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POLICE STRUCTURE, CRIME RATES AND FIGHTING CRIME IN SPAIN

Two institutions, both under one Directorate General, are tasked with the responsibility for policing in Spain: the National Police, a civilian force that operates mostly in urban areas, and the Guardia Civil (Civil Guard), a police agency with military nature. Both fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. Autonomous communities, such as the Basque Country (Ertzaintza), Catalonia (Mossos d'Esquadra) and Navarra (Policía Foral), have set up their own police forces, which depend on their own autonomous governments. Most municipalities also have their own local police, whose principal functions are related to urban traffic, petty crimes and small public security disturbances. There is also a small law enforcement agency within the Ministry of Finances, which is called Customs Surveillance, dealing with customs and smuggling issues [1].

Working in the police requires special work on oneself and purposely efforts. On the one hand, the fight against criminals, ensuring order or public safety, detaining a suspect seems quite an interesting affair. But on the other hand, it is always a strong psychological stress and danger. The police of any country must be physically healthy, strong and resilient. This profession also requires responsibility and logical thinking. Undoubtedly, in every country of the world the most important task of the police is to protect human rights and freedoms, the interests of society.

Consider crime rates in the example of several cities in Spain:

- With the highest proportion of the population (17.84%), Andalusia unsurprisingly has the highest rates of crime. Particularly high are crimes against freedom (22.98% of Spain's total) and socio-economic crimes, which includes theft (22.47% of the national figure). In addition, the rate of homicide is higher than the national average.

- The region containing Barcelona is the second most populous region in Spain with 16% of the population living there. The region is responsible for a slightly lower proportion of the national crime total (15.33%) but it has a higher incidence of homicide (17.04%), socio-economic (16.75%), and crimes against public safety, such as driving offenses (16.40%).

- The South Eastern region, Valencia, has the third-greatest concentration of people in Spain, with 10.4% of the population. The area has registered a higher share of crimes against freedom (e.g., kidnapping) and socio-economic crimes than its share of the population [2].

Analyzing the situation, we see that the crime rate in Spain is low compared to other countries. Statistics show that 83% of Spanish citizens say that they are safe in the country. Of course, everyone wants their rights to be protected. In order not to give criminals a chance to commit illegal actions against you, you must first take care of your safety. Unfortunately, we cannot be sure that we will not fall victim to a criminal offense. But if such a dangerous situation has occurred, you need to know where to turn and what to do.

Private crime is only pursued through the Spanish legal system if the victim makes a claim. In these situations, the victim is considered a party to the criminal activity. The victim of a private crime must present certification in the form of a written accusation before a Spanish judge, confirming that conciliation between the two parties is impossible. The complaint that is filed before the judge states who is being charged and the nature of the designated public or private crime. Once an accusation has been made, the judge will decide whether to start a criminal proceeding against the accused. Also, individuals who have witnessed the commission of a crime are obliged to inform the Spanish authorities [2].

Every day crime increases and increases, and every year it takes more and more lives, causing moral or physical harm. Therefore, policing is aimed at implementing certain measures aimed at eliminating the causes of crime. Of course, crime prevention is based on principles such as legality, timeliness, individuality and others. We also need to know where to report the crime or when you have been harmed.

There are three policing authorities in Spain you can report a crime to:

- The Civil Guard (Guardia Civil) – nationwide police force who have wide-ranging responsibilities for national security and law enforcement, including airport security, drug and contraband investigation.

- The National Police (La Policia Nacional) – the main nationwide urban police agency who handle most criminal, judicial, terrorism, and immigration matters.

- The Local Police (La Policia Local or Policia Municipal) – police force controlled at local authority level, they deal with more minor issues such as parking, traffic control, and bylaw infringements [2].

We must do everything possible to reduce the number of crimes. There are many measures to prevent crime, including improving living

standards, suppressing drug addiction, reducing unemployment, strengthening the economy and others. The crime prevention aimed at recognizing and protecting the highest social values: dignity, health, safety, life and others.

Summing up, we can say that the Spanish National Police is an armed institution, civil in nature, which has the mission of protecting the free exercise of citizens' rights and liberties, and of guaranteeing their security. Its scope of action is the whole of the national territory [3].

Список використаних джерел:

1. Spain in view. URL: <https://polis.osce.org/country-profiles/spain>
2. Crime and the legal system in Spain. URL: <https://www.expatica.com/es/living/gov-law-admin/crime-in-spain-106655/>
3. About the Spanish Police. URL: https://www.policia.es/_es/idioma_en_policia.php

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INTERNATIONAL FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

One of the biggest problems in the world is human trafficking. Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. Trafficked people are held against their will through acts of coercion, and forced to work for or provide services to the trafficker or others. Human trafficking is the third largest crime industry in the world, behind drug dealing and arms trafficking, and is the fastest-growing activity of trans-national criminal organizations.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), forced labour alone (one component of human trafficking) generates an estimated \$150 billion in profits per annum as of 2014. In 2012, the ILO estimated that 21 million victims are trapped in modern-day slavery. Of these, 14.2 million (68%) were exploited for labour, 4.5 million (22%) were sexually exploited, and 2.2 million (10%) were exploited in state-imposed forced labour. The International Labour Organization has reported that child workers, minorities, and irregular migrants are at considerable risk of more extreme forms of exploitation. Statistics shows that over half of the world's