

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN POLICE TRAINING: IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

Myslyva Oksana

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Annotation. The article explores the international experience of the leading countries in the tactical special training of police, including countries in the European Union, the United Kingdom and the USA. Comparative analysis allows you to distinguish effective approaches to the functional, physical, tactical and psychological training of law enforcement in modern conditions. Particular attention is paid to the implementation of positive foreign experience in the system of police training, taking into account national legal, social and organizational features, as well as the military component caused by the military invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, which resulted in hostilities in the country. The need to adapt modern international training methods, including the implementation of international training experience, simulation technologies and introduction of innovative interactive training tools to obtain sustainable practical skills in service and combat activities, is substantiated. Recommendations for improving the professional training system in Ukraine in accordance with international standards are proposed.

Key words: tactical-special training, tactical medicine, service and combat activity, script-oriented learning, interactive learning tools.

1. Introduction.

Modern challenges facing law enforcement agencies necessitate the improvement of the police training system. Escalation of crime, threats of terrorist acts, mass riots, transnational crime, as well as military conflicts require high-level law enforcement officers. In this regard, the study and implementation of the best practices in the field of police education is of particular relevance. Significant experience in police training has been accumulated in the European Union, the United States and others, where the training system is based on modern methods, the use of innovative technologies, simulation simulators and interactive learning. The study of international models allows to evaluate their effectiveness, to identify the key advantages and opportunities to adapt to Ukrainian realities.

An important aspect is the implementation of foreign experience, taking into account national legal norms, socio-economic conditions and specifics of performance of official duties by Ukrainian police. Modern approaches involve the integration of tactical training with realistic modeling of crisis situations, preparation for actions in conditions of increased risk, development of skills of rapid decision-making and psychological stability. The study of international experience and models of tactical-special training is an important stage in reforming the law enforcement system of Ukraine. The analysis of effective practices and their adaptation will help to increase the level of professional training of police, which in turn will increase the confidence of citizens in law enforcement agencies and improve the security situation in the country.

2. Analysis of scientific publications.

The problems of training police officers from the initial stages to actions in extreme conditions have been thoroughly studied by such domestic scientists as: S.V. Albul, D.M. Kaznacheev, O.G. Komisarov,

V.B. Lishchuk, O.O. Myslyva, V.D. Polyvanyuk, V.M. Synenky, O.I. Törlo, Y.R. Yosypiv, D.V. Shvets and others.

3. The aim of this work is to study the values and features of the tactical-special training of police in the context of modern security threats, as well as to analyze international experience in this field in order to improve the law enforcement training system in Ukraine. The article emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive approach to vocational training, which includes physical, tactical, medical, psychological and technological components necessary for the effective performance of duties in extreme situations, terrorist threats and social instability.

4. Review and discussion.

Since ancient times, professional activity, aimed at prevention and combating crime, has relied on special knowledge and skills, which is the basis for the effective activity of law enforcement agencies. Permanent professional training of police is a prerequisite for ensuring the proper performance of their duties. In the context of globalization and rapid development of social processes, the relevance of this topic is significantly increasing, as law enforcement officers often face new threats such as terrorism, organized crime, and internal unrest. Vocational training includes not only the ability to act in stressful situations and to make decisions in a limited time, but also to acquire the skills necessary to protect their lives and the lives of citizens. A special place among various aspects of training is tactical-special training, which covers a wide range of tasks. It is aimed at providing police with knowledge and skills that allow you to successfully perform tasks in extreme conditions, in particular during the detention of criminals, participation in street riots or neutralization of terrorist threats. Thanks to tactical training, law enforcement officers are able to use the necessary physical and technical means to effectively control the situation, minimizing the risks to life and their own safety [1, p.118].

Tactical and special training of police officers includes the following components:

1. tactics of action – training aimed at forming in a police officer the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to choose the most effective and safe algorithm of interaction (individually, in pairs or as part of a group) with a person (persons) against whom police measures are being taken;
2. tactics of self-defense and personal security - training aimed at forming in a police officer the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to effectively apply in situations with varying degrees of risk techniques of combat, special means, weapons and methods of overcoming natural and artificial obstacles.

Tactical training involves the acquisition and improvement of skills by police officers in:

- collecting, summarizing and analyzing information about the operational situation, predicting the development of events, making rational management decisions;
- forming moral and psychological resilience to perform official tasks in special conditions;
- checking documents of suspicious persons, delivering offenders to the police department, stopping and inspecting vehicles;
- inspecting places of possible stay of persons who are hiding from the investigation and court, evading the execution of criminal punishment;
- actions upon detection of explosive devices and substances (including narcotics);
- stopping group violations of public (social) order and mass riots;

- detaining offenders (including armed, in houses and on the ground) both personally and as part of a detachment with the lawful use of police coercive measures;
- stopping illegal actions with the help of firearms, use and use of weapons in official activities (making a decision on the use and use of firearms, selecting a target for neutralization);
- mastering combat techniques (hand-to-hand combat) and methods of overcoming obstacles of a natural and artificial nature;
- effective use of the main types of special means that are equipped in police agencies, and compliance with the rules of their operation;
- on other issues of tactical training that arise in the process of official activity.

Training should be practically oriented (at least 90 percent of the total training time on this type of training) and designed to acquire sustainable skills in the actions of police officers in normal conditions and in critical situations [2].

Special physical training, which is the main tool for survival in situations involving offenders, plays an important role in this training. The high level of physical fitness allows the police to effectively carry out maneuvers in stressful situations, which is especially important when performing operational tasks or participating in special operations. The training of law enforcement officers includes the development of stress resistance, the ability to make rapid decision -making, as well as the skills of self -defense and rapid evacuation from dangerous zones [3, p.177].

The main duties of a police officer include providing emergency, in particular pre-medical and medical, assistance to persons injured as a result of offenses, accidents, as well as persons who find themselves in a helpless state or a state dangerous to their life or health [4]. Based on this, training in providing pre-medical training is an important aspect of preparing police officers for duty. It is important to create conditions for police officers to acquire stable skills in providing emergency care. These knowledge and skills should be based on the constant risk of police officers being in extreme conditions during their professional activities and ensuring their personal safety [5, p.118]. The most effective and productive type of training is practical training with simulation of real conditions of professional activity, which include situational tasks with elements of role-playing games, that is, scenario-oriented training. It should include regular repetition and updating of knowledge to ensure confidence in one's own actions. Special attention is paid to simulations of injuries, bleeding, and wounds-everything that police officers may encounter at the scene [6, p.220]. Such trainings develop not only technical skills but also psychological resilience, which is critically important in stressful situations.

In the conditions of war in Ukraine, the requirements for the level of police training are increasing. Modern threats that are close to combat conditions require law enforcement officers not only to high physical and tactical skills, but also to respond effectively to variable situations. As law enforcement officers often face situations where it is necessary to act quickly at a high risk, it is important to prepare for arms, knowledge of self -defense, shelter and evacuation tactics [3, p.179]. International experience particularly in the countries of the European Union, shows that the principle of "dosed force" is of great importance. This means that law enforcement officials have the right to use physical force only when necessary to perform their duties, and within the limits that avoid excessive damage [7, p.17]. This approach involves not only the understanding and use of force, but also the development of situational management skills, which is an important part of police training. The modern police training system must take into account all these aspects and adapt them to the specific conditions in which the service is carried out. The systematic approach to vocational training, the use of the latest technologies and training techniques can increase the efficiency of law enforcement officers and, ultimately, ensure an adequate level of safety for citizens and police.

Ensuring public safety and law and order is one of the main functions of law enforcement agencies in each state. Vocational training of police is a prerequisite for successful performance of their duties, in particular, in the context of modern threats, such as terrorism, organized crime, mass riots and other emergencies. One of the most important aspects of vocational training is tactical training, which

includes training in tactics, physical training, medical care, psychological stability and the use of special means for effective performance of official duties [8, p. 110].

In different countries of the world, tactical-special training of police has its own characteristics and models, which depend on the specific challenges and threats faced by law enforcement. Let's look at some examples of successful international practices:

- USA. In the United States of America, the tactical-special training of police is one of the main components of the educational process. Learning programs include courses in special operations, fighting terrorism, as well as the use of weapons and physical strength. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other law enforcement agencies have specialized units that undergo intensive training in specialized training centers such as FBI Academy. The tactical training program includes situational training, training in the fight against crisis situations, as well as the development of teamwork skills and psychological stability.

- Great Britain. In the United Kingdom, programs are used to train police, including terrorism tactics, mass riots and special operations. One of the main emphasis is on the development of public relations skills and conflict management. Special units, such as SO19 (Specialist Operations), are trained in the conditions close to the real-life scenarios, where the scripts involving terrorists, hostage capture and other high risk of the task.

- Germany. In Germany, the psychological component of tactical-special training is of great importance. Police are undergoing special trainings aimed at understanding the psychology of offenders, making decisions under stress and interacting with people in extreme situations. In addition, German police have access to modern equipment and technologies for special operations, which gives them the opportunity to respond effectively to various threats.

- France. The French model includes not only physical and tactical training, but also emphasis on specialized courses in working with information technologies and cybersecurity. In France, police also undergo intensive training with special attention to human rights and ethics of force [7, p. 20].

Comparing police training in different countries, there are several common characteristics. In all countries, attention is paid not only to physical training, but also to develop tactical skills, the ability to work in a team and a psychological readiness for stressful situations. The modeling of real-life situations, providing medical care, and evacuation are an important parts of the educational process allowing police officers to gain practical skills for working in high-risk environments [5,6,9].

Many countries have created specialized units (such as anti-terrorist or units of combating organized crime) that are intensive and specialized. Most countries actively use the latest technologies to improve tactical training, including simulators, video analytics and other tools for training police [8, p. 372].

Ukraine also needs the modernization of the system of tactical-special training for police, especially in the conditions of hybrid threats, war and social instability. The implementation of international experience into Ukrainian practice can be implemented through the following steps. An important step is the adaptation of tactical-special training programs based on the experience of EU and US countries. The introduction of training methods based on real-life situations will allow police officers to operate effectively in extreme conditions. This may include training in simulations that work out various scenarios [9, p. 64]. One of the important areas is to strengthen psychological training, taking into account the relevance of stress, ethics and interaction with citizens in conflict situations. Particular attention should be paid to the preparation for domestic assistance in the field. Police who are the first to arrive at the scene often become the only hope of saving the victims before the arrival of medical services. Skills of bleeding, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, proper transportation of the wounded and use of basic medical remedies should be mandatory components of curricula. Such training increases not only the overall level of citizens' safety, but also reduces the risks of the loss of the life of law enforcement officers during their service tasks.

International experience in the tactical-special training of police officers is an important source for improving the training of law enforcement officers in Ukraine. The adaptation of the world practices, taking into account the specifics of Ukrainian realities and the development of modern teaching techniques will increase the efficiency of the national police, ensure better security of citizens and strengthen the law and order in the country.

5. Conclusions.

Therefore, the analysis of international experience and models of tactical-special training of police officers allows to draw some important conclusions about the possibility of improving educational processes in Ukraine. Given the relevance of modern threats to national security, Ukraine has the opportunity to adapt different models to its realities, particularly in the conditions of hybrid war and crisis situations that threaten national security. The experience of countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany indicates the importance of creating specialized units to combat terrorism, organized crime and mass riots. For the effective work of law enforcement officers in Ukraine, it is necessary to create or strengthen such units, providing them with appropriate training, tools and resources. Given the variety of tactical-special programs, it is necessary to develop and adapt training courses for Ukrainian police, taking into account the best practices. Such programs should include crisis management training, work with the latest technologies and special tools. The high stressful level faced by police in difficult situations requires the development of psycho-emotional stability.

Thus, the adaptation of international practices in tactical-special training in Ukraine is an important step towards ensuring security and law and order in the country. The successful implementation of these changes will allow police officers to perform their responsibilities more effectively and respond better to modern challenges and threats.

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Oksana Myslyva,

*Associate Professor of the Department of Tactical and Special Training,
Candidate of Law, Associate Professor,
Dnipro State University of Internal Affairs, Dnipro, Ukraine
ORCID: 0000-0002-0181-9603*