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THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE GERMAN POLICE AND THE PUBLIC. MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER DURING MASS GATHERINGS

European police legislation enshrines the concept of police service to the community, transforming it from a repressive body into a 24/7 service. Justifying its social role, the police must primarily focus on crime prevention. Consequently, the emphasis shifts to the local community level, which acts as both a service consumer and an evaluator of police effectiveness. Deepening the partnership between the police and the public is a powerful factor in building a rule of law state and affirming civil society.

The 1882 "Kreuzberg ruling" represented a fundamental shift in the relationship between the state, the individual, and the police in Europe. By limiting police powers, the ruling established the principle that the state's authority to restrict individual freedoms must be justified by law and serve a legitimate public interest. This concept, which evolved over time, laid the groundwork for the modern understanding of policing as a service that balances the needs of the community with the rights of individuals. Germany, being a federal state, has a corresponding structure of law enforcement agencies. The federal government of Germany shares responsibility for law and order with the governments of the Länder, which, according to the Constitution of 1949, have their own police forces.

The core principle of community policing is the recognition by the police of the need to involve the public in shaping and delivering police services. This involves working in partnership with communities to identify and address local problems, such as crime, fear of crime, and anti-social behavior. German police have a long history of community-oriented policing, with strategies such as «Bürgerorientierte Polizeiarbeit», «Bürgernähe Polizeiarbeit», and «Gemeinwesenbezogene Polizeiarbeit». However, the Community Policing model has gained increasing prominence as a means of promoting democracy, self-governance, and problem-solving at the local level.

The proposed project is centered around a cyclical meeting concept introduced by the commandant, aimed at fostering mutual trust and partnership with local communities. These meetings will serve as a crucial platform for gathering valuable insights into public expectations and identifying local threats to public safety. Key concerns include community disturbances, youth aggression, breaches of public morality, and alcohol consumption in public spaces.

Drawing on the German experience, the project emphasizes a partnership-oriented approach to policing, rooted in the principles of zero tolerance and community-based problem solving. This approach involves a shift towards a service-oriented police model, prioritizing crime prevention and addressing quality-of-life issues such as street prostitution, aggressive begging, and littering [1].

Local police leadership should focus on articulating community needs, collaborating with municipal authorities and non-governmental organizations, and adjusting the responsibilities of specialized units. Additionally, there is a need to implement new performance evaluation methods, and to restructure police units to better address local crime trends.

To effectively implement this approach, police personnel must possess strong communication skills, a high level of general culture, and professional training. This necessitates a review of current training programs [2].

Large-scale events frequently lead to human rights violations, mass disturbances, and property damage. However, in most European Union countries and other developed nations, such events including sporting, cultural, religious, and, crucially for Ukraine, political gatherings – are characterized by a high degree of legal regulation and order, as well as a robust public safety presence. Law enforcement agencies play a pivotal role in ensuring public safety during these events.

While police forces in different countries have distinct characteristics, methods, and operational approaches, studying international best practices can significantly enhance public safety measures in Ukraine.

In Germany, for instance, both federal and state police forces may be deployed during large-scale events. Additionally, specialized units within the Federal Ministry of the Interior are responsible for public safety [3, c. 29]. The Federal Border Police, for example, is often involved in securing public order during demonstrations and national political events. At the local level, public order police and rapid response units are primarily responsible for maintaining public safety. The rapid response units, when necessary, can be placed under direct federal command to assist in large-scale operations.

Typically, the role of rapid response units involves providing support to public order police and criminal investigation units during mass gatherings, primarily through the use of force when required [4].

Additionally, Germany provides a significant case study for Ukraine. German legislation mandates that organizers must inform the police directly about upcoming events. The police, upon reviewing the submitted applications, have the final say in granting or denying permits for these events.

German police at all levels are taking steps to build trust with the community and keep neighborhoods safe. They've created positions in each police district to handle public relations and media. They also hold regular meetings with the public and local government to discuss safety concerns. They track public opinion about the police and analyze crime trends to develop prevention programs. To increase their visibility, they've added more foot and bike patrols. German police officers are highly respected and their training is considered one of the best in Europe.

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IN THE FIELD OF COMBATING ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS

The policy of Ukraine in the field of drug control is an important component of the state policy of building a stable, safe society. This policy is due to the awareness of the special danger of the threats that the existing and potential illegal drug use and related drug crime pose to the society.

First of all, we are talking about the harm to the health of the nation, the threat to national security caused by the escalation of the shadow economy, serious human and material losses. The urgent need to develop and implement a state policy in the field of drug control in Ukraine is due to the need to take decisive, effective measures against the spread of drug addiction and the growth of drug-related crimes, which have already acquired a global dimension and are considered almost the most dangerous for social development.