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Improving the information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement in Ukraine

Abstract. The study was devoted to the development of ways to improve the information mechanism as a tool for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that the information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement should comply with the state information policy and be based on the provisions of the Law of Ukraine «On Information». It is noted that the information mechanism of state policy in the field of law enforcement should provide two main areas of law enforcement activities, namely: internal communication, that is, communication within the law enforcement system and external communication, that is, communication with civil society. The levels of organization of interaction between law enforcement agencies at the state level, at the regional level, at the city and district levels are determined. It is concluded that the forms of interaction, as well as concepts, spheres, range of subjects, rights, duties and responsibilities of the participants in the interaction should be enshrined in the law «On the interaction of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine», the adoption of which will improve the efficiency of law enforcement agencies in their functions and tasks.» The components as a result of the development of a new mechanism for the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies are systematized. The main directions of external interaction are proposed, namely: informing the society, shaping public consciousness, drawing attention to a social problem. For the effective use of external communication methods by the subjects of the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement, it is necessary to develop a communication strategy for a law enforcement agency, form financial support for the implementation of methods, and establish requirements for the disclosure of information.

Keywords: public policy; law enforcement; information mechanism; internal interaction; external communication; digitalization.

Introduction .The effectiveness of state policy in the field of law enforcement depends on the mechanisms chosen and their effectiveness. The modern science of public administration has a significant methodological toolkit for the development of public policy mechanisms, however, in the context of reforming the law enforcement system, there is also a transformation of mechanisms and the need to improve them for the purposes of implementing reforms.

The most relevant in today's conditions are the following mechanisms for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement: financial, legal, educational, institutional and informational.

Literature review. The issues of the development of public administration mechanisms in various spheres of public life were raised by domestic and foreign teachings, in particular: Antonova (2019), Antonov (2021), Vlasenko (2020), Voytovich (2019), Gurkovsky (2018), Gritsishen (2020), Guzenko (2019), Dragan (2019), Datsy (2020), Dombrovskaya (2019), Duda (2017), Zhilyaev (2019), Zagurskaya-Antonyuk (2019), Ksendzuk (2020), Klymenko (2018), Litvinova, Nonik (2019), Poprotsky (2016), Polumienko (2017), Pocheptsov (2020),

Radchenko (2017), Ruban (2019), Rybakov (2018), Sergeenko (2020), Semenchenko (2019), Udovichenko, Shevchenko (2019) and other.

Scientists have made a significant contribution to the development of the methodology of the science of public administration and formed priority areas for the formation of public policy mechanisms in various spheres of public life. However, aspects of the development of law enforcement as a structural component of public administration in the field of state security and public order have been ignored by scientists.

Methodology. The methodological basis of the study is general philosophical and general scientific methods of cognition of phenomena and processes in the system of public administration and development of public policy. The directions of development of the information mechanism through the identification of the components of internal and external communication by applying the methods of grouping, generalization, abstraction, analogy are substantiated.

Results and discussions. The financial, legal, educational, institutional and information mechanism are not the only tools for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement, but they are key from the standpoint of implementing reforms in the study.

This study focuses on the information mechanism. The development of the institutional mechanism will be disclosed in more detail when studying the directions for transforming the activities of the subjects of the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement. The financial mechanism is revealed in the context of the development of innovative approaches to the system of financing the law enforcement activities of the state.

The peculiarities of the mechanisms of state policy in the field of law enforcement, as in any other area of public life, is that they cannot be formed separately only in the context of a specific object of state policy.

Each individual mechanism can act as a separate type of state policy, in particular:

- when forming the information mechanism of state policy in the field of law enforcement, it is necessary to take into account the provisions of state information policy;
- financial mechanism - state and financial policies; educational mechanism - state educational and personnel policies;
- institutional mechanism - state policy in the field of civil service.

Accordingly, each mechanism of state policy in the field of law enforcement is a component and complements the provisions of the state policy of another direction.

Let us consider the directions for improving the information mechanism as a tool for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement.

Information in today's conditions is a strategic and key resource in many areas of public life. Accordingly, the adoption of a certain decision by a participant in public relations depends on his awareness of the relevant social processes.

The right to information is increasingly acquiring signs of one of the fundamental human rights, and the freedom of electronic, digital communications is becoming important for social communications, for the realization of the capabilities of each person.

However, the legal regulation of the entire complex set of social relations arising from electronic communications, the digitalization of society, and above all economic relations, is not perfect, does not in all cases accompany the process of electronic communications, does not ensure the effectiveness of digital changes, which are increasingly acquiring signs of revolutionary (Bogutsky, 2020).

Accordingly, information, being a determining resource in the effectiveness of public relations, is becoming increasingly important in the implementation of the law enforcement function of the state. This, in turn, determines the key directions for the formation of an information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement. The features of the formation of the information mechanism of the state policy in the field of law enforcement depend on the state information policy, which today is aimed at the formation of the information society, which is on the agenda of most international organizations.

The information society is a state of development of social and, above all, production relations, in which the bulk of the gross product is produced not through material production, but through the creation and sale of high technologies, information products, that is, the results of the intellectual labor of citizens (Soloviev, 2015).

Accordingly, in addition to the central executive body that forms and implements state policy in Ukraine, the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, other central executive authorities and local governments also implement certain special provisions of information policy.

The state information policy is developed and implemented by public authorities of general competence, as well as by the relevant bodies of special competence. All citizens of Ukraine, legal entities and state bodies have the right to information that provides for the possibility of free receipt, use, distribution and storage of information necessary for the exercise of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, the implementation of tasks and functions.

The realization of the right to information by citizens, legal entities and the state should not violate the public, political, economic, social, spiritual, environmental and other rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of other

citizens, the rights and interests of legal entities. Each citizen is provided with free access to information that concerns him, except for cases provided for by the legislation of Ukraine (Chukut, 2016).

Negodchenko (2016), updating the directions of scientific search for the development of state information policy, notes that the implementation of state information policy should take place with the help of a set of legal mechanisms and organizational measures, as a result of which a positive effect should be achieved: harmonization of the interests of a person, society and the state in information activities; prevention of illegal distribution, use and violation of the integrity of information.

The current state of social development, as well as the situation in the Ukrainian and world information space, require strengthening the role of the state in the process of ensuring the access of Ukrainian citizens to operational, objective information, ensuring the protection of the national information space from negative information influences. In this regard, the development of an adequate state information policy capable of countering external threats is of great importance.

Particular attention needs to be paid to the issue of the list of priority areas of state information policy, since their rational and justified selection will allow focusing the efforts of both scientists and employees of the relevant state authorities and civil society institutions on the settlement of priority areas of public life, as well as the implementation of a set of tasks aimed at implementation of the key provisions of the state information policy.

In the context of the above, one should agree with the scientist on the need to form a list of priority areas of state information policy. We believe that one of these areas is the interaction of the law enforcement system with the public society, the formation of an information strategy of law enforcement agencies to form the legal consciousness of citizens.

Thus, the information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement should comply with the state information policy and be based on the following provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Information" (1992):

- ensuring everyone's access to information;
- ensuring equal opportunities for the creation, collection, receipt, storage, use, distribution, protection, protection of information;
- creation of conditions for the formation of an information society in Ukraine;
- ensuring openness and transparency of the activities of subjects of power;
- creation of information systems and information networks, development of e-governance;
- constant updating, enrichment and storage of national information resources;
- ensuring information security of Ukraine;
- promotion of international cooperation in the information sphere and Ukraine's entry into the global information space”.

In the context of the above, we believe that the information mechanism of state policy in the field of law enforcement should provide two main areas of activity for law enforcement agencies, namely:

1) internal communication, that is, communication within the law enforcement system (between law enforcement agencies, between law enforcement agencies, between law enforcement agencies and international police organizations);

2) external communication, that is, communication with civil society (Fig. 1).

The presented directions for the development of the components of the information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement are as follows:

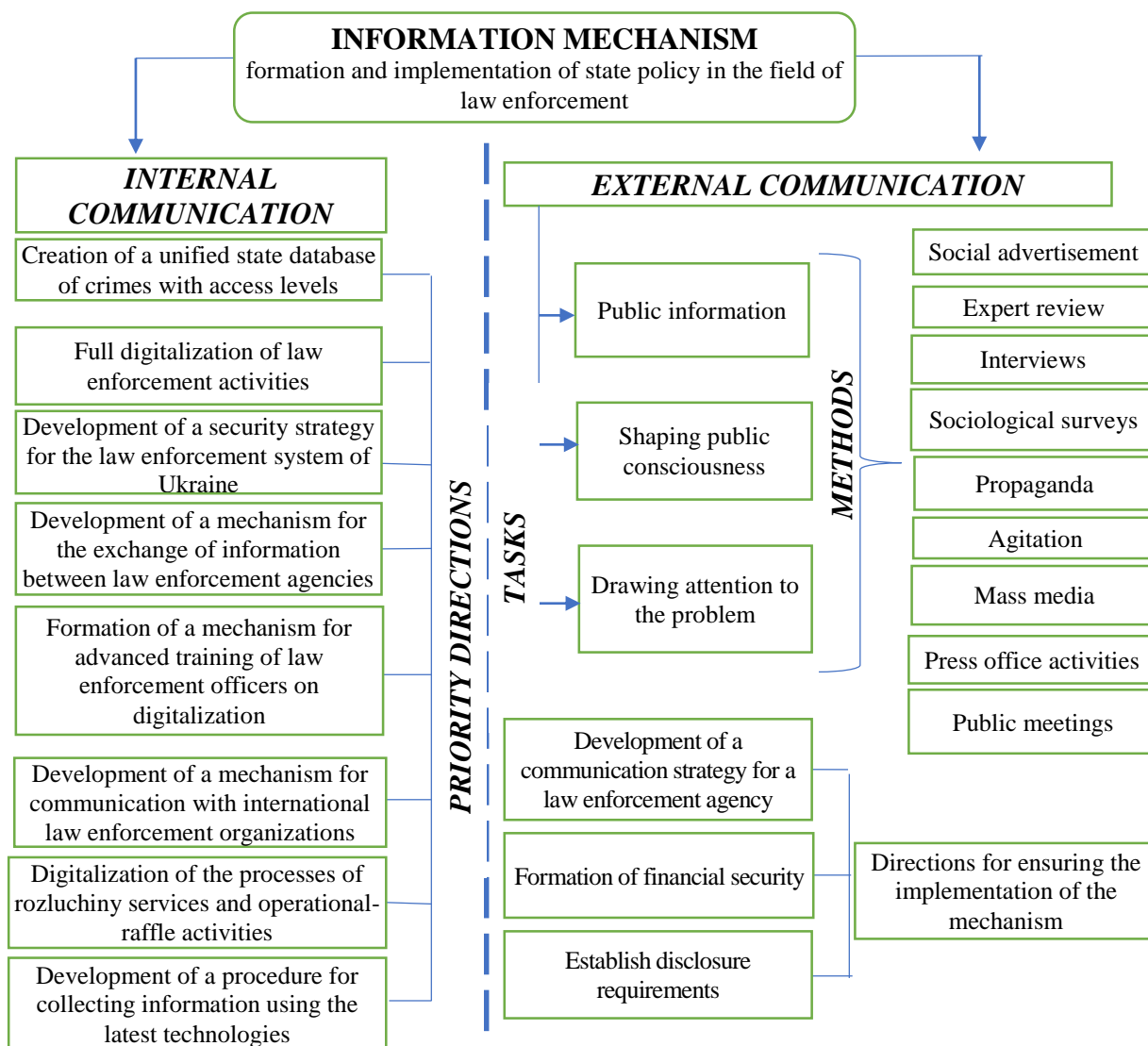
1. Internal communication of the law enforcement system includes the following components

1.1. Creation of a unified state database of crimes with access levels. The formation of such a base in the context of the use of information and computer technologies will make it possible to quickly respond to threats, as well as ensure the effectiveness of investigations of crimes of various types. This direction is important if it is necessary to prevent and counteract transnational crime and crime throughout Ukraine.

1.2. Full digitalization of the activities of law enforcement agencies will improve the efficiency of law enforcement officers, in particular, investigators, and is also the basis for optimizing the management of a separate law enforcement agency and the system as a whole.

The digitalization of the law enforcement system is an objective process in the context of the formation of a digital state and a digital economy.

In the period 2015-2018 national programs for the transition to a digital economy have been adopted by many countries. Experts even talk about the emergence of a new type of national strategy document, as well as a new process of national strategy. At the same time, the analysis and comparison of current program documents (digital development programs and strategies) shows, on the one hand, a certain commonality of approaches to the formation of such documents, and on the other hand, significant heterogeneity in the format and content of key initiatives. The digital strategies of different countries are much more heterogeneous than medium-term economic planning documents, four- and five-year development plans (Pishchulina, 2020).



Source: compiled by the authors

Figure 1. Directions for the development of the components of the information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement

Modernity is characterized by the spread of electronic communications that fill all spheres of social existence. Digital technologies have become a further powerful advance in the development of electronic communications. How justified is the generalized statement about the characterization of social transformations of modern society as digital is a question that has its own philosophical justification and is subject to decision, including as a result of legal discourse.

The digital transformation of society today is an objective process, but not always and in everything is carried out in accordance with certain rules defined by national legislation, taking into account international legal principles and approaches to securing and realizing human rights and freedoms (Bogutsky, 2020).

When forming and implementing state policy in the field of law enforcement, it is necessary to determine the directions for introducing the process of digitalization of law enforcement into the general concept of the formation of a digital state.

1.3. Development of a mechanism for communication with international law enforcement organizations. In the context of the spread of transnational crime due to the processes of globalization, it is necessary to establish international relations, in particular with international police organizations.

In modern conditions, the need for collective efforts of the world community to develop adequate means and methods to counter modern threats of a criminal nature has been repeatedly confirmed. This goal is mainly achieved by the convergence of national legislations, the adoption of uniform criteria for the classification of crimes, the same law enforcement practice, as well as the development of common principles and a single strategy in cooperation and direction of forensic and operational-search activities. A feature of such cooperation is the process of gradual transfer of interaction and integration of states to the regional level, which in itself does not

cancel globalization, since the key to success in combating crime is the entry of the states of the world into the global law enforcement system. International organizations and regimes are called upon not to compete, but to complement each other.

The formation of a balance of interests "globalization - regionalization" to solve the above problems leads to innovative conceptual foundations for cooperation between states in the field of forensic and operational-search activities, which contributes to its effectiveness and the emergence of new forensic tools and methods for detecting and investigating crimes (Nikitina, 2017).

For the first time, the issue of the mechanism of state management of interaction with international police organizations among domestic scientists was raised by Gritsishen (2019), exploring the problems of the formation and implementation of state policy to prevent and combat economic crime, who in his dissertation developed:

- mechanisms for implementing state policy in the field of preventing and countering economic crime through international cooperation, the properties of which are identified in the developed classification model (in areas (presentation, educational, technical and other types of assistance, direct interaction)); through the implementation of joint law enforcement activities), for the subjects (by creating international law enforcement organizations (global, regional), interdepartmental interaction (departmental, through international organizations); for the activities of individuals (liaison officers, personal contacts)) the comfort and effectiveness of the domestic law enforcement system and its harmonization with similar systems in other countries;

- directions for the transformation of state policy in the field of ensuring and combating economic crime in the context of interaction with the international police organizations Interpol and Europol, in particular, in terms of new tasks for the development of law enforcement management in ensuring the implementation of the global goals of Interpol.

In our opinion, these proposals should be expanded in the context of the formation of a communication strategy for an individual law enforcement agency, indicating specific actions and ways to achieve them;

1.4. Development of a cybersecurity strategy for the law enforcement system of Ukraine.

The issue of cybersecurity is one of the most important, given the development of the information society and the emergence of new information threats.

As Ukraine tries to increasingly orient its economy towards modern communications technologies and digital solutions, its citizens and organizations are facing one of the fastest growing international security threats of the 21st century – cybercrime. The OSCE Project Co-ordinator is helping the country to overcome this threat, this assistance includes raising people's awareness of the rules of safe behavior in the digital space, supporting the development of the capacity of the new cyber police, promoting international cooperation of various authorities in the fight against crimes committed using information technologies, especially trafficking people. (OSCE official website, 2016).

Cybersecurity in the context of law enforcement is manifested in two ways:

- firstly, the task of law enforcement is to prevent and counter cybercrime;
- secondly, law enforcement activities should be built in such a way that they are not changeable to cyber threats.

If the first direction is the main activity of a law enforcement agency, the second is assigned to the management system of both a law enforcement agency and public administration in general. In the context of the above, we propose to approve at the state level the Strategy for ensuring the cybersecurity of the law enforcement system of Ukraine, the structure of which we propose is as follows: a) general provisions of the Cybersecurity Strategy of the law enforcement system (goal, objectives, goals, object and subject matter); b) the current state of cybersecurity in the law enforcement system of Ukraine, based on the results of analytical studies; c) the subjects of the formation and implementation of the Cybersecurity Strategy of the law enforcement system of Ukraine; d) a description of the methods for forming strategic provisions for the cybersecurity of the law enforcement system of Ukraine; e) identification of the main cyber threats to the law enforcement system of Ukraine; e) the main directions for ensuring the cybersecurity of the law enforcement system of Ukraine; f) means and methods to ensure the implementation of the objectives of the Cybersecurity Strategy of the Law Enforcement System of Ukraine; g) threats to fulfill the objectives of the Cyber Security Strategy of the Law Enforcement System of Ukraine; h) a step-by-step action plan for the implementation of the Cyber Security Strategy of the Law Enforcement System of Ukraine; i) determination of those responsible and accountable for the implementation of the step-by-step action plan of the Cybersecurity Strategy of the Law Enforcement System of Ukraine.

1.5. Development of a mechanism for the exchange of information and interaction between law enforcement agencies of Ukraine

Domestic researcher of the problems of the administrative-legal status and regulation of the law enforcement system of Ukraine Kulish (2009) paid considerable attention to the issue of interaction between domestic law enforcement agencies, pointing out the following: "In terms of its content, the concept of interaction is much broader than coordination. Coordination is a corporate management function inherent in all state bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations without exception. Its generally accepted definition has not been formulated, but we can talk about the existence of two main approaches to the essence of coordination.

Some scientists point out that its main features are the coordination of actions between independent subjects of the system in order to most correctly solve certain problems. Proponents of a different view of the phenomenon understand coordination as the coordination of the goal, time and program of behavior of the subjects. But with any approach, interaction, which, first of all, is a common activity to achieve a common goal - respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens, law and order - includes coordination as an integral element. It is concluded that the forms of interaction, as well as concepts, spheres, range of subjects, rights, duties and responsibilities of the participants in the interaction should be enshrined in the law "On the interaction of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine", the adoption of which will improve the efficiency of law enforcement agencies in relation to the functions assigned to them. and tasks".

From 1994 to 2014 in Ukraine, the main legal act regulating the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies was the Instruction "On the interaction of law enforcement and other state bodies of Ukraine in the fight against crime" (1994), approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Committee for Protection state border, the State Customs Committee of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

This normative act provides for the following key provisions in the areas and forms of information interaction: 1) in the implementation of the state policy of combating crime; 2) in the prevention of crimes and other offenses; 3) in the detection, suppression, disclosure and investigation of crimes; 4) in search and detention of criminals; 5) in ensuring public order and public safety; 6) in improving the legal framework for combating crime.

In addition, this instruction defines the levels of organization of interaction presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Levels of interaction between law enforcement agencies in Ukraine

Level	Feature
at the state level	between the central offices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Security Service, the Ministry of Justice, the State Customs Committee, the State Committee for the Protection of the State Border of Ukraine, the National Guard, the Ministry of Defense.
at the regional level	between the main departments, departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Crimea, regions, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol, in transport, the Main Department of the SBU in Crimea, the departments of the SBU in the regions and cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol, the Main Department of Justice in Crimea, the departments of justice in the regions and cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol, customs authorities, departments of the Border Troops or individual border detachments, military units of the National Guard and the Armed Forces of Ukraine
at the city and district level	between city district departments (departments) of main departments, departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Crimea, regions, cities of Kyiv, Sevastopol and transport, city, district and inter-district departments of the SBU, customs or customs posts, units of the Border Troops, the National Guard and the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of the Instruction "On the interaction of law enforcement and other state bodies of Ukraine in the fight against crime" (1994)

The action of this instruction fully provided neither the formal nor the substantive needs of information interaction between law enforcement agencies. As a result, this led to the low efficiency of the law enforcement system in ensuring state security, protecting public order and investigating crimes.

From 2009 to 2020 the Instruction on the procedure for organizing the exchange of information between the structural units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Tax Administration of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the State Customs Service in the activities to identify and suppress corruption in law enforcement agencies was in force. This instruction determined the following levels of interaction (Table 2).

Table 2

Levels of interaction between law enforcement agencies in Ukraine

Level	Characteristic
At the level of ministries and other executive authorities	information exchange is carried out between the central offices (administrations) of authorized units
At the regional level	the exchange of information is carried out between the relevant authorized units in the regions and railway transport (except for the internal security units of the customs authorities). The exchange of information at the regional level with the internal security units of the customs authorities is carried out through the Internal Security Department of the State Customs Service of Ukraine

Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of the Instruction on the procedure for organizing the exchange of information between the structural units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Tax Administration of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the State Customs Service in the activities to identify and suppress corruption in law enforcement agencies (2009)

According to the indicated levels, the order of information exchange was determined, the key provisions of which were the following:

- the authorized unit, in case of receiving information, except for information received in the course of operational-search activities, about corruptive acts that are being prepared or committed by an official of another law enforcement agency: transfers it to the authorized unit, whose competence includes conducting an appropriate verification and taking measures against documenting such unlawful acts or assists in verifying such information. Informs the specified division about the decision made; for the purpose of organizing and conducting joint operational and preventive measures, informs the authorized subdivision of the law enforcement agency for checking and documenting corruption;

- in the process of interaction between authorized units, the exchange of information is carried out on the following issues: on the basis of an analysis of the operational situation, joint operational and preventive measures to combat corruption in law enforcement agencies in areas of official activity; generalization of the results of joint activities, as well as the development of new forms of interaction and exchange of information in the field of combating corruption in law enforcement agencies.

The loss of effect of these provisions is due to their inefficiency and inconsistency of time. Accordingly, there is a need to form a new mechanism for the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies.

The development of a new mechanism should include the following components:

a) identification of directions for the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies and their approval at the level of the subject of the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement;

b) establishing the specifics of the formation of an information request and the timing of its execution for different types of crimes, subjects of formation and receipt;

c) development of a classification of information in the law enforcement system, which provides for its mandatory division according to the level of access, priority, relevance, which as a result will allow the formation of a provision on information exchange;

d) determine the levels of responsibility for violating the mechanism of information exchange between law enforcement agencies;

e) provide for the procedure for financing procedures, means and methods for the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies.

We believe that certain legal acts regulating this mechanism should be with limited access, and not be covered on the official portals of law enforcement agencies and subjects of the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement. The proposed approach to the formation of a mechanism for the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies is the basis for ensuring the integrity, consistency and continuity of law enforcement activities of the state.

1.6. Formation of a mechanism for advanced training of law enforcement officers in digitalization. The issue of developing the competencies of law enforcement officers in digitalization should be considered in two aspects: firstly, from the standpoint of the use of information and computer technologies in professional activities; secondly, ensuring the cyber hygiene of law enforcement officers in law enforcement. We considered the first question in the context of the educational mechanism. The second question is extremely relevant, because the level of cybersecurity of a law enforcement agency and the law enforcement system as a whole depends on the cyber hygiene of law enforcement officers.

Cyber hygiene issues are somehow included in the training programs of specialties in cybersecurity and information technology. However, projects aimed at improving the level of cyber hygiene of the population are fragmented and dispersed. Such educational projects in Ukraine need to be systematized on the basis of scientific approaches to eliminate their duplication, avoid spending budgetary and attracted (donor) resources on projects that already have similar object areas.

For this purpose, it is possible to classify projects aimed at increasing the level of cyber hygiene of the population, according to the subjects of their implementation (state bodies, public organizations, business structures), according to sources of funding (state budget, international donor resources, charitable and business resources), by categories persons targeted (children, youth, able-bodied population of Ukraine, pensioners, individual professional communities, etc.) (Marushchak, 2020).

In the context of the above, we propose that during the personnel selection (competition for filling a vacant position) it is mandatory to include questions about assessing the level of awareness of the future law enforcement officers with the components of cyber hygiene.

In addition, the issue of continuous education of law enforcement officers in the context of acquiring skills and abilities regarding cyber hygiene is becoming important.

1.7. Digitalization of crime investigation processes and operational-search activities. Digitalization of crime investigation processes is one of the elements of the formation of the Strategy for Ensuring Cybersecurity of the Law Enforcement System of Ukraine. The introduction of information and computer technologies in the processes of investigating crimes is especially important in the context of the formation of a digital society, if necessary, to respond quickly to social processes.

1.8. The development of a procedure for collecting information using the latest computer technologies is an integral part of the previous paragraph, because modern information and computer technologies make it possible to increasingly collect operational information about committed crimes and crimes that may be committed. This is especially important when preventing and countering terrorist acts as the most large-scale threats to national security.

Thus, internal communications as a component of the information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement are the basis for the formation of meaningful and formal components of law enforcement. The effectiveness and efficiency of the law enforcement system of the state depends on an effective system of internal communication.

2. External communication of the law enforcement system

The development of an information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement in the context of ensuring external communication lies in the need to establish a dialogue with public society and inform participants in public relations about ongoing reforms.

Domestic researcher Kovalov (2011) notes that the success of democratic reforms in Ukraine is impossible without proper legal regulation and practical functioning of the institution of public participation in law enforcement - one of the most important tools that can really and effectively affect the level of offenses and ensure public order in our country. Decisive measures aimed at combating crime will not lead to a fundamental improvement in the situation until the efforts of law enforcement agencies, in particular the police, do not receive broad support from the population.

The effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement in general and individual law enforcement agencies depend on the quality of external communication of the subjects of the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement. In addition, the quality of interaction with society is the basis for assessing the democratic vector of development of society and the state.

Kuznetsov (2011) believes that the interaction between the internal affairs bodies and the public takes place in certain forms, by which it is necessary to understand the external expression of the joint law enforcement activities of employees of the internal affairs bodies and the population in the field of protecting public order and combating crime.

Most often, they include joint patrols, raids, detours, reviews; joint planning of measures for the protection of public order; instructing members of public formations by employees of the internal affairs bodies; exchange of information about the operational situation (commission of crimes, theft of things, riots, etc.); holding meetings, seminars and meetings on law enforcement topics; special and legal training of citizens wishing to perform law enforcement functions and others. It is worth noting that there are historical examples when the interaction of law enforcement agencies with society made it possible to overcome crime or speed up investigative actions.

We believe that the main areas of external interaction as a component of the information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement are:

- informing the society is an important component of the information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement, because it is aimed at comprehensively informing the society about the criminogenic state, security measures taken by law enforcement agencies, areas for ensuring public order, about ongoing reforms, etc. In addition, the process of informing the public is especially important in the context of ensuring public confidence in law enforcement agencies and law enforcement officers. Since one of the tasks of the information mechanism is to ensure an appropriate level of perception of the reforms, the procedure for informing the public is becoming increasingly important.

That is why we propose, when developing any law enforcement reform in Ukraine, to form an action plan to inform the public and convey the key points of the reform to the population;

- the formation of public consciousness is extremely important for the implementation of the law enforcement function. Yes, law enforcement is not only counteracting certain types of crimes and threats to public order, it is also the prevention and prevention of their commission. That is why the law enforcement function of the state is designed to ensure public consciousness regarding the rule of law and non-perception and zero tolerance for crime. In this context, interaction with the educational mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy is of great importance. Regarding the formation of public consciousness through education, there is a rather interesting example of Japan's way out of the crisis.

Siratori (2016) notes in this regard that it was the education system, which is usually considered a typical example of the inefficient use of economic resources, that supported the state and politics during economic cataclysms.

This means that an important element in the implementation of the information mechanism is the educational component; drawing attention to the problem means that each state policy is designed to solve a certain social problem, respectively, the state policy in the field of law enforcement is designed to ensure an appropriate level of state security, overcome crime and ensure public order. In this context, when transforming the tasks of state policy and developing any reform, there is a need to attract the attention of the public and key political players in the state.

These tasks are implemented through the following methods:

- social advertisement;
- expert review;
- interview;
- sociological surveys;
- propaganda;
- campaigning;
- mass media;
- activities of press services;
- public meetings.

These methods can be used both in combination and alone, which depends on the task assigned to the information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement.

We believe that for the effective use of these methods of external communication by the subjects of the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement, it is necessary to implement the following:

- develop a communication strategy for the law enforcement agency;
- to form financial support for the implementation of these methods;
- establish disclosure requirements.

In general, this will make it possible to fully ensure effective external interaction between the subjects of the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement as the basis for attracting stakeholders to reforms.

Conclusions. On the basis of the study, we have developed an information mechanism for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement, which consists in establishing internal and external communication of subjects of state policy.

Internal communication includes:

- creation of a unified state database of crimes with access levels; full digitalization of the activities of law enforcement agencies;
- development of a mechanism for communication with international law enforcement organizations; development of a cybersecurity strategy for the law enforcement system of Ukraine;
- development of a mechanism for the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies;
- formation of a mechanism for advanced training of law enforcement officers in digitalization; digitalization of crime investigation processes and operational-search activities;
- development of a procedure for collecting information using the latest computer technologies.

External communication is designed to solve the following tasks: informing the society; formation of public consciousness; drawing attention to the problem. These tasks are implemented through the following methods: social advertising; expert review; interview; sociological surveys; propaganda; agitation; mass media; activities of press services; public meetings. The implementation of these methods is possible through the development of a communication strategy for a law enforcement agency; formation of financial support for the implementation of these methods; establishing a disclosure requirement.

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Удосконалення інформаційного механізму формування та реалізації державної політики у сфері правоохоронної діяльності в Україні

Анотація. Дослідження присвячене розробці шляхів удосконалення інформаційного механізму як інструменту формування та реалізації державної політики у сфері правоохоронної діяльності. За результатами дослідження було зроблено висновок про те, що інформаційний механізм формування та реалізації державної політики у сфері правоохоронної діяльності має відповідати державній інформаційній політиці та ґрунтуватися на положеннях Закону України «Про інформацію». Зазначається, що інформаційний механізм державної політики у сфері правоохоронної діяльності має забезпечувати два її основних напрямки, а саме: внутрішню комунікацію, тобто комунікацію всередині правоохоронної системи, та зовнішню комунікацію, тобто комунікацію з громадянським суспільством. Визначено рівні організації взаємодії правоохоронних органів на державному рівні, на регіональному рівні, на міському та районному рівнях. Зроблено висновок про те, що форми взаємодії, а також поняття, сфери, коло суб'єктів, права, обов'язки і відповідальність учасників взаємодії повинні бути закріплені в законі «Про взаємодію правоохоронних органів України», прийняття якого дозволить підвищити ефективність правоохоронних органів в їх функціях і завданнях. Систематизовано компоненти в результаті розробки нового механізму обміну інформацією між правоохоронними органами. Запропоновано основні напрямки зовнішньої взаємодії, а саме: інформування суспільства, формування суспільної свідомості, привернення уваги до соціальної проблеми. Для ефективного використання методів зовнішньої комунікації суб'єктами формування та реалізації державної політики у сфері правоохоронної діяльності необхідно розробити комунікаційну стратегію правоохоронного органу, сформувати фінансову підтримку впровадження методів та встановити вимоги до оприлюднення інформації.

Ключові слова: державна політика; правоохоронна діяльність; інформаційний механізм; внутрішня взаємодія; зовнішня комунікація; цифровізація.

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