

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## **COMBATING ORGANIZED INTERNATIONAL CRIMES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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