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COMMUNICATION AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF POLICE WORK: EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Effective police work is extremely important today for ensuring law and order, public safety, and building public trust in state institutions. Given the close attention paid by society, the communication and legal aspects of law enforcement activities are of particular importance. Successful interaction between the police and citizens, the media, and the public sphere in general depends on its openness, transparency, and willingness to engage in constructive dialogue, which is a necessary condition for forming a positive image and increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement. At the same time, any action taken by the police, whether routine patrolling or complex special operations, must be strictly regulated by law and based on the principles of the rule of law and unconditional respect for human rights and freedoms. In the context of the ongoing reform of the Ukrainian law enforcement system and the challenges of full-scale aggression, the need to study and implement international best practices is becoming critically important. The achievements of foreign countries that have successfully harmonized democratic control with a high level of professionalism and legal culture among their police officers serve as an important benchmark for the further development of the National Police of Ukraine.

Although police law has traditionally been viewed primarily through the prism of national law enforcement, the current situation is gradually changing, as evidenced by numerous scientific sources. Police authorities in different countries are now actively cooperating at the international level, exchanging information and data, and their cross-border activities are regulated by international agreements. There is another, less obvious aspect: the influence of other countries' legal systems on the development of national legislation. In many countries, for example, in European states, foreign experience is often taken into

account when formulating legal decisions or adopting new laws. Ukrainian legislation on the police has also developed along similar lines. This raises the important question of the need to take international experience into account when interpreting national police law. In the field of private international and tax law, another tool is used – “harmonisation of decisions”. This mechanism aims to ensure the uniform interpretation of legal terms both in the national legal system and in the legal system of another country with which Ukraine maintains legal relations, which is necessary for the recognition of this interpretation abroad. In the field of national policing, its elements are present in bilateral international agreements and provisions on cross-border exchange of personal data in the legislation of individual countries. Key concepts such as “public safety” and “public order” play a crucial role in such documents. Given the practice of harmonization, there is increasing talk of the denationalization of administrative law and the view that “the full alignment of Ukrainian law with European standards is only a matter of time” [3, p. 23-24].

The European integration vector necessitated the transformation of Ukraine's law enforcement system and the creation of the National Police (NPU) in July 2015 based on a centralized European model. This reform required a rethinking of the administrative and legal status of police officers, the key components of which determine the effectiveness of the service and the overall state of law and order. The main regulatory act – the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” – establishes its tasks, principles, system, powers, procedure for the application of police measures, selection procedures, and accountability [1]. However, among the shortcomings is the insufficient legislative consolidation of the status of individual structural units, which is often determined only by subordinate acts. The administrative and legal status of a police officer is a combination of their powers, main duties, legal restrictions, guarantees of activity, and legal responsibility. It is a complex category that encompasses the general status of a citizen, the special status defined by the Law on the National Police, and the official status. The features of this status include powers (both internal and external), performing activities on behalf of the state, specific criteria for service, guarantees of professional activity, and special legal liability (administrative, criminal, civil, and disciplinary). Importantly, acquiring the status of a police officer narrows the scope of the general

legal status of a citizen. The powers of a police officer are of a state-authoritative nature, and their administrative and legal status includes elements enshrined both at the level of the position (job descriptions) and general elements defined by law for all police officers [2, p. 61-78].

The Japanese police, reformed after 1945 and regulated by the Police Act of 1954, operate within the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications as a centralized system headed by the National Police Agency. Its responsibilities include protecting life, preventing crime, controlling traffic, and maintaining public safety. Japanese police officers have broad powers, including the right to stop and question individuals (without coercion), provide emergency protection to individuals who are intoxicated or mentally disturbed (for up to 24 hours), and enter private property in cases of imminent danger. The use of firearms is strictly regulated and is only possible as a last resort to prevent resistance or escape in cases of serious crimes or arrests [2, p. 79-82].

The Israeli police is subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Security and is responsible for enforcing laws, maintaining public order and internal security, and combating terrorism (through the Yamam unit). Structurally, the police have a three-tier system (Headquarters, districts, and stations) and actively engage with the public, in particular through the Mishmar Ezrahim (volunteer assistants) organization. The Israeli police pays considerable attention to training and is known for its high level of professionalism, which is confirmed by the positive perception of its citizens [2, p. 82-84].

The Dubai Police operates under the Department of Internal Affairs and is governed by Sharia law, Emirate law, and the Commander-in-Chief's Orders. The 1993 reforms emphasized stability, respect for traditions, and equal treatment for all. The structure is three-tiered (Headquarters, General Departments, Precincts). A distinctive feature is the presence of the General Department for Human Rights and differentiated professional training. The service is mainly open to UAE citizens, with foreigners only allowed in special units (e.g., in the field of computer communications). The specifics of Islamic law impose strict restrictions on behavior in public places, and violations by foreigners can lead to deportation [2, p. 85-87].

Therefore, summarizing global experience, it is possible to identify common features of the administrative and legal status of

police officers: acting in accordance with the law, close interaction with the population, specific criteria for admission and service, professional training, and the use of various coercive measures in cases provided for by law.

References:

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ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES OF UKRAINE DURING THE WAR: CHANGES AND REFORMS

Topicality: The armed conflict ongoing since 2014, as well as the full-scale invasion of Russia in 2022, has significantly aggravated on the situation in the country as a whole, and especially on the system of state bodies that ensure the security of citizens.

Law enforcement agencies are part of the state mechanism and their role in the unstable time of difficulties and changes that arose since the full-scale armed invasion of Russia into Ukraine at the end of February 2022 was reflected in changes in the activities of law enforcement agencies. To ensure the safety of citizens were made amendments to the legislation.

Legislative changes have transformed the work of both the National Police of Ukraine and all law enforcement agencies.