

norms, its salient part, and at the same time act as its working tool by which the general theory of norms can find a practical way out into the sphere of material production, into the social practice of people, to turn the abstract into the practical.

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THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING THE PUBLIC-SERVICE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE

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The creation of the police as a service demonstrates the government's desire to force the law enforcement system to serve the interests of individual citizens and society, to protect and promote their proper implementation. However, the only task that is part of the existing concept of public services is to provide assistance to those who need it. Unfortunately, an exhaustive list of forms and conditions for providing such assistance has not yet been developed and is not regulated. The police measures provided by the normative act «About the National Police» aimed at the implementation of this task include police care [1, p.74].

The administrative-legal status of the police as a subject of providing police services is the legal status of this authority as a subject of providing these services, which is determined by enshrining in administrative law a set of rights, responsibilities and other legally significant properties of the National police, which characterize its possible and necessary behavior, from the point of view of the law, in the process of organization and implementation of police services.

The concept of police services is defined as the activities of bodies and officials of the National Police of Ukraine. The content of such activities is the implementation of appropriate measures for the benefit of individuals and legal entities, society and the state as a whole in order to ensure the necessary social and legal and organizational and administrative conditions for the normal realization of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests. All this is done in order to meet their urgent needs in those areas of public life that fall within the competence of the National Police.

The term «police services» is multi-systemic: a broad approach means that any activity of the National Police is a police service, so the concept of «police services» is formed through the definition of the subject of provision – the National Police; the narrow approach considers police services as the content of activities and does not cover administrative and information services provided by the police.

Of course, police services are part of a broader administrative-legal category of «public services», which in theory can already be considered sufficiently developed. The main features of public services are that they: first, provide

meaningful activities; secondly, they have an unlimited number of subjects of provision (usually public administration bodies); thirdly, they combine both public and private interest [2, p. 176]. However, the uncertainty of the concept of «police service» in Ukrainian law and the lack of a clear understanding of this category among scholars create obstacles to law enforcement and make it impossible for police officers to perform their duties effectively. After all, it is especially difficult to determine where the boundaries of the functional duty of the police and where their service activities begin. And here we are talking not only about the content of the «police service», but also a problem in determining the specifics of public service activities of the National Police.

The main points of discussion in the perspective of the study are the interpretation of public service activities of the police as activities to serve the needs and interests of individuals, and their relationship with public administration bodies - law enforcement agencies. From another point of view, public service activity is the activity of state institutions to provide public services. For example, the public service activities of the National Police are related to the issuance of permits for firearms, ammunition and other items; in the field of traffic; in the field of security activities (protection of property of citizens, organizations, as well as objects subject to mandatory protection, etc.). In addition, it is often pointed out that the service function of the police is not just to fight crime, ensure law and order, but to provide services to society to maintain an adequate level of security.

The introduction of the new term «provision of services» made it possible to take a significant step towards rethinking the role, tasks and purpose of the National Police, bringing its activities closer to European standards. This should help improve the response to all citizens' appeals, improve the performance of the public service function of the police by providing quality services to the population. In fact, this is exactly what Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine «About the National Police» indicates, in particular, the spheres of «provision of police services» proclaim the entire field of police activity: ensuring public safety and order; protection of human rights and freedoms, the interests of society and the state; crime prevention; provision of services to assist persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergencies, need such assistance, within the limits set by law [3].

Thus, police services are not the end result of policing. They can be recognized as services only in terms of understanding it as a process of activity, or the inseparable unity of activity and the result consumed in the process of its creation. This approach to the definition of police service is confirmed by the need for systematic and continuous counteraction to crime and public safety. Therefore, it indicates the need to revise the approach chosen in the legislation in order to eliminate the contradictory perception of the elements of a single system of public services.

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