

country has its own administrative-territorial, geographical, national, economic and other differences.

So, municipal police are law enforcement agencies that are under the control of local government. This includes the municipal government, where it is the smallest administrative subdivision. They receive funding from the city budget, and may have fewer legal powers than the "state paid" police. These police forces usually report to a mayor or a local police board.

Список використаних джерел

1. Krylov B.S. Police of Great Britain. Main features of organization and activity: Textbook. – М.: Higher Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, 1974. – 48 p., P. 9–10

2. Ognev I.A., Ezhevsky D.O. The Municipal Police of Great Britain in the System of State Bodies and Regional Self-Government // Contemporary Law: Information and Practical Journal. – 2005. – № 11. – P. 75–79.

3. Organization of activities of law enforcement agencies of foreign countries. Police management of bourgeois countries: A textbook / Under. ed. B. S. Krylov. – М.: Acad. Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, 1980. – 160 p., P. 15–16.

4. Popov A.N. Activities of local self-government bodies to ensure the protection of public order. – Tambov, 2005.

Трофименко К.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Харчук Н. Р.

**COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN POLAND:
PROSECUTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT FORCES AND WAYS
TO IMPROVE**

The Government of Poland does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. These efforts included sentencing more convicted traffickers to prison without suspending their sentences and increasing coordination among prosecutors, border guards, and police through a prosecutorial review mechanism [3].

However, these efforts were not serious and sustained compared to the efforts during the previous reporting period. The government liquidated its high-level interagency coordination body and replaced it with an auxiliary body subordinate to the Minister of the Interior.

The government decreased law enforcement efforts. Article 189a of Poland’s penal code criminalized sex trafficking and labor trafficking and prescribed punishments of three to 15 years’ imprisonment. These penalties were sufficiently stringent and, with respect to sex trafficking, commensurate with those prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape.



TIER PLACEMENTS

- TIER 1
- TIER 2
- TIER 2 WATCH LIST
- TIER 3

Article 189a replaced Article 253 of the old criminal code, which prosecutors used in cases that started when Article 253 was in effect and the first instance conviction was under Article 253. Article 253 of the old criminal code also prescribed punishments of three to 15 years’ imprisonment. In addition, Article 203 criminalized inducing an adult into prostitution through force, fraud, or coercion, and Article 204.3 criminalized inducing a child into prostitution; both articles prescribed punishments of one to 10 years’ imprisonment [4].

The national police and the border guard initiated trafficking investigations. Law enforcement authorities initiated 33 investigations under Article 189a in 2018 (27 in 2017). Prosecutors initiated 79 investigations of cases referred by police and border guard; the government did not report how many involved forced labor as it had reported in previous years (34 of 135 involved forced labor in 2017 and 12 of 45 in

2016). In 2018, there were 47 prosecutions under Article 189a (47 in 2017); the government did not report the number of prosecutions under Article 203 or Article 204.3 [4].

Authorities provided training on victim identification to 57 police, 18 border guards, 164 consular officers (154 in 2017), 29 labor inspectors (30 in 2017 and 99 in 2016), 43 employees of crisis intervention centers (94 in 2017 and 79 in 2016), and 20 officials who interview asylum-seekers (13 in 2017). The border guard organized training for 835 officers on standard operating procedures for assisting child victims of trafficking (410 in 2017 and 2,065 in 2016). Police and prosecutors, however, acknowledged authorities lacked the expertise to identify forced labor victims and child victims. Law enforcement had a list of indicators for interviewing potential victims; sample questions focused on freedom of movement and did not take psychological coercion or subtle forms of force into consideration. Authorities held one trafficking training session for 61 prosecutors and judges (111 in 2017 and 236 in 2016).

The National Prosecutor Office introduced a formal mechanism in 2018 to improve coordination among prosecutors, the border guard, and police, whereby law enforcement could refer discontinued or dismissed trafficking investigations and prosecutions for review. The prosecutor responsible for coordinating trafficking investigations within the National Prosecutor Office could review decisions made by lower-level prosecutors, including whether to discontinue or dismiss cases, and make assessments of the accuracy of these decisions. He served as a consultant on final resort appeals to the Supreme Court in cases of inadequate punishment. In 2018, the police referred eight cases to the National Prosecutor Office, and, in all eight cases, the office agreed with the police that the cases involved trafficking. The National Prosecutor Office sent the cases back to regional prosecutors' offices, who were obliged to look into the investigations and respond to the National Prosecutor Office with a planned course of action; in three cases authorities reopened investigations and in five cases authorities expanded charges to include human trafficking. The border guard did not use this review mechanism in 2018.

The government did not report any investigations, prosecutions, or convictions of government employees complicit in trafficking offenses. Authorities collaborated on investigations with counterparts in the United Kingdom (UK), requested extradition of a Polish citizen from the Netherlands, and extradited two Polish nationals to the UK on trafficking-related charges. Despite NGOs assisting approximately 520 victims of forced labor in the last five years, authorities reported there were very few prosecutions for forced labor for several reasons: law enforcement had

difficulty identifying this type of crime; there was no clear definition of what constitutes forced labor in the Polish criminal code; and prosecutors and judges often lacked expertise in labor trafficking cases. Observers reported prosecutors and judges lacked familiarity with a victim-centered approach to trial, the impact of trauma on victims, and the severity and complexity of the crime. One ongoing prosecutorial investigation involved suspected forced labor of 107 North Korean potential victims in the agricultural sector with trafficking indicators, such as workers paying money to middlemen in advance to obtain employment; none of the workers were referred to services.

The following recommendations should be made to improve trafficking in human beings. Vigorously investigate and prosecute trafficking crimes, particularly forced labor cases, and increase training for law enforcement and prosecutors on evidence collection. Improve central operational coordination and data collection for anti-trafficking activities. Sentence convicted traffickers to penalties proportionate with the severity of the crime, and increase training for prosecutors and judges on the importance of prosecuting under the anti-trafficking statute, the severity of the crime, and a trauma-informed, victim-centered approach to conducting trial. Appoint trauma-informed officials to conduct child victim witness interviews in a child-friendly manner. Create specialized prosecution units for trafficking crimes. Improve training and efforts to identify victims proactively, particularly among unaccompanied children, migrants, and children exploited in commercial sex. Enhance training for labor inspectors on trafficking indicators so victims are identified, and instruct labor inspectors to always use independent interpreters when interviewing workers. Facilitate victims' access to compensation by encouraging prosecutors to request restitution during criminal cases [3].

So, many people, especially from countries of Eastern Europe and Asia, come to Poland to seek work opportunities. Poland's accession to both the European Union (EU) and the Schengen zone has transformed it into both a transit and destination country for human trafficking. The scale of trafficking was already serious in Poland, but has become aggravated in the past five years due to joining the EU and the Schengen zone. There is a big increase in the phenomenon of human trafficking for forced labour, more and more frequent incidents of trafficking in human beings for criminal activity, and an increase in trafficking in children for begging. But both the government and law enforcement are doing their best to counter trafficking in human beings.

Список використаних джерел

1. Antonina Maria Dyk, Combating Human Trafficking in Poland: When Victims are Lost in Translation, 12 Wash. U. Global Stud. L. Rev. 783 (2013), https://openscholarship.wustl.edu/law_globalstudies/vol12/iss4/7
2. Human Trafficking and Forced Labour Exploitation. Guidance for Legislation and Law Enforcement, International Labour Office, Geneva 2005.
3. Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation/Forced and Bonded Labour: Identification – Prevention – Prosecution. Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation/Forced and Bonded Labour: Prosecution of Offenders, Justice for Victims, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Vienna 2008.
4. The Penal Code of Poland. Act of 6 June 1997 <http://www.icla.up.ac.za/images/un/use-of-force/eastern-europe/Poland/Poland%20Code%20Poland%201997.pdf>

Удовицька Я.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

ITALIAN MAFIA IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Since their appearance in the 1800s, Italian organized crime groups, broadly known as the Italian Mafia, have infiltrated the social and economic fabric of Italy and have become transnational in nature. Within Italy, there are four active groups: Cosa Nostra (Sicilian Mafia), Camorra, 'Ndrangheta, and Sacra Corona Unita. They are also known to collaborate with other international organized crime groups from all over the world to carry out their criminal activities. The FBI estimates they have more than 3,000 members and associates scattered mostly throughout major cities in the Northeast, Midwest, California, and the South. Their largest presence centers around New York, southern New Jersey, and Philadelphia. The major threats to Italian society posed by these groups are drug trafficking — heroin, in particular — and money laundering. They also are involved in illegal gambling, political corruption, extortion, kidnapping, fraud, counterfeiting, murders, bombings, weapons trafficking, and the infiltration of legitimate businesses.

La Cosa Nostra (LCN)

La Cosa Nostra evolved from the Sicilian Mafia and is one of the foremost organized criminal threats to American society. Translated into English it means “this thing of ours.” It is a nationwide alliance of criminals—linked by blood ties or through conspiracy—dedicated to