

the new initiatives in Britain is the introduction of elected regional police and crime commissioners. The main responsibility of such commissioners is to ensure the effectiveness of police work.

According to the results of surveys collected by the independent institution Legatum institute, more than 71% of Britons believe that it is safe for them to walk the streets at night. Britain's official crime rate has been falling for the past few decades and last year reached its lowest level since records began in 1981. And this is against the background of a constant reduction in police spending and a reduction in the number of employees. This circumstance can be a confirmation of the opinions of those experts and activists who emphasize that safety and order in society is guaranteed not only by the police, but by a system of factors: the level of people's well-being, the level of public trust in government institutions. And of course, it is better to prevent crime than to fight its consequences [2].

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#### **CRIME: MALAWI**

The purpose of this article is to study the principles of different crimes in Malawi. Human trafficking is a growing problem in Malawi, with an increasing number of people being exploited for forced labour and sex trafficking. Although there is limited data on the scale of this crime, reports suggest that the country is a significant route for human trafficking in the South African region.

Most victims are exploited within the country, with forced labour in agriculture, brickmaking and animal herding being the most common forms of exploitation. Child labour is also prevalent, with traffickers luring children from rural areas under false pretenses and subjecting them to physical or sexual abuse. Refugee camps are also a key area for traffickers to exploit men in forced labour, and women and girls in sex trafficking. Traffickers primarily target adults and children for labour and sex trafficking, from neighbouring countries – Mozambique and Zambia, for instance – and the Great Lakes region, as well as the Horn of Africa and Nepal.

To avoid detection, traffickers increasingly use smaller, less obvious transportation methods, such as bicycles and motorbikes, to transport potential victims. The human trafficking market in Malawi has enriched criminal groups and increased funding for other illegal markets, including trafficking in narcotics and arms [1, p. 1].

Main part. As noted in the Washington Post's Monkey Cage, "evidence points to a link between transparency and citizens' perceptions of government corruption". The latter is high in Malawi. President Lazarus Chakwera has vowed to change this and "end the era of government secrecy and usher in the dawn of government accountability", in part by bringing the Access to Information Act, 2017 into force. But the Malawi Police Service has a role to play too. In the spirit of transparency and to ensure accountability, the police should regularly share and publish information about:

- the demographics and size of the police service, including the number of officers who leave the police each year and the various reasons why;
- the number and type of complaints received against officers and the disposal of those complaints;
- information around police uses of force, at minimum whenever bullets or tear gas are discharged;
- comprehensive statistics about reports made to the police, arrests made, cases prosecuted, bailed and diverted, and the number of individuals sentenced;
- the number of traffic stops made, tickets issued, and monies collected.

To ensure accurate reporting and hold government and civil servants responsible, the Malawian Constitution and the Access to Information Act explain that governments and institutions must be transparent. Malawians deserve more than patchy data and circumstantial evidence. They deserve to know how much crime is present in the country as well as what and how their police are acting

to address public safety. They deserve to know, amongst other things, if crime is indeed rising or falling [2, p. 1].

Southern African organized crime groups are typically involved in wildlife and forestry crime. They are also becoming increasingly involved in trafficking in drugs, firearms, people, stolen cars and counterfeit products, particularly pharmaceuticals. Malawi has the additional challenges of illegal immigration, and tax, economic and commercial fraud. Most crime networks engage in these crime areas simultaneously, using the same trafficking routes to move multiple forms of illegal produce across the region, often bringing violence, insecurity and economic loss with them.

To anticipate, monitor, prevent and investigate these threats, and because crime networks invariably operate globally, it is essential for Malawi's law enforcement to have access to a global police cooperation tool enabling it to work with counterparts in all continents.

The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in Lilongwe is Malawi's lead agency for national criminal investigations requiring cooperation with police forces in other countries. The NCB sits at the heart of the Malawi Police Service (MPS), in the Criminal Investigation Department, the 'plain clothed' police unit which investigates serious crime. The 10 police officers who work for the NCB are specialized in tackling the crime areas of specific concern to Malawi, and share valuable regional intelligence with the global INTERPOL police community.

The President of Malawi is the Commander in Chief of the Malawi Police Service but delegates its day-to-day running to the Ministry of Homeland Security. In addition to providing national law enforcement services, the Ministry of Homeland Security is responsible for prison, immigration and citizenship services. MPS is under the command of an Inspector General assisted by two Deputy Inspectors General in charge of Administration and Operations respectively. Serving a population of more than 14 million people, MPS organizes its administrative and operational activities by four police regions [3, p. 1].

### *Список використаних джерел*

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