

- Political crimes and property-related crimes

In general, the Federal Police is the centre of information and communication between all police services in Germany.

Police of Ukraine need to work honestly and hard to earn trust of Ukrainian people that would lead to productive cooperation of the police officers and people.

Language adviser N. V. Krasnova

UDC 351.741

M. Yu. POHUTSA, S. NAZRIEVA

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

POLICE VEHICLES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Police forces in the UK use a wide range of operational vehicles including compact cars, powerful estates and armored police carriers. The main uses are patrol, response, tactical pursuit and public order policing. Other vehicles used by British police include motorcycles, aircraft and boats.

Patrol Cars. Patrol cars may also be known as response cars. They are the most essential mode of police transport. In most forces these vehicles are low-budget compact cars due to the simple tasks they need to perform.

Engine sizes range from 1.3 to 2.0. Although petrol-powered engines once dominated, diesel engines are now becoming much more common due to their superior fuel economy and therefore lower operating costs. As well as this, electric models are also having an increasing presence for use as police vehicles.

Response Cars. These vehicles are used for attending 999 calls and patrolling in targeted areas, where a police officer may be needed more urgently

Response cars are much the same as the patrol cars but generally have equipment and lighting for use at traffic accidents, such as cones, red and blue boot or side police lights, warning signs and basic first aid equipment. Many response cars in the UK now also carry mobile technology which can be linked to police databases and automatic number plate recognition technology. Most response cars have sirens.

The *Autobahnpolizei*. Most of the states in Germany have special “highway patrol” divisions that are responsible for patrolling the high-speed autobahns and major highways. The *Autobahnpolizei* often has more powerful police cars that can handle the high speeds of the autobahn. But the German highway patrol also deals with vehicle inspections on autobahns. Drivers should be aware that they also use speedy unmarked

vehicles with video cameras (front and back) to catch speeders or other traffic violators. (Despite the legend, many stretches of the autobahn have speed limits!) A few states have no *Autobahnpolizei* and leave that responsibility to the normal traffic police.

The *Wasserschutzpolizei* (WSP or WaPo). All of the state police agencies in Germany, with the exception of Thuringia, have a WSP division (waterway police) that patrols rivers, coastlines, harbors and large lakes within the state. In coastal regions along the Baltic and the North Sea, sometimes the *Bundespolizei* acts like the US Coast Guard, patrolling the coastal waters.

Language adviser T. M. Kalchenko

UDC 351.741

A. A. POPOVICH

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

POLICE IN AUSTRALIA

Law enforcement in Australia consists of the three major components of the country's justice system, along with courts and corrections. There are law enforcement officers employed by all three levels of government federal, state/territory and local.

Federally, the main law enforcement agency is the Australian Federal Police (AFP), which has a wide mandate to enforce Australian criminal law and protect its national interests. There are also a number of other agencies that have powers confined to specific areas, such as national security (ASIO), customs and immigration (ABF), and white-collar crime (ATO, ACCC, ASIC). Each branch of the Australian Defense Force (ADF) has its own military police, although there is also an overarching ADF Investigative Service for more complex investigations.

Australian state and federal police routinely carry firearms. While on duty, most officers' duty belts consist of a handgun, a taser, an expandable baton, pepper spray, a set of handcuffs, ammunition magazines, gloves torch and a two-way radio. Local governments have their own smaller force of authorized officers – known as council rangers – to enforce local laws pertaining solely to individual local government jurisdictions. Council rangers generally do not have full police powers (unless they are sworn as special constables).

Each state of Australia has the capacity to appoint and maintain its own police force which is responsible for policing at the state and local level. In some states local governments employ by-laws officers or rangers