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Formation maitre chien police suisse

Whether it's in National Police, the National Gendarmerie or Customs, anyone who wants to become a police dog handler should have been in work for several years and going through a selection process. This includes an oral interview in front of a jury of training centre members and a psychologist. The candidate talks about his career and his motivations, and shows his knowledge of the world and the dog universe. He also passes physical fitness tests. Finally, his relationship with dogs has been tested in real conditions in order to assess his reactions. If selected, he will join the training at the National Training Centre for Cynophile Units (or in one of the twelve regional centres) if he belongs to the National Police, the National Cynophile Training Centre of the Gendarmerie if he is part of the National Gendarmerie, or the National Customs School of La Rochelle if he is part of the customs service. At the National Training Centre for Certificate Units (CNFUC), after three months of training with the dog, whether in Defense/Intervention or Research/Olfaction, the pair pass a final exam to be operational. The same is true within the Force. As for Customs, the candidate has the choice between two formations: detecting narcotics or detecting explosives and firearms, missions for which he will be accompanied by a sniffing police dog. In both cases, the training lasts about a year, and is structured in two parts: dog training on the one hand, research techniques on the other. At the end of the training, a final evaluation confirms that the pair are now operational. In these three bodies, it is not the candidate who supplies the dog, or even chooses. The dog is entrusted to the candidate, he lives at home, and the candidate must therefore take care of it at all times. Often the opportunity is given to keep his companion as soon as the dog shows signs of age and is retired. As for municipal police forces employing police dogs, you must already be a municipal police officer and apply for training, which will usually be carried out by a private company approved by the state, such as for security guards. To access the training, several certifications are required, including those of Rescuer of The Labor Rescue and that of First Intervention Crew. In addition, unlike other institutions, the candidate leads his own dog or is required to adopt a dog - most trades training centers with dogs offer them, but he may also have the opportunity to provide himself outside. The formation of the pair lasts seven weeks and ends with a final exam. As in France, you must already be part of the police force to qualify for training as a police dog handler. Within The Federal Police, the dog and its owner were trained separately, unlike in many counties. It is only afterwards through their life together that the bonds will be created. At the local level, it's very different. A police officer who wants to become a dog handler must train his own dog in a licensed dog trades training centre and then take the exams. If successful, the pair is operational, and will then have to validate its capabilities each year. In Switzerland, also aspiring police dog handlers must already be part of the police force. On the other hand, they can practice with their dog in synological clubs run by the Swiss Geological Association, or in private dog schools. In Canada, you have to be part of a police force (Royal Canadian Police, City of Montreal Police Service, or another similar body in another province) to become a police dog handler. The candidate receives the dog when he is one to a year old, when the dog has already had initial training. From there, their training is in common. It lasts 18 weeks, plus 5 weeks of research specialization. They will be declared operational after a final evaluation and will then be required to complete mandatory annual renovation courses throughout their active period. The end wordThe world of police dogs and their masters is exciting and constantly evolving as we must constantly adapt to new threats, new trade, new substances and the efforts and techniques of concealment. The initial training of the police dog handler and his companion is essential, but it is nothing without regular training and without exercise. It's always possible to improve to try to be more effective in neutralizing dangerous individuals, to intercept more dealers, to save more lives, to find more missing persons — or at least their remains if they're no longer alive. Although there are limits to their talents, their efficiency and reliability should no longer be proven and are unanimous in all corners of the world. They form inseparable tandems in total harmony, and the stories of these master/dog pairs, beyond mere figures of forced arrested, of pounds seized or from dissolved cases, clearly illustrate this special relationship that has united Man and Dog since the dawn of time. Last modify: 07.09.2019.Reproduction prohibited without permission. Updated 30.03.2020 at 17:13 Zairo has just joined the dog brigade, but due to the coronavirus it will begin its training inside, atMichel PralongZairo will not immediately be investigating in the field. The dog brigade of the Vaud cantonal police has a new recruit, Zairo. This 3-month-old German shepherd goes take a 2-year police dog training course that involves learning how to search for perpetrators of refugees, missing persons and objects and clues at crime scenes. Then he will also be trained as an investigative dog, whether in detecting narcotics and banknotes, explosives or in the search for corpses and traces of blood. But unlike its predecessors, Zairo arrives in the middle of a coronavirus pandemic. It's not going to be easy with him, the police tell, because we usually take advantage of getting the puppy used to its future work environment (public roads, shopping malls and public transport), but above all getting used to people. This last point is undoubtedly a problem for us in the current situation. However, Zairo can count on the participation of all his fellow gendarmes who lend themselves to the game of good heart on the premises of the gendarmerie centres. The most important thing at this age is to develop communication and the connection between Zairo and his master. Fortunately, this pandemic is conducive to this. And meanwhile, in Zairo's presentation video posted on Twitter this March 30th, the dog reminds us to stay home! For questions about recognizing foreign diplomas or certificates, please contact the Professional Qualifications Recognition Service, which alone can inform you. Recognition of Foreign Diplomas State Secretariat for Training, Seeking Innovation SEFRI (here)For specific questions to which the site does not provide an answer: pointdecontact@sbfi.admin.chThe hotline is also available from Monday to Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Recruitment begins more than a year before starting training and takes several months, usually between August and March for access to training in September. First, during the postal period (August to September, depending on the years), you need to go to the site to complete www.policier.ch and complete your file computer. Drop-on time, your paper folder (and the requested appendings) should be sent to us. If your application contains all the prerequisites, you will be summoned for a first day of tests (physical fitness, French base and psychotechnical for candidates for the Vaud cantonal police, additional setup for candidates for other policies). Note, however, that another day of additional tests (motivational interview, various personality tests, German tests (only safety police - oral and written), additional French tests) are organized for candidates for the gendarmerie and the security police. If successful, applicants must attend an interview with a psychologist and psychiatrist and make a medical visit. Depending on the results and those whose profile best matches expectations are called for a final meeting with the staff. Each candidate reaching the final phase of the selection process for the police school is subject to a full medical examination. It is up to the medical consultant to determine whether he or she is a police officer or not, based on inter-channel standards. If you have any doubts (asthma, diabetes, fibromyalgia, etc.) before we take the various steps, we can get you in touch with our consultant doctor, which can best inform you. You must be Swiss or involved in a naturalisation procedure to be completed by the end of the School of Aspirants. If you have questions about your naturalization, please contact the naturalization sector of the population service, which alone can answer you about your situation. Population Service, Naturalization Sector (VD) *41 (0) 21 316 45 91In the case of naturalization, it is possible, depending on your age, that you may be called upon to perform your military service. To clarify your situation, a request can be made at this address: response will be attached, if possible, to the application file. The federal patent, issued after investigation at the end of the basic training, is recognized by all Swiss policies. However, it should be in mind that a buyback of your schooling, in the order of several thousand francs (degressively) is required in case of change of employer during the first years of activity, according to a scale set by each police force. It must be insisted that aspirants are paid by their respective bodies and therefore depend on the administrative status of each employer. During their training, aspirants hired by the canton of Vaud receive about CHF 4,000.- gross per month (with a thirteenth salary). For 2-year training (CGF 2020), more information can be found here. Is it useful to rank in the military? Yes, considering that military executive training brings some useful skills to the police job and better self-knowledge. Should he have done his military service? Yes, if you are a duty to serve, you should have completed your recruitment school before the start of the police school. If you are not required, you can still apply for the admissions competition. I have a tattoo, can I apply? Tattoos are accepted, as long as they do not damage the image of the institution and the co-worker. However, long sleeves are required at all times if the tattoo is located on the forearms. Note that tattoos on visible parts (hands, neck, neck, face, etc.) do not and, if necessary, will have to be wiped out. I'm 19 years old, can I apply? Yes, you can apply, but the age range for the Cantonal Police is 20 years (at least, year from school) to 32 years. Some municipal police are more flexible in this regard. Also be aware that this may be disadvantaged by your lack of experience and maturity compared to older candidates. I'm 32 years old and half-years old, can I apply? Yes, you can apply, but you need to know that the age range for the Cantonal Police is 20 to 32 years (maximum, year of school). Cantonal Police Enforcement Regulation: Title III Status of AspirantsArt. 12 Admission Requirements In order to be admitted to the aspiring school, the following requirements must be met:3. at least 20 years old and not more than 32 years old. Some municipal police are more flexible in this regard. I would like to apply, what are the appendendes to provide with the application file once the form is completed online, you will need to print the document and attach the following documents (non-exhaustive list): Cover letter (manuscript)CVPhotography passport format Certificates and diplomasExport of the criminal record (here) (original)Extract from the Office of Prosecutions (here) (original and official)Extract from the circulation locker (here)Copy of the ID card or passport your tattoo-s visible-sFormular View Review Don't forget to click the ENVOYER button on the last page of the form. I'm color blind or I think I am, can I apply? If in doubt (before taking the various steps), ask a family member to designate vehicles on the street or in a parking lot. If you correctly identify the colors, the follow-up test mentioned below should only be a formality. Indeed, a police officer should be able to recognize the various basic colors (without the nuances) during interventions (clothing of people, vehicles, ...). Each candidate reaching the final phase of the selection process for the police school is subject to a full medical examination, which includes an assessment of color vision. In the event of a more or less significant impairment of the latter, it is up to the medical consultant to determine whether the police work is hiser or not, on the basis of inter-channel standards. The candidate, whose color vision is partially disturbed, is subjected to specific supplementary tests, focusing on practical situations (description of clothing, recognizing the color of vehicles, etc.). I'm dyslexic, are there any adjustments for exams? Unfortunately, there are no specific arrangements for dyslexia. The same applies to all pathologies. To take up the training Savatan, which is a vocational school, is the same for all applicants. I have a federal police certificate, can I apply? Is the Police Academy practised in the form of a boarding school? No, in principle, there is no obligation to park at the Academy from Monday to Friday. However, some special courses or obligations may require spending the night on site. Therefore, each aspirant has a free bed on site for the duration of the training. However, the initial training period, called INTEGRO, involves staying at the Academy Site for the first 4 weeks (training every day from about 0730 to 2200, including a few Saturdays). Where is the Police Academy? The Academy is located on the border of the cantons of Vaud and Valais, in the region of St-Maurice/Lavey (more information here). Can we start with the gendarmerie and then join the security police? Yes, it is possible to apply after several years of service for a post in the various judicial brigades within the security police. However, the number of positions accessible through transmission between bodies is limited. When will I receive the final reply? The selection process involves many phases and, given the number of candidates, we have a need to give everyone the same chance. As a result, as the recruitment sessions progress, we try to inform you about the status of your file. For example, some people will take the first tests in November, while other candidates will have to wait for the February sessions. For this reason, final answers cannot be given until the end of March. For students (UNIL for example), the registration deadlines are usually set during the first semester, we invite you to perform the administrative procedures and find out about the possible costs. What can I do to become a dog driver? You must first practice your profession 2 years, that is, 1 year in a unit of Mobile Gendarmerie (emergency police) and 1 year in office (Territorial Gendarmerie). After that, a postulation on your part might be possible once an internal competition is published. If the latter is received favourably, you will be asked for a test time of a few months where you will show your interest and your qualities. At the end of this period, you will be able to join the dog brigade, with a young dog in training. What can be done to join the intervention group? You must first practice your profession 2 years, that is, 1 year in a unit of Mobile Gendarmerie (emergency police) and 1 year in office (Territorial Gendarmerie). Selection for intervention groups involves physical and psychological aptitude tests. What is the salary of a police officer working for the Cantonal Police The gross salary at the Vaud cantonal police depends on the number of years of experience. See the details in the list below (value 2020): aspiring gendarme: approx CHF 4,130 brutaspirant-e security: approx CHF 4,290 gross constable: about CHF 6,000 gross (with the main grant)NB: These figures are indicative and can be changed depending on the age of the police officer at the end of the police officer. Inspector C: CHF 6,300 gross (with the main allowance)NB: These figures are indicative and can be changed depending on the age of the police officer when he leaves school. A thirteenth salary is paid, as well as family grants and possible allowances. It must be indicated that this is a normal progress, provided that the employee's assessments are consistent with the requirements for a higher rank. Important: When the pay class is changed (end of training, promotion, etc.), a reminder contribution is made. The amount, at the expense of the employee, is calculated according to the personal situation. For more information, please follow this link. What is the difference between the gendarmerie and the security police? The basic training at the Academy is the same for gendarmes and inspectors. However, a specific judicial module is given to inspectors at the end of their theoretical training year. The gendarmes ensure public order, security and tranquility in a defined area. Their mission is to enforce laws through information, prevention, suppression, assistance and assistance. Security police inspectors, on the other hand, primarily carry out investigative, monitoring, intervention and judicial essay work when crimes or crimes have been committed. The work of inspector is carried out exclusively in civilian dress, while the profession of gendarme requires the wearing of the uniform. The security police are a criminal police force, which executes medium and high criminal cops. However, it should be bothered that a constable is also a judicial police officer and conducts investigations as such. What is the difference between municipal police and the cantonal police? Whether you decide to join a municipal police force or the cantonal police, you will take the same training within the Academy. The differences are after training, in the level of police activities carried out depending on the status of each police force. What's the difference between a policeman and a police officer? The police officer is a generic term for an inspector as well as a gendarme or a municipal police officer. The gendarmes are cantonal police officers performing all the police tasks in uniform (police rescue, judicial police, administrative police, local police, policing, etc.). What training is recommended before enrolling ? You must be in possession of a minimum of a CFC or training deemed equivalent. You can also have successfully completed a gymnasia course (general culture certificate or maturity) or are in college. It should be insisted that the AFP (federal certificate of vocational training) is not recognized. Should I live in the canton of Vaud? At the Vaud cantonal police, there are no restrictions on where to live. However, when constables and inspectors must have a select or permanent service, and for the duration of this restriction they must be able to reach their place of service within a maximum of 30 minutes. Maximum.

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