosis. Many scholars treat this problem skeptically, believing that the state of hypnosis is associated with inhibition of the will of man, gross intrusion in his psyche and the possible harm to the mental health of the hypnotized.

And the last method is kinesics. A very interesting direction of non-traditional specialist knowledge in criminology is kinesics, the direction of scientific research to outline the possibility of obtaining non-verbal information about a person based on patterns of behavior in non-verbal communication, which occurs without words in the process of communicating with it. As a result of scientific studies conducted by Professor Lausvillian University in Australia R. Bordwislom, it has been established that in the course of communication a significant part of information is transmitted by non-verbal means, namely: gestures, poses, placement and distance between people. At the same time, the share of non-verbal means in communicating people is more than 65%. The peculiarity of the language of body movements is that it is due to the impulses of the human sub consciousness and the lack of the possibility of counterfeiting these impulses, which makes it possible to trust this language more than the usual verbal communication channel. The exact definition of gestures is possible only with regard to the selection of words, environment, role, mood, their stimuli, and voice tone. Kinesics research results are already used in the activities of people of many professions and may even need to be included in the course of studying at universities.

Currently, the method of hypnotherapy is not at all ready for use in Ukraine, primarily because of the lack of a scientifically substantiated mechanism for its use. But to abandon this method or in the first stage - from a serious scientific study of the possibilities of hypnosis, of course, it is impossible. Objective study of the possibility of using hypnosis during the disclosure and investigation of crimes can help not only to avoid the wrong decisions, but also to find an additional source of new ways to increase the effectiveness of operational and investigative activities and the fight against crime.

Consequently, we conclude that non-traditional research methods and special knowledge can not become officially accepted simply because they do not give an accurate or concrete result. On the other hand, they can help the investigation to move from a "dead point". They are more optional than mandatory ones. This will be as long as their efficiency and accuracy are not proven. Therefore, in our opinion, the value of non-traditional methods in practice is indisputable.

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DIE WICHTIGSTEN MAßNAHMEN BEI DER NEUERUNG DER ORGANE FÜR INNERE ANGELEGENHEITEN

Der erste Schritt für Neuerung der Organe für Innere Angelegenheiten wurde die Verabschiedung des Beschlusses von Ministerkabinett der Ukraine vom 24. April 1996 №456 „Über Konzeption der Entwicklung im System des Innenministeriums“ [1], die ihrer Erwartungen nicht erfüllte, weil sie unüberlegt war und meinte keine Neuerung des ganzen Ministeriums, sondern nur die Strukturveränderung einiger seiner Abteilungen.

In den Jahren 2002-2013 wurden Programme, Konzeptionen, Strategien angenommen, die sich auf Erarbeitung und Verwirklichung der weiteren Maßnahmen für Neuerung im System der Organe des Innenministeriums bezogen wurden [2, S.67].

Ende 2014 unter Mitwirkung der Charkiver Menschenrechtsgruppe und des Zentrum der Forschungen von Rechtsschutztätigkeiten wurden zwei wichtige Dokumente entwickelt, die die Neuerung des Innenministeriums der Ukraine beabsichtigen: 1) Konzeption der vordringlichen Maßnahmen für Neuerung im System des Innenministeriums der Ukraine [3]; 2) Strategie der Entwicklung der Organe für Innere Angelegenheiten der Ukraine [4].

Diese Projekte wurden von Wissenschaftlern und Vertretern des Beratungsdienstes der Europäischen Union hoch eingeschätzt und durch Anordnung des Ministerkabinetts der Ukraine vom 22. Oktober 2014 gebilligt. Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, wurden folgende Maßnahmen geplant:

Entmilitarisierung des Innenministeriums der Ukraine;

Reduzierung einer Menge von Organen, Abteilungen und Dienste mit ähnlichen Aufgaben und Funktionen;

Sicherung wirksamer Koordination der Tätigkeit und abgestimmter Zusammenarbeit der Nationalen Polizei, der Nationalgarde, der Fremdenpolizei und auch des Staatsdienstes der Ukraine für Notsituationen unter politischer Führung des Innenministeriums;

Entpolitisierung der Tätigkeiten von unter Kontrolle des Innenministeriums stehenden Organen und Diensten, ihre Autonomie und Optimierung;

Beseitigung der Funktionenverdoppelung von Apparaten, behördlichen Betrieben, Ämtern und Organisationen;

Einsatz nach europäischem Muster der Vorbereitung und Weiterbildung von Fachkräften der Organe für Innere Angelegenheiten, Verwendung der einheitlichen Normen bei der Vorbereitung der Ordnungskräfte, die auf Effizienzsteigerung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Organen des Innern der Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union gezielt sind;

Erarbeitung von wirksamen Methoden der Kontrollmechanismen im Tätigkeitsbereich der Organe des Innern und des einzelnen Polizeibeamten

Erhöhung des Vertrauens der Bevölkerung zu der Tätigkeit der Organe des Innern und auch des Respektes vor Polizeibeamten;

Erhöhung der Rolle von öffentlichen Institutionen und Gemeindebehörden zu den Maßnahmen der Sicherheit von Rechten und Freiheiten der Bevölkerung;

Entwicklung enger Zusammenarbeit mit Bevölkerung und Gemeindebehörden [3].

Diese Maßnahmen analysierend, kann man ihre Notwendigkeit, Effizienz und Bedeutung für Reform überhaupt feststellen.

Man kann schon heute behaupten, dass die Reform des Innenministeriums in dieser Zeit der Unruhe schrittweise stattfindet, aber es gibt noch viel zu tun.

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POLICE TRAINING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Police officers work in partnership with the communities they serve to maintain law and order, protect members of the public and property, and detect, prevent and investigate crimes. It is a challenging career that demands a high level of personal integrity and responsibility.

There are four special police forces in UK:

British Transport Police is responsible for policing the railway network.

Civil Nuclear Constabulary - protects civilian nuclear facilities.

Ministry of Defense Police - security for the UK's defense assets.

National Police Air Service - air support for English and Welsh police forces.

The traditional route into policing is to apply directly to one of the country's police forces.

Before applying, check that you meet the minimum eligibility requirements. These vary between police forces, but in general you should: be aged 18 or over, be a British citizen, a citizen of a European Union (EU)/European Economic Area (EEA) country or Switzerland, or a foreign national with indefinite leave to remain in the UK without restrictions, have lived in the UK for the last three years (although there are exemptions if you have served abroad with the British armed forces),

possess a qualification equivalent to A-level or have been a special constable who has been signed off for independent patrol service in the last two years or have served as a police community support officer (PCSO) for 18 months.

You may not be accepted if you have certain criminal convictions, debt problems, or tattoos that could be deemed offensive. Members of certain extreme political groups are not allowed to apply. A valid driving license is often essential, and you will also have to pass medical, eyesight and fitness tests.

Some forces require that you pass the Certificate in Knowledge of Policing (CKP) pre-joining qualification.

The application process involves several stages:

Completing a police application form

Attending an assessment center

Attending an interview

Undergoing medical and fitness tests

Passing background/security checks.

As it stands, if your application is successful, you'll have to complete a two-year probationary period known as the Initial Police Learning and Development Program (IPLDP) before being confirmed at the rank of constable. This training contributes towards passing your Diploma in Policing.

From there you can begin to make progress through the defined rank structure for police officer (sergeant, inspector, chief inspector, etc.). Accelerated or fast track promotion schemes may be available in your police force. It is also possible to apply to work in a specialist unit such as the criminal investigation department (CID), drugs squad, traffic police or dog handling.

Police apprenticeships, degrees and diplomas

The way police constables are recruited is changing and by January 2020 there will be three entry routes available:

Degree apprenticeship - you'll join as a police constable and undertake a three-year apprenticeship in professional policing practice. This gives you the chance to earn while you learn. Not only that, but successfully completing the program will mean passing your probation and achieving a degree-level qualification too. Find out more about degree apprenticeships.

Degree-holder entry - if you've already got an undergraduate degree in any subject, this two-year pathway could be for you. As a police constable, you'll combine work-based and classroom learning, leading to a graduate diploma in professional policing practice once you complete your probation.

Policing degree - study a three-year undergraduate professional policing degree at university. You'll apply to join a police force when you graduate, and start your career with a shorter on-the-job training program.

This means that once these changes are put into place, whichever option you choose you'll hold a degree-level qualification in professional policing by the time you've completed your probationary period.

A police Volunteer is someone who, through personal choice, commits time and energy to perform a task at the direction and on behalf of the organization. They agree to do this without expectation of compensation or financial reward, except for the payment of pre-determined out of pocket

expenses. There is no obligation on either side therefore, when an individual agrees to take on the role of volunteer, no contract of employment is created.

Volunteer roles are in the workplace - designed to enhance the work of the police and provide additional support to local communities throughout the force area. They assist police officers and staff who are then able to concentrate on core policing duties - which mean more officers on the streets and improved community support.

Volunteering opportunities will vary from one location to another according to the identified needs of the police and their communities. We are looking for people who would like to get involved in a range of activities.

Volunteering for Police provides the volunteer with an opportunity to work alongside police officers and staff, gaining valuable skills and experience within a professional and public organization.

It offers the opportunity to meet new people and work as part of a team, engage and interact with people from different communities and backgrounds whilst making a positive contribution to the local community.

In Ukraine there are some ways to become a police officer.

Method number 1: Pass the contest in the patrol police

To become a police officer, you must meet the following requirements:

Age from 21 to 35 years

No criminal record

Driving license

Full secondary or higher education

Physical health

Moral stability

Method 2: Graduate from the Academy of Internal Affairs

By the way, graduates of Law University have a chance to occupy not only ordinary positions in the police, but also head offices in law enforcement.

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CRIMINAL ANALYSIS IN THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

As you know, the world is developing daily and the development of the National Police of Ukraine is in line with time. Effective police work is first and foremost the security of citizens. One of the methods of applying modern technologies in the field disclosure, investigation of crimes and acceptance of the most the best decisions became criminal analysis.

The National Police of Ukraine has established a criminal analysis department that will be responsible for streamlining and further analysis of all operational information.

Criminal analysis is a law enforcement function that involves systematic analysis for identifying and analyzing patterns and trends in crime and disorder. Information on patterns can help law enforcement agencies deploy resources in a more effective manner, and assist detectives in identifying and apprehending suspects.

So, for today there is a lot of sources of scattered information in the police system. Employees of various services analyze it autonomously. For example, the fight against illicit drug trafficking keeps its information; there are employees who are analyzing their narrowly directed information block in the criminal investigation. And all this is stored in different bases. In addition, operatives accumulate and store information in their own. And after the dismissal or movement of the employee information is lost. Therefore there is no possibility to qualitatively evaluate the information on a global scale, at least within the same area. Therefore, the primary task is consolidation of all operational information and its further analysis, which will help in disclosing in the first place grave and especially grave crimes.

The next one to be implemented is the geographical binding to each residential building, with the possibility of applying information to the card. This will make it possible to carry out a qualitative analysis of the committed violations: to define the areas of committing crimes, to direct additional patrons of the patrol police in such places or to set the task of the district precinct to work out the places of residence of persons under administrative

supervision. This will be a new mechanism for responding to crime and preventing such crimes.

By the way, criminal analysis remains one of the most effective tools available to support law enforcement today. There are three types of crime analysis: administrative, strategic, and tactical.

Administrative crime analysis deals with long-range comparisons (quarterly, semi-annually or annually). Examples of administrative crime analysis tasks include: providing economic, geographic, and law enforcement information to police management, City Administration, City Council, and neighborhood/citizen groups.

Strategic crime analysis is primarily concerned with operational strategies and seeks solutions to ongoing problems (weeks, months, quarters, or years). The purpose of strategic crime analysis is to perform police service more effectively and efficiently by matching service delivery to demands for service.

Tactical crime analysis deals with immediate criminal offenses (immediate, hours, days, or weeks from the time of the crime). It promotes a quick response to recent offenses such as burglaries and robberies. The tactical crime analysis provides information to assist operational personnel in the identification of crime trends and in the arrest of criminal offenders.

After the end of the working day, each policeman makes a report on the work done and this report is entered into the database. Knowing that their work will be thoroughly analyzed, the responsibility of the police to carry out their duties also increases.

In conclusion, criminal analysis is a profession and process in which a set of quantitative and qualitative techniques is used to analyze data valuable to police agencies and their communities. It includes the analysis of crime and criminals, crime victims, disorder, quality of life issues, traffic issues, and internal police operations, and its results support criminal investigation and prosecution, patrol activities, crime prevention and reduction strategies, problem solving, and the evaluation of police efforts. To my mind, National Police are a face of the country, that why it is very important to take care of the development and improvement of all the details.

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QUILT AND ITS FORMS IN THE CRIMINAL LAW OF THE STATE

Understanding the guilt as a legal category is a general theoretical issue of great importance for various branches of law.

The signs that form the subjective side of the crime include: guilt, motive, a purpose of crime and emotional state.

Quilt is the basic and obligatory sign of the subjective aspect of any crime. The fault is the mental attitude of a person to a committed action or inaction, provided for by the Criminal Code and its consequences, expressed in the form of intent or negligence.

In some cases, a criminal law indicates a special emotional state as a sign of a subjective side [4].

The degree of guilt of the subject is determined by:

1. The general danger of the committed act;
2. Features of the mental attitude of the perpetrator: the form of guilt, the nature of intent or negligence;
3. The motive and purpose of the crime;
4. Circumstances that characterize the identity of the perpetrator;
5. The causes of the crime and the conditions that influenced the formation of criminal intent or the commission of a person with negligence [3].

The intention is the most widespread form of guilt: the vast majority of crimes are committed intentionally. The intention is divided into two types - direct and indirect.

Signs of intent:

1. A person's awareness of the social danger of his act;
2. Forecast of its socially dangerous consequences;
3. Desire of occurrence of such consequences or a conscious assumption of their onset.

Direct is the intention, if the person was aware of the socially dangerous nature of his act (actions or inaction), envisaged its socially dangerous consequences and wished them a long time [2].

Indirect is the intention, if the person was aware of the commonly dangerous nature of his act (actions or inaction), envisaged his socially dangerous consequences, and although he did not want to, but deliberately assumed their offensive. [2].

Necessity is a special form of the mental attitude of the perpetrator to the harmful consequences of the act committed by him. The vast majority of

casualties are material. In the case of careless crimes, preparation attempt and complicity are not possible [4].

There are two types of negligence:

- 1) Criminal self-confidence;
- 2) Criminal negligence.

Negligence is a crime of self-confidence, as if the person envisaged the possibility of the onset of socially dangerous consequences of his act (action or inaction), but lightly counted on their distraction [2].

Criminal self-confidence involves two signs - intellectual and volitional.

The second kind of negligent form of guilt is criminal negligence. Negligence is criminal negligence if the person did not anticipate the possibility of getting socially dangerous consequences of his act (actions or inaction), although he was supposed to be able to foresee them [2].

Consequently, each form of guilt includes signs that characterize the consciousness and will of the individual.

English criminal law does not contain a definition of guilt and its forms but is characterized by an indication of a state of mind, directly or indirectly reflected in the definition of a crime [1].

In most cases, such are intentions, carelessness (negligence), negligence and guilty knowledge. Indispensable for the criminal law of England is the existence of provisions on strict liability. Consequently, each form of guilt includes signs that characterize the consciousness and will of a person whose analysis is necessary for specific awareness of the actions of criminals.

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ISSUES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Today domestic violence is one of the most frequent daily offences in the world and Ukraine is no exception. From children to the elderly, it affects people in all stages of life.

An average of 137 women across the world are killed by a partner or family member every day, according to data released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Home, the most dangerous place for women, with majority of female homicide victims worldwide killed by partners or family. Every year about 1.85 million Ukrainian women suffer domestic violence. These are the results of the research conducted by UNFPA. Unfortunately, only a small part of victims contacts the police.

In December 2017, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law "On Prevention and Combating of Domestic Violence", which proposes a new approach (with the use of European standards) to combat this negative phenomenon in society, in an effort to solve the problem of domestic violence.

According to Art. 1 of this Law, the term "domestic violence" refers to the act or omission of physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence committed in the family or within the place of residence between relatives or current spouses or between other persons who live with one family, but don't stay in family relationships or in marriage with each other [1].

An act is recognized as violence only when it violates the requirements of the current legislation and leads or may lead to violation of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the family member. Domestic violence can take the form of: active action, such as, beating, beatings, destroying property, and inactivity, also the passive behavior of a person when he does not commit actions that he could and should do to prevent the passing of harmful consequences (for example, failure to provide assistance to a family member who is in a dangerous situation for life). [5, p. 116-126]

It is necessary to focus on 4 forms of domestic violence.

The first form of domestic violence is physical: slapping, kicking, pushing, pinching, flogging, biting, and also illegally imprisoning, beatings, mutilation, causing bodily harm of varying degrees of severity, leaving them

in danger, failing to help a person who is in dangerous to life, death, and other violent offenses.

The second form is sexual violence - an unlawful encroachment of one family member on the sexual integrity of another member of the family, as well as acts of a sexual nature is concerned to a minor member of the family.

It should be mentioned that an extremely dangerous manifestation of sexual violence is the abuse of a child, demonstration of a child of genitalia (exhibitionism); demonstration of an act of masturbation; involving a child in child prostitution or child pornography, etc.

The fourth form of domestic violence is economic – the deliberate deprivation of housing, food, clothing, other property, funds or documents or the opportunity to use them, leaving without care, obstructing the provision of the necessary services for treatment or rehabilitation, forbidding to work,

forcing to work, the prohibition on studying and other offenses of an economic nature.

Should be noted that the perpetrator usually becomes a person who has experienced violence itself, has an "underestimated" self-esteem, and also tends to dominate, control.

The main object of any violent crime is social relations that ensure the life, health or physical integrity of a person. An attack on the dignity, freedom or other benefits of a person without direct impact on the human body or threat of such influence is not violence.

The element that characterizes the objective side of a number of violent crimes is the kind of mental violence as a threat to the use of violence, under which in criminal science is the intimidation of the victim, actions or statements expressing the intention to apply physical violence to him, that is, to deprive injured life, harm his health or violate bodily integrity [4, p. 196].

The object of family violence can be any family member. The most successful is the classification of types of family cruelty carried out by P. O. Vlasov and A. V. Levkov:

- 1) Spouses (husband - wife);
- 2) Parents - minor children;
- 3) Adult children - parents;
- 4) Forced relationships between children in one family;
- 5) Violence among other members of the family [2, p.106].

It will be interesting to analyze the boiling as a behavior of torture. The main direct object of torture is health, and the additional binding - the will, honor and dignity of the individual. On the objective side, this crime is characterized by:

- 1) Actions – by beatings, torture or other violent actions;

2) Consequences in the form of causing severe physical pain or physical or moral suffering;

3) a causal connection between the indicated actions and consequences. The subject of torture is general. As a rule, it is a person who controls the victims, and the latter is dependent on him.

Thus, Ukraine declares zero tolerance for domestic violence, recognizes its social danger and with the help of the Law on Domestic Violence and introduces amendments to the Criminal Code introducing new approaches to counteract this social phenomenon. The problem of domestic violence is now recognized as a flagrant violation of human rights.

The European Court emphasizes that there can be as many laws in the state as possible to combat domestic violence, but if they are not provided with real mechanisms for their application, these laws have no meaning.

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ONLINE CRIME

The development of the Internet and related communication technologies has had a transformative effect upon social, political, economic, and cultural life. It has also facilitated the emergence of a wide range of crimes that take shape in the spaces of virtual communication.

Internet crime is any crime or illegal online activity committed on the Internet, through the Internet or using the Internet. The widespread Internet crime phenomenon encompasses multiple global levels of legislation and

oversight. In the demanding and continuously changing IT field, security experts are committed to combating Internet crime through preventative technologies, such as intrusion detection networks and packet sniffers.

One of the best ways to prevent becoming a victim is to understand how these criminals operate and to recognize and remedy any of your own cyber security weaknesses, which may be exploited.

Cybercrime is vastly growing in the world of tech today. Criminals of the World Wide Web exploit Internet users' personal information for their own gain. They dive deep into the dark web to buy and sell illegal products and services. They even gain access to classified government information.

The evolution of technology and increasing accessibility of smart tech means there are multiple access points within users' homes for hackers to exploit. While law enforcement attempts to tackle the growing issue, criminal numbers continue to grow, taking advantage of the anonymity of the Internet. So, cyber Crime can have a devastating effect on your personal or business life.

Internet crime is a strong branch of cybercrime. Identity theft, Internet scams and cyber stalking are the primary types of Internet crime. Because Internet crimes usually engage people from various geographic areas, finding and penalizing guilty participants is complicated.

Cybercrimes can generally be divided into two categories:

Crimes that target networks or devices (Viruses, Malware, DoS Attacks)

Crimes are using devices to participate in criminal activities (Phishing Emails, Cyber stalking, Identity Theft) [2].

The malicious tie to hacking was first documented in the 1970s when early-computerized phones were becoming a target. Tech-savvy people known as "phreakers" found a way around paying for long distance calls through a series of codes. They were the first hackers, learning how to exploit the system by modifying hardware and software to steal long distance phone time. This made people realize that computer systems were vulnerable to criminal activity and the more complex systems became, the more susceptible they were to cybercrime.

The Electronic Frontier Foundation was formed as a response to threats on public liberties that take place when law enforcement makes a mistake or participates in unnecessary activities to investigate a cybercrime. Their mission was to protect and defend consumers from unlawful prosecution. While helpful, it also opened the door for hacker loopholes and anonymous browsing where many criminals practice their illegal services.

Crime and cybercrime have become an increasingly large problem in our society, even with the criminal justice system in place. Both in the public

web space and dark web, cybercriminals are highly skilled and are not easy to find. Read below to learn more about how to combat cybercrime through cyber law [1].

Cybercrime has created a major threat to those who use the Internet, with millions of users' information stolen within the past few years. It has also made a major dent in many nations' economies [3].

It seems like in the modern age of technology, hackers are taking over our systems and no one is safe. The average dwell-time, or time it takes a company to detect a cyber breach, is more than 200 days. Most Internet users are not dwelling on the fact that they may get hacked and many rarely change their credentials or update passwords. This leaves many people susceptible to cybercrime and it's important to become informed. Educate yourself and others on the preventive measures you can take in order to protect yourself as an individual or as a business.

- Become vigilant when browsing websites.
- Flag is reported suspicious emails.
- Never click on unfamiliar links or ads.
- Use a VPN whenever possible.
- Ensure websites are safe before entering credentials.
- Keep antivirus/application systems up to date.
- Use strong passwords with 14+ characters.

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REFORM OF ITALY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE TRAINING OF THE POLICE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

The reform of the Italian State Police began in 1981 after the adoption of Law No. 121, which was aimed at demilitarizing and guaranteeing the protection of human rights and freedoms. Over the course of several years, the whole system of training has outpaced the restructuring of the police, both theoretically and logistically and organizationally. Significant financial

resources were spent to provide maximum comfort in existing and newly created educational institutions. Italian scholars, teachers and practitioners have made significant efforts in the field of innovative teaching methodology; such as those that are successfully implemented in cooperation with the central directorate of higher education institutions and the University of Venice. These measures relate to theoretical and practical aspects, methodology and empirical research in the preparation of modern policemen. There are currently 34 police training schools in Italy that are fairly evenly located throughout its territory. In total they are designed for 8000 listeners.

Over the course of five years, more than 80,000 police officers have undergone initial training and 15,000 staff members have special courses. The leadership of the system of training personnel for the police of most foreign countries has radically changed the doctrine of its activities: after a rather long period of use of a model based on the tasks and requirements of the services that young policemen will have to engage, a transition to a model based on the state needs and staffing requirements. From now on more attention is paid to the personal characteristics of the candidates, that is, the future employees of the state police. For example, the reform of police education in the Czech Republic, implemented since the mid-2000s, is based on the following philosophy of police training:

- Ensuring the provision of police services to every citizen;
- Formation of a new image of the police (professionalism, motivation, high ethical standards);
- Competent approach in education;
- Equal access to the education system for all police officers;
- Improvement of the content, forms and methods of training on the basis of the object principle, taking into account the specifics of specific services;
- Accounting of the requirements of practical police activity in the implementation of training programs;
- Assessment of the system of quality and effectiveness of training programs (internal and external evaluation);
- Personal responsibility of the teaching staff for ensuring the implementation of the curriculum;
- Improvement of personnel work;
- Development of international cooperation in the field of training of police personnel;
- Expansion of distance learning and introduction of modern information technologies.

The analysis of normative and legal acts in the field of training of police personnel gives grounds to assert that the system of norms regulating

the organization of service in national and municipal police formations, the legal status and professional training of their employees, as a rule, form the national (federal) police laws, decrees and decrees of heads of state and executive authorities, as well as normative acts of local self-government, which contain provisions on the legal regime of certain categories of police whose staff. In addition, the legal regulation of police training is reflected in departmental normative acts of the national (federal) level, regional (territorial) and local (municipal) levels, depending on the jurisdiction of the educational institution providing training as well as the official level of the police officers for which it is implemented.

First, in the XXI century the problem of elaboration of the general strategy of development of the personnel training system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine becomes of particular urgency. The aim of the strategy, in our opinion, should be the transition from a predominantly quantitative, extensive development of the departmental system of professional training on the path of intensive, high quality, which implies an increase in the efficiency of education and training of specialists. The fundamental basis for designing a new model of vocational education in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine should be a scientifically grounded policy in this area, namely, reforming the educational activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in accordance with EU standards in the field of training for law enforcement agencies with due consideration of Ukrainian realities.

Secondly, serious changes should affect the management of the system of vocational training. The basis for the training of personnel for the ATS should be the principle of expanding the powers of educational institutions and a high degree of control over the final result of their activities.

Thirdly, there is an urgent need to prepare normative legal acts that determine the procedure for the formation of a pedagogical corps on a competitive basis; the role and place of the personnel services of the ATS and educational units in the education of educational institutions; the status of the teacher and the conditions for his promotion. It is proposed to reconsider the rules for calculating the number of departments, the system for assessing the material stimulation of the teacher's work, taking into account the actual load.

Fourthly, in the complex socio-economic and political situation in which Ukraine has emerged, special attention in educational policy should be given to the content of education at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which should be flexible in responding to changing needs of the society and be oriented towards the training of specialists for service in conditions of complication of the operational situation, and also in extraordinary

circumstances. Particular attention should be paid to the education of employees of the legal culture, morality and humanism, respect for the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, preparedness to protect their lives, education of self-esteem, self-development and self-development.

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THE GENERAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERSONNEL TRAINING SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

The formation of a state system of public order provision is a complex process aimed at updating and improving domestic legislation, adaptation of foreign experience in the media, tools and practices of the internal affairs bodies. Police systems of developed countries, especially such as France, United Kingdom, USA, Italy, Canada, Austria, Japan, Germany have a long history, extensive experience in combating crime and public order, as well as close interconnections. All this imposes the imprint on the organization of learning for them, makes us take everything into consideration the achievements of the past and modern, to broadly develop international

cooperation not only in law enforcement, but also in education, internship, exchange of experience of police officers and authorities.

It should be noted that organizational the forms of police activity of the EU countries and the principles of public administration are due to historical, economic, political, geographical and other features of each particular country.

In the XXI century the problem of elaboration of the general strategy of development of the personnel training system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine becomes of particular urgency. The aim of the strategy, in our opinion, should be to switch from predominantly quantitative, extensive development of the departmental system of vocational training. On the way, intensive, high quality, which implies an increase in the efficiency of education and education of specialists. The fundamental basis for designing a new model professional education in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine should become a scientifically grounded policy in this area, namely, the reform of the educational activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Ukraine in accordance with EU standards in the field of training for law enforcement bodies with due consideration of Ukrainian realities.

Today in the EU countries there are three models of provision internal security is a centralized or continental model with the dominant role of the Ministry of the Interior; a decentralized model characterized by a feature - the absence of a single national body, the plurality of police forces at the national, regional and local levels, the predominant concentration of police powers in the hands of regional (regional) authorities and local authorities and self-government; a combined (semi-centralized) model, the feature of which is: the presence of a nationwide body (ministry) responsible for ensuring internal security, coordinating the activities of separate police services.

Many countries in continental Europe use a centralized model of the internal security system. That is why it is called continental. This model of the internal security system operates in 2 types. The first of these is the states that provide their internal security only by civilian police forces: Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, and Finland. A low level of crime, the absence of serious political and social conflicts, characterizes them and therefore they do not require Special Forces of the police forces.

Countries of the second (main) type of centralized model include states with permanent use of special police units - gendarmerie: France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, and Holland, Luxembourg. For these countries are not only the strict centralization of law enforcement activities, but also the traditional use of national police and gendarmerie.

In accordance with the standards for establishing close cooperation between the police and the community and local communities, it is anticipated that these bodies, without refusing to fulfill their main task is the protection of public order, should shift the main direction of work to communicate with the population, since without the active and interested support of citizens, disclosure and prevention of crime is not a prospect. At the same time, law enforcement activities should be carried out in such a way that their main focus is on direct and long-term maintenance of the population in the area of improving its security.

Undoubtedly, the introduction of European standards of state administration by the police will objectively contribute not only to the clear definition of the main path of optimization of law enforcement activity in Ukraine, but also the introduction of the most effective organizational and legal forms in practice, management of internal affairs bodies.

It should be noted that educational policy in the Ministry of Internal Affairs Ukraine is not static. Dynamically changing environment requires continuous, integrated management of educational, educational, economic, social, legal, moral and psychological tasks in the field of vocational education. Implementation of conceptual ideas in the field of professional training of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, consistent and purposeful solution of educational tasks in the Ministry of Internal Affairs will ensure high-quality training of highly qualified specialists for law enforcement agencies, increase the prestige and convertibility of diplomas graduates both in Ukraine and abroad.

It can be argued that at a time when the country is in a state of war, there are gradual steps towards reforming the Ministry of Internal Affairs, but much remains to be done. First of all, it is necessary to improve the legislative framework of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. One of the conditions for the functioning of an effective police force is its control. Such control should be comprehensive, complete and transparent. Every citizen should be able to control how his case is considered and, accordingly, the result of such proceedings is reported.

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IMPRISONMENT AS A WAY OF PUNISHMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Prison as a place for keeping criminals in existence since ancient times and operates within all known systems of the world, but as an institution for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment - is a relatively new legal institution. As a detention prison existed in the remotest century. In ancient times were held in prison for the detention of prisoners, as well as for strengthening other penalties and enforcement of various executions. In the middle Ages were widely practiced criminals in towers of castles and feudal castles. List of prisons in the United Kingdom is a list of all 150 current and a number of historical prisons in England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Type of prisons in Britain:

Prison

Jail

Lockup

Penitentiary

Slammer, pokey

Young Offender Institution

Prison is a correctional institution, a place where people have been detained and deprived of a range of personal freedoms.

The meaning of the word "jail" is not as strong as the meaning of "prison" The fundamental difference between these words is the length of stay for inmates. Think short-term and long-term.

In most town of Great Britain, jails are places for short-term detention at the local government level, and prisons are places of long-term detention at the state or federal government level. Jails are usually run by local law enforcement and are designed to hold inmates awaiting trial or have sentences of one year or less.

Prison, are typically operated by either a state government or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). A prison is place that holds convicts who

have committed crimes the legal system deems especially serious (repeated drunk driving offenses, first degree murder) for more long-term sentences. Prisons offer different programs to inmates depending on the inmate's level of custody.

The most notable difference between jails and prisons is that prison inmates have been tried and convicted of crimes, while those in jail may be awaiting trial, where they may yet be found innocent.

A jail is different from the similarly temporary “lockup”—sort of like “pre-jail” — which is located in local police departments and holds offenders unable to post bail, people arrested for public drunkenness who are kept until they are sober, or, most importantly, offenders waiting to be processed into the jail system.

A prison is usually a large state facility meant to house people convicted of a serious crime or felony, and whose sentences for those crimes surpass 365 days. A prison could also be called a “penitentiary,” among other names. To be put in a state prison, a person must be convicted of breaking a state law.

Slammer, pokey is prison slang.

Gaol is an obsolescent spelling of the word now usually spelled jail. Other than the spelling, there is no difference between the words.

Young Offender Institution (or YOI) is a type of prison in Great Britain, intended for offenders aged between 18 and 20; some prisons cater for younger offenders from ages 15 to 17. Typically those aged under 15 will be held in a Secure Children's Home and those over 15 will be held in either a Young Offender Institution. Generally a young offender is regarded as such until the date of their 21st or 22nd birthday, whereupon he or she will be sent to an adult prison or can remain in the YOI until they turn 22.

In England and Wales male adult (aged 21+) prisoners are divided into 4 security categories depending.

Category A - 'Those whose escape would be highly dangerous to the public or national security'. Typically for example those convicted of offences such as murder, manslaughter, terrorism, rape, wounding with intent, robbery, serious firearm and explosives offences, offences against the state, those sentenced under the Official Secrets Act, or any attempts of the offences above. There are a total of 9 Category a prisons in England and Wales who house some of the nation's most notorious criminals today. Scotland and Northern Ireland also have one equivalent high security prison each.

Category B - 'Those who do not require maximum security, but for whom escape still needs to be made very difficult'. Typically for those convicted of the same types offences as category A prisoner, but who are not

judged to be as high risk or those who have served a long time as a category A prisoner with good behavior/rehabilitation are sometimes downgraded to category B.

Category C - 'Those who cannot be trusted in open conditions but who are unlikely to try to escape'. Typically for those convicted of minor offences and who are serving shorter sentences no more than a few years in length. Also category B prisoners coming to the end of their sentence are sometimes downgraded to category C to prepare them for release.

Category D - 'Those who can be reasonably trusted not to try to escape, and are given the privilege of an open prison'. Category D prisoners are held in "Open Prisons" in which they are trusted to be able to move freely around the prison without risk and who after completing a risk assessment may be allowed to work outside of the prison in the community or allowed short home visits for a set number of hours a week. Also category C prisoners coming to the end of their sentence are sometimes downgraded to category D to prepare them for release.

UK prisoners' rights:

- every prisoner is given a handbook on his rights.
- all prisoners live in cells on 1 and 2 people.
- everyone convicted, regardless of category and level is entitled to an appointment in a month. All the visits lasted 1 hour and fall into two categories - open meeting, during which all participants goodby sit at the table, and closed in which the convicted person and the one who came out on a date, divided by glass. Such a closed meeting shall be appointed if the open date convict tried to convey what - something forbidden object, such as drugs.

- Under the rules established for the whole of England, the administration of prisons has certain autonomy in expanding the rights of prisoners, use against them promotions. Stafordskoy prison inmates created a committee that monitors the quality of food every month, meets with the prison and expressed their proposals.

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INTERNET RAGE AS A NEW TREND

Till now, people have usually conducted their arguments face to face. But today the world had changed and the way of arguments changed too. Internet gave an opportunity to take quarrels in a new level. Today, people are able to show their opinions, minds online and to stay anonymous, if they want. Few years ago humanity couldn't imagine that grannies would dispute about the policy and government on Facebook. The tone of some of the posts on these threads can be extremely aggressive. Scientific American points that, people who make negative and cruel comments about an article (or as response to another comment on that article) "are at a distance from the target of their anger". The Internet helps "trolls" to feel them more confident and cruel because they use fake names. This makes it more likely for the users to repeat their actions. Art Markman, a professor of psychology at the University of Texas at Austin reacts on this the same way. Professor noticed that at the end of it you can't possibly feel like anybody heard you. Having a strong emotional experience that doesn't resolve itself in any healthy way can't be a good thing.

Another problem is an ability to think about your answer, because comment-section discourses don't happen in real time, commenters rare able to write lengthy monologues, which tend to entrench them in their extreme viewpoint. Markman noticed that when people are having a conversation in person, who actually gets to deliver a monologue except people in the movies? Even if you get angry, people are talking back and forth and so eventually you have to calm down and listen so you can have a conversation."

Adam P. Stern, the contributor of the Harvard Medical School discovered this problem in his blog. He compared the Internet rage with a road rage. The experience of road rage is universal, and can be explained by the emotional distance that is created between drivers when there is both physical separation and a high potential for perceived slights and wrongdoing.

The relative anonymity of driving leads to an exaggerated emotional response when feeling slighted or threatened, in part because all you may know of the other driver is that he or she just cut you off. It makes sense that you might react more angrily in that situation than if the same interaction occurred in another real-life setting.

Nowadays if you accept the premise that separation and relative anonymity increase the potential for rage, imagine what the anonymity and dehumanization of the Internet does to virtual interactions. It is well documented that online comment sections too often become a hub for threats, heated arguments, and name-calling.

In 2016, FiveThirtyEight.com performed an extensive survey of 8,500 commenters to better understand the reasons of cruel behavior on Internet. It found that commenters tended to be younger than 40 and predominantly male. The results were quite good, the people who were part of an experiment were trying to be funny, praise content, and ask a question to learn, or share their own thoughts. But why we used to see the aggressiveness in each discussion every day? People try to comment such topics where they feel themselves like professor, by so-called “experts”.

They may feel that their firsthand experience makes them more knowledgeable than the author, while the author may only have theoretical experience or none at all. Because commenters so often identify personally with the topic for this reason, sometimes it leads to stronger language than they would use in the real world. With the inherent anonymity and seclusion of Internet use, it is not hard to see how reasonable online decorum so often fails to hold under such circumstances. Because of the problem sociologists recommend to follow simple rules, if you meet an Internet troll.

Whitson Gordon counsels on such phrases “Don’t feed the trolls”, “They’re Not Worth the Energy”, “Learn to Laugh at the Situation”, “Learn to Separate Constructive Criticism from Trolling”. Most of these phrases are understandable but we need to consider the last phrase “Learn to Separate Constructive Criticism from Trolling”.

This principle notices that you can be in the middle between troll and blamed person. Whitson Gordon explains it If you are able to extract any constructive criticism or valid arguments out of someone – even if it means showing them an automated response telling them to be better – It can be worth your while. Being mean isn’t the same as being a troll, and as usual it’s much better to give someone the benefit of the doubt before ignoring them altogether.

It may be concluded that the Internet has long served as a platform for expressing ideas, opinions, and emotions but today it’s a dangerous weapon, which is able to harm not physically but emotionally. I really hope that this

report should help to discover types of Internet bullying, its characteristics and consequences.

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COMBATING WITH ORGANIZED CRIME: THE USA EXPERIENCE

First of all, I would like to talk about the concept of organized crime - is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals who intend 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. In the United States, the Organized Crime Control Act (1970) defines organized crime as the unlawful activities of a highly organized, disciplined association.

Structures are formal and rational with allocated tasks, limits on entrance, and influence the rules established for organizational maintenance and sustainability. In this context there is a difference between organized and professional crime; there is well-defined hierarchy of roles for leaders and members, underlying rules and specific goals that determine their behavior, and these are formed as a social system, one that was rationally designed to maximize profits and to provide forbidden goods.

Transnational organized crime (TOC) groups are self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate, wholly or in part, by illegal means

and irrespective of geography. There is no single structure under which TOC groups function—they vary from hierarchies to clans, networks, and cells, and may evolve into other structures. These groups are typically insular and protect their activities through corruption, violence, international commerce, complex communication mechanisms, and an organizational structure exploiting national boundaries. With few exceptions, TOC groups' primary goal is economic gain and they will employ an array of lawful and illicit schemes to generate profit.

Crimes such as drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, firearms trafficking, illegal gambling, extortion, counterfeit goods, wildlife and cultural property smuggling, and cyber crime are keystones within TOC enterprises.

The vast sums of money involved can compromise legitimate economies and have a direct impact on governments through the corruption of public officials.

With the increase of technology available around the world, TOC groups are more commonly incorporating cyber techniques into their illicit activities, either committing cyber crimes themselves or using cyber tools to facilitate other unlawful acts. Phishing, Internet auction fraud, and advanced fee fraud schemes allow criminals to target the United States without being present in the country.

Technology also enables TOC groups to engage in traditional criminal activity, such as illegal gambling, but with a greater reach through use of the Internet and offshore servers, thus expanding their global impact.

Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime:

For decades, the United States and other countries have dismantled scores of criminal organizations around the world. The U.S. experience with La Cosa Nostra, as well as Colombia's experience with the Medellin and Cali Cartels—and even the FARC—prove that it is possible to constrain, shrink, disrupt and dismantle criminal and insurgent groups once considered to be untouchable.

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

Protect Americans and our partners from the harm, violence, and exploitation of transnational criminal networks. Our priority is the safety, security, and prosperity of American citizens and the citizens of partner nations.

We will target the networks that pose the gravest threat to citizen safety and security, including those that traffic illicit drugs, arms, and people—especially women and children; sell and distribute substandard, tainted and counterfeit goods; rob Americans of their prosperity; carry out

kidnappings for ransom and extortion; and seek to terrorize and intimidate through acts of torture and murder.

Help partner countries strengthen governance and transparency, break the corruptive power of transnational criminal networks, and sever state-crime alliances. The United States needs willing, reliable and capable partners to combat the corruption and instability generated by TOC and related threats to governance.

We will help international partners develop the sustainable capacities necessary to defeat transnational threats; strengthen legitimate and effective public safety, security, and justice institutions; and promote universal values.

Break the economic power of transnational criminal networks and protect strategic markets and the U.S. financial system from TOC penetration and abuse. TOC networks—using bribery, fraud, and violence—have the capacity to disrupt economic activity and put legitimate businesses at a distinct competitive disadvantage.

We will attack the financial underpinnings of the top transnational criminals; strip them of their illicit wealth;

Sever their access to the financial system; expose their criminal activities hidden behind legitimate fronts; and protect strategic markets and the U.S. financial system.

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.

We will target, disrupt, and defeat the TOC networks that pose the greatest threat to the safety and security of Americans and U.S. national security interests. These include criminal networks—including transnational criminal gangs—that traffic drugs, bulk cash, arms, people, sensitive documents, or other contraband. Further, we will seek to prevent collaboration between criminal and terrorist networks and deprive them of their critical resources and infrastructure, such as funding, logistical support for transportation, staging, procurement, safe havens for illicit activities.

Build international consensus, multilateral cooperation, and public-private partnerships to defeat transnational organized crime. We will build new partnerships—with industry, finance, academia, civil society and non-governmental organizations—to combat TOC networks that operate in the illicit and licit worlds.

We will also fight criminal networks with an alliance of legitimate networks, and ensure the freedom of the press so that the media and journalists may safely expose the harms inflicted by TOC. We will expand and deepen our understanding, cooperation, and information sharing at home with State and local agencies, with foreign partners, and with multilateral

institutions. Internationally, we will further international norms against tolerating or sponsoring crime in all its forms, including in cyberspace.

Activities FBI:

The FBI is dedicated to eliminating transnational organized crime groups that pose the greatest threat to the national and economic security of the United States. The Bureau has found that even if key individuals in an organization are removed, the depth and financial strength of the organization often allow it to continue, so the FBI targets entire organizations responsible for a variety of criminal activities.

The Bureau draws upon the experience, training, and proficiency of its agents; its partnerships within the intelligence and law enforcement communities; and its worldwide presence, using sustained, coordinated investigations and the criminal and civil provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

To combat the ongoing threat posed by these groups, the FBI has a long-established—yet constantly evolving—transnational organized crime program dedicated to eliminating the criminal enterprises that pose the greatest threat to America. Dismantling and disrupting major international and national organized criminal enterprises is a longstanding area of Bureau expertise.

The goal of the FBI is to bring down entire organizations, not just arrest select individuals.

The Bureau uses the RICO Act to expand criminal accountability for a number of “predicate offenses,” and to expand a single offense across multiple members of a criminal enterprise. Unlike typical investigations, which target a single criminal act, this multi-pronged approach allows the FBI to disrupt or dismantle the entire enterprise.

The FBI also employs a multifaceted approach to target TOC groups in an attempt to strategically remove their access to illegal proceeds, disable systems in place to accomplish their goals, and capture their members who often reside in safe haven countries.

Due to the transnational nature of these criminal enterprises, the FBI leverages political and law enforcement relationships domestically and abroad to combat the influence and reach of these organized crime groups. The Bureau deploys subject matter experts to international locations to develop strategies to address TOC matters impacting the region, as well as to identify targets of mutual interest.

The FBI also participates in selecting TOC groups to appear on the Department of Justice’s (DOJ) Top International Criminal Organizations Target (TICOT) List, and contributes to the Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) efforts to pursue criminal enterprises. Further,

to pool resources and leverage technical and investigative expertise, the Bureau participates in many Organized Crime Task Forces consisting of state and local law enforcement partners in the U.S.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Women in all countries, irrespective of status, class, age, caste or religion, experience violence in virtually all spheres of life, whether in the home, the school, at work, on the street, in government institutions, or in times of conflict or crisis. Violence is also present throughout the lifetime of a woman, affecting girls and older women too.

Violence against women is an entrenched social problem in Ukrainian culture engendered by traditional male and female stereotypes. It was not recognized during Soviet era, but in recent decades the issue became an important topic of discussion in Ukrainian society and among academic scholars. Violence against women affects women everywhere. It impacts women's health, hampers the inability to participate fully in society, affects their enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and is a source of tremendous physical and psychological suffering for both women and their families.

Men's violence against women had always been regarded as 'private family matter', which only concerned women to a certain degree, and it is only over the last 40 years that this problem has been discussed as a problem of society as a whole, since violence concerns not only women who suffer from it, but society in general. It also concerns children who become victims or witnesses of violence. In 2016, the National Police recorded about 120,000

appeals for domestic violence. In 2009, 7% of Ukrainians suffered from domestic violence, most often in Kyiv and Northern regions, villages, and young people fewer than 30, without a higher education. Moreover, accordingly to the research, violence is equally present in rich and poor families, but victims of violence more often are not breadwinners in their families.

Actually, domestic violence – whether physical, economic, sexual or psychological – is one of the most serious violations of human rights, the right to life and physical/psychological in violability. As the experts say, safety and equal treatment of women, which constitute the foundation of human rights, must become the key conditions and minimum standards for all countries, especially those who already are or are striving to become worthy of the EU members.

On January 11 of this year, the amendments to the Criminal Code, which recognize the systemic domestic violence as a crime, came into force in Ukraine. First of all, these changes should help Ukrainian women. According to the Ministry of Social Policy, in 2013-2018 90% of those who applied for domestic violence to the state authorities were women, 8.5-9% men and 1-1.5% children. Previously, it was believed that such a crime was a matter of when a person used physical force or threatened to do so, or took advantage of the helpless position of the victim. From now on rape is any sex without voluntary consent.

Volunteer law enforcement officers will assess, taking into account related circumstances.

In the United States, as in the world as a whole, the issue of violence against women remains a pressing issue. With thirty years of experience in preventing and combating violence, Americans are carefully tailored to the scale of the problem and the risks associated with it. In the United States, according to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 25% of women report domestic violence throughout their lives.

Activists in the men's movement against violence are well aware that intimate partner violence is one of the most common forms of violence against women. The White Ribbon Campaign, which was launched in Canada in 1991, had a major influence on the development of male activity in the United States. At present, this initiative is present in 60 countries of the world. The campaign symbolizes the intention of men to never do anything to promote or not remain indifferent to the issue of violence against women.

Ukraine has not become an exception to supporting the initiative to involve men in issues of gender equality and the fight against violence. Of course, the scale is far from American, but every thing is still ahead. We already have a National Network of Leaders Against Violence created in

2009 with in the framework of the National Stop Violence Campaign in Ukraine, which united in order to attract the attention of society and to overcome this disgraceful phenomenon.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women has recognized gender based violence as a form of discrimination that impairs or nullifies women's enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms such as the right to life; not to be subject to torture or to cruel, in human or degrading treatment or punishment; to liberty and security of person; to equal protection under the law; and to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health.

While preventing and responding to violence against women requires a multi-sectoral approach, the health sector plays a major role. The health sector can:

Advocate making violence against women unacceptable and for such violence to be addressed as a public health problem.

Provide comprehensive services, sensitize and train healthcare providers in response to the survivors' needs holistically and empathetically.

Prevent recurrence of violence through early identification of women and children who experience violence and provide appropriate referral and support

Promote egalitarian gender norms as a part of the life skills and comprehensive educational program for sexual education taught to young people.

Consequently, women should not be afraid to seek help from the police. You do not have to sacrifice yourself!

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THE GLOBAL PROBLEM OF DRUG ADDICTION

Drugs were known and used very long ago! Drug addiction has captured the black market in the 20's of last century! In the 80s, the new fun, along with all the western values came in the ranks and our youth, spreading in the cellars and dark streets of cities, has become so large that law enforcement officers could not hold back the flow of drugs, and death with a huge pressure has sprung, first of all, for teenagers and youth!

Before trying a drug, you should consider: do you need a bunch of illnesses transmitted through a needle? What do you condemn yourself, your family, your future children? A lot of paternal money spent on drugs? The horror that you feel when death is standing next to you, helplessly watching how your muscles behave, how your body dies, and you can not do anything! Why do you have tears of your mother on your grave and grief of your father? Why do you condemn yourself? Why...

According to expert estimates, there are now about 200 million addicts in the world. Sometimes called a number several times bigger. Today in our cities 60% of boys and 20% of girls aged 15-17 years are already involved in drugs. At this age they need to gain knowledge and life experience to become the foundation of society tomorrow and take responsibility for the fate of the country, but where to them ... Their problem - where to get money for another dose! Who will stop it? WE - all together!

At the beginning of the last century, it was decided to put the international organization of the League of Nations in charge of international cooperation in the fight against the spread of drugs, and also adopted two international legal acts:

Geneva agreement on the prohibition of production, domestic trade and the use of purified opium - from 11.02.1925.

International Opium Convention signed in Geneva on February 19, 1925.

However, the national, domestic law of each individual country regulated the issue of criminal prosecution of persons responsible for the illicit production and distribution of narcotic substances.

At the same time, drug traffickers have become united into criminal international organizations. The annual revenue from illicit drug trafficking has exceeded hundreds of billions of dollars. In this connection, there was a need to introduce international criminal law measures for the responsibility of drug-related crimes. Geneva Convention on the Prohibition of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs of June 26, 1963 provided for the possibility of extradition of an offender-drug dealer to a foreign state for prosecution.

The causes of drug addiction can be divided into social, socio-psychological and psychological. The American doctors of Yasukovits and Osnuss from the New York Center of Detoxification believe that the following causes contribute to the formation of a drug addiction: 1) a drug-free market; 2) the environment that promotes or allows the use of drugs; 3) a certain individual inclination to defect. Hunger, various national woes and social upheavals also contribute to the spread of drug addiction. The level of drug addiction is significantly influenced by the mechanisms of social control, which include the society, the micro-social environment (professional environment, circle of friends and family, family). The weakening of this control leads to the spread of drug addiction.

Today, drug addiction is a global problem, it is present on all continents and shows a tendency towards unshakable growth.

Mental dependence is a form of relationship between drug and personality, and these relationships depend both on the specificity of the effect of the drug and on the needs of the person who satisfies the drug.

Physical dependence is a state of adaptation, which is manifested in manifest violations of physiology in the event of termination of the use of drugs. This phenomenon is in direct connection with the pharmacological action of a drug on a living cell.

Dependence characterizes:

- A strong desire or insurmountable need (obsessive condition) for further drug intake, as well as attempts to obtain it at any cost;
- The trend of increasing dosage through the development of dependence;
- Psychological (psychological or emotional) dependence on the effect of the drug;
- Disastrous consequences for personality and society.

All drugs by origin can be divided into two groups - natural and synthetic.

Drugs are any substance of plant or synthetic origin, which when introduced into the body can change one or more functions and, as a result of repeated use, lead to mental or physical dependence. Feel the effect of a drug and do not get involved.

In terms of psychopharmacological effects of drugs can be divided into three large groups: • drugs that suppress the activity of the central nervous system (opiates, barbiturates);

• drugs that excite the activity of the central nervous system (amphetamines, cocaine, hashish);

• drugs that cause hallucinations (marijuana, nutmeg, LSD, mescaline, psilocybin).

Drug addiction is a morbid mental condition caused by chronic intoxication as a result of drug abuse, which is classified by the UN or the Drug Control Committee under the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and characterized by mental or physical dependence on them.

The fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is carried out, within the limits of their powers, by the relevant bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, the State Customs Committee of Ukraine, the State Committee for the Protection of the State Border of Ukraine, and anti-abuse measures them - the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and other relevant bodies and institutions.

A court order to refer a person ill with a drug addiction to compulsory treatment is the reason for her dismissal from work or termination of education in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Taking all this into account, one can conclude that drug addiction and the propensity to use drugs as abnormal forms of treatment are a sum of various factors, conditioned by both individual and social peculiarities.

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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

training really good specialists in this sphere. The exchange of these developments and skills is an important part of improving the systems of Internal Affairs in general.

A good example for imitation is the United States of America and its police system. Police academies exist in every state and at the federal level. Each state has an agency, which certifies police academies and their programs.

Most states have minimum physical and academic standards for cadets to achieve before they can enter an academy and graduate. There may be additional or higher standards required for later certification as a police officer. While some states allow open enrollment in police academies, many require cadets to be hired by a police department in order to attend. Departments and/or state certifying agencies may also require individuals to pass background checks, psychological evaluations, polygraph exams, drug screenings and qualify with a firearm and demonstrate driving skills, as conditions of employment/certification.

Initial police academy training and education develop the minds, career goals, and attitudes of future police officers that will be in charge of law enforcement and social order. Academy training includes classes in firearms, first aid, criminal law, emergency vehicle operations, defensive tactics, physical fitness and report writing.

The length of time required completing academy training averaged 21 weeks. Once you graduate from the police academy you might get to wear the badge and carry a gun, but your training is not over. Most police department's pair newly minted officers with a more experienced partner to continue their on-the-job training.

Steps to becoming a police officer in the USA:

Obtain high school diploma or GED. Getting a high school diploma or GED is the minimum formal education requirement for most police officers. Many law enforcement organizations may require or prefer applicants with a bachelor's degree, associate's degree or a certain number of postsecondary education credits.

Meet other minimum requirements. Most applicants will need to be a US citizen, have a valid driver's license and be at least 18 or 21 years old, depending on department policy. Applicants will also need a clean criminal record, although some police departments may allow those with criminal records as long as their offences were very minor. Felonies will disqualify someone from this profession.

Obtain a Bachelor's degree (optional). A bachelor's degree is usually needed for more advanced law enforcement positions, especially those at the federal level, such as with the FBI or US Fish and Wildlife Service. Even if

it's not required, police departments are increasingly beginning to look favorably on applicants with college degrees.

Pass the law enforcement entrance exam. Before being admitted into a police academy, applicants must achieve a passing score on an entrance exam. The exact entrance exam taken will depend on the police academy and jurisdiction. Some of the tests given include Asset, Compass and LEE (Law Enforcement Examination).

Graduate the police academy. The police academy is where applicants receive the most important training that will allow them to serve as police officers.

Training can last six months with a curriculum covering topics such as search and seizure, criminal statutes, traffic laws, firearms training, driver training and physical conditioning.

Work toward a promotion. Depending on the department, moving up the ranks depends on level of experience; performance reviews, scoring well on a written promotion exam and obtaining additional skills and training. Pay increases with a promotion, but so does the level of responsibility and potential bureaucracy.

The reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was started in April 2015. Today, the keynote to the reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is clear and concrete steps. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is a multidisciplinary, service-oriented, civilian agency of the European model, which forms a law-enforcement and security policy.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs became the first ministry with complete rejection of the functions of direct implementation of state policy and impossibility to influence the activities of practical units.

New divisions were created:

National Police of Ukraine, National Guard of Ukraine, State Service of Ukraine for Emergencies, Service Centers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. A patrol police, a special unit of the KORD (Operational and Action Corps), is an analogue of the American S.W.A.T. Road police and cyber police were launched.

The reform of the State Migration Service and the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine was launched. The main result is the receipt of visa-free regime by Ukraine with 32 countries of the European Union. In recent years, active reform of the police authorities has taken place in Ukraine.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND LAWYERS

Being a police officer is a meaningful and impactful way to serve a community. Becoming a police officer doesn't rely heavily on formal education; in fact, a high school diploma is often the minimum formal education required. An associate's, bachelor's or graduate degree is rarely mandatory. Instead, extensive and specialized training is required. This training is often provided by police academies on the local, regional or state level.

So why get a law enforcement degree? Two reasons: Potential higher pay and better advancement opportunities.

Most local police forces require officer candidates to hold at least a high school diploma or equivalent. Some also require a certain amount of postsecondary education. For example, the Memphis Police Department requires candidates to have an associate's degree or a minimum of 54 semester hours of college credit, although the educational requirement is waived for applicants who were honorably discharged after at least two years of military service.

Getting hired as a cop isn't as simple as filling out an application and having an interview with the human resources department. The application process can be stringent and time consuming. For example, the process at the Philadelphia Police Department includes the application, reading exam, physical fitness test, drug screen, background check, and medical and psychological evaluations before you are accepted into the training program. The San Diego Police Department requires candidates to submit a completed application. Once you submit the application, the City of San Diego testing center processes it within 7 to 10 days. Only after the application is processed will the candidate be allowed to take the city's written test. The SDPD's hiring process usually takes about three to four months.

Each state's Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training or equivalent agency dictates the level of training required to become a cop in that state.

Candidates who make it through the hiring process typically must still graduate from their local police academy before they become full -fledged police officers. Academy training includes classes in firearms, first aid, criminal law, emergency vehicle operations, defensive tactics, physical fitness and report writing. The length of time required completing academy training averaged 21 weeks, or 840 hours, as of 2003, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The Memphis Police Department Academy usually takes 22 weeks, or 880 hours, to complete. San Diego's program lasts six months and requires recruits to train nine hours a day for five days a week. San Diego's recruits can expect to run several days each week and end the program running six miles a day.

Once you graduate from the police academy you might get to wear the badge and carry a gun, but your training is not over. Most police department's pair newly-minted officers with a more experienced partner to continue their on-the-job training. For example, the San Diego Police Department schedules new academy graduates for four additional months of training alongside a Field Training Officer. The Memphis Police Department puts new officers under Field Training Officer supervision for one year. The Philadelphia Police Department has a 30-week training program followed by 18 months of on-the-job probation.

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JUDICIAL REFORM IN UKRAINE

Today Ukraine's judicial system is made up of courts of general jurisdiction and the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Courts of general jurisdiction form the unified system of courts. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the single body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine. The judicial system ensures access to justice for each individual according to the procedure established by the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian laws. Establishment of emergency and special courts shall not be allowed. Exclusively courts shall administer Justice in Ukraine. It shall not be allowed to delegate the functions of courts, as well as appropriate these functions by other bodies or officials.

Court of the first, appeal and cassation instances shall operate in Ukraine for the purpose of ensuring comprehensive, complete and objective consideration of cases, and legality of court decisions. Nobody can be deprived of the right to participate in the consideration of his or her case according to the procedure determined by procedural law in a court of any level. Consideration of cases in courts shall be open, except for cases envisaged by procedural law.

Participants of a court consideration and other individuals present at an open court sitting shall have the right to take notes. Consideration of cases in a closed court sitting shall be allowed by a court decision in cases envisaged by procedural law. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the system of courts of general jurisdiction is designed on the principles of territorial division and specialization. The system of courts of general jurisdiction is made up from: local courts; courts of appeal and the Court of Appeals of Ukraine; the Court of Cassation of Ukraine; highest specialized courts; the Supreme Court of Ukraine.

The first-instance administrative courts are district courts, which have analogy to commercial ones. Unspecialized appeal courts are analogous to those district courts plus military courts for military districts and the Appeal Naval Court of Ukraine. The systems of appellate commercial and administrative courts are organized according to similar court districts. For instance: Odessa Appeal Court District consists of Odeska oblast, Khersonska oblast, Nikolaievaska oblast and Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The High Commercial Court of Ukraine and High Administrative

Court of Ukraine act the part of a court of review. To draw the conclusion, Ukraine is rather arbitration-unfriendly country, but the development during the years of independence suggests that the world standards of international arbitration may be pave the way for realization of the legal principles of the global game in Ukraine.

As the country is developed and players become familiar with the rules of the game, the practice of international arbitration will grow and tendencies may perhaps change towards a friendlier approach not only in this field, but also in public justice as well.

The constitutional changes related to the judicial system have been in force in Ukraine already for two years. They were aimed at strengthening the independence of judges and laid a good legal basis for this purpose, as well as for cleaning up of the judicial manpower. However, in practice, achieving these goals turns to be unsuccessful. According to recent sociological surveys, 66% of citizens believe that since the Revolution of Dignity, the situation in the area of justice has worsened or did not change, and only 25% see positive changes.

The vast majority of citizens (73%) consider the progress of judicial reform to be unsuccessful (while 43% of them believe it to be a complete failure); and only 10% estimated this reform as successful.

The level of trust in courts is 7%. According to the European Business Association, for the third year in a row, corruption and distrust of courts in Ukraine are the main obstacles to foreign investments. Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine and the new Law “On the Judiciary System and the Status of Judges” of 2016 provided an opportunity to: transfer from the four-tier to three-tier system of courts; launch competitions for judges’ positions, including the formation of a new Supreme Court on a competitive basis; restrict the judicial immunity; introduce an appointment of judges for unlimited term. Deprive political bodies of the powers of dismissal of judges.

All issues related to the selection, promotion and dismissal of judges became exclusive competence of judicial governance bodies – the High Qualifications Commission of Judges (HQC) and the High Council of Justice (HCJ). This meets the standard of the Council of Europe.

In order to clean the judicial system from unprofessional and corrupt judges, a one-time procedure for the evaluation of all current judges has been introduced according to criteria of competence, integrity and professional ethics.

In fact, Ukraine needs to restart the judicial reform. Under conditions of transformation, bodies for the selection of judges and bringing them to disciplinary responsibility should include the majority of representatives of the civil society, and not the judges themselves. The decision-making process

should be transparent and decisions well founded so that the fairness of the result is obvious.

A high level of loyalty should draw attention to a judge (candidate) from the point of view of his/her ability to be independent and not appreciated as an advantage. The behavior of a judge should be in line with the high expectations of society regarding integrity and ethics. In case of serious claims to a judge, the possibility of re-evaluation should be foreseen.

Today's judicial reform is by far the most comprehensive one in Ukraine, including amendments to the Constitution regarding judiciary and a number of implementation laws that provide for the creation of the new Supreme Court with competitive selection of candidates among sitting judges, practicing lawyers and legal scholars. However, the point of no return for justice reforms is not yet passed.

The prior attempts at reforms of 2014-2015 were only marginally effective, solving tactical objectives at times, but largely failing to address the major issues. This can be partially explained by the judges' resistance to reform and the reluctance of Ukrainian political elites (mainly the Presidential Administration) to implement decisive policy moves that would reduce their control over the judiciary and break the vicious circle of impunity. At the same time, the ownership of the reform by the President made it possible to change the Constitution.

Additionally, civil society's active promotion of an effective judicial reform agenda and the help of several active members of Parliament (both from opposition and the coalition) made it possible to incorporate bold steps in the reform, such as creating a new Supreme Court and strengthening the Public Integrity Council. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that at this stage, the reform is a result of a political compromise between different political actors and Ukraine's civil society. This in many ways defined the character of the reform – a set of very comprehensive and far-reaching legislative measures that incorporate many different ideas and have a broad range of possible outcomes.

The latter do not solely depend on the legislative framework. There are a lot of other important factors that contribute to the shape of the reform, including institutional capacity, mentality, training, professional ethics and cooperation with neighboring institutions such as investigative and prosecutorial bodies. What this implies is that the main ingredients of a successful judicial reform in Ukraine are strong political will and proper implementation.

Ukrainian political leadership and bureaucracy are usually lacking in both. This is why it is so important that the process of judicial reform in Ukraine is closely observed and supported by the international community. It

plays a key role in pushing the reform towards implementation of the European standards and in ensuring effectiveness of the reform measures. These two aspects do not always coincide (as in the case of Council of Europe's "majority of judges elected by judges" rule for judicial councils), and it gives Ukrainian political leadership an opportunity to "hide" behind the European standards and use them as the excuse to not adopt effective reform measures. This is why it is of outmost importance that Ukrainian judicial reform policymaking has effectiveness at its core, and the standards are applied with certain flexibility.

It is also crucial that the international community continues monitoring Ukrainian reforms and further steps of political elites who are still reluctant to implement effective reform measures without a significant nudge from the donors. At the same time, it is of outmost importance that the international community and Ukraine's civil society keep cooperating closely to find and promote the most effective solutions for judicial reform in Ukraine. One of the most challenging obstacles for future cooperation could be finding an alternative model for judicial councils in Ukraine, especially in the case of the High Council of Justice.

The latter already demonstrated its reluctance to reform and acts more as a judicial corporation rather than a disciplining body. Additionally, the resistance to establish independent anti-corruption courts with international experts playing a key role in the judges' selection procedure is expected to be extremely high. The officials of the Presidential Administration already expressed their position against international involvement in the selection procedure.

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FACTOR OF INFLUENCE AND FORMING ARE NATIONAL MIGRATORY POLITICS

Under labor migration understand moving of person with the aim of temporal employment that is accompanied by crossing of state boundary (external labor migration) or limits of administrative-territorial units of the state (internal labor migration).

Ukraine is considered one of most countries-donors of labor force in Europe, where external labor migration became objective reality of present time.

Moving of people always came forward as motive force in socio-political development of the world. Today migration of population purchased the signs of the global phenomenon. The revolutionary events of 2013, war and external aggression, affected all without an exception parties of life of Ukrainians, they could not not influence on their migratory behavior. The anymore, that migration is a reactive process that reacts on economic and political changes, thus not only in the country of origin but also in countries, where a migratory stream is directed.

Gender distribution of Ukrainian labor migrant following: men – 66 percent and women – 34 percent. Amounts of villagers exceed those, who arrived from a city.

A level of participation of population of different regions in labor migration and geographical orientation also are different. The greatest intensity of migration is in western areas, most subzero in central.

The basic factors of influence on migratory processes in Ukraine are:

1. A demographic situation is in a country, namely providing of labor-market by the population of capable of working age.

2. Unemployment rate and present working seating capacity. An actual unemployment rate is understated approximately in 5 times.

3. Wage rate. Positive consequences have earnings of migrants that are at least in three times higher, than in Ukraine. It is or not major factor that will assist emigration of Ukrainians. A remuneration of labor of even not highly skilled works in the countries of European Union is in times higher in comparing not only to Ukraine but also with the countries of the CIS, and with simplification of visa regime amount of emigrants.

In modern terms to the important tasks there is forming of national migratory politics that will envisage combination of measures in relation to bringing in of population to Ukraine and optimization of external migratory streams.

A public policy in relation to adjusting of external labor migrations must lean against the complex of the measures, sent both to providing of reverences of external labor journeys and social security of the Ukrainian workers abroad, wide bringing in of migratory money in the economy of Ukraine and on the improvement of employment opportunities at the internal market.

For providing of the proper migratory politics in Ukraine it follows:

1. To inform the population of terms and risks of employment abroad, and also about possibilities of the voluntarily participating in the system of pension insurance. The network of such informing must plug a social advertisement, edition of the special producing of MASS MEDIA, telecasts, system of optional employments in higher educational establishments of Ukraine, edition and distribution of informative booklets.

2. To minimize losses of intellectual potential, prevention of excessive departure of young people from Ukraine.

It follows for this purpose, firstly, to extend the system of under backs for the gifted young people, secondly, to inculcate contracting procedures with the graduating students of higher educational establishments from separate specialties, that studied due to budgetary facilities, with the aim of adjusting of temporal and permanent emigration of these specialists and complete or partial compensation of money on studies.

3. To try to carry out the gradual return of that labor that is ready or at certain terms can educe readiness to the return on a motherland into permanent place of work.

For this purpose it follows to work out and accept Government Program of return and reintegration of long-term migrants. The key element of the corresponding programs must be assistance to entrepreneurial activity as to the most perspective direction of bringing in of earnings of migrants in the economy of Ukraine.

4. To organize work of the Ukrainian trade unions, that must set contacts and develop collaboration both with the associations of migrants in countries-recipients and with the trade unions of workers-citizens of the European countries. It will assist social defense of the Ukrainian workers.

5. To provide the collaboration of agencies from employment with the employers of countries of EU. To activity from employment of the Ukrainian citizens Government service of employment must be attached abroad, in a prospect in her composition it costs to create subdivision that directly will

engage in the search of vacancies for the Ukrainian citizens in foreign countries and accompaniment of potential migrants from their informing of possibilities of receipt of workplace abroad to controlling of departure and arrangement in the country of appendix of labor.

6. To enter the systems of regular selective surveys of population for finding out of quantitative and quality descriptions of labor migration.

7. To activate realization of scientific researches of migratory problems on interdisciplinary basis.

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HOW TO BECOME POLICE OFFICER IN FINLAND

It's not that easy to become a police officer in Finland. The level of training is very high, and not everyone is lucky enough to achieve their dream of working in law enforcement agencies.

We want to start our report with a few facts about Finland.

The capital of Finland-Helsinki;

Population of Finland -5.5 m;

Finland occupies the eighth largest area in Europe;

Finland is a member of the United Nations since 1955;

Finland is a member of the EU since 1995.

There aren't a lot of police officers in Finland - only 7200 people.

To maintain safety, the police work in partnership with other authorities, and local organizations and residents. The police will also perform such other duties as are separately provided for them by law, and provide anyone with assistance if it falls within their area of responsibility.

By maintaining public order and safety, the police seek to combat and prevent disturbances and violations of the law. If a disturbance has taken place, the police will seek to deal with it and investigate any offences. The efforts to ensure traffic safety are a part of the police's work in maintaining public order and safety.

In partnership with other organizations, the police will draw up security plans, which improve everyday safety, reduce and prevent crime and disturbances and contribute towards the creation of a safe and comfortable local environment.

Every year, the police issue approximately 900,000 permits and licenses, mainly passports, firearms permits, and identity cards.

The training of future officers is difficult, and not everyone will be able to pass it. Therefore, the selection runs rigidly. The total number of points you can get in the exams is 100. Only 20 of you can get for physical qualities. Therefore physical force is not enough, you should also be clever and comprehensively developed.

To study in Police University you should have:

Driver license category B;

Citizenship of Finland;

Be healthy;

Be honest with yourself and the people;

Pass exams after school;

Pass the entrance exams.

During the training, the police work in team so they have high skill of work in pairs, do their work in an emergency, take responsibility for their actions, develop physical level, learn how to ride boats, motorcycles and snowmobiles.

The training proceeds in two stages. First of all you need to graduate from college and then university.

The college has everything necessary for quality education and all the needs of the students:

Main building;

Police Museum;

Sports hall;

Practice area;

Command training center;

Accommodation;

Police dog training center;
Driver training center.

In the Police dog training center, dogs are taught not only to prevent attack and detention, but also to detect narcotic substances and explosive devices.

The college level allows it to function as a full-fledged police station in emergencies.

In our opinion, the level of training in Finland, as in other European countries, is slightly higher than in Ukraine. Therefore, we need to improve our learning process to achieve greater success. And take experience in more developed countries.

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SCANDINAVIAN MODEL IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

Scandinavian approach is directed to the protection of public order and the establishment of dialogue with police officers. With the support of the international community, the National Police of Ukraine (NPU) plans to introduce a new "philosophy" of police activity throughout the country during mass events such as music festivals, sports competitions and demonstrations.

One of the key elements of the new concept of policing for the protection of public order is the involvement in the mass meetings of so-called "dialogue" police units. Employees of these units, dressed in vest, reflecting light, patrolling the territory, constantly maintain a dialogue with the organizers and participants of the mass event and closely monitor the potential sources of danger.

The key element of the whole concept is de-escalation. This is when the police force is doing everything in its power to plan its actions and prevent possible outbreaks of violence. I will tell you about the four pillars of this approach. The first is the possession of information about who participates in a mass gathering. The second is the ability to distinguish groups that are part of the crowd and to identify the risks. The third one is a permanent dialogue with the organizers of the event and the participants of the mass gathering itself. Finally, the fourth is the promotion.

Promotion is the direction of police work to protect human rights, such as the right to freedom of assembly. When we receive an application from organizers for an event or a mass gathering, we try to help them successfully realize these intentions.

We try to ensure that the participants of the event receive the correct signals from the police. The fact that the police are dressed in vest, reflect light, and soft hats, makes it clear to people that the situation is calm. And when the police are in helmets and with batons, people get a completely different signal. The application of a "differentiated approach", that is, an increase or decrease in the number of policemen who provide public order during events, according to the situation, is another important element of the Scandinavian approach that increases the efficiency of police work.

In order for the approach to be effective, different police departments need to cooperate well. For example, action planning and risk analysis should be as accurate as possible, mobile departments should be prepared to respond quickly and to isolate those who violate public order - and this is much more than conducting a dialogue with the protesters.

After introducing a new approach to public order policing, the number of injuries during mass events has declined significantly.

As always, telling about a complete change of any system is much easier than doing it in practice. But I am very glad that some elements of the approach to establishing a dialogue for ensuring public order have been applied by the NPU. This first step is very important, and I hope that it will be supported by more long-term and comprehensive commitments for the use of the dialogue model in securing public order.

The Scandinavian model concerns exclusively the protection of public order. Language is primarily about peaceful gatherings. That is, if it is a kind

of peaceful assembly, there is no information that will be transmitted by the weapon, there will be some attacks, then the police will be involved in the dialogue.

These are patrol police who are dressed in vests, but the police dialogue is primarily geared towards communication, not the use of force methods.

Further, if there are already fights, then the patrol police, or rather the unit of the TOR, which already wearing body armor, special equipment, are attracted. Of course, the new approach cannot solve the problem of violence in mass gatherings. However, all this must be protected, that needs to be protected.

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN UKRAINE AND GENDER EQUALITY POLICY: THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE DOMESTIC CONTEXT

The processes of developing gender parity as a component of state policy caused not only the need for a separate study of the state of observance of women's rights in law enforcement agencies, but also the development of appropriate measures to prevent the violation of their rights. Such preventive measures, in turn, require a clear picture of the problems of a universal nature that are inherent in most police institutions in which women work.

In the United States and Western European countries, the study of the existing problems of women's rights activists was initiated in the early 1980's by the trends of gender equality in employment and personnel management. From the outset, they were aimed at increasing the number of women in police units, developing models for selecting women for different positions, and also overcoming the problems associated with the adaptation of women to the subculture of the exclusively male police force.

Among the experience of US police agencies, the "New Workplace for Women" project is more likely to be the typical project from the point of view of attracting more women to the service and funded in 1995 by the US Department of Labor for the Albuquerque Police Department (New Mexico). The content of the project is interesting because for its realization a new strategy of attracting women to work in the police has been developed and in two years the number of women serving in police units has increased from 10% to 25%, and the share of female ethnic representatives minorities in some departments reached 47%.

This project is interesting for Ukrainian law-enforcement agencies, given that the strategy was based on a thorough examination of the working conditions of female police officers and an appropriately developed plan to neutralize the identified shortcomings. At the preparatory stage, interviews were conducted with men and women, anonymous interviews with police chiefs and teachers, and all available statistical material was analyzed. As a result, the main emphasis was placed on overcoming the following blocks of problems.

Problems of using self-defense techniques in real counteraction to criminals. Lower growth and weight, the tendency of offenders to despise female police officers, the existence of certain difficulties in the use of weapons and physical force make female police officers potentially vulnerable if they find themselves in a conflict situation during service. In view of this, the Institute of Criminal Justice of the United States proposed the development of a special training course for female law-enforcers.

Inappropriateness of police equipment for use by women. Up to 33% of female police officers noted that the shape and equipment they seem to chronologically did not fit their size. Police units have taken special measures to purchase much smaller police uniforms designed to provide women, patrol cars and a first aid kit for women's hygiene, as well as the retrofitting of part of the premises, which previously worked exclusively for men, under the women's locker room and shower cubicles. Particular attention was drawn to the possibility of staffing units with firearms and special means of smaller size and weight, which makes them more effective for women.

Problems in career advancement because of the bias of male managers. Taking into account the fact that for the year 2000 only 123 women were in the United States, the headquarters of the police unit was significantly expanded, the representation of women in the recruitment and selection boards was significantly expanded, clear methodologies for conducting interviews and assessing candidates for leadership positions, and the Institute for Official Mentoring for Women was actively supported.

German police officers also began to discuss the feasibility of drafting special legislation to regulate the activities of female law enforcement officers. In Germany, for example, on the basis of Part 2 of Art. 3 and part 3 of art. 33 of the Constitution, provided that the same level of professional training of employees is allowed to give preference to women. These Constitutional Principles subsequently developed the Concept on the Service of Women in Police, which today allows them to realize their potential in all areas of police activity. One of the results of this introduction of research findings was the increase in the proportion of women in 2000 to 40% of the total number of German police.

In the territory of the Russian Federation, studies devoted to the problems of women's service in the security structures, were not held until 1998. For the first time this theme became a separate line of work after the parliamentary hearings "Women and Armed Forces of the Russian Federation" on April 13, 1999. There were also no studies that would generalize the foreign experience of female law enforcers, with the exception of the dissertation work by Shchelkunova MV. on the organizational aspects of women's activities in the police of other countries. Since 1999, publications on the results of aeronautical research on the process of women's adaptation in the ATS, the level of conflict between men and women, and the reasons for their dismissal begin to appear. The prevalence of persistent stereotypes about the most expedient use of women was also recorded, according to which men specified passport and custodial services, intelligence and investigation bodies, and criminal and law enforcement departments as the most "relevant" place for women to work

In Ukraine, the idea of creating a holistic concept of legal regulation of the activities of female law enforcement officers is also supported by a number of experts who point out the numerous shortcomings of the current regulatory framework, which is the result of unsuccessful compromises, ill-considered decisions, omissions and mistakes of the legislator. Thus, until 1999, the rules for admittance to educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which limited the number of girls admitted to education, contributed to the preservation of the official gender disproportion, in the range of 5-10% of the total number of annual cadets.

The results of the three years of psychological study of cadets recorded a constant positive dynamics of various types of aggression among girls cadets due to the impact of the police subculture on the personality in the process of professional development. At the same time it is noted that work in the departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs increases the level of self-esteem of women, stimulates their further professionalization, provides quite wide opportunities for self-realization.

As a disadvantage of the existing system of vocational training, domestic sources noted the lack of specialized adaptation programs aimed at helping women among young professionals to realize their status and formal responsibilities, assimilate the necessary role positions in resolving conflict issues. The conducted analysis of scientific sources allows us to formulate a list of issues that are currently the most problematic in the activities of women's law enforcement officers and the object of the most active attention of specialists in the field of police science, human rights and gender issues. In its abbreviated version it may look like this:

The problems that arise from the need to combine a home-based service.

The contradiction between the interests of the civil service and the reproductive function of women.

Discussion of the positive influence of the following psychophysiological features of women on the quality of their professional duties:

- higher level of emotionality, self-criticism and sociability;
- development of intuition, empathy;
- higher level of executive discipline;
- greater propensity to work stress;
- less dependence on bad habits (alcohol, smoking);
- less physical strength;

The gap between the Declaration of Equal Opportunities and the real level of discrimination against women.

The presence of a problem of sexual harassment in the workplace.

The problem of adaptation to working conditions in the male environment.

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THE BULLING PROBLEM IN THE CIVIL LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE

What is a bullying? Where did he come from? And how to deal with it? Today these questions are very acute, because this problem, unfortunately, is not as if it is widespread in modern society. As you know, Ukraine is no exception. Violence in school, moral and physical digestion - all these manifestations of bullying occur every day in different layers. Therefore, today it is extremely necessary to analyze this problem and provide all possible solutions on this issue.

For a more in-depth understanding of the topic, we will provide a definition of definitions that will take place in the consideration of the issue.

Bullying is defined as oppression, discrimination, harassment [1].

Discrimination is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or advantage based on race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property status, birth or other circumstance, and which is intended or as such consequence, destruction or diminution of recognition, use or exercise by all persons, on equal opportunities, of all rights and freedoms [2].

Extremism is a tendency to extreme views, actions and actions [3].

After analyzing the materials on this issue, we can conclude that such concept as "bullying" and its first publications about it appeared in Ukraine approximately in 2005. However, violence in society appeared long before that. An interesting question arises as to how the problem was raised at the legislative level in Ukraine.

Today, this problem began to bother not only the society, but the government. Therefore, on October 2, 2018, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine upheld in the first reading the bill number 8584, defining the notion of "bullying" and introducing administrative responsibility for it. The bill provides for a penalty for bullying and for hiding by the employees of educational institutions cases of mistreatment in the amount of from 20 to 200 non-taxable minima. The project also proposes to oblige institutions to provide open access rules of conduct and instructions for dealing with bullying and complaints about bullying. The Education Ombudsman will have the right to receive and verify information, statistics on applications for bullying cases, and appropriate responses from educational institutions [4].

In addition to the recently adopted bill, there are also many organizations whose activities are based on solving the problem of bolting. Such are UNICEF, Kiddo Charitable Foundation, public organization "STUDENA", Ukrainian Institute for Extremism Research, WOMEN'S CONSORTIUM OF UKRAINE, Ukrainian Child Well-being Foundation, La Strada-Ukraine International Women's Human Rights Center [9]. Many of them are aimed at overcoming the child's bullying in a family or educational institution. However, the problem is not limited only to the child's generation. Therefore, let's look at some organizations that are designed to destroy boom manifestations as a whole.

Non-profit non-governmental organization "STUDENA" is engaged in the implementation of cultural-educational and human rights projects. They work to reduce aggression and intolerance in society, promote the idea of equality of rights and opportunities of people, regardless of their gender, race, religion. Their main activities [5]:

The social adaptation of the military is a project aimed at integrating ATO veterans into peaceful life.

Gender equality is a project aimed at establishing equal rights and opportunities for women and men in Ukraine; projects to avoid sexism and sexual intolerance.

Culture and education are projects aimed at uncovering the cultural and scientific potential of Ukraine, promoting Ukraine and its language, traditions, history.

Human rights are the development of legal awareness and civil society, educational work in the field of human rights protection.

As you can see, this organization is engaged in countering a boom in many spheres of life. They conducted statistics among different sections of society, provided an opportunity for anonymous treatment, as well as outlined the main forms of harassment, which include both physical and moral harm to the person himself, and the pecuniary damage to his property.

To date, an organization such as the Women's Consortium of Ukraine is also known. The Women's Consortium of Ukraine is an association founded by women's NGOs to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men and the well-being of children in Ukraine. Their goal is to solve actual problems in the field of gender equality and the realization of the rights of the child through advocacy and effective cooperation with state and non-governmental organizations, as well as wide involvement of local communities and institutions [6].

Thus, today the fight against bolting is actively being introduced. If organizations have solved this problem for decades, then the authorities are only beginning to introduce the necessary measures. The appearance at the

legislative level of administrative responsibility for booting is a big step towards solving such an acute issue. Further development of anti-baiting measures will necessarily lead to the destruction of inhumane behavior.

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Наукове видання

**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
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