

Types of control over service in the National Police of Ukraine

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Abstract. The article, based on the analysis of scientific views of scientists and the norms of current legislation, has formed an author's approach to determining the types of control over the service in the National Police of Ukraine. It is noted that the system of control over the service in the National Police of Ukraine is a multi-component mechanism that combines different-level forms of influence on the activities of police officers. Internal, external, public, procedural, certification and financial controls form an integral structure that contributes to the professionalisation of personnel, ensuring legality, strengthening service discipline and improving the quality of law enforcement activities. **Methodology.** The scientific research is based on both general and special methods of scientific knowledge. In particular, the method of documentary analysis, formal-legal and analytical methods were used in the process of analysing the provisions of individual regulatory legal acts, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", and the works of domestic scientists, which detail the relevant provisions of this and other regulatory legal acts. Structural-logical and system-functional methods were used to identify types of control over service in the National Police of Ukraine. **Results.** It has been found that one of the key types of control under study is internal departmental control, which involves systematic verification of the activities of police officers by their immediate superiors and internal control units. The second significant type is external control, which is carried out by state and public institutions outside the structure of the National Police of Ukraine. It includes parliamentary control, control by the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, and prosecutor's offices, as well as judicial control. A special place in the control system is occupied by public control, which is a manifestation of the democratic principle of public participation in the management of public institutions. It is implemented through the activities of public councils under police bodies, public organisations, human rights institutions, independent journalists and monitoring missions. An important type is procedural (administrative-procedural) control, which is associated with checking the legality of the application of administrative procedures by police officers, in particular during detention, the application of coercive measures or the drawing up of procedural documents. The system of passing the service also includes attestation control, which includes periodic assessments of official activity, checking the compliance of police officers with the positions they hold, the level of their professional training, their moral and psychological state and their work efficiency. Financial and economic control is carried out within the framework of checking the correct use of budget funds, compliance with the norms of material and technical support and prevention of corruption.

Key words: control over passing the service, National Police, types, internal departmental control, external control, comparison, control system.

INTRODUCTION

Control over service in the National Police of Ukraine (hereinafter National Police) is an important component of the public administration system and a key tool for ensuring the efficiency, legality and transparency of law enforcement agencies. In the current conditions of reforming the security and defence sector, increasing public demands for the openness of state institutions and the need to comply with international standards of police activity, the creation of an effective control mechanism that would ensure not only discipline and responsibility of personnel but also form a high level of professional culture and integrity [1, p. 102].

The control system in the National Police is multi-component and includes internal and external forms of supervision, special procedures for personnel evaluation, as well as public monitoring tools, which allows for a comprehensive assessment of the results of the professional activities of police officers and a timely response to identified shortcomings. The complexity and multi-level nature of control mechanisms ensure their balance and complementarity, allowing not only the detection of violations but also their prevention, forming a systemic orientation towards quality, transparency and compliance with the standards of the rule of law. In this context, the study

of types of control over service in the National Police is necessary for a deep understanding of the organisational, legal and functional principles of the law enforcement system in Ukraine and determining ways of its further improvement [2, p. 219].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The scientific research is based on both general and special methods of scientific knowledge. In particular, the method of documentary analysis, formal-legal and analytical methods were used in the process of analysing the provisions of individual regulatory legal acts, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the works of domestic scientists, which detail the relevant provisions of this and other regulatory legal acts. Structural-logical and system-functional methods were used to distinguish types of control over service in the National Police.

Based on the comparative legal method and the generalisation method, it was stated that in mutual comparison all types of control demonstrate different levels of influence on the system: internal has the greatest efficiency, external - the greatest independence, public - the greatest openness, procedural - the highest legal

accuracy, certification – the greatest strategic significance, and financial – the greatest resource weight. These types of control do not contradict each other but form a multidimensional control infrastructure that ensures the stability and predictability of the activities of the National Police. Their systematic comparison proves that the effectiveness of police work does not depend on the dominance of any one type of control but on their balanced interaction, which allows simultaneously ensuring legality, professionalism, accountability, transparency and rational use of resources.

The validity and reliability of the study are ensured by using a system of sources: regulatory and legal acts of different legal force, scientific commentaries, etc. The risks of regulatory ambiguity and unsystematic application are reduced by using categories established in legal science.

The methodological limitations of the study are associated with the informational closure of certain aspects of the activities of the National Police. These factors are compensated by using data from different sources, their verification, comparison with generally accepted approaches in the theory of administrative law, and critical analysis of the information presented in them.

RESULTS

Control over the service in the National Police is a complex system of measures aimed at ensuring the legality, discipline, professional competence and effectiveness of police officers. It is implemented through various forms and methods, covering both internal organisational procedures and external institutional influence. In the scientific field, control is considered a specific management mechanism that allows assessing the compliance of a police officer's activities with established norms and standards of official conduct, as well as ensuring the implementation of the principles of publicity, accountability and the rule of law. One of the key types of control is internal departmental control, which involves systematic verification of the activities of police officers by their immediate superiors and internal control units. It is carried out through monitoring the performance of official duties, analysis of the results of official activities, compliance with discipline, as well as assessment of professional training. Important forms of internal control are planned and unplanned inspections, official investigations, analysis of citizens' complaints and control classes on the level of knowledge of regulatory legal acts [3, p. 86].

The second significant type is external control, which is carried out by state and public institutions outside the structure of the National Police. It includes parliamentary control, control by the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, and prosecutor's offices, as well as judicial control. External control provides an independent assessment of police activities and helps prevent abuse of power, violations of citizens' rights and freedoms, as well as increasing the level of public trust in law enforcement agencies.

A special place in the control system is occupied by public control, which is a manifestation of the democratic principle of public participation in the management of public institutions. It is implemented through the activities of public councils under police bodies, public organisations, human rights institutions, independent journalists and monitoring missions. This type of control is aimed at ensuring the openness and accountability of the National Police, as well as identifying problems in its work from the point of view of respecting human rights. An important type is procedural (administrative and procedural) control, which is associated with checking the legality of the application of administrative procedures by police officers, in particular during detention, the use of coercive measures or the drawing up of procedural documents. This control is aimed at assessing the legality of individual actions of police officers, their compliance with administrative and criminal procedural procedures, as well as preventing violations of official ethics and procedural norms.

The system of service also includes attestation control, which includes periodic assessments of service activities, verification of the suitability of police officers for their positions, the level of their professional training, their moral and psychological state and their work efficiency. Attestation is a tool of personnel policy aimed at optimising the professional structure of the police, as well as a mechanism for encouragement and career growth.

No less important is financial and economic control, which is carried out within the framework of checking the correct use of budget funds, compliance with the norms of material and technical support and prevention of corruption. It is implemented by the relevant units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the State Audit Service of Ukraine and other competent authorities. Such control is of strategic importance for ensuring the transparency of financial transactions and rational use of resources [4, p. 62].

Thus, types of control over service in the National Police of Ukraine constitute a multi-level system that combines internal and external instruments of influence. Their functioning ensures proper discipline, increases the efficiency of police work, promotes respect for human rights and freedoms, and forms the basis for the development of a democratic, legal, and socially accountable law enforcement agency.

DISCUSSION

Internal, external, public, procedural, attestation and financial control form a holistic structure that contributes to the professionalisation of personnel, ensuring legality, strengthening service discipline and improving the quality of law enforcement activities. Their complex interaction guarantees the effectiveness of managing the police personnel potential and meets the modern requirements of a democratic society and the principles of a legal state.

It should be noted that a comparison of the above types of control over the service in the National Police allows for a comprehensive assessment of their functional

purpose, institutional nature, implementation mechanisms and the degree of influence on the activities of police officers. Such a comparative analysis allows us to identify the unique features of each type of control, determine their strengths and weaknesses, and also outline the directions for optimising the entire system of ensuring legality and professionalism in law enforcement structures [5, p. 108].

First of all, internal departmental control differs significantly from all other types in its organisational nature, since it is carried out within the National Police system itself and is based on hierarchical relations of subordination and management. Its main advantage is efficiency and continuity: managers and internal control units are able to quickly respond to violations, conduct real-time inspections and directly influence the official behaviour of police officers. In comparison, external control is more independent, not connected with the internal structure of the police, which makes it less susceptible to corporate interests but at the same time less operational. External institutions, such as parliament, the ombudsman or prosecutors' offices, operate on the basis of certain procedures, which prolongs the response process, but at the same time ensures objectivity and impartiality of the assessment [6, p. 213].

Comparing internal control with public control, it should be noted that the latter is democratic in nature and is focused mainly on the accountability of the police to society, while internal control is aimed at maintaining efficiency and discipline within the system. Organisations that carry out public control are deprived of the power to bring to justice, however, the distinctive features of this control are publicity, the ability to shape public opinion and the ability to identify systemic problems that may remain unnoticed by internal structures. Unlike external control, which operates in the legal field of public administration, public control is based on the principles of self-organisation of society and the implementation of civil liberties. Procedural control differs significantly from the previous types in that it focuses not on the general organisational or administrative aspects of police activities but on the legality of specific procedural actions. Its comparison with internal control demonstrates that internal control can cover a wide range of activities – from discipline to the effectiveness of the performance of duties. While procedural control has a clearly defined legal focus. Compared to external control, procedural control is more technical and specialised: if external institutions assess the general legality of police actions, then procedural control focuses on specific normatively defined algorithms that regulate the interaction of a police officer with a citizen [7, p. 84].

Financial and economic control is distinguished by the fact that it has the greatest impact not on the behaviour of individual police officers, but on the effectiveness of the functioning of the entire institution. Compared to internal control, it is much broader in scope and covers material, resource, budgetary and logistical aspects. Comparing it with external control, it should be noted that financial audits more often have signs of external influence, since they are carried out by special state audit bodies. At the same time, unlike public control, financial and economic control is

based exclusively on legally defined procedures and standards, which makes it highly formalised and less flexible to public requests [8, p. 73].

In general, it can be noted that each type of control performs its own specific role in the system of ensuring legality and professionalism in the National Police. Internal control ensures daily functioning and discipline, external – independence and guarantees of human rights, public – social feedback and accountability, procedural – compliance of police actions with legal standards, attestation – strategic management of personnel potential, financial and economic – rational use of resources and the fight against corruption. In interaction, these types of control form a multifunctional and balanced system that ensures the effectiveness of police activities, strengthens public trust and improves the quality of law enforcement services.

In the context of analysing the types of control over service in the National Police, it should be noted that their interaction forms a complex but balanced system, in which each element performs unique functions, and together they ensure the integrity of the public administration mechanism in the field of law enforcement activities.

In mutual comparison, all types of control demonstrate different levels of impact on the system: internal has the greatest efficiency, external – the greatest independence, public – the greatest openness, procedural – the highest legal accuracy, attestation – the greatest strategic significance, and financial – the greatest resource weight. These types of control do not contradict each other but form a multidimensional control infrastructure that ensures the stability and predictability of the activities of the National Police. Their systematic comparison proves that the effectiveness of police work depends not on the dominance of any one type of control but on their balanced interaction, which allows them to simultaneously ensure legality, professionalism, accountability, transparency and rational use of resources. Such a comprehensive approach meets modern standards of democratic governance and contributes to increasing public trust in law enforcement agencies [9, p. 59].

It is important to emphasize that the system of control over the service in the National Police not only covers various institutional levels and types of influence, but also forms a holistic management mechanism that ensures self-reproduction, modernisation and adaptation of the law enforcement system to modern challenges. In this context, each type of control plays the role of a functional element that, in interaction with others, ensures a dynamic balance between responsiveness, stability of personnel, legality of activities, resource availability and public trust.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the system of control over the service in the National Police of Ukraine is a multi-component mechanism that combines different levels of influence on the activities of police officers. Internal, external, public, procedural, certification and financial controls form a

holistic structure that contributes to the professionalisation of personnel, ensuring legality, strengthening service discipline and improving the quality of law enforcement activities. Their complex

interaction guarantees the effectiveness of managing the personnel potential of the police and meets the modern requirements of a democratic society and the principles of the rule of law.

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