

sacrifice their lives. The state must demonstrate to its citizens what they are fighting for, highlighting the genuine values for which people are willing to make sacrifices. Citizens need to see that their struggle has profound meaning and is aimed at protecting real ideals of freedom, justice, and dignity.

It is essential to remember that certain rights cannot be restricted even during wartime. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, these rights are enshrined in Articles 27, 28, 29, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, and 62. They are fundamental and remain inviolable.

Thus, martial law presents a challenge to human rights, but the state has the right to impose certain restrictions in accordance with national laws and international legal standards. The primary goal of such restrictions is to ensure the security and stability of the state while preserving human values and fundamental rights. This is a delicate balance that requires constant review and oversight to maintain public trust and uphold the rule of law.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE " COMMUNITY PROSECUTOR " IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. The legislator has assigned the prosecutor's office the duty to coordinate the activities of law enforcement agencies of the appropriate level in the field of combating crime. Coordination is carried out by combining efforts to influence the level of crime in a specific territory, reduce the number of criminal offences, and protect the interests of citizens and the state from illegal actions. One of the ways to increase the effectiveness of the coordination activities of prosecutor's offices was the adoption in 2023 of the Concept of Interaction between Prosecutor's Offices and Communities ("Community Prosecutor"), approved by Order of the Prosecutor General № 224.

Objectives. The purpose of this work is to study the concept of "community prosecutor", the characteristics of his/her tasks and powers, and the analysis of the effectiveness of the implementation of such an institution.

Methods. In the course of the research, general scientific methods of cognition have been used, such as the analysis of scientific literature, legislation, and international practice.

Results. Of course, at the current stage of state-building, the involvement of civil society institutions in interaction with state bodies becomes particularly relevant, especially in conditions of martial law. Ideally, the interaction between representatives of the prosecutor's office, local governments, civil society, the media and other interested parties should create favorable conditions for increasing the level of security in communities.

A systematic analysis of the Concept allows us to identify the following tasks of community prosecutors:

- preventing crime, primarily by analyzing and influencing the environment in which illegal acts are most often committed;
- directing efforts to correct individuals who have committed a criminal offence for the first time, as well as juvenile offenders;
- supporting equal conditions for doing business in communities, protection from groundless and unjustified interference in the implementation of economic activities;
- collecting information about the needs and requests of the community;
- analyzing the causes of crime, improving ways to combat crime;
- development of comprehensive mechanisms to strengthen community security together with local authorities, police and other interested bodies or organizations;
- interaction with public organizations and the media.

Despite all this, a lot of questions arise about how these tasks should be achieved, since there is no direct mechanism for implementing this concept in reality. The concept stipulates that prosecutors will not receive new legislatively defined tools, but will only develop existing ones, based on the principles, tasks, and mission of the prosecutor's office. Local prosecutors will actually only systematize all this in a specific community and play the role of a legal leader.

For example, one of the tasks is to ensure community safety. Expanding prosecutors' responsibilities in the area of security may lead to a blurring of the boundaries of their competence. This may create situations where there are contradictions between the tasks of ensuring the rule of law and the tasks of ensuring security, potentially complicating interaction with other law enforcement agencies and local authorities.

Conclusion. Having analyzed the Concept and the first steps of its implementation, I believe that the introduction of the institution of "Community Prosecutor" is ineffective and will most likely not bring significant results. Granting prosecutors such powers may make them more vulnerable to political influence, which can lead to a subjective interpretation of tasks or making

decisions that meet certain political interests, rather than national or public interests.

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RESIDENTIAL LEASE AGREEMENT

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Problem Statement. The satisfaction of housing needs through the conclusion of a residential lease agreement is one of the most common legal mechanisms for exercising the right to housing. However, the legal regulation of such relations remains imperfect. As a result, conflicts between civil and housing legislation, gaps in legal regulation, and instability in judicial practice persist. The insufficient consideration of the specific nature of civil law lease agreements negatively affects the protection of the rights and interests of the parties involved from the moment such relations arise.

Objectives. The purpose of this article is to establish the specifics of the procedure and conditions for concluding a civil law contract for the rental (lease) of housing in accordance with the current civil legislation of Ukraine.

Methods. The best research methodological basis is a set of doctrinal and empirical methods for studying analyzing legislation, case law, and legal doctrines governing residential leases.

Results. The residential lease agreement constitutes one of the forms of exercising the constitutional right to housing (Article 47 of the Constitution). It is the primary contract that facilitates the transfer of residential premises for use.