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**POLICE INTERACTION WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
BODIES AND THE PUBLIC IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE  
PREVENTION**

Juvenile prevention in the context of the socio-legal institution is a relatively new phenomenon for society and jurisprudence. Through coordination or cooperation, juvenile prevention units interact with public administration bodies and the public in order to perform general and special tasks related to the detection, prevention and termination of deviant behavior of minors in any of its negative manifestations. The interaction should provide for an order or procedure for carrying out the relevant actions. For example, the mutual actions of the subjects of juvenile prevention was included in the normative legal act, which was referred to as the Order approved by the joint Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated August 19, 2014 No. 564/836/945/577. It is appropriate to note that other directions of interaction of juvenile prevention units with municipal bodies or the public are outlined at the legislative level in a fragmentary manner.

The commonality of actions of juvenile prevention employees and public administration bodies depends on taking into account the degree of damage caused or the public danger of an illegal act by a minor or minor, age. It is necessary to take into account the aspect that the repressive nature of the child should be reduced to a minimum, the punishment can be replaced by another.

It should be noted that Article 22 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine stipulates that persons who have reached the age of 16 before committing a criminal offense are subject to criminal liability. However, the current criminal legislation provides for lowering the age of criminal responsibility – from 14 to 16 years [1].

In circumstances where the child has reached the age of legal responsibility, police officers must:

- if the offense is minor – conduct preventive discussions and facilitate the release of the minor offender;
- if there are victims after the delict has been committed – additionally require the minor to publicly or in some other form apologize to the victim;

- if the offense is more serious – draw up a report on an administrative offense against children, as well as their parents, guardians, adoptive parents or other persons who replace them, who evade the fulfillment of parental duties regarding the upbringing and education of the child;
- check children using the information systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;
- to inform services for children’s affairs in order to establish the reasons and conditions that led to the commission of an offense by minors;
- transfer the prepared materials to the court for further decision making in the case.

Separately, it should be noted that a child who is in a state of alcohol or other intoxication is sent to a health care facility for medical assistance. Educational institutions are informed about the commission of an offense by a child. Interviews with a psychologist are held with the minor. It should also be noted that the interview of a minor or minors is conducted in the presence of a legal representative, a teacher or a psychologist, and if necessary, a doctor [2].

Under the conditions when a minor was left without parental supervision, the need to remove the latter arises. The police work in close cooperation with local self-government bodies and the children’s service to find out the location and place of residence of the parents and the child, the age of the child, information about the child’s parents, information about the identity of the applicant who reported that the child was left unattended. Police officers are authorized to transfer children who have been left without custody and care to their legal representatives or to place them in appropriate institutions in accordance with the established procedure.

Today, the procedure for removing a child left without guardianship and care is carried out in several stages. First of all, the child is taken to the police department for the purpose of documentation. Then he is sent to a medical institution, where a medical examination is conducted to detect infectious diseases. After establishing the absence of infectious diseases, the child is sent to the children’s services shelter. The Children’s Service, in its own turn, together with the police and representatives of local self-government bodies, during the day, conduct an examination of the child’s living conditions and state of health (in addition, employees of health care institutions are involved), find out the circumstances under which the child was left without parental care.

According to Clause 6 of the Resolution of the CMU of September 24, 2008 No. 866, the examination of the conditions of stay is not carried out when the child is in a health care institution, a shelter for children of the Children’s Service, a center for social and psychological rehabilitation of children [3].

To this day, the problem remains significant, which requires additional legislative regulation regarding the algorithm of joint actions of juvenile prevention subjects, the expansion of their powers in the aspect of urgent removal of a child from parental care, if there is a real threat to the child’s life and health. Note that immediate selection implies a conditional value, and in other words, the withdrawal

can reach a day, or even more in some cases. Local self-government bodies or children's services cannot independently remove a child if there is a real threat to the child's life and health. The police must be involved.

On the day of the child's removal, the guardianship authorities are obliged to inform the prosecutor's office at the place of residence in writing and, within seven days after the decision is made, to apply to the court for the deprivation of the parents' parental rights or the rights of one of the parents. At the same time, the children's service, together with local self-government bodies, contribute to the preparation of documents on the deprivation of parental rights.

Summarizing the above material, we came to the conclusion that police bodies and other public administration bodies can interact under the following circumstances: 1) committing an administrative or other type of offense by a minor; 2) leaving a minor child without parental care; 3) the child's stay in conditions that directly threaten the child's life and health. Algorithms of police interaction with local self-government bodies, children's affairs service, guardianship and guardianship bodies, which we have previously presented, serve as the basis of an organic combination of organizational and legal measures with the aim of detecting and preventing the commission of offenses by minors.

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1. Кримінальний кодекс України : Закон України від 05.04.2001. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text>.

2. Про внесення змін до деяких законодавчих актів України щодо імплементації Конвенції Ради Європи про захист дітей від сексуальної експлуатації та сексуального насильства (Ланцаротської конвенції) : Закон України від 18 лютого 2021 р. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1256-20#Text>.

3. Питання діяльності органів опіки та піклування, пов'язаної із захистом прав дитини : постанова Кабінету Міністрів України від 24 вересня 2008 р. № 866. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/866-2008-п#Text>.