

committed the theft is cut off his right hand so that he can no longer steal and that everyone can see that this person is a thief.

In Iran, most of these sentences apply to minors. The laws allow for the execution of boys over the age of 15 and girls over the age of nine. The latest high-profile sentence is related to former presidential adviser Mohammad Ali Najafi who killed his wife. The ruling was issued in July 2019 [7].

In addition to serious crimes in Saudi Arabia, today they can be executed for witchcraft and magic or atheism. There are frequent mass executions in the country. But here you can avoid punishment by paying the family "blood money" compensation.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Today, Ukraine is gradually applying such standards, sometimes contradicting the positive practices of European states, seeking European integration processes, convergence of legal systems, important legal institutions. Undoubtedly, law enforcement, law enforcement activities, human rights activities, law enforcement functions, the system of law enforcement agencies and others should be distinguished among them.

The purpose of research is to find out the essence of law enforcement activity, to carry out its comparative legal analysis in the practice of the countries of the European Union.

The object investigates law enforcement as a modern, effective state-governmental legal institute aimed at ensuring the rights and freedoms of the individual and the citizen, as well as law and order.

The subject examines the law enforcement activities of the EU countries, the study of the theoretical foundations of law enforcement, analysis of the features of law enforcement in EU countries.

The establishment of the police as a law enforcement service in the EU countries demonstrates, in fact, the military order of organization and administration, which is an integral part of the mechanism of the state in its modern sense. Institutionally, police bodies are part of the subsystem of state executive bodies and are subordinate to central government bodies (the Ministry of the Interior of the French Republic, the Federal Ministry of the Interior of Germany, the Ministry of the Interior and administration of the Republic of Poland, etc.). In order to investigate and determine the specialization of individual police services in continental legal family countries, the category of "organizational and functional construction" of police bodies is sometimes used.

The law enforcement system is an organic component of society, a product of its activity, a reproduction of the mentality and level of development.

Within the system of principles of law enforcement, it is advisable to distinguish the following groups: 1) general (humanism, democracy, freedom, social justice, etc.); 2) special (principle of the rule of law; legality; recognition of a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security of the highest social value; guarantee of human rights and freedoms, equality of all before the law; interaction with state bodies authorities, local self-government bodies, public associations; professionalism and competence; independence of law enforcement entities, etc.).

It should be mentioned that the Ukrainian legal system is generally known to belong to the Romano-German legal family, the Continental European model. In addition, the hierarchical construction, centralized approach, imperative forms and methods of enforcement are also conditioned by the fact that despite the reform and European integration orientation, the model of Ukraine's law enforcement activity has not yet completely lost the legacy of the Soviet model of law enforcement activity.

Structural features of law enforcement agencies inherent in EU countries contain the ramifications and diversity of law enforcement systems, including police systems, the presence of police authorities in different ministries and agencies, their independence from each other; division of police structures by sources of funding into state (federal),

municipal (local self-government), private (concern, trade unions, etc.) in close cooperation between them; the social orientation of the police, focused primarily on the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms; the high professionalism of the police, which is achieved not only through deep professional training in professional police education institutions; non-partisanship in the work of law enforcement agencies, which imposes certain restrictions on manifestations of political, party beliefs; active involvement of public voluntary associations aimed at supporting and assisting the police; openness, publicity, constant appeal to public opinion in dealing with difficult situations that arise in law enforcement practice.

On the basis of systemic reforms in the EU countries, the organizational and functional structure of national law enforcement agencies and their efficiency have been improved. Considerable success is evidenced by the trust and support of the population to the police and other law enforcement agencies.

Institutional and functional components are characterized by the following stages:

- effect of legal norms in the form of legal relations, creation of conditions for their implementation;
- the exercise of subjective rights and the fulfillment of legal obligations;
- the application of sanctions in case of violation of rights and freedoms, improper performance of their duties.

In any case, the joint activity of the EU countries requires intensive cooperation of law enforcement agencies, that is why an extensive network of supranational bodies was created - European Police (Europol), European Anti-Corruption Office, European Judicial Information Network, etc. Their task is to ensure interaction and coordination of law enforcement activities, to develop standards in the field of law enforcement, human rights activities.

Corruption, training and retraining, logistics and other law enforcement safeguards remain an ongoing issue. In the earlier stages of law enforcement reform, an attempt has already been made to establish a local police force in Ukraine. It is emphasized that the key unchanged ideas should remain in the reform process - the apolitical nature of law enforcement, demilitarization, decentralization, prevention and fight against corruption, bureaucracy, and enhancing the culture of law enforcement.

To sum up, the law enforcement system is an organic component of society, a product of its activity, a reproduction of the mentality and level of development. Law enforcement agencies are specially authorized state bodies that are vested with public authority for the purpose of professional

exercise on the basis and in accordance with the current legislation, and in the cases established by law - in the appropriate procedural form with the use of legal means activities aimed at the protection of human rights and freedoms and the citizen, law and order, all regulated by the law of public relations. The criterion for attribution of a law enforcement agency is, first of all, its law enforcement activity by the method of implementation and the form of reflection of its social purpose.

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MECHANISMS OF PREVENTION OF BREAKING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Despite the existence of specialized laws of Ukraine (“On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”, “On Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine”, “On Prevention of Domestic Violence” etc.), their provisions are mainly declarative due to the following reasons: a) lack of women’ awareness (especially in rural localities) of international standards in sphere of protection against gender discrimination. Woman often does not understand that her rights have been violated, especially when it relates to discrimination. During almost 10 years of operation of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men” only 145 court decrees contain references to this law. Furthermore, cases are mainly initiated not only by victims of discrimination, but by state supervising bodies (mostly – in cases of responding to the facts of specifying employee gender in vacancy notices); b) inability of legal profession representatives, including judges, to identify incidents, when violation of women’s rights and legitimate interests