

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that used at the beginning of the XXI century. The measures taken by the European Union to intensify the fight against terrorism in order to enhance the coordination of the activities of the intelligence services of the member states of the organization are quite meaningful and thoughtful, and in the future diligent work of organizations will be able to eliminate the problems of terrorism.

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Семіборода К.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: *Лопутько О.*

UNITED STATES POLICE PRACTICES AGAINST VIOLENT CRIME DURING NATIONAL EMERGENCIES: LESSONS FOR UKRAINE

Topicality: The study of police practices in times of national emergencies, such as terrorism, pandemics, and civil unrest, is highly relevant in contemporary times. Law enforcement agencies around the world have continually been facing the challenge of maintaining public order and addressing violent crime during periods of extraordinary stress. The United States, having encountered multiple national crises, provides a unique opportunity to analyze effective policing strategies under duress. These strategies include the balance between security measures and the protection of civil liberties. For Ukraine, currently enduring a prolonged hybrid war and civil unrest in its post-war context,

examining U.S. practices could yield critical insights for strengthening its own law enforcement capabilities. The application of such lessons could be crucial for Ukraine as it seeks to restore peace, public order, and societal trust in law enforcement agencies during and after the conflict.

The purpose of this research is to explore the policing strategies and practices implemented by U.S. law enforcement agencies during national emergencies, with particular attention to their effectiveness in preventing violent crime. By examining the U.S. experience in dealing with crises such as the September 11 attacks, Hurricane Katrina, and the COVID-19 pandemic, the study aims to identify lessons that could enforce law enforcement reforms in Ukraine. The research will focus on key elements of policing during national emergencies: inter-agency cooperation, the role of community policing, the use of modern technology, and maintaining accountability during times of crisis. Furthermore, the paper will assess how these practices could be adapted and applied in the Ukrainian context, helping to enhance the security and legitimacy of Ukraine's police forces in both wartime and post-war periods.

Main body: the United States has faced numerous national emergencies, each posing unique challenges for law enforcement agencies. From the 9/11 terrorist attacks to the ongoing public health crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic, U.S. police have had to adapt quickly to shifting threats. One of the central strategies in U.S. law enforcement is the use of intelligence-led policing. This method emphasizes real-time data collection and analysis to identify emerging threats, with a focus on preventing violence before it escalates. For example, after 9/11, the U.S. established fusion centers to facilitate the sharing of information between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. These centers play a critical role in ensuring rapid and coordinated responses to violent crime during national emergencies (Bayley, 2006, p. 45-60). Another critical element in the U.S. response to crises is community policing. During times of national emergency, maintaining strong relationships with local communities is essential for ensuring public trust and cooperation. As Bayley (2001, p. 63-65) notes, community policing helps to mitigate tensions and prevent social unrest, which can exacerbate the likelihood of violent crime. By engaging directly with community leaders, religious groups,

and NGOs, law enforcement can better understand the concerns of the public and address potential sources of violence more effectively. Finally, the use of modern technology plays an indispensable role in U.S. law enforcement's ability to manage violent crime during emergencies. Tools such as predictive analytics, geographic information systems (GIS), and mobile command centers enhance operational efficiency, allowing law enforcement to respond quickly and effectively in volatile environments. However, as Bayley (2006, p. 127-144) and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (2020, p. 12-18) warn, such technologies must be used responsibly and with respect for privacy and civil liberties to prevent overreach and maintain public trust.

Ukraine, grappling with the ongoing consequences of war and internal displacement, can benefit greatly from examining U.S. policing strategies. The following lessons are particularly relevant for Ukraine's law enforcement reform: In emergencies, U.S. law enforcement agencies work in close coordination with federal, state, and local authorities. Ukraine should aim to strengthen the flow of information between its police, military, and intelligence agencies. This will ensure faster response times and more efficient crime prevention in conflict zones and liberated territories (Lum & Koper, 2017, p. 102-118). Given the social divisions created by war, building and maintaining trust with local communities in Ukraine is crucial. U.S. practices show that law enforcement agencies can reduce violence and prevent the spread of disinformation by fostering close relationships with local leaders and citizens (Mastrofski & Willis, 2019, p. 90-115). Ukraine's police forces should emphasize community engagement, particularly in newly liberated areas, to facilitate reintegration and peaceful recovery. U.S. police forces have established various oversight mechanisms, such as independent review boards and the use of body-worn cameras, to ensure transparency and prevent abuses of power during emergencies (Bayley, 2006, p. 149-168). In Ukraine, implementing similar oversight structures will be essential for maintaining the legitimacy of law enforcement during both wartime and peacetime operations. The integration of technology is vital for enhancing law enforcement capabilities in any crisis. Predictive policing tools, surveillance technologies, and real-time communication platforms can provide the Ukrainian police with the ability to respond more swiftly to emerging

threats, particularly in regions affected by ongoing conflict (National Institute of Justice, 2022, p. 5-12). However, these tools must be deployed carefully to avoid privacy violations and ensure they are used in a manner that supports democratic principles.

Conclusions: The review of U.S. academic and governmental sources confirms that democratic policing requires a balance between accountability, legitimacy, and operational capacity. Bayley stresses that police reforms must be adapted to local political environments rather than directly imported, as this strengthens citizen trust and human rights protection (Bayley, 2001, p. 63–65; Bayley, 2006, p.45–60, p.127–144). Lum and Koper argue that evidence-based policing improves crime prevention outcomes by relying on tested strategies rather than assumptions (Lum & Koper, 2017, p.102–118). Mastrofski and Willis emphasize the need for continuous organizational development so police agencies can respond effectively to changing social expectations (Mastrofski & Willis, 2019, p.90–115). Modern policing technologies provide promising tools but also introduce risks that require transparency and oversight to prevent misconduct (NIJ 2022, p. 5–12). Homeland security guidance shows that counterterrorism must integrate with community relations to avoid undermining civil liberties (DHS 2020, p.12–18). Overall, sustainable police reform must be community-centered, evidence-driven, and consistent with democratic values, offering practical lessons for nations advancing toward more accountable security governance.

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Сендік І.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Донецького державного

університету внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Мамонова О.**

THE CULTURE OF SPEECH IN DRAFTING PROCEDURAL DOCUMENTS AS A GUARANTEE OF HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVANCE

According to the criminal procedure legislation of Ukraine (hereinafter CPC), an inquirer, investigator, or prosecutor (hereinafter referred to as the group of officials) are the persons who are the first to respond to a report of a committed criminal misdemeanor or crime, which obliges them to conduct a pre-trial investigation and record its course in procedural documents. Such persons must possess strong communication skills to establish contact with the victim, witness, suspect, and other participants in the criminal proceedings. At the same time, the manner in which this group of officials formulates the content of procedural documents of the pre-trial investigation determines the further course of judicial review.

According to V. Havryliuk, the culture of oral and written speech of an investigator is important, ranging from orthographic, punctuation, lexical, and morphological literacy to stylistic expressiveness and general ability to conduct dialogue [1], with which we quite agree. It