

## **ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЮ ПОЛІЦІЄЮ УКРАЇНИ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ І ПОРЯДКУ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СПАНУ**

Слід звернути увагу стосовно необхідності розробки поряд із Доктриною інформаційної безпеки ще й Стратегії охорони психічного здоров'я нації. Вочевидь, йдеться про те, що, впливаючи негативним чином на свідомість людини та на суспільну свідомість у цілому засобами пропаганди війни, відбувається деформація суспільного сприйняття ролі держави, зростання стійкого переконання неспроможності держави захистити власний суверенітет та створити умови стійкої національної безпеки.

Отже, ми доходимо висновку, що правове закріплення будь-яких механізмів, заходів, засобів міжнародно-правової відповідальності чи заходів протидії пропаганди війни обов'язково повинно мати відповідний супровід на рівні національного законодавства.

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### **COMMUNITY POLICING**

The police are the part of a community that is created to protect its members. It is the guarantee that offenders will receive legal punishment.

However, modern police in their work focuses on the needs of the community. The need for police officers and the public cooperation on the basis of partnership is defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".

A cornerstone of a democratic society is that citizens have a right to say how they would like to be policed. Community policing involves building trust within communities through direct interaction and dialogue. It is a style of

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policing, an ethos, that is based on a partnership between the police and the community, and a recognition that prevention and combating of crime is not a matter for the police alone - crime prevention is everyone's responsibility. More than anything, community policing is based on building trust with the local community. This involves transparency and openness in relation to police activities. People expect and deserve information about policing styles, operations and incidents, as well as respect for and protection of human rights. Trust requires treating members of the public as customers that have needs to be met, accompanied by a willingness to listen to and act upon public opinion regarding policing priorities.

Community policing is a new concept in Ukraine, and EUAM is assisting the National Police of Ukraine to make community policing a cornerstone of police work. Together with the National Police and international partners, EUAM has also established a working group on community policing. Ultimately, the objective is to change the culture of policing from being instruments of the state to servants of the people [1].

The legal basis for the interaction of the police and society on the basis of partnership is formed by the following sources:

- 1) Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996;
- 2) Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" of July 2, 2015;
- 3) Law of Ukraine "On the participation of citizens in public protection order and state border "from 22.06.2000;
- 4) Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 28.07.2017 No. 650 "On approval Instructions for organizing the activities of district police officers ";
- 5) Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 19.12.2017 No. 1044 "On approval of the Instruction on the organization of work of juvenile prevention units

The Community Policing approach is based on the principles of constant communication, where:

- 1) police and local community joint vote for security;
- 2) the police respond to local needs and demands determined by the community;
- 3) communication between the population and the police is effective and therefore brings appropriate results;
- 4) the approach to individuals with the problem is individual;
- 5) cooperation is aimed at strengthening the law and creating a plan of preventive action.

Responsible local authorities are always interested in maintaining law and order on their territory. Because the well-being of people also depends on the level of security in the community. Protection of residents from quick and effective response to crimes. And from preventive work - reducing the number of offenses and crimes in the future. That is why the role of local authorities in the development of public policing is very important [3].

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It is noted that public confidence in the police depends on the assessments of different social groups of people, which depend on the influence of various factors [4]. In addition to the general perception of ordinary citizens about the effectiveness of the police, important evaluation criteria should be the results of personal experience of interaction with the police to address issues that cause contact between the police and a particular person. This can be an assessment by applicants, victims, witnesses, offenders, and even criminals to evaluate the police's communication, assistance, procedural, or other actions.

Effective community policing depends on optimizing positive contact between patrol officers and community members. Patrol cars are only one method of conveying police services. Police departments may supplement automobile patrols with foot, bicycle, scooter, and horseback patrols, as well as adding “mini-stations” to bring police closer to the community. Regular community meetings and forums will afford police and community members an opportunity to air concerns and find ways to address them. Assessment is indispensable in determining which elements of community policing should be maintained, altered, or eliminated, and offers key decision makers in the jurisdiction a way to gauge the impact and cost-effectiveness of community policing efforts. Giving community members a way to measure the success of community policing efforts is critical to maintaining strong ties, ensuring continued participation, and documenting the progress made. Conversely, evaluations of the community policing strategy from government and community leaders will affect how future cooperative efforts are constructed. Thorough assessment helps make police more responsive to the community’s needs, which should strengthen the trust and partnership on which community policing is based [4].

In community policing, officers may act as facilitators to mobilize community support. They may also function as mediators in disputes between individuals or organizations, or take responsibility for referring a problem to the appropriate social or government agency. The effective use of government and community agencies in problem solving is an indication that community policing policies are working. Thus, the mobilization and intelligent use of community resources in solving problems and the sensitive handling of dissension become important factors in assessing the performance of officers and the success of the program.

The values of the policing organization must guide the move to community policing, and shape every decision made and every action taken. Above all, police organizations must be responsive to community priorities and demands for service from the beginning of the community policing effort.

Community policing is democracy in action. It requires the active participation of local government, civic and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, churches, schools, and hospitals. All who share a concern for the welfare of the neighborhood should bear responsibility for safeguarding that welfare.

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**LEGAL GROUNDS FOR ISSUING FIREARMS TO CIVILIANS  
UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARITAL STATE**

Today, Ukraine is recognized as a legal and democratic state, the main feature of such a state is the observance of human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. According to Articles 27 - 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine, every person has an inalienable right to life. Everyone has the right to have his dignity respected. Everyone has the right to freedom and personal integrity [1]. According to these rules, the state must take all possible measures to guarantee the realization and protection of such rights.

But, unfortunately, at the current stage of the development of our state, due to aggression and the introduction of its troops into the territory of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, unfortunately, the realization of such rights becomes difficult. Our citizens and military personnel do everything possible to preserve the territorial integrity of our country and the life of every person.

According to the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyi, repulsing the enemy in the war is “an achievement of millions of Ukrainians. Everyone who made the main decision in life on February 24 - to fight. To be human. Do not give up. And not to betray.”

Taking into account the provisions of Article 65 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which the protection of the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine is the duty of citizens of Ukraine [1].

On March 3, 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Participation of Civilians in the Defense of Ukraine" [2] and adopted the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated April 15, 2022 No. 448 on the Procedure for the use of firearms by civilians during the participation in the resistance and deterring the armed aggression of the Russian