

3. URL: <https://www.vkksu.gov.ua/ua/about/visnik-vishoi-kvalifikatsiynoi-komisii-suddiv-ukraini/foreign-anti-corruption-experience/>>

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Nowadays the issue of law enforcement activities is really relevant because of the variety of reasons. According to the Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine”, local self-government bodies are empowered with the authority to create the police, which is maintained at the expense of local self-government, that is, they are empowered to create municipal police. But to date, these powers of local governments are not realized, which is due to a number of factors: social, economic, legislative. The state's unwillingness to decentralize the law enforcement function, as well as the unwillingness and inability of the heads of self-government to bear the burden of responsibility for the state of public order on the territory of the community's residence, is also present. But Ukraine has chosen the path of reforming social life in the direction of further democratization, humanization, strengthening of protection of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the requirements of international legal acts and obligations of our country to the European and world community. Therefore, it becomes urgent to create a municipal police force in Ukraine as a subdivision of a local government body designed to preserve public order in the community. Establishment of municipal police requires the solution of a whole complex of various problems, first of all theoretical. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a deep scientific analysis that will determine the status of municipal police and to form the legal basis of their organization..

Municipal police are police forces that are subordinate to the local governments and are funded by these bodies. Scientific literature shows that the organization of the municipal police model takes into account the state system and the related degree of decentralization of social governance in the country, geographical, historical and other national features.

The ukrainian scientist O.S. Pronevich divided the models of municipal police organization into European and American. The notable scientist A.M. Kononov divided these models into the "weak" and "strong". The "weak" or European model is characterized by the fact that the municipal police is focused exclusively on the protection of public order and the provision of social services to the population. A "strong" or American model is characterized by the absence of a central government agency that is called upon to coordinate the activities of municipal police. Also, this model is characterized by the presence of the Institute of Sheriffs. The peculiarities of the existence of these models of municipal police in the western countries are directly related to the model of management and building of police forces in the country, which in terms of centralization of management can be divided into centralized (Ukraine), semi-centralized (UK) and decentralized (US). As Ukraine belongs to the centralized system of management of the law-enforcement forces, it is logical to focus on the study of European or "weak" model of functioning of municipal police existing in European states. This model is suitable for a number of European countries, including the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, the Netherlands, Latvia, Moldova and some other countries where state and local authorities share responsibility for the governance. In these countries, decentralization has also been fragmentary in recent times, but in the last ten years the role of local self-government in the development of public order has changed.

Municipal police have been created to function alongside and interact with the state police. Municipal police are working closely with the state police, which should provide the municipal police with methodological and advisory assistance.

To conclude, the conducted research gives grounds to consider that the municipal police of the European countries with a centralized management system have the following features:

1. Self-governing bodies that are subordinated to local self-government bodies are funded;
2. Functions within clearly defined legislation of jurisdiction, which is limited to activities for the protection of public order, implementation of local self-government decisions, sanitary and trade rules and other functions not related to crime detection;
3. Its activities are coordinated by the state bodies, and municipal police are state police duplicators. The experience of European states shows that public order measures taken by state police structures do not always meet the needs of the community population. It should be mentioned that the experience of the European states should not be copied, because each

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.

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**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.