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THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL MECHANISM FOR EXERCISING THE POWERS OF THE SECURITY SERVICE IN ENSURING PUBLIC SECURITY

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Abstract: This thesis studies the powers of the Security Service in public security from the perspective of their implementation mechanism rather than merely their substantive content. It argues that effective security activity depends on information exchange, rapid response, coordination and control involving internal affairs services, mahalla structures, property administrators and other relevant actors. The thesis proposes a six-stage model: detection, information exchange, coordination, operational response, control and feedback.

Keywords: Public security, Security Service, exercise of powers, cooperation, coordination, information exchange, rapid response, control.

INTRODUCTION

Ensuring public safety cannot be reduced to the activities of a single state authority. It requires the coordinated actions of law enforcement agencies, local government authorities, citizens' self-governing bodies, facility administrations, and other actors within the scope of their respective powers. The distinctive feature of the Security Service is that it often functions as the operational link that detects security threats directly at the level of a protected facility, residential property, or specific area and provides the initial response to such threats.

In V.I.Petrov's approach to organisational and legal cooperation, cooperation among different actors is understood as a means of combining their powers and capabilities to achieve a specific legal objective, mobilising the necessary forces and resources, and obtaining additional information [19]. This demonstrates that the outcome of security provision depends not merely on the individual actions of a security officer, but on the integrity of the entire process, from receiving information to transmitting it to the competent authority and coordinating subsequent measures.

MAIN PART

In his study, I.A.Revin identifies the expansion of the powers and capabilities of the participating actors, the mobilisation of the necessary forces and resources, and the acquisition of additional information for ensuring public safety as among the key functions of external organisational cooperation [20, pp. 19-20]. Accordingly, cooperation should not be regarded merely as "joint activity"; rather, it should be





viewed as a legal mechanism for exercising powers. If information concerning a threat is available, but the procedure for determining to whom, within what timeframe, and in what form it must be transmitted has not been established, the existence of formal powers alone cannot produce a practical result. As Y.A.Pershin notes, the legal basis of an activity should encompass not only a list of powers but also the legal conditions under which those powers are exercised [18]. In the context of the Security Service, it is precisely the triad of “powers – implementation algorithm – liability” that forms an effective legal mechanism.

The balance between public safety and the rights and freedoms of individuals should likewise constitute a distinct element of this mechanism. For example, when technical security systems, video surveillance, or access-control measures are used, the objective of ensuring security must be reconciled with the requirements of privacy and personal data protection. At the same time, given that the Security Department performs functions related to public safety, it is necessary to clearly delineate two distinct types of relations: contractual service relations and public-law security relations. In our view, the failure to establish a clear boundary between these relations constitutes one of the principal legal risks within the mechanism for exercising powers.

To address this problem, the introduction of a “powers matrix” is proposed. For each typical situation, the matrix should specify: (1) the actor responsible for identifying the situation; (2) the actor responsible for taking the initial measures; (3) the obligation to notify another service; (4) the competent authority authorised to make the decision; (5) the timeframe for information exchange; and (6) the actor responsible for monitoring the outcome. It would be advisable to establish this allocation of powers as an organisational and legal standard and to formalise it through the relevant regulatory legal or departmental instrument.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the effectiveness of the Security Service within the public safety system depends on the uninterrupted functioning of the stages of threat detection, transmission of information to the competent actor, coordination, prompt response, monitoring, and feedback. It is proposed that the documents regulating cooperation between the Security Department and the relevant services of the internal affairs bodies should establish, for typical security situations, the timeframe for providing information, the notification channel, the initial response measure, the subsequent competent actor, the monitoring procedure, and the final reporting procedure. Such an approach would reduce duplication of powers, accelerate responses to security threats, and provide clearer lines of accountability for the protection of citizens' rights.





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