

First of all, we need to improve the police training system. They must thoroughly know the national legislation. In order, to reduce the level of corruption in Ukraine, it is necessary to increase wages. The level of public confidence will increase significantly. It is necessary to tighten the selection of the National Police officers to serve. Only those who are honest have dignity and knowledge should be called policemen.

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ARTS TECHNIQUES LIKE A KEY POLICE TRAINING IN GERMANY

The art of policing doesn't change much from one country to another. When citizens commit crimes, the police respond and arrest them; and if a suspect resists arrest, force is frequently used. The Federal Republic of Germany prides itself on having a modern, professional police force schooled in the latest martial arts techniques. In Germany today, no specific martial art is used exclusively by the police. Moves must be simple, easy to learn and within the government's use-of-force policies.

Although the Federal Border Patrol and GSG9 usually set the standard on a national level, every department has its own training bureau and is free to teach what it wants. For motivated patrol officers, the most widely studied art in Germany is jujutsu. By law, police officers in Germany are required to receive two hours of defensive-tactics instruction a week while they participate in basic training.

German schools train their officers for two and a half years. That gives them plenty of time to master the martial arts component of the curriculum. Once a student graduates and is assigned to a permanent duty station, he's required to undergo two hours of defensive-tactics training every month.

The defensive tactics will become a top priority in Germany because the country has a lower violent-crime rate and stricter gun-control laws and because the public is still leery of giving too much power to the police. There's a concerted effort by the government to prevent the cops from becoming, as they see it, too much like "Rambo".

Germany's current defensive-tactics instructors are more willing to experiment with a wider variety of martial arts and are no longer limited to judo and jujutsu. German ju-jitsu includes atemi, elbow techniques, kicks, knee strikes, throws, ground techniques (taken from judo), various locks,

pressure points, and armed techniques, among others, covering all distances. Jujutsu use very often during training police in Germany because it is the most effective method for the applying of physical force and provides for the patrol police advantages when people commit crimes.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE OSCE BASIC POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMME

The “Good Practices in Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspects Guide” details the topics uniformed police personnel must master to enable them to serve effectively in the field, ensuring public security and order while respecting the law and human rights. Uniformed police are predominantly responsible for maintaining order and safety in public places and at public events.

In particular, the competencies of the uniformed police to be taught might include: to maintain law and order in public areas; to act as a traffic authority and control traffic and transport; to provide the best possible policing service to the local community to ensure people’s safety and to protect their life and property, taking into consideration the different needs of different groups (for example, ethnicity, language, sex and age); to co-operate with local society to prevent, detect and suppress crimes; to ensure the first response to the crime scene as soon as a crime is reported to the police; to secure the crime scene before police investigators and technical experts arrive; to act according to the law, recognize unlawful acts, detect offenders and properly use police powers; to contribute to the prevention and investigation of minor offences; to exercise authority powers in cases of production, sale and use of certain devices and materials that pose a threat to public security; to aid and assist in emergencies of all kinds and in the event of a major threat; to provide protection against acts that imminently endanger or harm the life or bodily integrity of persons or the security of property; to provide information and help to those in need of such assistance.

Drawn from best practices across the OSCE region, the “Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspects Guide” outlines the core components of a basic police training programme, to be used to compare with national basic police training models and improve them. It employs a modular approach,