

покладено обов'язок обов'язкового звітування, з метою підвищення рівня знань стосовно ознак жорстокого поводження, насильства, і неналежного догляду за дітьми, оформлення відповідної звітної документації, що буде використовуватися державними органами для захисту дітей, відповідно до вимог тощо.

Національна політика в сфері захисту прав та інтересів дітей базується на принципі партнерства та спільної відповідальності не лише батьків, а й і широкого кола фахівців, які мають справу з дітьми в процесі їх роботи.

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### **THEORETICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN SECURITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND**

Nowadays human security theme is relevant all over the world. The Republic of Poland conducts its security policy as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the European Union, and by participating in political dialogue within the framework of the Common Foreign Policy and Security Policy of the European Union and the European Union's Common Security and Defence Policy. In the conduct of its security policy, Poland fulfils its obligations resulting out of its membership in international organisations: the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the European Union, and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Poland makes its contribution to international co-operation through the Partnership for Peace and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council [1]. In the Polish Constitution security is provided in the form of the subject or as an internal security of the state (article 135; article 146, section 4, paragraph 7) or external security of the state (article 135; article 136; article 146, section 4, paragraph 8) [2, p. 72].

The concept of human security has its roots in the United Nations, in the famous president Roosevelt Declaration of 1944 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. For the first time the concept appeared in the 1993 Human Development Report. It was included as one of the five pillars of the world order concentrated on man. Then in 1994 next Human Development

Report was published (by UNDP – United Nations Development Programme), where the whole concept was developed [3, p. 373].

The concept of security in general refers to freedom from the risk of loss or damage to a thing that is important to survival and well-being. It can have both broad and narrow application, and it can apply to a limited set of objects to be secured, or to a deeper array of interconnected elements in a social system [4, p. 5].

According to Human Development Report, human security contains of seven categories: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security [3, p. 374].

In Poland in accordance with National security strategy of the Republic, internally diverse protection capabilities support the state in the execution of tasks related to the national security. They are constituted by: judicial authorities; secret services; state services, guards and inspections specialised in the protection of public order, rescue and civil protection services; crisis management elements; Border Guard, Customs Service; entities from the private sector (companies protecting persons and property); non-governmental organisations (in particular social rescue organizations). A significant role is played by entities responsible for the protection of cyber security, as well as for prevention and combating terrorism and extremism [5, p. 14].

The mentioned above document determines main orientation for strategic actions in this field is defined by three priorities of the security policy: – ensuring readiness and demonstrating determination to act in the field of security and defence, as well as strengthening national defence capabilities, with particular treatment of those areas of national security in the case of which Allied (common) actions may be hindered (consensus-challenging situations); – supporting processes aimed to reinforce NATO's ability to provide collective defence, developing the EU Common Security and Defence Policy, strengthening strategic partnerships (also with the US) and strategic relations with partners in the region; – supporting and selectively participating in actions of the international community, conducted under rules of international law, aimed at preventing the occurrence of new sources of threats, responding to crises and counteracting their spread [5, p. 27].

As for Poland, and the whole EU, it will have to deal with the influence of the concept of Human Security at both the planning and implementation levels of EU policies. This fact should be seen as an opportunity and should translate deeper into the planning process of relevant policies. The most important issues from the point of view of Polish foreign policy (such as energy security and the question of support of democratic changes in Eastern Neighbourhood states) should be identified in areas where Human Security could be useful as a concept of security in which the individual is at the centre. It is also important when it comes to promoting human rights. Linking the safety of human rights

defenders with the idea of Human Security, for example, would allow Poland to take advantage of international support to achieve important objectives, especially in the context of the democratisation of the EU neighbourhood [6, p. 4].

In our times the common understanding of the investigated concept of human security is very much important not just to develop and improve the Republic of Poland and every country in Europe Union, but also to follow the common world strategy of common peace and protection on the level of a person and the whole world.

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### **ПРАВОВАЯ КОНЦЕПЦИЯ ПИТЕРА МАЛАНЧУКА И МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЕ ПРАВО**

Среди современных учёных сложилось мнение, что под муниципальным правом подразумевается местное управление и единство норм, регулирующих самоуправление. С первого взгляда это мнение не должно быть спорным, если не одна концепция, требующая внимания.

Известный специалист по международному праву, профессор Питер Маланчук, имеет абсолютно другие соображения по этому вопросу. Он считает, что «муниципальное право» – это технический термин,