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MUNICIPAL POLICE OF POLAND

Municipal police in Poland appeared in the 90s. It was then that administrative and economic reforms began in the country, decentralization was carried out, and local communities received their own budget and broad powers. In Poland, the municipal police is called municipal security and is regulated by the relevant Law "On Municipal Security" of August 29, 1997. The activities of the municipal service are controlled by the local self-government body, the voivode, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Thus, municipal security is under the control of the relevant local government and voivodes together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The main duties of such police officers are the protection of public peace, protection of municipal buildings and facilities, control of traffic and road order, assistance in eliminating technical failures, consequences of natural disasters and other local threats. Municipal officials constantly report on the state of the local community and types of threats, take preventive measures to prevent crimes and criminal phenomena, and cooperate with state and local bodies, public organizations.

The powers of municipal services include:

- protection of peace and order in public cities;
- traffic management within the limits established by the Traffic Rules;
- assistance in the elimination of man-made and natural disasters and other threats;
- protection of municipal facilities;
- cooperation with organizers and other services to protect public order during public gatherings and events;
- delivering drunken persons to their place of residence if they threaten the life or health of others;
- participation in activities aimed at preventing offenses and crimes;
- control over compliance with the rules of visiting the forest;
- control over the capture of stray animals;

- control of pet owners regarding their mandatory vaccination.

However, municipal guards have fewer powers than the national police. Municipal security cannot make arrests or conduct investigative actions, but they are authorized to issue fines for certain offenses. In terms of special equipment, municipal security officers are authorized to carry and use the following equipment: rubber batons, handcuffs, tear gas, and stun guns. Officers patrolling the streets do not have weapons.

Unlike the national police, the municipal police do not deal with criminal cases, but they do assist in collecting evidence and protecting crime scenes from unauthorized persons.

References:

1. https://www.strazmiejska.katowice.pl/english/about_us.html.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF POLICE FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE BODIES

The research relevance is determined by the need to reveal effective methods and strategies for investigating business-related criminal offences to ensure an effective fight against corruption and legal security in the economy. The study's objectives are to identify optimal strategies and tools, as well as to develop recommendations for improving legal regulation in Ukraine. The hermeneutic method, comparative legal method, and case study method were used in the study. The analysis of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in terms of crimes in economic activity, revealed the main difficulties that exist in the investigation of economic crimes in Ukraine, such as gaps in criminal legislation and insufficient level of efficiency of investigations due to corruption of law enforcement agencies and business