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ROBOTIC PATROL POLICING: PRC'S EXPERIENCE

Computer programmable machines (or robots) are widely shown at technological expositions and usually used in services and for entertaining people. Notwithstanding robots are able to take a major place in law enforcement activities. The Ministry of Public Security of PRC started using robots in patrol policing in 2017 and their practice already shows some benefits.

There are different robots depending on the patrolling area.

Square-patrolling robots are fitted with a facial recognition software that can sense danger, as well as an extendable electroshock arm. They provide an ID verification and scanning of suspicious activity at 800 m. Robot sends data to the police city surveillance system.

They prove capability during the festivals and feasts serving in the crowd and helping by reducing the burden on regular police officers who are then able to engage in other matters. The robot is able to check citizen's IDs, picking out fake ones and identifying wanted criminals. This kind of robots is able to interact with people but their main goal is providing an authority presence to prevent perpetrations.

Another kind of robot is E-Patrol Robot Sheriffs which are located at the railroad stations. Unlike the previous example, it communicates with humans a lot, providing them with all kinds of useful information for their trip. It is also able to spot the fire emergencies by analyzing temperature and humidity constantly. It scans faces to help locate and identify suspects during the patrol, gives a warning to smokers and is always ready to set an alarm through the emergency button protocol, which helps to gather more data through video cameras unlike the regular phone call to the police.

China police use movable highway robots along the highways to patrol remotely by mobile tabs. The robot takes photos and videos and unlike the road cameras, drivers can't keep in mind the location of cameras to obey traffic rules only in these zones.

It should be taken into consideration that, despite Ukraine already using cameras and drones, there is an overwhelming need of human rights protection in this country. Interference with privacy is a big issue now, so security and surveillance necessity must be evaluated by social institutions.

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