

Ukrainian Experience in Innovative National Police Activities

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Abstract:

Due to the importance and relevance of the development and implementation of new innovative law enforcement technologies in the police revealed problems and experience in overcoming them, which can be applied in the law enforcement agencies of other countries.

Key words: Innovative activities, national police, experience for law enforcement agencies

Today the institute of law enforcement bodies in Ukraine has undergone numerous significant changes by reorganizing, reforming and modernizing both the bodies themselves and conceptually - creating a new law enforcement system whose purpose is to comprehensively ensure human and civil rights and freedoms, ensuring state security and combating crime. Now such law enforcement system structurally consists of such law enforcement bodies as courts, prosecutor's office, internal affairs bodies, security service bodies, anti-corruption bodies, military service of law and order in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, etc. [1]. At that, both the law enforcement system as a whole, and each of these law enforcement bodies, during the independence of Ukraine were significantly updated and received new functions.

To a certain extent, it was the renewal of the law enforcement system of Ukraine that promoted the introduction of both new scientific approaches to law enforcement and the successful integration of positive practical experience of foreign law enforcement agencies. During this time, the organizational and legal basis of the law enforcement system has been significantly revised. At the same time, the main emphasis in this topical direction was placed on the development and implementation of new innovative law enforcement technologies. In particular, in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs each of the structural bodies in the sphere of ensuring public safety and order, state border protection, civil protection and migration was subjected to such activities.

For example, in 2015 the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" for the first time in Ukraine established the National Police - a new central body of executive power, which serves the society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order [2]. In this case, at the request of the state leadership and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and based on the urgent needs of bringing the functions and structure of the same National Police to modern realities, over the past five years more than thirty normative changes have been introduced only to the basic Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". Similar changes to improve the efficiency of their activities also took place in the structures of the National Guard of Ukraine, the State Border Service of Ukraine, and the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations and the State Migration Service of Ukraine within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

In particular, as the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine notes, thanks to the introduction of new innovative law enforcement technologies "a single line 102 and call center of the National Police began to work. The unified analytical service center (UASC) was launched; the Situation Center of the National Police began to work. A new police system of law enforcement infrastructure in rural areas was created, for small towns and villages - rapid response groups. A unified system of aviation security and protection of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was created. 55 aircrafts of Airbus Helicopters Company will become the base of modern helicopter service in bodies of Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Emergency Service, State Border Guard Service, National Guard and National Police. The first helicopters have already arrived in Ukraine. New river and maritime police units have been launched" [3].

This emphasizes that the development and implementation of innovative law enforcement technologies in the activities of the bodies of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is the dictate of the times. And it was scientists of the Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs back in 2003 proposed the concept of innovation of law enforcement technologies as "putting forward new ideas and solutions in law enforcement activities, which, being introduced into the practice of law enforcement bodies, will improve the efficiency of their work and thereby reduce the level of crime in the state" [4, p. 10]. In 2005 the then National University of Internal Affairs to inform about the essence and the results of the latest promising research and development work in the law enforcement sphere in the State Committee of Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine registered the bulletin "Innovative law enforcement technologies". At the same time, the Scientific Center of Innovative Law-Enforcement Technologies was established at the University, the developments of which are duly supported just today.

The law enforcement activities of the then internal affairs bodies, in particular with the adoption of the Criminal Procedure Code, allowed the introduction of new law enforcement technologies and, as notes V. V. Markov, "effectively legalize a whole layer of criminally significant information by conducting covert investigative (search) activities, which previously could only be used for operational purposes. An example of such technologies is the use of electronic means of control in house arrest, "the possibility of interrogation and identification via videoconference. Sometimes innovative technologies are accompanied by new organizational measures, an example of which was the creation of units in the structure of the criminal police to combat cybercrime and their provision of high-tech software and technical means [5, pp. 651-652].

Directly in the fight against crime, then in the police, according to H. V. Solntseva, the tasks of "development and use of new scientific and technical means for detection, seizure, fixation and preliminary investigation of evidence; proposals of the latest forensic tools and innovative technologies and their use in the fight against crime, creation and proposals for use of new techniques, methods, practical recommendations for investigative actions and investigation of crimes in general remain relevant" [6, p. 36].

Today, as innovative law enforcement technologies domestic scientists have already developed and implemented in the National Police of Ukraine automated information and analytical systems "SOVA" for processing and analysis of data to provide information that contributes to the prevention and detection of crimes; "Crystal" - for the formation, analysis and control of information array containing information about crimes and persons who committed them; "Argus" - for automated biometric identification of citizens on [7, p. 54-55].

Already today as undoubted innovations in the field of law enforcement police abroad and in Ukraine are considered unmanned aerial vehicles in cases of emergencies and to identify quarantine violators;

the use of artificial intelligence in police work to accompany the potential risk of persons (profiling) robots to deactivate explosive devices and self-killing police cars; mobile applications in gadgets with security information from police radio and other internal [8, 9].

At the same time, unfortunately, the current Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" does not contain instructions on the need to develop and implement the latest innovative law enforcement technologies, limiting in its article 27 mentioning only the information technology service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine when the police use relevant information resources. At the same time, the list of innovative law enforcement technologies is not focused only on digitalization - in the vast majority of law enforcement activities such latest technologies include developments of mainly technical direction. Among them are "improved protection of police officer equipment (helmets, vests, cars, buildings), improved / new types of weapons, mobile crowd control, computers in police cars, Project 54 - "free hands" of patrolman while driving, ID of criminals and citizens with biometrics/fingerprints, mobile data processing centers, video in patrol cars" and others. At the same time, some special legal documents are regulating the principles of implementation of innovative technologies in the activities of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, such as "On priority areas of development of science and technology", "On priority areas of innovative activity in Ukraine", "On innovation activity", etc. [6, p. 86-87], which, in our opinion, require further harmonization with the Law of Ukraine "On National Police" and departmental normative legal acts.

All this indicates the need to improve the legal norms that define the activities of the Ukrainian police, to increase the effectiveness of its use of modern innovative law enforcement technologies. Due to the importance and relevance of the development and implementation of new innovative law enforcement technologies in police work, the experience of their overcoming can be applied in the law enforcement agencies of other countries.

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